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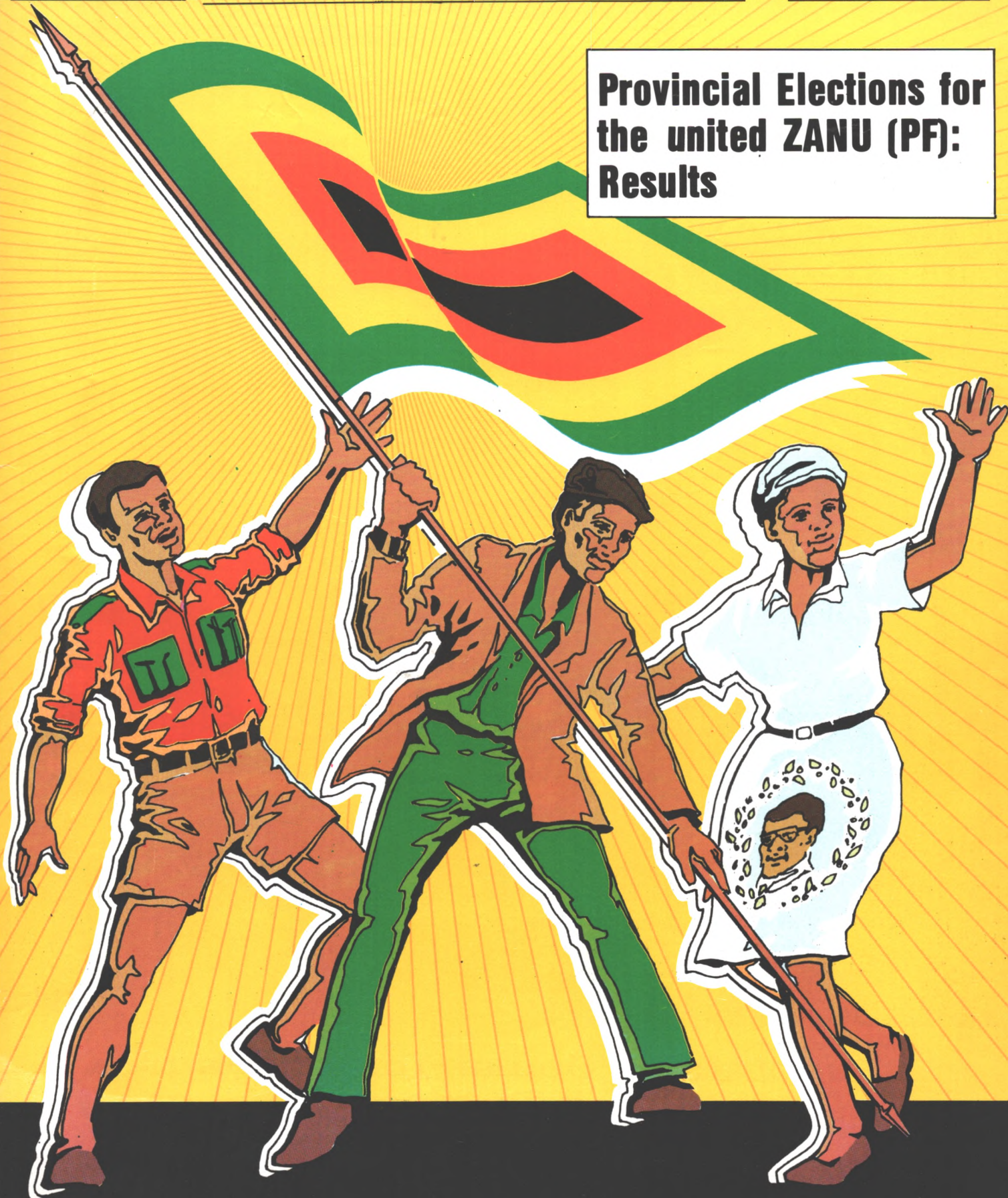
# Zimbabwe News

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### Provincial Elections for the united ZANU (PF): Results



**Government Launches Political Mass Mobilisation**



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### Provincial Elections For The United ZANU (PF): Results

The provincial elections for the United ZANU (PF) held on October 14 and 15, 1989 saw 'new blood' taking over the leadership of the new party at provincial level.

The elections which ... page 5

### UZ Closure Was Unavoidable — Chung

The indefinite closure of the University of Zimbabwe after continuous conflicts between police and the students has been a very sad situation for the Government, University authorities and the students themselves.

Speaking in an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* recently, the Acting Minister of Higher Education, Comrade Fay Chung, said the closure had affected thousands of students but of the ... page 7

### Mohammed, "The Magician" to Hold More Shows in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe will have much more rains and floods this year than has ever been the case with previous seasons but there will be little killing from lightning, Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan, "The Magic King" from Bangladesh has said.

If what he has said is anything to go by then our farmers should be best advised to brave themselves for a best ever season that has ... page 25

### G77 — The Case For South-South Cooperation

The meeting of about 250 representatives of industry and commerce from G77 due to be held in Harare next month comes at an opportune moment as much for Zimbabwe and indeed for the rest of the developing world.

G77 is a group of 77 countries of the South-South Commission which are now 129 countries. When the 250 business leaders converge in Harare in ... page 31

## CONTENTS

Editorial .....	2
Letters .....	4
Provincial Elections for United ZANU (PF): Results .....	5
University of Zimbabwe Closure was Unavoidable .....	7
Political Mass Mobilisation is Vital for Development — Ushewokunze .....	10
Foot-and-Mouth Under Control .....	11
Karimanzira Outlines Grain Strategy and Pre-planting Policy .....	12
Politics, Economics are Two sides of the Same Coin .....	15
Willowvale Donates Minibus to Tariro Centre .....	16
Brick Co-op Grinds to a Halt .....	18
Party Officials and Councillors Must Work Together .....	19
Role of a Councillor Spelt Out .....	19
Five Star Co-operative in Five Top Gears .....	22
A Gift with a meaning .....	22
Chimanimani Co-op Weathers Numerous Problems .....	23
Government Launches Political Mass Mobilisation .....	24
Mohammed "The Magician" to Hold more shows in Zimbabwe .....	25
Director Outlines Objectives of Decentralisation .....	27
Historical Development of Political and Social Conflicts in Zimbabwe .....	28
Identification of Development Needs in the Community .....	30
G77 — The Case for South-South Cooperation .....	31
Garang Still firm on His Call for a Democratic Sudan .....	33
<b>International:</b> Angola Renews Appeal for International Support .....	34
The Efficiency of a "Bullet" Train .....	35
Need for a Ceasefire in Afghanistan — Najibullah .....	35
SWAPO Victorious After 23 Years .....	36
<b>Sport:</b> Soccer Stars Dilemma .....	37
Upstart Dinyero Clinches the Award .....	38
The A to Z of the 1989 Soccer Season .....	39

### The A to Z of the 1989 Soccer Season

Like any other season in Zimbabwean soccer, 1989 witnessed so many events with the main trend of local and international soccer going downwards instead of upwards. The season saw a dismal performance nationally and internationally. There ... page 39



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# EDITORIAL

## 1. SWAPO Emerges Victorious

The people of Zimbabwe, like their counterparts in the rest of the world have greeted with joy and jubilation SWAPO's overwhelming victory in the recent general elections for the independence of Namibia.

By giving SWAPO their vote, the people of Namibia have not only shown their gratitude to the party that has unflinchingly led their independence struggle for the past 30 years, but have demonstrated to the outside world that they were indeed ready for their independence. Not only have the people of Namibia won a long and protracted guerilla war, they have proved beyond any doubt their determination for self-rule by scoring a decisive political victory and thus ending 70 years of racist and foreign domination. This was in spite of Pretoria's wilful machinations which manifested in the DTA dirty-tactics campaign that sought to confuse and frustrate SWAPO supporters.

Although SWAPO did not clinch the desired two-thirds majority, the liberation movement mustered reasonable support even in areas of its opposition strongholds. Indeed SWAPO can rightly claim to be a party that is nationally accepted in the whole of Namibia.

We commend Comrade Nujoma's call for reconciliation in his statement soon after the elections result when he said "there had been no victors or losers". These were indeed words of a true statesman who realises the daunting task ahead of him of leading his people in a new struggle for the reconstruction of a war torn country.

In this regard there will be many obstacles on the road to national recovery. But we do not doubt the Namibian peoples' determination to meet these challenges. We only hope that those in the opposition who have recently expressed their desire to work harmoniously with SWAPO were genuine in their utterances.

With the spectre of South Africa's domination still lurking in the yet unresolved question of the Walvis Bay, the people of Namibia are warned to watch out for those in their midst who for selfish reasons are prepared to be used by South Africa to divide their nation.

South Africa remains a seriously interested party in Namibia's affairs. There is no doubt that the impact of SWAPO's victory is being felt more in South Africa than anywhere else. The Pretoria regime will seize any opportunity to reassert its influence in Namibia. It will therefore not hesitate to put into action its destabilisation programme. Southern Africa is replete with many such examples.

But for South Africa itself, SWAPO's victory leaves a very clear message on the wall. The independence of the Namibian people extends the frontiers of freedom, with apartheid remaining the only visible marking of that boundary. Victory for the people of South Africa is just but a matter of time.

## 2. For Better and for Best

The United ZANU (PF) is slowly taking shape; at an unhurried but dignified pace that benefits such a noble-intentioned process. The most recent major step, in a series of clear-cut strategic moves towards the final unification of the old ZANU

(PF) and PF-ZAPU, was the satisfactory conclusion of elections for the Party Provincial Executive.

First of all, we say Congratulations! Makorokoto! Amhlophe! to all those who were victorious in the Provincial elections held in the Party's nine provinces. To you we say you have a great responsibility, the gravity of which can never be over-emphasized. To those who were not successful in their bid for election, do not lose hope; work hard and next time you will be elected too.

These elections have a great significance in the history of our nation. This is the first time ever a united majority Party has held such elections in Zimbabwe. We have great joy and pride in these elections because not only do they show that we are a united family, but they also illustrate the fact that we have defeated the enemies of unity.

We are all agreed and satisfied that the elections were free and fair, in all the provinces. And the Party is further satisfied that those who were elected to the various posts, are the people's choice. The democratic nature of this choice is given more authenticity by virtue of the system of election used.

For the first time, candidates for the various positions nominated themselves. There was no Party interference in the nomination of candidates. Every holder of a United ZANU (PF) membership card was free to contest for any post in his or her province, provided they were confident that they could perform the duty as required by the post they were seeking. And most important, this system is good because no one, once elected, can they say, "I can't do this job because the people just pushed me into it".

### Mistrust is Expected

Of course, it is common knowledge that in elections of this sort, there is the proverbial allegation by one or two people that proceedings were not fair. It did not, therefore, come as a surprise to us that some few elements walked out of the Harare Provincial elections crying 'foul' because most seats went to candidates who were former members of the old ZANU (PF). While this is a trend we do not approve of, we stand on the firm conviction that the Party cannot and will not interfere with the wishes of the masses. For instance, in Matebeleland North, most seats went to former PF-ZAPU candidates, but there were no walk-outs by those who had been defeated. It is our belief that such election — on tribal lines — will be a thing of the past once people get to know each other better through working together in the United ZANU (PF). Mistrust among Party cadres at this stage was only to be expected. It is not unlike the situation which prevailed soon after independence when ZANLA and ZIPRA forces cadres were integrated to form the Zimbabwe National Army. But as history has proved, mistrust of this nature sublimates once a common goal is identified. In this case it has; the goal being of national unity.

### Great Expectations

To those who won seats during the Party Provincial Elections, we would like to bring to your attention the fact that you are where you are because of the povo. You are the servants of the povo; not vice-versa. This is not a time to sit back and relax, now that the elections are over. In fact, this is the time when the real work begins. You are expected to work for the good of this country, in the name of unity. Favouritism on the lines of affiliations to the old ZANU (PF) or PF-ZAPU is a thing of the past: It will not be tolerated.

The povo who elected you have all the confidence in you and have great expectations from you. You can never turn round and say you can't do the job because nobody forced you into it. You stood out from the crowd and declared: "Vote for me, I can do the job!" By that token, you have entered into marriage with the Party; therein you shall remain, till death do you part — for better and for best!

Forward to the final stage of national unity — the forthcoming National Congress of the Party.



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# LETTERS

## While the Nation Mourns

Dear Editor,

On 18 August 1989 at Mbare Musika, I boarded a Mutare bound Tenda Transport Ltd articulated bus 454-106 P, conducted by T. Mswati and G. Chakanyuka. At about 9.15 hours, the bus, a 95 passenger seater, was full to regulation capacity plus four to five standing passengers.

As the bus was about to start off a Mrs J. Juma of Mt Dangare School, with her baby in hands, boarded the bus on the assurance of one of the conductors that a seat would be made available to her. As the bus started off the woman, Mrs J. Juma, with her baby still in hands, demanded that she be shown her seat or the bus stops so that she could alight. One of the two conductors addressed on the issue and declined her request promising her a seat when the bus makes its routine call at the Tenda Transport Ltd Masasa garage.

To cut a long story short, Mrs J. Juma, clutching her baby in her hands, sat in the aisles all the way from Harare to Marondera where the first seat became available after a few passengers disembarked.

The first thought that crossed my mind was that the conductors must be unreservedly punished for being unscrupulous and indeed for contravening laid down regulations but that would be beside the point. To what end would a conductor want to contravene regulations by overloading? What makes him so insensitive?

True, the cause lies elsewhere. An honest conductor who is paid a monthly salary gains nothing by overloading. Yet this is the situation on our roads. Overloading is routine in our buses. Indeed these are the social effects of the realities of our current tight economic situation. With the huge industrial reserve army, that is the feature of the economy today, the owners of bus transport can afford to have their workers really "compete" for their jobs. Little wonder then that a conductor, who seemingly, has nothing to gain from overloading, goes to the extent of contravening laid down regulations.

The leading causes of bus road accidents of late have been the lack of spare parts and negligence by the bus drivers. For spare parts that is government policy in setting out priority areas. Negligence by bus drivers can much be alluded to the same tight economic situation mentioned above; which has made the bargaining position of owners stronger.

In the worker-owner relationship they are the stronger at the moment due to prevailing economic situation. Competition, the industrial reserve army, further subject workers to the whims of the owners of productive property of maximising profits.

Apart from the above, the shortage of buses and spare parts at the moment makes it look like the transporters are carrying out a patriotic duty by offering places to passengers, disregarding in the process, standing regulation. Yes, all other passengers sat or stood quiet and well high contended that they had secured themselves a place on the bus to their respective destinations. So therefore social control on the exercise of regulation is effectively removed.

### Can Workers hold their own:

Yes workers can still hold their own under such circumstances. However, this can only be done in an organised form. Solitary and disorganised campaigns for rights and definition of duties seldom deliver any meaningful results. These are the duties of the transport unions if they exist in this country at all.

Government on the other hand could do a lot to try and remedy the situation. Apart from making spares and new buses available, it could enforce such checks as compulsory full compensation to the travelling public in the event of accidents which should be borne by the owners of transport buses found at fault. The forty or so dollars "compensation" offered in some of the road accidents to survivors is not enough compensation. Of course road checks should be increased, but that would be a vicious circle as every part of the society is experiencing some sort of strain.

The Government, further if it desired, could see to it that existing labour legislation is seen to be abided by. However, the very best guarantee for the transport workers is themselves. They must be the owners of their own fate.

I finally arrive at the inevitable conclusion that whilst the two conductors in question are morally and legally wrong, their action was not entirely of their own making. It would therefore not be enough to take action on them leaving the real cause of the matter. Theirs was just one routine case in the country's passenger transport system. Could have been amazed whilst we mourn the Murehwa bound bus victims.

Gandi Mudzingwa

*We sent this letter to Tenda Bus Services for their comment on October 9, but at the time of going to Press there was no reply from them.*

Editor

# afro-soft

## MILD HAIR RELAXING TREATMENT

**Silky Touch**

By



BRIDGE HOUSE  
10 SINOIA STREET  
HARARE



# Provincial Elections for the United ZANU (PF): Results

**T**he provincial elections for the United ZANU (PF) held on October 14 and 15, 1989 saw 'new blood' taking over the leadership of the new party at provincial level.

The elections which were held in each of the nine provincial capitals was a sign of total unity between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. This shows that we are now at an advanced stage of our national unity. Therefore those elected to these posts must be dedicated to the fundamental principles that guided the revolutionary struggle.

On Saturday, October 14, elections for Midlands, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland Central and Manicaland were held in the respective capitals. On Sunday, October 15 the elections proceeded in Harare, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo and Matabeleland North.

Before the elections, former executives for the provinces were dissolved then new main wing, youth and women's leagues executives were elected.

## Harare Province

The minister of State for Political Affairs, Comrade Hebert Ushewokunze was elected the chairman of Harare province polling 1 674 out of a total of 2 073 votes. Comrade Roderick Nyandoro became the vice-chairman and Comrade Joseph Macheka retained the provincial secretary post.

The former mayor of Harare who is also the Member of Parliament for Highfield, Comrade Solomon Tawengwa, was elected the treasurer and Comrade Forbes Magadu, the chairman of Chitungwiza Town Council, became the Political Commissar for the Harare province. Comrade Chris Pasipamire was elected secretary for security.

### Women's League: Harare

Comrade Idah Mashonganyika was elected the chairperson of the women's league of Harare province with Comrade Irene Mugabe becoming her deputy. The secretary post was won by Comrade Mary Mutsonziwa while Comrade Betty Bonde was voted the Commissariat secretary and Comrade Getrude Manyika was elected the treasurer. For Publicity and Information, Comrade Florence Chitauru was elected the secretary and Comrades Judith Makabeta and Ottilia Gumbira

became the Transport and Welfare and Production secretaries respectively.

### Youth League

The chairman for the Harare Province Youth League is Comrade Peter Muchirahondo and his deputy is Comrade Solo Maimbodeyi. Comrade Richard Jack was voted the Secretary and Comrade Godwin Hatitye became the treasurer while Comrades John Dingwidza and William Mushonga were elected the political commissar and secretary for security respectively.

## Matabeleland North Province

**T**he former Zipra intelligence chief, Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa who had been keeping a low profile in political activities of late was elected the chairman for Matabeleland North and Comrade Edson Ncube, former PF-ZAPU provincial chairman up to the date of recent elections, was unanimously elected Comrade Dabengwa's deputy. Elected to the post of secretary for the province was Comrade Nelson Sidanile who polled 924 votes.

### Women's League

The chairpersonship post for the province's women's league was won by Comrade Rachel Matshazi, with Comrade Fidelia Maphosa becoming the secretary and Comrade Lizy Mhodi was voted the treasurer. Comrade Grace Ndlovu was elected the political commissar and the secretary for security was Comrade Grace Dube. Comrade Nelly Depute and Comrade Judith Naibe were respectively elected the provincial secretaries for Publicity and information and production.

### Youth League: Matabeleland North

Comrade Martin Dube was elected the chairman and Comrade Absalan Sikhosana became the secretary. The treasurer post was won by Comrade Ernest Malundi while Comrade Noah Banda became the political commissar. The other members are; Comrade Never Muthunzi — secretary for security, Comrade David Ndhlovu — secretary for publicity and information, Comrade Morris Dube — secretary for transport and welfare and Comrade Nevis Gumede was elected the secretary for production.

## Masvingo Province

Comrade Edson Zvobgo, the Minister of State for Political Affairs was elected the Masvingo province chairman for the united ZANU (PF) party. His deputy is Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Comrade Munyaradzi had been the acting chairman for the province for the old party. Comrade Henry Pote was elected the secretary, Comrade R. Nyandoro the treasurer.

### Masvingo women's league

Comrade Shuvai Mahofa was elected the chairperson of the provincial ZANU (PF) women's league and her deputy is Comrade C. Chabvepi while Comrade C. Pote was elected the secretary. Other members are; Comrade J. Mudzangwa — the treasurer and Comrade C. Chibaya — the political commissar.

### Youth League

For the Masvingo province Youth League, Comrade K. Matimba was the chairman and Comrade M. Gavaza became his deputy. The secretary is Comrade L. Pfumojena and F. Shonhiwa was elected the treasurer.

## Midlands Province

The Minister of Mines, Comrade Richard Hove was elected the chairman of Midlands province. Comrade Ernest Tongogara, who is the MP for Gweru Rural, is Comrade Hove's deputy while former minister of Political Affairs, Comrade Fredrick Shava was elected the secretary. A former Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe MP, Comrade Tony Berkhout was voted the treasurer, MP for Mberengwa, Comrade Ben Mataga became the political commissar and Comrade Enios Mabonza retained the post of secretary for security.



## Matebeleleland South Province

The Member of Parliament for Plumtree, Comrade Richard Ndlovu was elected the chairman with Comrade Tangani Tlou becoming the vice-chairman. Other officials elected were: Comrade Joseph Makado (secretary), Comrade Mtwalo Nkomo (political commissar), Comrade Million Sibanda (secretary for security), Comrade Rhodes Malaba (secretary for publicity and information), Comrade Menious Moyo (secretary for production), Comrade Musa Khupe (secretary for transport and welfare), Comrade Daniel Phuti and Comrade Aleck Ndhlovu (committee members).

### Women's League

Comrade Thenjiwe Lesabe, Member of Parliament for Mzingwane was elected the chairperson for the province women's league. Her deputy is Comrade Siphwe Matjaka with Comrade Marah Ngweni becoming the secretary. Comrade Lydia Ncube was voted the treasurer while Comrade Chiphula Malibha was voted secretary for political commissariat and Comrade Getrude MacConville became the secretary for transport and welfare.

### Youth League

The Member of Parliament for Beitbridge, Comrade Kembo Mohadi was elected the chairman and Comrade Giant Nyathi became his deputy. Other officials elected were: Comrade Dandy Vela (secretary), Comrade Msongelwa Mangena (political commissar), Comrade Ray Ndhulukula (treasurer).

## Mashonaland West Province

In Mashonaland West province, Comrade Edgar Kwenda, a Central Committee member and Member of Parliament for Karoi was elected the chairman polling 1 025 votes and Comrade Happon Mutongi became his deputy. Other officials were: Comrade Swithern Mombeshora (secretary), Comrade Suan Hundermark (treasurer), Comrade Mayford Mawere (political commissar), Comrade Alex Nharara (secretary for security), Comrade Shumbayaonda Chandengenda (secretary for publicity and information), Comrade Eric Gwanzura (secretary for transport and welfare), Comrade Emphraim Majomo (secretary for production), Comrades Chinyangwa Chimunye and Michael Mboma (committee members).

### Women's League

For Mashonaland West women's league, Comrade Primrose Gombingo was elected the chairperson with Comrade Sabina Mugabe becoming the deputy. Other members are: Comrade A. Mupakaire (secretary), Comrade Ruvizha Nyamarari (treasurer), Comrade Catherine Mutaibu (political commissar), Comrade Anastasia (secretary for security), Comrade Virginia Muchenje (secretary for publicity and information) and Comrades Margaret Hodzi and Mutema (committee members).

tary for publicity and information) and Comrades Margaret Hodzi and Mutema (committee members).

### Youth League

Comrade Charles Ndhlovu was elected the Youth league chairman for the province and his deputy is Comrade Witness Hondo. Other officials are: Comrade Godfrey Marimo (secretary), Comrade Peter Majaya (treasurer), Comrade Ishmail Parandikande (political commissar), Comrade Robson Chipunza (secretary for security), Comrade Martin Chagarira (secretary for publicity and information), Comrade Tichawa (secretary for transport), Comrade Gava (secretary for production) and the two committee members are, Comrades Dorothy Chipanga and Davison Gomo.

## Mashonaland Central Province

The Member of Parliament for Mazowe, Comrade Chen Chimutengwende, was elected the chairman for the province while Comrade Joseph Kaparadza who is the Governor for Mashonaland Central became the vice-chairman. The secretary post was won by Comrade E. Tapfumane Manyika with Comrade Donald Nyamaropa being voted the treasurer. Comrade George Musanhu became the political commissar with Comrade David Veremu being the secretary for security. For publicity and information Comrade Paddington Zvorwadza was voted the secretary and the secretary for transport and welfare was won by Comrade Vine Jingura. Production secretary is Comrade Aaron Mungende while Comrades A.F. Matungo and P. Takumbwa were voted committee members.

### Women's League

The Minister of Co-operative and Community Development, Comrade Joyce Mujuru was elected the chairperson. Comrade Mujuru was once the secretary for women's affairs of the old party. Comrade Agnes Dete is Comrade Mujuru's deputy while Comrade Irene Mutumbwa was voted the secretary and the treasurer post was won by Comrade Edith Motsi, Comrade Winnie Muchekesi (political commissar) Comrade Angela Mashingaizwe (security) Comrade Clara Guyo (publicity).

### Youth League

Comrade Tapera Nyamaradzo was elected the chairman for the Youth league of Mashonaland Central province and Comrade Temba Mapuranga became the deputy with the secretary being Comrade Border Gezi. Comrade Lovemore Tubugare was elected the treasurer, Comrade Sevy Chigwada (political commissar), Comrade John Muchangani (security) Comrade Tom Mereki (publicity).

## Manicaland Province

In Manicaland, the chairman post was won by Comrade Zororo Duri with Comrade Jonathan Gapare being the deputy. Comrade David Zamchiya was elected the secretary

and former Mutare Mayor, Comrade Lawrence Mudehwe was voted the treasurer. The Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Comrade Tichaendepi Masaya became the political commissar and Comrade Caleb Zihuu was elected secretary for security while the Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Oppah Muchinguri won the post of secretary for Publicity and information for the Manicaland province.

### Women's League

The Minister of Tourism and Natural Resources Comrade Victoria Chitepo was elected the chairperson and Comrade Sarah Kachingwe is her deputy. Other officials are: Comrade Lydia Chihana (secretary), Comrade Eslita Zvamwe (treasurer), Comrade Anna Kavu (political commissar), Comrade Alexia Chinhoi (secretary for security) and Comrade Evelyn Tavaziwa (secretary for transport and welfare).

## Mashonaland East Province

The Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Abraham Kabasa, was elected the chairman of the united ZANU (PF) Mashonaland East province polling 345 of the 1002 votes. His deputy is Comrade Alois Mangwende and the secretary post was won by Comrade Lincoln Kachidza. Comrade K. Mapereke was voted the treasurer while Comrade S. Marwodzi became the secretary for publicity and information. For transport, Comrade E. Chipitiri was elected the secretary and the production secretary is Comrade M. Matimura. Comrades Nyavasha and Ganda were elected the committee members.

### Women's League

Comrade Rashie Musungu was elected the chairperson with Comrade Memory Guvi as her deputy. Other officials: Comrade Cresencia Nyakudya (secretary) Comrade Tilda Chidodo (treasurer), Comrade Lucy Munemo (political commissar), Comrade Patricia Chitongo (security), Comrade Jesca Musonza (transport and welfare), Comrade Anna Nyakabau (publicity and information), Comrade Ketty Mushambi (production), Comrade Rebecca Nyakudanga (women's rights, family health and child welfare) Comrades Alice Godzi and Faustin Mdera (committee members).

### Youth League

Comrade Kenneth Bute was elected the chairman and Comrade P. Murwira is his deputy. Other members elected were: Comrade F.M. Chigwedere (secretary), Comrade C. Masenda (Political commissar) Comrade J. Mbizi (treasurer), Comrade U. Manganja (security), Comrade E. Dube (publicity and information), Comrade N. Mutsanhu (transport), A. Manguwu (production), Comrade G. Nyamhunga (training and culture) Comrades Nkiwani and Gutsa (committee members).

At the time of going for printing some results from other provinces, especially those of the women and youth leagues were not ready. □



# University of Zimbabwe Closure was Unavoidable

*Comrade Chung The Acting Minister of Education*

**T**he indefinite closure of the University of Zimbabwe after continuous conflicts between police and the students has been a very sad situation for the Government, University authorities and the students themselves.

Speaking in an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* recently, the Acting Minister of Higher Education, Comrade Fay Chung, said the closure had affected thousands of students but because of the circumstances it was unavoidable.

"We cannot have 500 students insisting that they are in charge of the university. No authority can accept such lawlessness", Comrade Chung pointed out adding that the university is an educational institution where academic and research work is done. Therefore, it is very inappropriate to use it as a pitch of violence.

She made it clear that it was not the Government but the UZ students who closed the university but the Government supported the step. "There was complete breakdown of law and order which was caused by violence by the students. So the closure was a situation which was forced upon us. If the university was not closed violence would have continued".

Our local university, according to Comrade Chung, has of late been characterised by riots, youth violence and the like. The Government cannot entertain that sort of thing and hence all students who took part in the riots will come before the law.

Asked to comment on grants, Comrade Chung clarified that no decision had been taken so far but added that it is obvious that "we cannot pay the students when they are not at the university".

The Minister stated that the conflict was started by certain persons, some students and others, not students, who say they want to bring down the government. "The university has turned into an arena for fighting against the government. This is forcing the government to take harsh measures. Certain elements are trying to destroy the government by using the students".

On criticism, Comrade Chung said students must be encouraged to criticise the government but it must be constructive criticism. Some people, instead of meaningful criticism are criticising the government for certain reasons

"From the sixties, hundreds of students were arrested by Smith. Therefore, for Mutambara to say the Smith regime was better than our government shows the way the



**The UZ closure was a situation forced on us — Chung**

students are heading for. De Klerk is killing many people in Mozambique through the South African sponsored MNR bandits. So how can this regime be compared with Zimbabwean government?" she asked.

It is clear that their criticism is based on trying to destroy the government and they have forced the latter to use police to stop anarchy at the university. "Mutambara asked for it and he got it but unfortunately it also affected many innocent students", the Minister pointed out.

"Two months ago I shouted at the students because I did not want them to be used as a political apparatus. Unfortunately my shouts were unheeded. The students refused to take words of warning", Comrade Chung said adding that it is surprising to hear people saying they are Marxists yet they are supporters of Smith and De Klerk.

"It was verbal rubbish when Mutambara said he is a tiger and not a cat. Words are like bullets. If he shoots indiscriminately, he will shoot himself".

## **Government and UZ**

In the last 9 years, government has achieved a lot in the field of education. Out of a population of 7 million, statistics show that only 39 000 blacks had reached the secondary level of Form 3 and above in education im-

mediately before independence. But today we have an average of 150 000 pupils sitting for 'O' level examinations each year.

This, according to Comrade Chung, is a commendable achievement by government. However the large expansion in the education system has created problems of unemployment. Since 1980 to 1987 there was an acute shortage of skilled manpower and educated people. But after 1987 the number of people graduating from colleges and schools increased and the labour market failed to absorb all of them. This is failing the government after having achieved such a goal. There is need for a job creation programme.

"In a way the students are correct when they ask for employment creation. Since every person has the right to education, likewise every Zimbabwean must have a right to a job. Students have pointed out this", she said.

"This is the type of criticism we expect from the students, criticism which is constructive. The problem has to be solved but it cannot be solved in the way Mutambara was saying. If that is allowed to happen, we will be drawn back to a situation similar to days of colonialism", Comrade Chung said.

## **Corruption**

Corruption in this country, the Minister pointed out, has been revealed by the Sandura Commission but it must be known to everyone that corruption is there in every country and it must be cleaned up. She said it is wrong to say that the whole leadership is corrupt because four or so ministers have bought and sold cars.

The Ministers only misused their positions but did not steal government money. We cannot compare the level of corruption in this country to other countries, she said adding that "we welcome meaningful criticism on corruption from the students".

Our Government aspires to be socialist but we are still operating under the capitalist economic and legal system which is in the Lancaster House Agreement. This allows, among other things, the protection of property.

The students blame the government for that but because of what had happened in Angola and Mozambique who decided to overthrow capitalists over-night, she said, we discovered that such action bears adverse effects. Because of that onslaught, the two countries which achieved their independence in the mid-seventies have suffered from war and people in hundreds of thousands have been killed, the economies crushed and the standard of living put back.



"We knew this and felt that if we took the line being suggested by Mutambara and company, we could have suffered. No one wants to work under capitalist legal and economic order but we have to be realistic".

There was no point to emulate Angola and Mozambique because we did not have an educational, scientific and technological base to run the country at independence. "So it is sheer irresponsibility by Mutambara when he blames the government for the Lancaster House Agreement. No shouting can solve the problem", she explained.

The students say UZ is overcrowded forgetting that the situation is a result of the efforts by government to provide people with higher education. The students must know that the education they acquire at the university is for the benefit of the country.

Not all the 8 000 students at the UZ are behind Mutambara and his line of thinking.

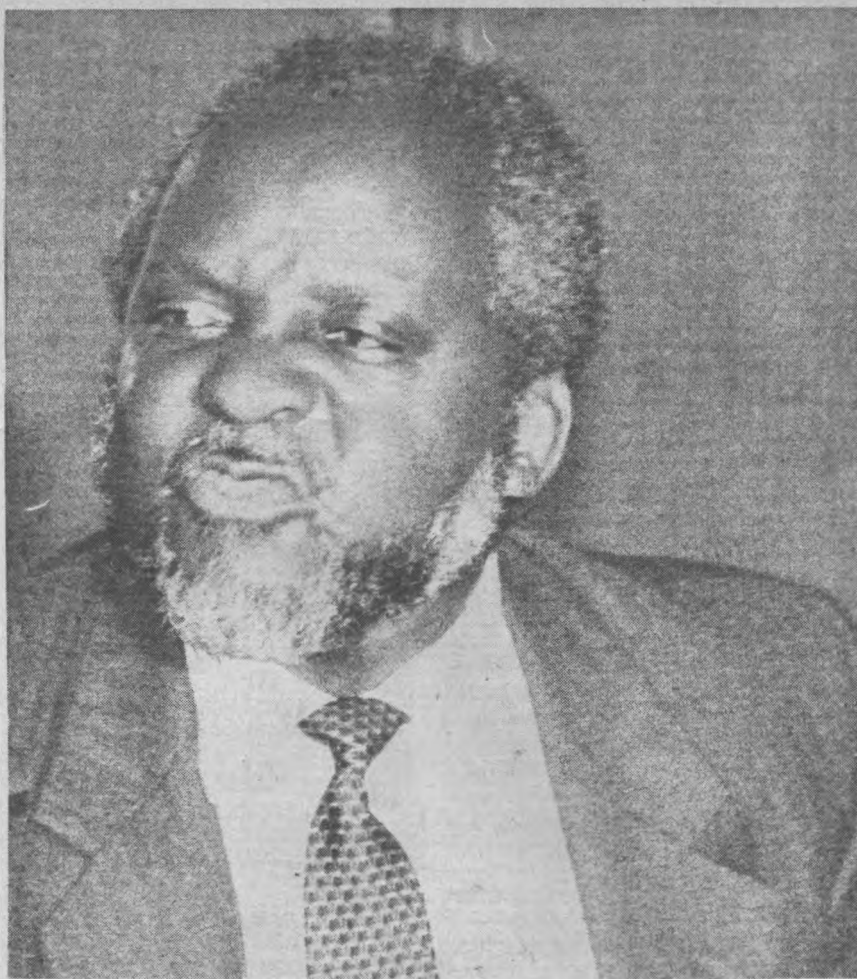
### Party and the Students

According to Comrade Chung, political work is just like agricultural work. If one possesses a very fertile land and let it lie unused, weeds will grow and possibly squatters can come and use the land. The same applies to UZ. The university is a lovely field and has been neglected by the party and a lot of weeds, she said, have grown there, some squatters have crept in. The Party, in the light of the above, must have good communication with the students so as to promote the relationship between the two.

Meanwhile, the only institution of its kind in the country, the university of Zimbabwe, has turned into a political playground and its intended purpose, that of higher learning has become a secondary issue and lost its importance to some of the students. Riots between the students and police have be-



Arthur Mutambara, President of UZ SRC



UZ Vice-Chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba

come the order of the day.

Following the verbal storm at the senior Minister in the President's Office, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, meeting in August at the UZ, it clearly indicated that government's, intolerance of such terms of public criticism at the university was finally nearing an end. There was need for the temporary closure of the university in order that the bad elements be weeded out of the student population.

Despite repeated appeals by the government for the students to abide by the law of the country, their leaders maintained that they were simply exercising their legitimate right to participate in national debates for the good of the country.

On Wednesday, October 4, 1989, violence between the students and police broke out as usual and windows of the administration block and other property were destroyed. The Vice Chancellor, Comrade Walter Kamba's car was 'worked on' by the students. This resulted in the UZ authorities together with government losing patience, and the university was indefinitely closed.

Looking closely at the UZ Student Representative Council, it appears the body is assuming new dimensions and gradually metamorphosing into a political party fighting against the government.

After having violated the principles of academic freedom by circulating statements ridiculing the government there was every

reason for SRC President, Athur Mutambara and the secretary, Enoch Chikweche, to be taken for interrogations by police. Having released a document defamatory of the government the students' leaders went on to say that Churchill Road which runs parallel to the university is the boundary for the 'notorious emergency powers'. They also said that they need not seek permission from anyone in the country to hold meetings at the university.

The government, as a parent board of the students could not let them go ahead with wrongful activities. In that regard, the government had every reason to have a word with the SRC leaders. It is the policy of the government in pursuit of law and order maintenance to send police to any place in the country to carry out investigations where breach of law is suspected.

When Mutambara and his secretary, Chikweche, were taken for questioning; the students went violent. On many occasions, the students say they want dialogue with the government but how can someone have dialogue with a person who always resorts to stones? The students alleged that they did nothing wrong but one wonders what exactly is meant by that taking into consideration the damage they caused to Comrade Kamba's car and the UZ property let alone the stone throwing incident.

In that regard the closing down of the university was the most appropriate step to





**Students leaving the campus after UZ temporary closure on October 4, 1989**

be taken so that there could be a clean up and removal of undesirable elements who think that they are better oriented or rather mature enough in politics than learning.

Not all students are at fault but the few culprits and die-hards always plunge their mates into troubled waters. Some students forget that parents and the government struggle to enable them to prepare fully for their lives.

#### **President Mugabe**

Speaking at the reburial of ZANLA combatants at the Chinyamungororo Heroes Acre in Chikambe, Chivhu, President Mugabe accused some lecturers in the Association of University Teachers of misleading the students and said that these lecturers wanted to destroy the government.

It is true that the students are being used by political parties which were after the downfall of the present government.

Comrade Mugabe also said that when Comrade Nkomo recently recounted events of the liberation struggle and the participation of the leaders at the university, the students said those who took part were 'foolish'. He added that some students have forgotten the importance of the contribution of the country's heroes to independence.

The students paid no heed to police appeals that they must always seek permission before holding meetings at the campus. This clearly implies that the students want to be above the law of the country, hence they want to do anything they deem right. But mind you, law and order have to be maintained.

October 4, events included disrespect to administrative authority and channels of communication, breakdown in law and order and the destruction of university property. Therefore the arrest of two students for interrogations should not be used as an excuse by students for rioting against police who have the right to check on incidents where there was a breach of law and order.

However, it has been pointed out by the Vice Chancellor that students will write exams and proceed with their courses and those who are to graduate will do so.

It is clear that among those affected with the closure of the university were a large section that may not have been involved at all. Those people who are at the sole university in the country must be mindful of the fact that very few post-secondary pupils get the opportunity to get a place at the institution.

A university is supposed to be a place of intellectual and high learning and not a pitch where battles between students and police take place. Meaningful communication between the government and the students must be revived and not let to deteriorate as is the case at present.

If the students are following or acting according to the academic freedom, then it should be promptly said that the academic freedom needs some amendments because the freedom has on many occasions paved way to confrontation and breach of law. Some people taking advantage and cover behind academic freedom are waging a silent war against the government. How can the students call the government that feeds them

a government of 'running dogs of imperialism' and say that Smith and De Klerk regimes are better than the government of this country?

It is justifiable for the university to be temporarily closed so that a weed-out exercise could be carried out.

A five member committee had been set up by the council of UZ to examine events leading to the closure of the university.

Comrade Honour Mkushi, a lawyer, chairs the committee. Other members of the committee are: Comrade Ariston Chambati, the executive chairman of TA Holdings, Professor Henry Dzinotiwei, a Mathematician, Professor W.R. Mackechnie, a civil engineer, and the former chief executive of the Zimbabwe Development Corporation, Comrade Chris Ushewokunze. Comrade Ranga Zinyemba, a deputy registrar at the university, is the secretary for the committee.

#### **Duties of the Committee**

The committee looked at conditions under which the UZ was operating and factors leading to its closure. It also looked at how soon the university would be reopened and the way examinations were going to be conducted. It should also recommend disciplinary measures to be taken against those students and any member of the UZ community found guilty of instigating or perpetrating the disturbances. There is also need to promote the maintenance of university academic freedom and autonomy and to promote good relations and mutual understanding between the UZ and authorities of the state and better ways of communication with government are a prerequisite. □



# Political Mass Mobilisation is Vital for Development — Ushewokunze

Zimbabwe is calling for the creation of a New Economic Order in a way which would lead to the participation both by an individual and the whole nation in the creation of wealth.

Opening the Civic Trainers' Workshop of the Ministry of Political Affairs at Jamaica Inn, the Minister of State for Political Affairs (Commissariat), Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze said the revolutionary agenda of the party and government is development in a way that will in the short and long term ensure a fairly high degree of equitable participation in the creation of wealth.

Comrade Ushewokunze said the major objective of the workshop was to mobilise the masses to participate in wealth creation, starting with what they have and where they

cialism through the gradual implementation of the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism based on the real situation in Zimbabwe.

2. Pursuing the policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, Pan-Africanism, anti-tribalism and non-alignment.
3. Strengthening the spirit of national unity regardless of ethnic or racial origins of the individual or group, freedom of religion and all forms of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom to elect or be elected to any office, including freedom of assembly.
4. Removal of racial discrimination and other socio-economic disproportionate aspects still prevalent in our society.

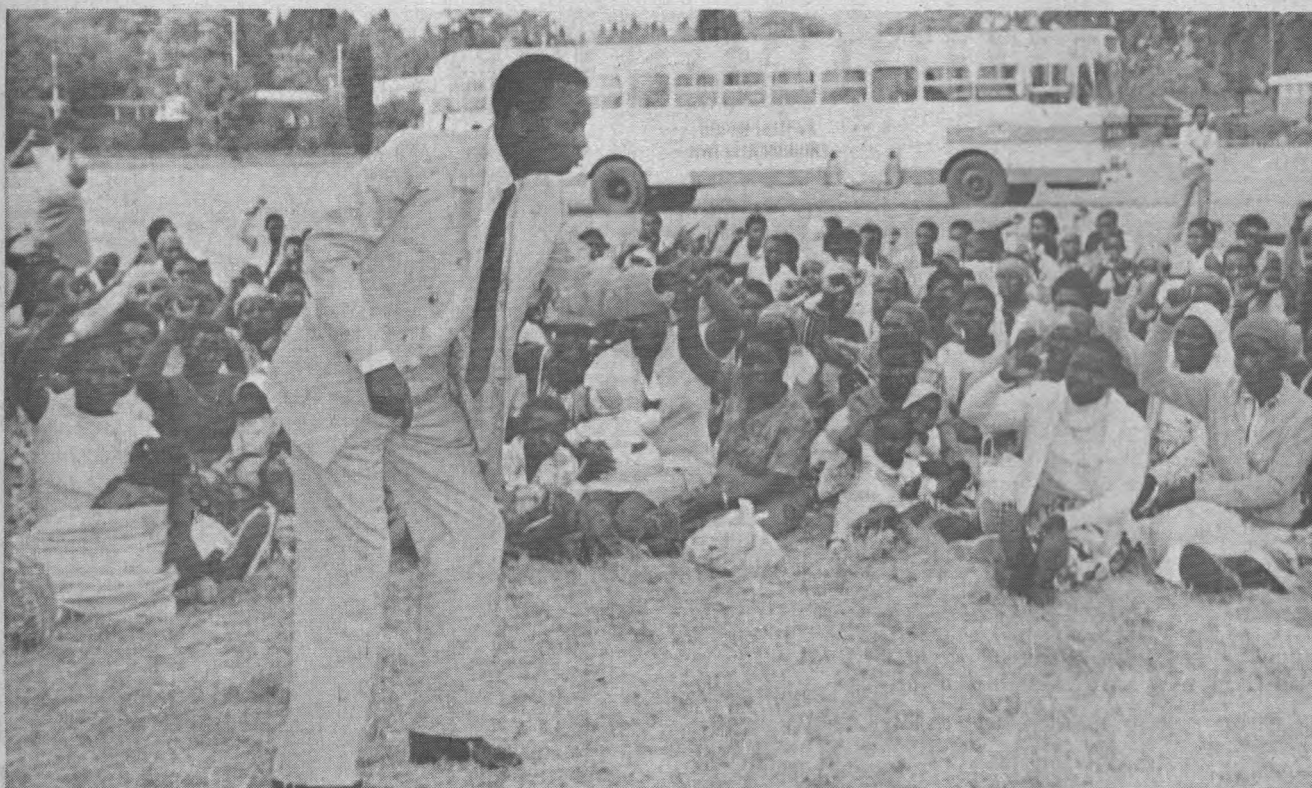
The Minister added that the ZANU (PF) line

The party has opted for the second method and is horrified by the first as it pre-supposes treating everybody in no less a way as one would with a flock of sheep. In its implementation of the party agenda, he said, the story was that of mixed fortunes.

## Scientific Socialism

The minister pointed out that the adoption of Marxist-Leninist philosophy was referred to at the second party congress of the erstwhile ZANU (PF) and scientific socialism was adopted by the freely appointed representatives of the broad sections of the people from all provinces and districts of the country.

To implement the philosophy a lot of complex prerequisites should be done. Among the prerequisites which the minister men-



Masses should participate in wealth creation — Comrade Ushewokunze

are, thus progressively moving towards participation at all levels of wealth creation in the society.

## Party Line and Programme

Comrade Ushewokunze said the following points act as an overview of the party and programme outline.

1. The party's commitment to the policy of eventually implementing scientific so-

and programme is indeed a very tall agenda. He cited two ways through which this agenda can be satisfactorily settled. The first method is ruthless force, compulsions and methods of administrative commandism which are applied by the combined machineries of the party and government. The second way is that of use of the power of reasoned persuasion and leadership by example step by step.

tioned are: the establishment of institutional instruments for this purpose, social, political, cultural and economic research, determining which Marxist-Leninist literature is relevant to the present stage and the level of the people's social, cultural and political consciousness and so forth.

## Development

On development, Comrade Ushewokunze



said the word has lost meaning because of its constant misuse. He said development is the betterment of one's welfare in a manner which brings about a qualitative change not only in the qualitative sense, but also in labour relations that bring about the increase in wealth.

He said the individual's regard of his position and role in labour relations determines the way an individual shapes his future and that of the nation. He added that the foundation of development has been and will continue to depend on the ability of a given group of people to give themselves self respect, pride in what they are, in what they can be and in what they can do.

Comrade Ushewokunze stated that development cannot be statistically measured or verified. The attitude of the people have to change and have confidence that they can create wealth the idea being that of their own to fit the dictates of their own situation.

He said the major asset and resource of Zimbabwe is its imaginative people although it is richly endowed with natural resources. The peace which Zimbabwe has after the merger of the two parties brings a favourable environment for development. The minister said development thrives on peace and peace on unity.

#### Obstacles

While ZANU (PF) has been taking pains to lay foundations for the implementation of the socialist agenda, the enemies of the party and government have been busy castigating the party for having already introduced socialism.

The enemies of the party have blamed the non-existence of socialism in the country whereas the problem is that of the capitalist economy legacy we inherited. The detractors have used subtle methods in trying to discredit the government in its commitment to socialism.

Comrade Ushewokunze said greed was another obstacle which starts by infecting the individual and finally spreads to infect a whole clan. From the clan greed takes the form of tribalism and it then reaches ethnic

proportions where it makes a down-hill slide into racism.

At the racism stage, greed manifests itself in the form of jingoistic (chauvinism or blind admiration) arrogance of one race to colonise another. At this stage it takes the form of colonialism and ends up; or down, as imperialism. With these obstacles in mind, ZANU (PF) abhors individualism and the personal amassing of wealth which forms the evil yolk of capitalism.

#### Unity, Reconciliation and Removal of racial discrimination

To create a suitable condition of unity the government implemented the policy of reconciliation within the nation. If one looks in both the party and government at all possible levels of power, all tribes and races in Zimbabwe are represented. The integration exercise is however an on-going process because it takes a rather long time for old attitudes to change.

All forms of discrimination for appointments in senior positions in government have been removed.

#### Economy

On the transformation of the economic base, this is being implemented purposefully through a series of measures such as public ownership of commanding heights of the economy through the machinations of either the party or the government or both.

There is also socialisation of the means of production by ways of the formation of co-operatives at production and distribution levels. In a bid to acquire controlling interests and boost economic performance in the country the government has formed joint ventures with people having private foreign capital. The government has also extensively bought controlling shares into some existing big business.

In the Industrial Development Corporation, the minerals marketing corporation, the government has established numerous controlling mechanisms and instruments. Comrade Ushewokunze said the land issue remains unresolved because the provisions of the Lancaster House imposed limitations on the "Willing buyer Willing seller" principle.

He said this piece of imperialist machination is due to lapse next year.

#### New parties

The formation of new parties has been entertained by the frustrated politicians. Those advocating the formation of new parties, some intellectuals involved, wrongly justified the formation of such parties on the bourgeois preconceived ideas that opposition parties are a constitutional requirement in a democratic society.

He added that ultra-democracy was a disastrous preconceived idea. The minister also cited positive qualities of revolutionaries. These are: activism in all ranks, self-discipline, criticism, democratic centralism and accountability.

Such qualities cannot be said of ZUM and its rag-tag of anonymous followers. At this time when unity between PF-ZAPU and ZANU (PF) has emerged, ZUM has regrettably surfaced showing its ugly head.

Once again the imperialists and neo-colonialists have left no stone unturned in their frantic efforts to divide and rule. They know very well that an independent African state needs unity so as to score the goals of development.

Comrade Ushewokunze reiterated that the formation of ZUM by Tekere was not his last resort as some are made to believe. Tekere could have easily appealed to the next congress to have his case reviewed at a representative forum which is the supreme organ of the party. He did not want to wait for this congress. By so doing Tekere confirms his lack of revolutionary discipline and that he had long decided to form his own party and was only looking for a scapegoat to do so.

"In a way, it is a boon to ZANU (PF) that he finally formed his own party because, now the unity of the country under the banner of ZANU (PF) and the leadership of President Mugabe will show him and his faceless mentors that the march forward to socialism is on, and will be on, and on forever after ZUM" the minister said. □

## Foot-and-Mouth Under Control — Karimanzira

Zimbabwe has this year experienced severe economic losses due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in many parts of the country. However, considerable progress has been made to curb and eradicate the disease, the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira said when he officially opened a foot and mouth disease symposium in Harare on October 5, 1989.

Speaking at the symposium which was also attended and addressed by Dr John Watson, the Chairman of the European Economic Community (EEC) Standing Veterinary Committee, Comrade Karimanzira said, "This year Zimbabwe has witnessed the severe economic losses brought about by this disease and we as a nation must see to it that the disease is rapidly contained and eradicated and that it does not occur again. This outbreak

of foot and mouth disease has been exacerbated by the dissemination of the disease through cattle sales. However, through strenuous efforts from my Department of Veterinary Services, I believe the situation has stabilised and we are on the road to once again eradicating the disease.

"Foot-and-mouth disease is a national problem — but that does not mean to say people must sit back and await Government to sort it all out on their own. We want everyone's cooperation and assistance. Government is well aware of the importance of having good control of foot and mouth disease and much money and effort has been channelled to that cause."

He said that it has been shown that wild buffaloes are possibly the main source of the virus in this region and that much research



on this subject has been done in Zimbabwe and currently the subject of buffalo to cattle transmission is under investigation on an island in Kariba.

He went on to say that more research into this disease is required and close liaison with other researchers must be maintained to compare results.

#### Legislation

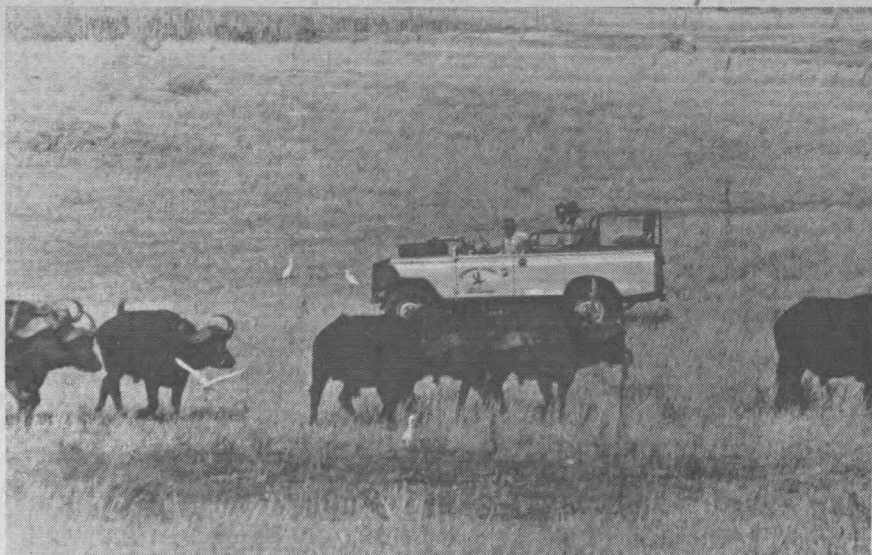
Strong action has been taken by Government to prevent cattle and buffalo mixing and in 1979 legislation was declared to permit the Department of Veterinary Services to destroy all buffaloes in the farming areas of the South East Lowveld.

This legislation was amended in 1984 to include the south west part of the country and in 1988 it was finally amended to give authorisation to the Department of Veterinary Services to destroy any wild buffaloes found outside the Department of National Parks and Wild Life areas. Every effort must be made to destroy the last remaining buffalo which roam in farming areas and government will be looking at methods to expedite this task.

In spite of the setback due to the current outbreak of foot and mouth disease, the minister said, considerable progress has been made to prevent further outbreaks from occurring.

Comrade Karimanzira said that almost all of the buffalo in the farming areas have been eliminated. A vast network of game and buffaloes fences extending some 1 200 kms have been erected to keep buffalo within the game areas and prevent their contact with cattle. This year alone \$775 000 has been given to the Department of Veterinary Services to procure material for the construction of additional fences.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on the construction of cattle fences which surround the vaccination and buffer zones. The Department of Veterinary Services is now busy constructing houses for the people who patrol and maintain these fences adjacent to the fence lines.



Buffaloes are said to be the main source of the foot-and-mouth virus

Turning to the government expenditure on the disease, he said that some three million dollars are spent every year by government on foot and mouth disease vaccine used to protect the cattle within the traditional vaccination zones.

He thanked the EEC for its past contributions made to assist Zimbabwe in initiating the fencing and vaccination programmes. The EEC's financial contributions set the nation in the right direction, he said, adding that in the near future Zimbabwe will be back into exporting its prime beef to Europe.

"... This recent outbreak has shown us where our weaknesses lie and ... hope that the outbreak will be a lesson to us all — all be it a very expensive one. However, there is need to review current legislation to curb the straying of livestock in the country.

"There is also need to review the penalties imposed on people who move cattle illegally ... That this is all being actioned and hopefully the Trespass of Animals Bills will be passed in the near future to cater for stray livestock and the penalties will be increased to act as a sufficient deterrent to prevent people from moving cattle illegally", he said.

#### Wipe Foot and Mouth

Comrade Karimanzira believes that the country has no escape but to strive to eradicate the disease, not just for beef or livestock exports, but to protect the national herd. Great efforts have been made by the Department of Veterinary Services and the farming associations and unions to make people aware of the dangers of foot and mouth disease. This exercise must continue until everyone is informed and the disease is finally eradicated.

He appealed to the police to enforce the law much more strictly and effect prosecution against the offenders. The Department of Veterinary Services should continue to enforce stricter supervisory measures at cattle auctions, over cattle movements and on any unscrupulous cattle sales agents.

The symposium was also attended by various district officials from various parts of the country and ran for a week. Meanwhile, the Director of Veterinary Services, Dr Stuart Hargreaves has said that the disease is under control and there has not been any outbreak within a month. He indicated that Zimbabwe's beef exports to the EEC could resume sooner if the trend continues as it is. □

## Karimanzira Outlines Grain Strategy and Pre-planting Policy

**T**he government has outlined a grain strategy with a detailed review of the current policy in relation to grain, cotton and groundnuts and has issued a pre-planting policy.

The review is aimed at considering ways in which the strategies pursued by the government towards achieving its basic objectives in relation to those commodities might be improved. The basic objectives themselves remain unchanged but it has been explained that it is necessary regular-

ly to assess whether current policies are achieving maximum effectiveness and to make adjustments where it is found to be necessary and appropriate.

The statement on grain strategy and pre-planting policy was issued by the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira.

#### Grain Strategy

The review has taken fully into account the submissions by the three farming organisa-

tions and the Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA). These proposals have been examined in the light of the government fundamental policy objectives, the economic position of the farming community, particularly communal farmers, the needs of consumers, the costs of current policies and the government's policy of generating greater economic activity in the rural areas.

The producers had submitted proposals for a two-tier price system for white maize as a means of reducing the risks of overproduc-





### **Tobacco still remains a major foreign exchange earner**

ing. While recognising the reasons for this proposal, Comrade Karimanzira decided that in current circumstances the disadvantages outweigh the potential benefits and has therefore not accepted the proposal. This decision is based on the fact that a two-tier price system which would involve quotas for commercial farmers, would act as a deterrent to the expansion of maize production and in times of drought or partial drought would worsen the consequent shortfall in supplies.

A policy of deliberately limiting production would reduce our food security position, Comrade Karimanzira said, at this time when the national population is expanding. Zimbabwe should meet part of the grain deficit in the neighbouring SADC countries and a quota system would reduce our capacity to achieve this, he said. He stressed that the proposal for a two-tier price system would be reconsidered in the event of any significant change in the situation.

#### **Yellow Maize**

Turning to yellow maize, the minister said careful consideration has been given to the proposals for decontrol as a way of reducing grain Marketing Board (GMB) costs and of saving on transport costs. He is concerned however, that decontrol would lead to considerable uncertainties in the maize market which would have serious repercussions on white maize production. He therefore, proposes that any movement towards more liberalised yellow maize trading arrangements should proceed with caution and gradually.

The present restrictions on farmer to farmer sales will be relaxed provided all transactions are notified to the GMB and are contained within farmers association areas. This step will help to keep stock feed prices down and encourage on-farm mixing of feeds thus leaving for a further review of the yellow maize situation oftenly.

When a product becomes decontrolled it means that the GMB has nothing to do with

the marketing, handling or storage of such a product.

Comrade Karimanzira is concerned about the rapid increase in the production of yellow maize. This year's intake of 50 000 tonnes is expected to be ten times greater than the average of previous years in this decade. A 15 percent difference between the price of yellow maize and that of white maize will be reintroduced for the 1990/91 marketing year in order to discourage any further swing to yellow maize production. That is, the producer price of yellow maize will be 15 percent below that of white maize.

The Government has seen that the recent developments in the production and utilisation of sorghum and millets have shown that it is necessary to make some adjustments in the present marketing system of millets and sorghum. The rapid build-up of sorghum stocks (particularly red sorghum) has led to the GMB incurring heavy losses while the consequent reduction of producer prices for red sorghum has led to a sharp decline in intake. This has not solved the problem of aligning current production to the market opportunities of high quality red sorghum of the right variety.

The minister said that the current arrangements for white sorghum will remain in force with producer prices kept the same as for white maize and that his ministry and the GMB will continue to explore viable possibilities of using white sorghum in bread making and other food preparations.

#### **Red Sorghum**

Marketing arrangements for red sorghum will be changed to encourage processors to make direct contacts with growers in supplying the varieties and qualities required for the domestic markets provided such contracts are notified to the GMB. These will be at prices to be agreed between processors and producers. These contract agreements should be confined to the appropriate natural regions five, four and three and should include communal and small scale producers.

This should lead to an expansion of red sorghum production and to the development of viable markets for malt (grain) which will enhance the foreign exchange earnings of the agricultural sector. The GMB will then, become the residual buyer and exporter of red sorghum, with producer and local selling prices set at a level which will minimise any losses on handling. Meanwhile, the arrangements will be confined to the brewing industry and the GMB must be kept informed of the contract arrangements made.

He also added that the experience of making mhunga and rapoko controlled products has not been satisfactory for producers or the GMB. It has not achieved the objective of improving food security and farm incomes in the drought prone communal areas. More emphasis needs to be given to the encouragement of the local processing and consumption of small grains which the recently launched small Grain Milling Project is designed to achieve.

This can result in a significant impact on the objectives of greater food security and improved living standards in the communal areas than the present millet policy. It is the minister's intentions to encourage more active local trade in mhunga and rapoko in order to satisfy local needs. The GMB will only become the residual buyer of millets with the price linked to the realisable market value of these crops.

The government will continue to review pricing and marketing of grain as circumstances require. It is necessary that there should be consistency and continuity in policy. Changes must involve response to economic developments rather than be imposed in such a way as to undermine the confidence of producers or consumers. The effects of the adjustments are monitored by the ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement.

The government's basic objectives in the grain sector relating to food security, the strategic stockpile and supplying food to the SADC markets will remain the overriding determinants of policy. These objectives have not been altered in any way.

#### **Pre-planting: Cotton**

The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement has carefully examined the current situation in the cotton sector. The production of seed cotton has assumed major importance in recent years because of its foreign exchange earning capacity, bearing in mind its contribution to rural incomes particularly in drought prone areas, employment in the textile industry and the provision of vegetable oils and animal feeds. Production is expected to fall from a record output of 323 000 tonnes in 1988/89 to 285 000 tonnes in the current year due, in part, to the unfavourable rainfall pattern, the general upward trends in input costs and the transport difficulties being experienced in some areas.

Comrade Karimanzira has given very careful consideration to the proposal by producers for both a further increase in the seed cotton prices already announced by the





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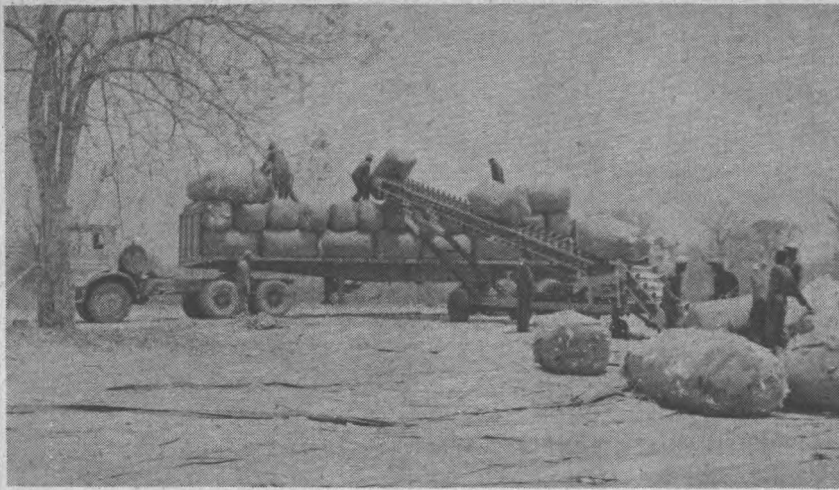
*FOR ALL YOUR FAMILY  
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*ITS WORTH  
YOUR WHILE  
TO SHOP AT*



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A pre-planting price of 100 cents per kg of Grade A cotton has been considered

Government for the current season, and for the announcement of a pre-planting price for 1989/90. Therefore, the factors on which the prices for the current season was based have not altered to a sufficiently material extent to justify a further increase this year.

The present circumstances, the minister said, warrant the announcement of a pre-planting price for the 1989/90 production year of 100 cents per kilogram of grade A cotton which is subject to further review during the normal round of price discussions in early 1990, when other factors and market developments can be assessed with greater accuracy. The minister will take steps to encourage the production of more cotton of the Delmac variety in the coming season, because Delmac generally commands higher sales realisations than the traditional Alba variety. The premium on Delmac will be retained.

#### Other Crops

It has been proposed that in order to achieve higher export realisation, growers should produce the two varieties at present in strong demand. These include the Spanish variety which is grown mainly by communal and

small scale farmers. This can be suitable mainly for the export market or as standard seed. Flamingo should also be encouraged provided it meets export quality standards and is free from the disease aflatoxin.

The market for the other major oil seed crops — soyabeans and sunflowers — has been at a high level, and all the indications are that this high level of demand will remain for the foreseeable future. This high level of sales has enabled the GMB to earn a projected small surplus for the current marketing year on the combined trading accounts of these crops.

This is an encouraging development for the forthcoming discussions on the market arrangements and prices for these two crops for the 1990/91 marketing season. The current situation at farm level as expressed by the producer organisations in relation to soyabeans and sunflowers has been carefully considered and will be taken fully into account in the course of the price negotiations early next year.

In the case of wheat, the minister has been encouraged by the reports of a further ex-

pansion in production in the harvest now just getting into full swing. It is too early, however, to have any firm figures on the level of intake from the current crop, but indications are that output will reach a new record for this country. As in the case of oil seed crops, the demand for wheat remains strong and it is likely that demand will grow further next year. It remains a major winter crop and critical importance on the farming programme on many of the more intensive cropping farms in the country. It is important that the evident confidence in this crop should be maintained.

He explained that these decisions on adjustments in current policies were designed to improve marketing systems for a number of major farm products. This in turn will have a beneficial impact on the farming sector itself and it will help to reduce the serious losses incurred by the agricultural marketing boards and the consequent drain on the national purse. Comrade Karimanzira is confident that the major parties in the agricultural sector — the farming community, the marketing boards and the government will continue to work together to increase the level of output from the land of Zimbabwe to the advantage of farmers' consumers and the whole national economy.

Meanwhile, the National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe has welcomed the crop and price policy announced by the minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade David Karimanzira. The association is generally pleased with the steps taken by government. This, it said, would give incentives to communal and resettlement farmers to ensure continuity in production. It, however expressed concern at the marketing and transporting problems. These problems would give incentives to less serious dealers to exploit farmers in the rural areas. This new policy will bring the farming community closer together with a better monitoring of crops in quantity and quality. □

# Politics and Economics are two Sides of the Same Coin

**P**olitics and economics are inseparable because the two are two sides of the same coin. Politics refers to what goes on in as far as the distribution of scarce economic resources are concerned. Economics, on the other hand refers to the exploitation, generation and or creation of wealth, a paper presented at a workshop at Melfort's Jamaica Inn in September says.

The workshop, entitled Civic Education Trainers Workshop: Political Mobilisation For Development, was organised by the Ministry of Political Affairs' Department of Commissariat and sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation, an aid organisation from the Federal Republic of Germany. It aimed, among other things, to foster dialogue between the district councillors and the party officials operating at district levels,

propagate party ideology and explain the party constitution and the roles of the party office bearers at the district level. (See story entitled Party Officials and Councillors Must Work Together)

The paper says the way wealth is generated and the ownership of the same means of producing wealth and the result at labour relations determine who gets what, where, when and why. The when, why, who and where is the politics and this takes place within a specific set of structures and these are what are outlined below. (Some have said politics is a concentrated form of economics).

The land area of Zimbabwe is 390 759 square kilometres or 39 million hectares. It is divided into six agro — ecological zones according to usage or climate. Zone one has



high rainfall and it has intensive agriculture, while zone two under in —tensive agriculture has a reliable rainfall. Zone three has medium rainfall and extensive agriculture; zone four has medium rainfall with predominantly cattle land; zone five - low unreliable rainfall and zone six has low rainfall with game reserves, parks and is suitable for agriculture.

### Colonial Legacy

The paper goes on to say that land distribution in Zimbabwe is still suffering from the colonial legacy as a result of the Land Husbandry Act, the Land Apportionment Act and the Land Tenure Act. It says whites own 51 percent of the total land area outside game parks and urban areas which is equal to 44 percent of land in Zimbabwe or approximately 18 million hectares, almost all of it in regions one and two.

Blacks own 42 percent of total land area and that amounts to 17 million hectares. Of this only 25 percent or 4.2 million hectares is suitable for agriculture and is in zone three. The rest is in zone four and five.

To date, about one million families are in communal or rural areas and these areas can carry only a maximum of 356 families or 46 percent of members currently on the land. Communal areas are overburdened by about 644 000 families.

### Population Density

On population, the paper says Zimbabwe's population density is about 19.3 people per square kilometre with the country's total population standing at 9 000 000. The dependency ratio is 47.3 percent with a miserable total workforce of only five million. The unemployment figure stands at one million, which is 20 percent of the total workforce.

The population growth rate is 2.76 percent per annum, a crude death rate of eleven out of 1 000, crude birth rate of 39 per 1 000, crude infant mortality of 60 per 1 000 and a women to men ratio of 104 to 100. In Zimbabwe women live longer than men. They have a life expectancy of 60 years, which is two years longer than that of men.

Of the total population of Zimbabwe, 96 percent are black, 2.5 percent are white, and one percent Asians and Coloureds. The literacy rate is seventy-six percent with 20 percent of them urbanised and 55 percent of them under 15 years.

The country has fairly extensive mineral wealth and is producing gold, tin, copper, asbestos, nickel, lithium, chromium and iron.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices stands at Z\$11 billion with total exports of Z\$2.9 billion.

The manufacturing sector contributes 23

percent to GDP, mining 7.2 percent, agriculture 13.6 percent with others contributing 34 percent. Exports contribute 27 percent to GDP.

Sectoral contributions to exports are as follows: agriculture 25 percent, manufacturing 27 percent and mining 29 percent. Imports stand at Z\$2.1 billion.

### Economic Characteristics

Technologically dependent, 84 percent of all imports are intermediate and capital goods, 16 percent of all imports are consumer goods and 30 percent of total imports are capital goods. The transnational corporations (T.N.Cs) own most of the economy.

On export orientation, the paper says production is geared to suit and meet demand of external markets with 27 percent of GDP being exports. Sometimes population growth outstrips GDP growth.

Zimbabwe's economy is mixed predominantly capitalists, and neo-colonial. Realising the above, the paper concludes, in consistence with the 1984 ZANU (PF) Congress Economic Resolutions, the Government of Zimbabwe has come up with the Transitional Development programme 1982/83 to 1985/89. It is under the latter's guidelines that the party and government mobilises people for economic development. □

# Willowvale Donates Minibus to Tariro Centre

**R**udo Nyamuswa-Tariro Psychiatric Halfway Home in Glen View was given a 24 seater Toyota minibus by Willowvale Motor Industries.

The \$85 000 Toyota minibus was handed over to Amai Sally Mugabe, who is the patron of the home by the general manager of Willowvale Motor Industries, Mr Dave Gibson on September 29, 1989.

Speaking at a tea party organised by the donors, Amai Sally Mugabe thanked Willowvale Motor Industries for the generous donation of a bus to the halfway home.

"Their gift has been the fulfilment of a dream that was held by the founder of this home and shared by the patients and those of us who are involved in the great work that is being carried out here," she said adding that "it is only through your dedication, perseverance and philanthropy that we are able to continue the work Rudo started."

The home, which was established by the late Comrade Rudo Nyamuswa, a nursing psychiatrist, in 1980, takes pride in providing therapeutic and educational services which aid the patients in learning marketable



From left to right is Deputy Mayor of Harare Clr. Winston Dzawo and Amai Mugabe receiving the bus keys from Mr. Dave Gibson, Managing Director of Willowvale Motor Industry

skills they can utilise once they reenter mainstream society. In addition to these training programmes, it also undertakes var-

ious income generating programmes which contribute to revenues which go to sustain the centre.



Comrade Sally Mugabe pointed out that an essential part of any developing organisation is the availability of a vehicle which enables the implementation of programmes.

"At this home, such programmes include workshops and agricultural schemes where products need to be transported to various locations. In addition, patients need transportation to travel for medical attention," Amai Mugabe said.

#### Transport Requirements

She further stated that apart from all these demands, there are the usual transportation requirements that every developing organisation has. The availability, she said, therefore, of a vehicle is a necessary requirement for carrying out administrative tasks efficiently.

Tariro Psychiatric Halfway Home, which rehabilitates psychiatric patients released from hospitals throughout the country and deals with their integration into the community, comprises, five staff members including social workers.

Sister Lisa Tsomondo, a qualified psychiatric nurse, supervises the centre.

Speaking at the same occasion, the general manager of Willowvale Motor Industries, Mr Dave Gibson said, "the Willowvale group of companies is very mindful of its social

responsibilities and the need to assist sectors of the community who are disadvantaged through no fault of their own."

According to Mr Gibson, his company, through the offices of the Patron of the home, Amai Mugabe, learnt the excellent work done by the Rudo Nyamuswa-Tariro Psychiatric Halfway Home in the rehabilitation of patients by training them to acquire basic skills before they go back to their homes or return to society.

"We learnt that although the centre is supported by both the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to cover basic running costs, the centre is reliant on selfhelp projects to survive," said the general manager adding that, "it was also learnt that the centre was in desperate need of a minibus to provide essential transport to the patients."

In that respect, the Board of Directors of Willowvale Motor Industries considered the home's requirements sympathetically and readily agreed to donate to the centre the 24 seater Toyota minibus.

#### Jointly Manufactured

The bus, manufactured jointly by Willowvale Motor Industries and Deven Engineering, will provide good and reliable transport for the

centre for a number of years.

Mr Gibson announced that the Willowvale Motor Industries, a division of Willowvale Motor Holdings, will service the minibus free of charge.

The home also received a number of gifts from interested parties at the ceremony. The Hospital Doctors Association gave \$100. Glen View Methodist Church \$21, Mrs Rena Klette and her daughter \$60, Carswell meats \$150, Glen View 1 primary school \$26 and the University of Zimbabwe donated \$100.

Cone Textiles pledged \$200 to the home every month starting from January 1990 to December that year. Caps Holdings will donate caprin pain killers and Mr. Ed Sim, Managing Director of Edisan Group of companies promised that his company would refurbish the home. Amai Mugabe herself brought some food she had cooked.

Twine and Cordage donated threads to the home and the Salvation Army Church promised to bring food to the centre at Christmas.

Barlana company in Harare provides employment to the handicapped people. Rudo Nyamuswa Tariro Halfway Home accommodates 25 people at a time who are always released as they become normal and take part in their social duties. □

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## **BALKAN**

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# Brick Co-op Grinds to a Halt



Comrade George Chitozho holding one of the moulding forms

**I**t is very saddening to see a project of very determined and united youths coming to a standstill. Although this was caused by the shortage of raw materials such as cement, which has become a problem countrywide, projects of this nature should be given greater attention by the relevant authorities.

Pisapisa is a brickmoulding co-operative which is at present unoperational because the members do not have enough cement to sustain their business. The co-op is situated eight kilometres from Nhedziwa business centre in Chimanimani, East of Manicaland.

The co-operative comprises ten members, of which six are school-leavers and four are ex-combatants. It started in 1987 with the objective of moulding cement blocks which was a success until now when they came to a sudden halt. In the same year (1987) they were joined by four school-leavers who had seen the viability of this co-op.

For them to start this project, the youth's chairman of ZANU (PF)'s Guhune Ward, Comrade Luckmore Musambandadya addressed the youths of this ward with ideas to start co-operatives. Some youths were reluctant to accept but Comrade George Chitozho welcomed the news and relayed the wise ideas to other willing youths.

They had a meeting of 15 youths who deliberated on the conveyed message. Out of the 15 assembled comrades five disagreed with the idea of forming co-operatives and only the ten remained to implement on the plan. "It was a long process since we were to go through the village channel of seeing the village chairman, branch chairman, councillor and lastly the chief".

The project was given a go ahead by all the above mentioned authorities. Comrade

Chitozho, who is the co-op's chairman told the *Zimbabwe News* that their co-operative demands a high degree of discipline. "We do not tolerate people who fight at work, we do not tolerate drunkenness, absenteeism, anyone arrested for committing any criminal offence and any member who does not co-operate with other members". He added that even if any member wanted something from the small garden they are running, he should sit down with other comrades and then ask for the required item. They have again agreed that if any immediate relative of the co-op member dies, the member is helped on the funeral expenses drawn from the account of the co-op.

So far two members were sacked from the co-op for disobeying the rules governing the co-operative. When the *Zimbabwe News* asked Comrade Chitozho what kind of offences they had committed, he told us that one of the sacked was always coming for work drunk and the other one was sacked because of absenteeism. Comrade Chitozho said that all the members believe in togetherness which brought the proper formation of their co-op.

On how they located their stand, he said they inspected it and found that it was suitable for their project. They cleared the stand of shrubbery using pangas; this only took them two days to complete the job. They chose the area because it is near the main dust road and a water canal which passes through their stand. The canal never runs dry even at times of drought, it branches Umvumvumu.

The co-operative first got its assistance from the Manicaland Development Association (MDA) which assisted them with four moulding forms, two shovels, two wheelbarrows, 50 bags of cement and five loads of river sand which would be paid for at a later date after making some profits.

They were again given one roll of barbed wire, three rolls of net wire and five sheets of-asbestos for their storage shelter by the same financier.

In 1987 MDA sent an instructor to help train co-operative members in brick moulding. This had very good results as they started producing good quality bricks. According to Comrade Chitozho, their project is an example to such other brick moulding co-ops in their area, to make cement bricks so as to avoid causing gullies by digging everywhere for kneading-soil.

Their bricks are mostly bought by the MDA, local businessmen and they are also supplying the Chikukwa project. Before they had problems of obtaining cement they used to get six customers a day and netting about \$500 a month. They are currently having \$1 111 in their bank account and some outstanding accounts to be settled by their clients.

They normally do not share the money they get from their business, it is only done sometimes after four months to sustain their self-reliance. This is done by sharing among themselves about \$30 to \$50.

When *Zimbabwe News* asked the co-operative chairman what their ambitions were, he said that if their project gets a lift-up, they would like to buy an eight tonne lorry to do some local contracts. Also included in their master plan is the establishment of a piggery and chicken keeping projects to diversify for better prospects. "It is only that the chances of getting a water pump are remote, otherwise we would have resuscitated our once tried gardening and fish pond projects.

The major problems they are facing are the shortage of cement and a lorry to ferry the bricks to their clients. They used to hire an MDA lorry at a cost of \$76 and a tractor from Ruwaka co-operative at a charge of \$50 which is very costly for starting a co-operative. At the time *Zimbabwe News* visited their project they were only with 13 bags of cement which could not meet the demand of their multiple clients.

They once aired their grievances to the MDA, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, Oxfarm and ZANU (PF)'s Guhune District office, but through all these channels, they got no fruitful answer to their plight. They joined Oxfarm in 1988 at a membership fee of \$47 but without any aid from them.

They are appealing to the government and any willing donors to help them revitalise their project and fulfil their ambitions. "We have established this project to fight against the 'war' of unemployment but it is a pity to see us in this state of affairs", said Comrade Chitozho.

The dedication shown by this youthful co-operative should not be ignored at all. All interested parties who have the plight of our unemployed youths at heart should join hands and rescue the success starved Pisapisa Co-operative. The progress of this co-operative would mean a progress of the whole nation. □



# Party Officials and Councillors Must Work Together

**T**he Ministry of Political Affairs plans to organise a series of seminars at district level. These seminars are designed to improve the abilities and skills of party officials and councillors in performing their duties.

This was discussed and agreed upon at a Civic Education Trainers workshop (Political Mobilisation for Development workshop) which was organised by the Ministry of Political Affairs, Department of Commissariat. The workshop which was held at Jamaica Inn, Melfort, from September 25 to October 3, 1989, was sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation, an aid organisation from the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the course of the workshop it was discovered that the working relationship between the party officials and councillors is not a healthy one. Mistrust exists due to lack of appreciation of each other's role.

A developing country like Zimbabwe needs the two to mobilize the people at grassroots to participate in, if not spearhead, the development of their localities and the country as a whole.

In most cases, Party office bearers do not always seem conversant with their duties and usually there is no one to explain to them at local level. Needless to say that they do not always perform their responsibilities efficiently.

## Aims and Objectives of the Workshop

The civic education trainers workshop had a handful of objectives which included, among other things, the propagation of party ideology, to foster dialogue between the district councillors and the party officials operating at district level and to explain the party constitution and the roles of the party office bearers at the district level.

The workshop was also aimed at creating and promoting common understanding, respective roles which office bearers carry out in the party, formulate strategies to disseminate information horizontally both within the party, rural district councils and government.

The Ministry of Political Affairs also needs public relations work and there is need to educate the people on the structure of the party and the government, particularly, the Ministry of Political Affairs and councillors also need training on the mobilisation of material and human resources in the community and in assessing the needs of the people.

The workshop had as its participants local members of Parliament, councillors, District and Branch Executive (especially the chairman and secretary and political commissar of the party) and traditional leaders.

The Ministry of Political Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, members of the District

and Development Committee and representatives of the operational Non-Governmental Organisations were the facilitators of the course.

## Desired Results

Each district must have a prioritised list of its needs. The people themselves should also work out alternative ways of raising funds instead of sitting back and expecting the government to do everything for them.

Councillors must be enabled, through courses and workshops, to understand their political role and the political leadership must be encouraged to understand their relationship with the councillors and they must appreciate the responsibility and power they have in improving the welfare of the community and the political leadership should

*Below is a list of dates for seminars:*

September 25 October 3  
October 24 - 26  
November 6 - 8  
November 13 - 15  
November 27 - 29  
December 4 - 6  
January 22 - 25 (1990)  
February 5 - 7  
February 19 - 21

understand their role in mobilising material and human resources for purposes of development.

A number of tentative dates for meetings with provincial councils and provincial development committees have been set. District seminars will be conducted in each local government district. In the case of high population concentration, more than one meeting will be held.

The Ministry of Political Affairs in conjunction with other relevant ministries such as that of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development will prepare the trainers who are provincial and district officials in the Ministry of Political Affairs. Some of them have already undergone the training of the trainers' course.

It has been proposed that initially four of these officials from each province, that is, 36 officers in all, will conduct the nationwide exercise after they have been trained at National Training Centre for Rural Women from September 25 to October 3, 1989.

- Training of the first Trainers (already held)
- First seminar in Mashonaland East
- First seminar in Manicaland
- First seminar in Mashonaland West
- First seminar in Mashonaland Central
- First seminar in Midlands
- First seminar in Masvingo
- First seminar in Matebeleland North
- First seminar in Matebeleland South. □

## Role of a Councillor Spelt Out

Councillors have various significant roles they play at district and ward levels. This was revealed at a Civic Education Trainers Workshop, held at Jamaica Inn and organised by the Ministry of Political Affairs.

As a councillor and chairman of a ward development committee, a councillor is supposed to attend all meetings of the district council. The councillor also attends meetings at any council committees of which the councillor is a member.

He or she should take an active part in the council meetings bearing in mind that a councillor must not be afraid to speak when he has something important to say but should not speak just for the sake of hearing his or her voice. This individual should make known to the council the needs and views of the people in his or her ward.

## Party Policies

In addition, the councillor should remember the policies of the Party and help the council to make decisions which are in line with the policy of the Party. Furthermore, the councillor should assist the council to make decisions which will benefit the district as a whole.

Always, the councillor should think of the people in his or her ward and district and should not do anything for personal reasons or gain. In turn, the councillor should take a general interest in the affairs of the district as well as attending council meetings. All along, a councillor should set an example to the people of the district in discipline, fairness and hard work.

A councillor performs more than one role in that he or she is a representative of the people, a representative of the Party and at the same time the councillor is responsible for the develop-

ment of the district as a whole.

At ward level, a councillor also chairs ward committee meetings while regularly making sure that ward committee meetings are held. Moreso, as a member of a council, a councillor tells members of the ward committee what goes on in the district council meetings and explains council policies and decisions to them. In turn, he or she should collect information on the needs and views of the people in the ward and make sure these are made known at district level.

## Party Decisions

Party policies should be explained to the people at ward level and make sure that the decisions made by the ward committee are in line with the party policy. He or she should furthermore encourage development in the ward, especially rural development and the production of food. Self-help efforts in all aspects of development in the ward should be encouraged.

A councillor should make sure that all parts of the ward are treated equally remembering in particular that he or she should not favour his or her own area. An example should be set to the people of the ward in hard work, discipline and fairness from the councillor at the same time ensuring that the village plans are co-ordinated and a plan for the development of the district forwarded to the district council.

The councillor should also make certain that the ward receives planning guidelines from the district council so as to facilitate the above. Finally, he or she should facilitate decentralisation, improved communication and ensure better planning through the ward. □





*Comrade Eddison Zvobgo  
— elected Chairman for the  
Masvingo Province*

*Comrade Abraham Kabasa —  
elected the Chairman for  
Mashonaland East Province*

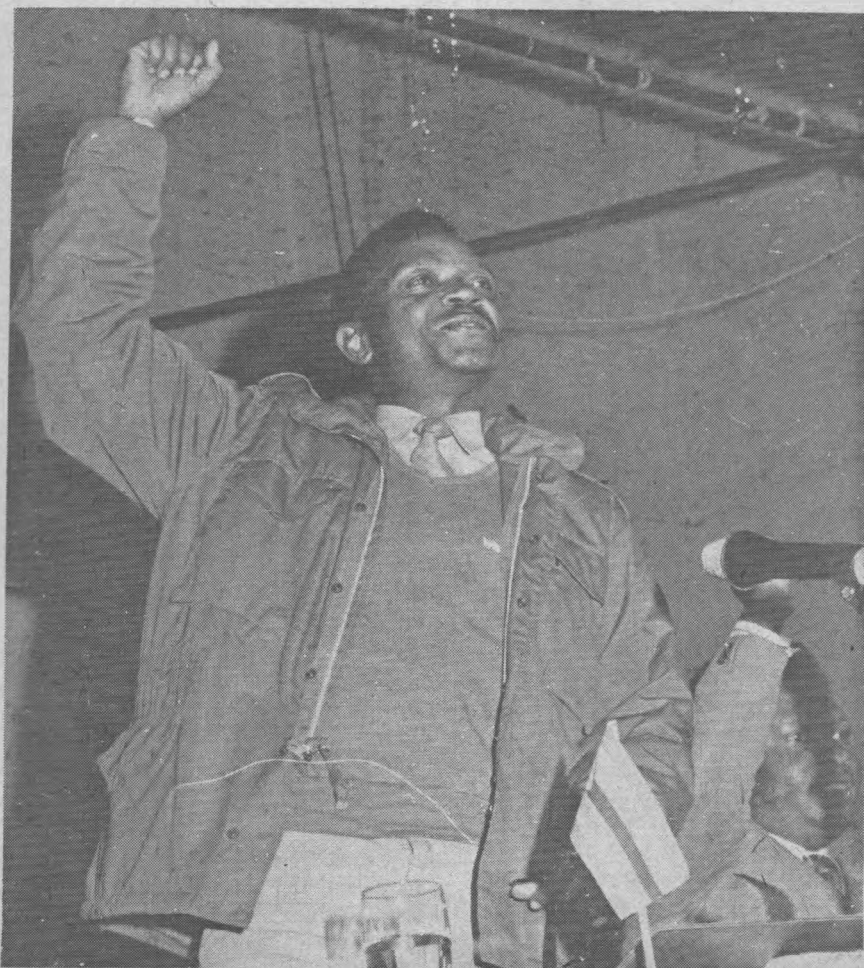
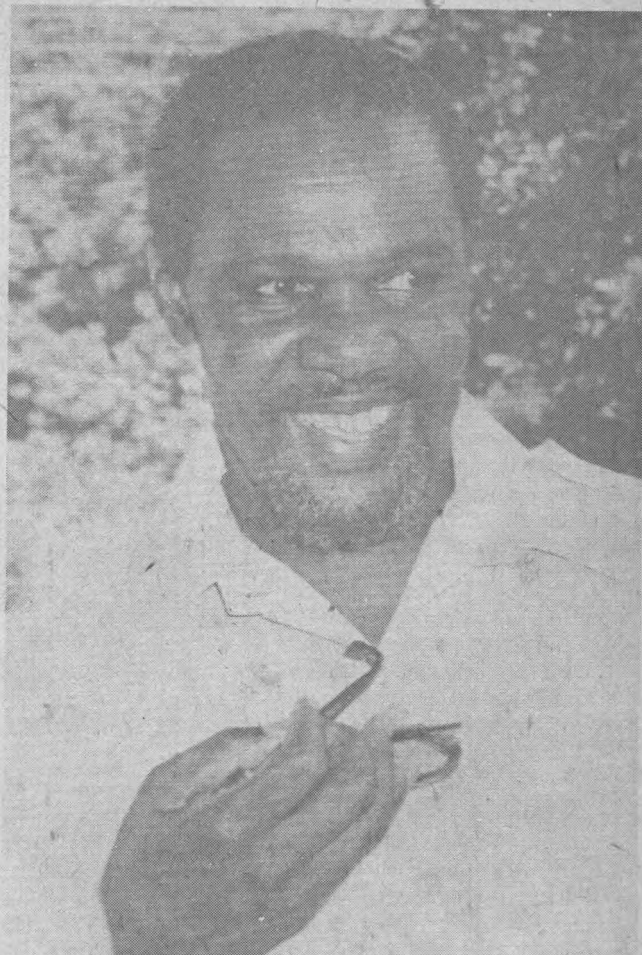


# UN ZAN

## Provincia Re

# TED J (PF)

## Chairmen: sults



Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa  
made a sudden comeback  
into politics when he was  
elected Matabeleland North  
Province Chairman

Comrade Hebert  
Ushewokunze,  
elected the Harare  
Province Chairman



## Five Star Co-operative in Five Top Gears

**S**ituated some eight kilometres from Chimanimani village along Chikukwa road, is the evergreen farm of five stars Co-op whose slogan is based on self-reliance.

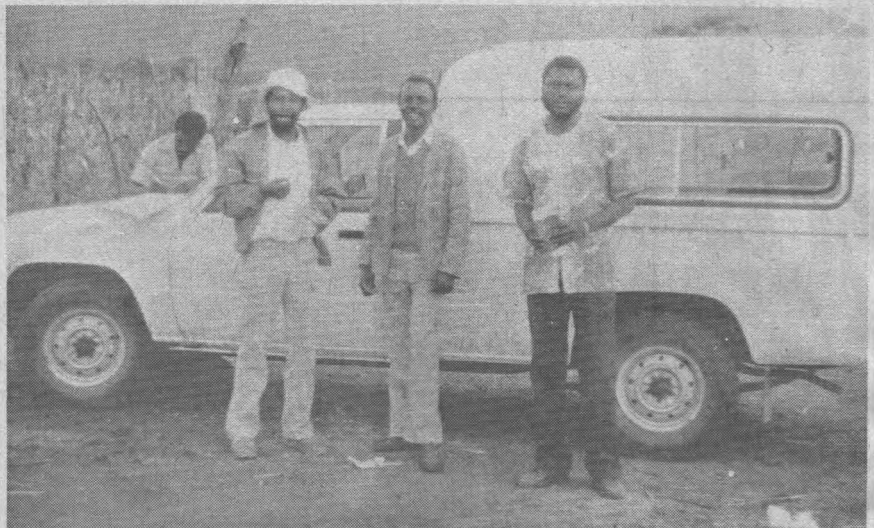
August 1987 saw the birth of Five Stars Co-operative which sprang from the minds of five patriotic comrades who also brought up the name Five Stars. The main object behind the formation of the Co-operative was to alleviate unemployment and implement the government's call for self-reliance. The five developmental 'commandos' comprise four school leavers and one ex-combatant who is the secretary of the co-operative.

They acquired a farm which was once owned by a white farmer who left the area due to some circumstances known to himself. At present the farm is state owned and has blessed the co-operative because the members were allowed to establish their project on it. This was done with the joint efforts of the Chimanimani District Administration and the Ministry of Co-operatives.

When the Five Stars occupied the farm, plum fruits which were left by the former owner were already ripening. They harvested these plums and sold them to jam factories and they used the money to start their proposed project. From their first harvest of peas, they were able to get about \$67 from the sales.

Because of the good work they are doing, the five stars were later joined by ten other comrades who were all school leavers. Some of these comrades like Comrade Saul Masengedzero, Joe Mwakhupuka and Philimon Bhiyeri have been members of another co-operative in Chimanimani. They left this co-operative because of maladministration by the office bearers.

The five stars were later faced with problems of registration so as to become a fully operational project. However, an individual donor came to their rescue and gave them \$50 as registration fee. "This was an



MOTSRUD's three member training team during one of their routines

appreciable help because we were having difficulties in getting the \$50 we required for the legal registration procedures", said Comrade Martin Makhuyana.

In order to adhere to the original needs of the farm, that of being a horticultural farm, they embarked on horticulture. This is doing very well for them. Management Organisational Service Training of Rural and Urban Development (MOTSRUD) came to their rescue and attached a farm manager to the co-operative. This gave them the farm management techniques they so desperately required.

It was in 1988 when MOTSRUD attached Comrade Annah Marry Muponda to help the members in their day to day field services. The secretary of the co-operative, Comrade Makhuyana told *The Zimbabwe News* that Comrade Muponda is being of great assistance. He added that MOTSRUD is not only giving them farming ideas but also helping them in securing a market for their farm

produce. They are also being taught farm management, bookkeeping and production by a MOTSRUD three-men team of trainers.

The co-operative secretary urged other unemployed comrades, irrespective of their age, as long as they are still active, to start co-operatives for that is the only way to self-reliance. Comrade Makhuyana expressed dissatisfaction with people who ask for assistance from the government when they are not dedicated to development projects. His final slogan was "Unity, peace and progress", said the ever-smiling ex-combatant.

When *The Zimbabwe News* visited co-operatives of this nature, we learnt that members of these co-operatives are implementing the government's policy of forming co-operatives to counter attack the problem of unemployment in our society, mostly among the youths. What is only needed for these projects to survive forever is the full support from donor agencies of all sorts and implementation of government's drawn up policies on co-operatives. □

## A Gift With A Meaning

**T**he work being done by the Child Survival and Development Foundation means a bright future for our young and future generation. This in all merges, up with the road to social justice which was initiated by the masters of the Chimurenga war (the fallen heroes).

To recap and bless the above openings, Comrade Simon Dangaiso has presented a small sculpture to the First Lady, Amai Mugabe, who received it on behalf of the Child Survival and Development Foundation.

It was on September 26 when Comrade Dangaiso presented this wonderful gift to Amai Mugabe. The sculpture is a unique

craftware which depicts the Great Zimbabwe ruins. It looks like the real Zimbabwe ruins which have been diminished by modern technology.

Attached to it is a triangular cardboard placard bearing some historical pictures. The history depicted on this placard is that of the early Chimurenga war, our close friendship with the late Mozambican leader, Comrade Samora Machel. Then came the picture of an independent Zimbabwe (showing the Zimbabwe flag), the Heroes Acre, the late Chief Rekeyi Tangwena, developmental projects (e.g. the Harare Sheraton Hotel), the grandmother of the people (Ambuya Bona

Mugabe) and the youthful days of the President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

It took only three days for the determined Comrade Dangaiso to complete the artwork. As he is a fulltime employee of the Ministry of Education, Amai Mugabe asked him during the presentation how he got time to assemble such a wonderful thing. "I am a dedicated young man who felt highly esteemed by the great job you are doing to the nation as our mother, especially through the Child Survival, so I did it with great pride", said Comrade Dangaiso.

#### Dedicated Young Man

Although the sculpture is made of very cheap material it looks as if it was made out of very expensive material. It is made out of cement, sand, concrete stones with furniture.

Comrade Dangaiso further told *The Zimbabwe News* that the picture of the tomb of the unknown soldier on the placard shows that the fallen heroes were not forgotten in our independent Zimbabwe. The picture of the Non-Aligned Movement emblem (NAM) signifies the high integrity which was given to Zimbabwe by the movement.

The main theme of Comrade Dangaiso's sculpture, according to the interview, is for the people to know the leadership role played by our leaders.

Asked by *The Zimbabwe News* why he has chosen the Child Survival and Developmental Foundation for the presentation of his sculpture, he said that it is because of the fact that the Child Survival and Development Foundation is paving the road for our future leaders, so he felt their role should be honoured.

The dedicated and industrious Comrade Dangaiso is planning to write a book on the life history of Amai and Baba Mugabe during the liberation struggle. Their role which made work hard for the long awaited independence, the time they were in detention and their influence to the armed struggle.



Comrade Dangaiso and Amai Mugabe holding the sculpture

It is with great honour to have influential and creative people in the society of Comrade Dangaiso's calibre to remember the great role played by our respected couple,

Amai and Baba Mugabe. *The Zimbabwe News* believes that many youths will toe the same line which Comrade Dangaiso is taking, thus dishing history to the people. □

## Chimanimani Co-op Weathers Numerous Problems

**S**vinurai Co-operative's state of being ill-equipped bears little effect on its operations as evidenced by the progress they have made.

It was in 1983 when 35 ex-combatants amalgamated to start a co-operative. Their aim was to construct a building (which was meant to be a hotel). They wanted to venture into commercial business.

The 35 comrades came to this farm, situated in the farming area of Mutambara, in Chimanimani 10 kilometres from the

Mozambican border. They failed to co-operate with the former farm labourers. The farm Manager, Comrade Abel Marimo said, "The ex-combatants were acting as dictators to the workers of the former owner of the farm which is now a state farm".

In 1985 ten of the comrades were arrested which brought the otherwise good business foundation to a standstill. Another 15 comrades came in replacing the outgoing members thus bringing the total number of the co-operative members to 40.

With all these ups and downs the remaining comrades did not look back. They used their meagre demobilisation funds to start the project. They got their food ration from the Christian Care Council. At the end of 1985 Zimbabwe Project (ZP) donated \$600 for the purchased of 19 of seeds and hoes.

Out of the 40, 21 left and the remaining 19 were later joined by six others. This was in 1988. There was now a total of 25 co-operative members. It comprises of 19 ordinary farm workers and six ex-combatants.





The orchard of oranges depicts the progress of the co-op

In addition to farming crops like maize, they also did horticulture. They have two hectares of potatoes and another two hectares of orange trees. The grinding mill which was left by the former farmer is generating funds by giving a service to the Mutambara community.

When *The Zimbabwe News* visited the project the oranges were ripening and good yields of potatoes were expected. They were planning to send most of their produce to

the green market in Mutare. In future they plan to utilise their horticultural hectareage left by the former farmer.

They attribute their success to the expert advice of Comrade Marimo, a trained farm manager. Comrade Marimo is contracted by the Management Outreach Training Service for Rural and Urban Development (MOTS-RUD) and attached to Svinurai Co-operative until its members are able to run their own affairs.

Comrade Tungamirai Dudzai, an ex-combatant and the farm's production manager commended MOTSRUD for the splendid job they are doing for giving them on-the-job training. "We are benefiting a lot from the practical advices, we are getting from Comrade Marimo", said a very confident Comrade Dudzai.

MOTSRUD organisation is also training them in bookkeeping, farm management and farm development techniques. They have a team of three 'mobile' officers who move from farm to farm training the members to adopt modern farming techniques.

The co-operative runs a store and a primary school going up to grade seven. It has three qualified teachers who are paid by the Ministry of Education. Both the teachers and the co-operative members reside in the old farm houses.

The major problem they are facing is the shortage of farming implements. Most of what they have is very old and failing to cope with the intensive use to which they are subjected. They are looking for assistance to acquire a tractor, be it a second hand or not because they are at present using an ox-drawn plough which is not exactly suitable for modern farming.

Although they are having some petty problems, *The Zimbabwe News* observed that they are making it to the top. It is with sheer determination that these comrades are speeding the train of self-reliance. □

## Government Launches Political Mass Mobilisation

In a bid to secure a harmonious development of the rural areas of Zimbabwe, the government has embarked upon a campaign aimed at mobilizing all available human and material resources in a concerted effort to establish a sound infrastructure for the development of those areas.

In its effort, human and material resources must be well structured and organized so as to provide the type of environment that promotes development.

Earlier this year, President Mugabe gave directives for the formation of a committee made up of ministers with the objective of looking into structures at village, ward and district level.

Following the President's directives, the department of Commissariat in the Ministry of Political Affairs organised a workshop for the civic education trainers, at Jamaica Inn from September 25 to October 3, this year.

During the week-long workshop, trainers attempted to identify

- structures at Village, ward and district levels and
- the manpower requirements at each level and the functions of such manpower.
- it also looked at how such manpower shall be co-ordinated for the most effective

servicing of the structures established.

Considering that nearly 6 million Zimbabweans live in the rural areas, the basic unit of organisation has been identified as a village for which there should be established a Village Development Committee serviced by Village Community Workers, and with a Village Development Centre.

There should be also established a Ward Development Committee, comprising six villages, serviced by Ward-level Community Workers.

At district level, District Councils and District-level extension workers have been established.

### Functions of Vidcos

At each level, there will be a co-ordinator, a village worker, a ward community co-ordinator, and a district administrator (Co-ordinator).

The Village Development Committee, to be elected by adults from 100 homes (representing a population of approximately 1 000 people), will have as its functions:

- to enable villagers to identify and articulate village needs,
- to co-ordinate and forward village needs

and proposals to the Ward Development Committee,

- to facilitate decentralised planning and ensure better planning throughout the village, and
- to facilitate improved communication in the village. The Village Development Committee is expected to be a bridge between the Ward Development Committee and the people.

The Village Development Committee will also co-ordinate and co-operate with government extension workers in the operation of a co-operative shop, pre-school, market stall, income-generation activity, health post, adult literacy classes, craft and technology centre.

To make the project viable, the Village Development Committees will be provided with some financial support to assist the community to build one Village Development Centre.

Considering that the Village Development Community will cater for a population of about 1 000 and that nearly 6 million people are in the rural areas, this plan requires 6 000 such centres throughout the country to cover the rural population.

### Village Development Centre

The Village Development Centre will be used as a forum for exchange of ideas among the

village members and between the village and the various extension workers.

The Centre will cater for the needs of the Villagers in training activities, which include:

- technical education e.g. in agricultural and gardening
- cooperative management and business
- leadership courses and civil education
- home management courses
- tailoring, sewing, knitting and crocheting
- instruction on primary health care
- family life education and child spacing
- housing construction and other village development related activities.

On top of the village Development Committees, there will be the Ward Development Committee, whose principal objectives will be of running training courses for Village Development Committee and liaise with District Councils over problems affecting the villages.

Each Village Development Committee will be represented in the ward Development Committee by its Chairperson and secretary.

Youth and Women's mass organisations will each have one representative on the ward development Committee chaired by the District Councillors for that ward.

As for the Village Development Committee, there are village community workers, who will be entrusted with the task of identifying and articulating village needs.

#### **Ward Development Committee**

In the Ward Development Committee, each

councillor will have an area for which a ward Development Committee is established. In all areas, there will be one councillor per ward.

The councillors will have the task of co-ordinating village plans and forwarding a plan to the district council.

They will facilitate decentralisation, improve communication and ensure better planning throughout the district.

At the Ward level, there will be three categories of community workers. These are:

- Community Workers in charge of agriculture (in the form of current agricultural extension workers),
- Community Workers in charge of health (health extension team working from the Rural Health Centre and comprising all the workers based there), and
- Ward Community Co-ordinators, a new category of workers created by merging the current category of Community Development Workers with the Child Spacing Education/Distributor).

The District Council will comprise ward chairpersons (councillors) from the district.

The district council will be receiving plans from the Ward Development Committee, and then will refer matters to any of its committees such as health, education, Finance etc

This will enable the ward Development Committee to follow the progress of its activities through its chairperson who will facilitate liaison with the committees wherever necessary.

For a better co-ordination of activities among different activities participants to the workshop thought that at the Village Development Committee level, development activities will be co-ordinated by the Village Community Worker, liaising closely with the village Development Committee and Ward Community Co-ordinator from the Ward level.

At the Ward level, Ward Community Co-ordinators will facilitate the coming together of the village Community worker and Community Workers at the Ward level. In addition to this, the Ward Community Co-ordinator will co-ordinate the work of Ward level community workers with that of the Ward Development Committees.

The success of these proposals and the smooth functioning of this structure will depend largely on how much each community worker and each extension worker understand their role vis-a-vis other workers and how much they understand the importance of co-ordinating development and political structures to bring about rural transformation.

As a first step in the achievement of this noble task, participants to the workshop recommended that a common zone course should highlight areas of co-ordination between programmes. In the same course the working of Village development Committee and Ward Development Committee would be covered. □

## **Mohammed, "The Magician" to Hold More Shows in Zimbabwe**

**Z**imbabwe will have much more rains and floods this year than has ever been the case with previous seasons but there will be little killing from lightning, Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan, "The Magic King" from Bangladesh has said.

If what he has said is anything to go by then our farmers should be best advised to brave themselves for a best ever season that has never graced this country because it all means hard work.

Speaking in an interview with this magazine on October 13, 1989, "The King" of magic said there will be more floods in the cities because of the roads in these urban centres. He said although this will be one of the most if not the most rainy season, farmers should start preparing right now because these rains he is talking about are good for agriculture. If his prophecies are anything other than mere words and fantasies, then the once rain-starved western districts "will have rains more than before."

"I have got a feeling that rains like me very much. I have been here in Africa for 13 years. Wherever I have gone, rains have come more

than before. Right now I am on a one year contract with ZANU (PF). I will be performing in Harare and having big shows which the people have never had a chance to see before when talking about magic", said the "Magic King", Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan from Bangladesh.

#### **Hair-Raising Feats**

The magic king performs hair-raising feats you have never seen before. He can turn a man into a woman and vice-versa; he can turn a man into a peacock, a man into a monkey and can change a person's complexion. Mohammed can turn a blackman into a whiteman and a whiteman into a black man. If you have not seen him perform, just keep your ears and eyes open after the end of October and all the fairy tales you have heard about magic will turn into reality when the magician performs in Harare and thereafter to other urban centres and then to growth points.

Just watch out in the press, your prayers will be rewarded. This is no fiction. The man is a master when it comes to performing feats that are out of the ordinary. He can dis-



**Mohammed with a rabbit that he can change size or colour**



mantle a person into several parts and let these many parts of the human body float in mid air before you. Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan can float a person, cut him or her into half and assemble the figure once more. A person's head will abandon its body and float in mid air, talking at the same time. You can ask it many questions like 'who are you? where do you live? who are your relatives etc.' and it will answer you. Do not miss out on the show when the man performs.

No wonder why he has made this out-of-the-ordinary prediction about rain. "There is no disappointment. Rains will be coming", he said and added when asked by the *Zimbabwe News* why it has been that rains come wherever he goes, "I think it is because of my spiritual influence that there is rain wherever I come from".

The magician, who abhors witchcraft and evil spirits neither drinks nor smokes because "that is good for my spirit". He took this opportunity to predict how the new ZANU (PF) will fair in the coming general elections. "The ruling party has got a long way to go. Even His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe has got a very long way to go. He is a very good leader", he said adding, "and there will not be any problems between the two major parties, ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. The merger will become better and better all the time. The new merger party will go back in power with a very very wide margin."

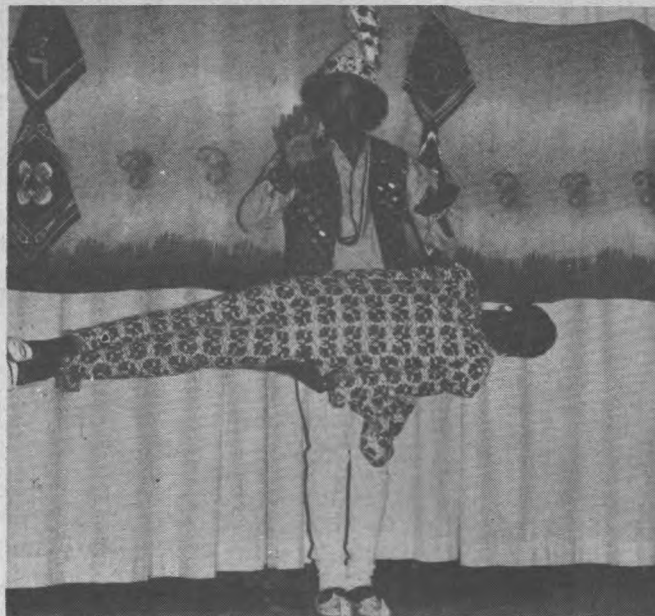


The magician tests for AIDS

#### Landslide Win for ZANU (PF)

He ruled out any chance of a stiff opposition from anywhere. "They might get one or two seats in one or two urban centres, that's all."

The magician has performed at this year's Harare Agricultural Show and many people who visited his stand know that what is written here is no fluke. They have seen for themselves. Your chance to see him perform will come shortly. Do not let this golden opportunity slip through your fingers, don't blow



Sobhan is pictured floating a young girl

away the chance of your life-time. He is urging all those who have not seen him on stage to come to his shows in Harare and they will see what they have never seen before. "This is like Hally's Coment, it comes once in a blue moon and disappears. This is what you see once in a life-time", he said.

Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan has seven local assistants with an initial contract of one year. He has got a public relations officer, finance manager and road manager.

"The assistants are still nervous but they will improve. This (move) in itself promotes local artists", said the moslem from Bangladesh who respects and adheres to Islamic laws. He is married to a Tswana woman fathered to the Vice President of Botswana and they have three children. He adds, "my wife respects my occupation very much but she wants me to have a full-time job and do this as a part-time".

The musician-turned-magician prefers to "work with ugly women than beautiful ones because I want people to concentrate on me than on beautiful women . . . People have been cooperating very much when called onto the stage. They are not afraid." He believes there is too much witchcraft in Zimbabwe but says his spirit is more powerful than that of the African magician.

"I promise I am not going to cheat people like Gregory Isaacs. I am going to give them something of International standards to remember for a long time to come. I do not use my spirit to acquire money because from then on my spirit turns into an evil spirit. I get enough money from my shows. I don't use my powers to multiply money," said Sobhan who has so far been to Zambia and Botswana.

#### The Dreaded Aids

After performing in all the major urban centres, he will go to Zimbabwe's growth points. He claims if he is given the chance to stop teenage pregnancies, he can do it. Of all the shows he is going to perform in schools, the proceeds will go to that school and the 21st February Movement. He is also

going to sing a song of praise on His Excellency, the President and First Secretary of the Party, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

"I'm a good musician. I take my time. As a musician, you must give people a chance to buy and listen to your music," the magician said. He also discourages "mass production" like what some local musicians do, chaining hit after hit with no message and logic at all.

Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan believes the dreaded and incurable disease, Aids is a curse from God. People, he says, have been making test-tube babies and so "God has said that you think you are powerful and can do much more, there is Aids. Aids is like a cancer. May be it is a cancer as well. The effects are the same. It is only that it has been there for a long time without people knowing that it exists. It has been there for a long time."

He says he can detect Aids but cannot cure it.

He has signed a one-year contract with the ZANU (PF) Youth League where after every performance, the party will get a certain percentage which could not be disclosed. "For the only year I am going to be here in Harare, I am going to make thousands for the party headquarters. Harareans, come to the show of your life-time," said the soft-spoken master of magic recently.

His public relations officer is Comrade Edwin Mugarirwa who enjoys the performances very much and himself is able to do some hair-raising performances. When the magician leaves Zimbabwe for Lybia, he hopes to carry on in grand style as Zimbabwe's own if not only magician.

#### Miraculous Spiritual Talisman

About his magic powers he says, "It is not a mere amulet but a perfect Talisman. (a talisman is an object often marked with special magical signs or words and believed to give special magical and unusual powers of protection). It gives you the finest aspect and prospects. Through it you will gain spiritual wisdom and physical personality. It is the

science of life and has nothing to do with Astrology. It is the Supreme Blessing. If you are without it, your life can never achieve a definite shape. It will bring you human greatness and eternal happiness.

"Guard yourself against evil-eyes and influences of wrong cosmic rays, and the evil doings of demons, witches, black-magic and all dangerous enemies. Breathe the atmosphere of health and power. Be a complete man and fulfil your destiny. Why be included in the world of little men and little things when the Miraculous Spiritual Talisman is here to rescue you from this slump, and hard and cruel fate. Enjoy its marvels, recount its glories. It gives you wisdom and spiritual power. It will give you the desired object and opportunities to conquer all obstacles and take a supreme place. It will make you a power in the community, in the family and in the land. Its sole object is human good and wisdom. It is the greatest source of strength and enjoyment."

He said if you forestall yourself with it, it will bring health to your body, wisdom to your brains, success to your hand, fame to your life, money to your purse, bliss to your heart, comfort to your home, happiness to you and extend your life to one hundred years. This life-long and life-guard Talisman with eternal powers is prepared after painstaking rituals, sacrifices, high-services and special prayers for 21 days in a beautiful locket.



The magician demonstrates how he cuts a person's body into three pieces

He said herbal power, the world's greatest dynamic force, is issued to people for the benefit of mankind since time immemorial. This power has been associated with the highest forms of Divine Intercession and backed up by the epic achievement of Spiritual Penance of the ancient sages whose sole aim was the amelioration of human miseries by harnessing them to serve the wel-

fare of mankind.

Mohammed Sarwar Sobhan said, "the richest heritage of the ancient past is handed down through prophets and sages of immortal fame and power" adding that do not let the "malefic planets. ... overpower your destiny and be the source of destroying your glorious future." □

## Director Outlines Objectives of Decentralisation

**T**he main objective behind decentralisation is to involve society in the development process both as participants and beneficiaries. This would in turn mould the masses in the motive force for sustained development, Comrade S. Mahlahla, the Director of the National Planning Agency said recently.

Addressing staff of the Ministry of Political Affairs Comrade Mahlahla said decentralised planning takes place in some form of centralised planning framework with the state giving guidance with respect to the intended direction and magnitude of change, total available financial and human resources, distribution of resources among sectors or provinces and the nature of socioeconomic transformation.

This is why at the first step in the planning process, Central Government planners,

under the direction of the National Planning Agency, prepare a plan framework which consists of objectives, level of resource availability, target growth rate of Gross Domestic Product and other key variables. And because of the dependance of our national economy of foreign currency at the point of production, correct estimation of availability of foreign currency is essential while we are import substituting.

The framework is then submitted to Cabinet for deliberation and approval.

### National Planning Machinery

Since 1984, the Government of Zimbabwe has been developing a National Planning Machinery. This machinery has, as its components, the Cabinet, National Planning Agency, Provincial Council, District Council or District Development Committee, Ward Development Committee and Village Development Committee with the last four be-

ing supervised by Local Government.

The national machinery aims to facilitate the flow of information in the planning process and ensure a mass participation in the planning process while also ensuring a proper coordination in plan formulation and plan implementation.

The process of implementation starts on a large scale in the first stage called Macro-framework. From then on the plans within the macro framework are elaborated firstly on a national, then sectoral (inputs into national) and Provincial; where there is an interaction with the sectoral stage.

Thereafter a consistency among provincial, sectoral and national plans is established. It should be emphasised that a provincial investment plan could exceed investment allocated to it by the state depending upon the level of self-help investment in a given province. □



# Historical Development of Political and Social Conflicts in Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe about three quarters of the population consists of peasants residing in the communal lands which were called Native Reserves during the colonial era. Historically, the Shonas and Ndebeles are the two major ethnic groups, who settled in the country before the British invasion. The Ndebeles arrived in the country around 1840 and settled in the southern part of the western province. The Shonas were a more diverse group and included all the speakers of the dialects of the Shona language.

The mass of Shona society was composed of cultivators and pastoralists. In addition, there were the religious figures, who during that time were associated with the ruling group. The king consulted the religious figures if he wanted a solution to any affairs of the state.

Shifting cultivation was possible among the Shonas because land was in abundance. There was little class distinction and there was equal access to land and equality in distribution although at a lower level of production technology. The Shonas who had a centralised state settled in every part of the country and have had a history of development starting from the 11th century. At that stage, a state was developed by the people who built the stone palace "Dzimba-Dzamabwe". The reigns of the Munhumutapa King and Mambo 1 and 11 extended up to about 1850.

## Colonization

Plunder of raw materials, seizure of land, enslavement of local people, white nationalism, racism, militarism have been identified with colonialism and imperialism. In order to achieve these phenomena, European countries divided, fragmented and integrated the territories of Africa into the structure of the metropolitan economy. That is, when they were unable to find profitable investment outlets at home, British capitalists subsequently sought them abroad in the economically under-exploited parts of the world. Britain thereby acquired colonies abroad to exploit and Zimbabwe became one such colony.

However, the conditions for a truly favourable investment climate depends on the control of the internal politics of the underdeveloped countries. Economic penetration therefore leads to the establishment of spheres of influence, protectorates and annexation. The essential ingredient of colonialism therefore is privileged investment, namely investment of projects which carry with them some differential advantages, preference of concessions or rights or some grant of privileged status. In the colonial state, the capitalist as a rule does not require physical force to make people work for him.

Deprived of the means of production, peasants/workers are compelled to work voluntarily under the threat of death by starvation.

Of the ruthless brutality meted to Africans and the appropriation for their property by the colonialist oppressor in Zimbabwe, T.O. Ranger gave the following vivid account: "The soldiers were determined to have land and cattle no matter what Rhodes and his fellows do about the mines and railway". There followed an African disaster far worse than the Ndebele leaders had imagined in their darkest moments. In the three years be-

European guns. They were forced to pay hut taxes and to do forced labour wherever their services happen to be required. Flogging became a matter of course, forced labour a familiar routine. In any case, the natives deserved no better treatment, they were a broken lot, or at least a beaten one.

## Political Resistance

The awakening to reality proved harsh. In March 1896, the Ndebele rose with their spears and guns and cleared the greater part of their country. Within a week of their rising "not a white man was left alive in the



Formation of African movements marked a new era against colonialism

tween 1893 and 1896, Matebeleland witnessed a dispossession of Africans and a development of white enterprises unparalleled anywhere else in Central and East Africa. Virtually the whole of Ndebele land and by far greater part of Ndebele cattle passed into white hands. Where an African Economic System was taken notice of, and having been noticed was expropriated".

In Mashonaland, there was no coquest but gradual infiltration of settlers after 1890 together with a handful of administrative agents of Rhodes company. They came seeking gold and the Shona appear to have thought that as soon as they found the gold they wanted, like earlier European gold traders (the Portuguese) who had been in the country as well. But no, the gold seekers turned into farmers and needing land and labour, took both with a free hand.

The Shona found they had become a subject people by virtue of legal promulgation in the distant country, and then by force of

outlying districts of Matebeleland whilst the survivors were confined to the laagers of Bulawayo, Gwelo, Belingwe and Tuli. Only after nine months of warfare, could the company (BSAco) again win the upper hand. Then the Ndebele chiefs accepted peace on conditions which left them somewhat badly off than before.

But another surprise had already occurred.

In June 1896, to the shattered disbelief of Europeans, the Shona joined the Ndebele in driving the settlers out and restoring an independence which in fact, they had never admitted to having lost. And the Shona continued fighting long after the Ndebele peace. Not until April 1898, or nearly two years after they had begun, was their rising finally quenched.

This old story yields two points that should concern us here. The first is the nature of these wars of resistance. The second is their place in the broader spectrum of African defence during the past 113 years. More per-



The brutal Rhodesian Police forces closely monitor members of ZANU (PF)

ceptive Europeans saw in the cause the uprising wars of self-defence and an attempt to restore what was lost.

Mukwati and his fellow strategists confirmed that their warriors should kill Europeans but never to take European things. Captured goods were to be delivered and large quantities were so delivered to the shrine.

Evidence show that some leading mediums were already thinking by the end of 1896 in terms of restoring the old Rozvi Confederacy in ways that could take account of the new things. It would appear that their programme was in some ways revolutionary in its vision of society, with African control of wealth and power through the African way of life.

The Ndebele and Shona uprisings may be seen as efforts at resistance within the old framework but also more emphatically as an attempt to overthrow foreign domination and re-establish the old rulers of the country.

Between 1900 and 1901 Maopondera with the support of Chioko Mutapa, one of the leading Shona chiefs tried another show-down but this was pre-empted before it gained momentum. Makombe was said to be preparing another offensive from Mozambique against the colonialists in Zimbabwe. The attitude of the Shonas can be said and gauged from the fact that many of them crossed into Mozambique in 1817 to assist in the neighbouring Shona revolt against the Portuguese.

#### Colonial Power Consolidated

But how did the colonialist react to those hostile, stubborn and uncooperative natives? The colonialists responded with more ruthless and stern measures. A set of far-reaching punitive legislation followed. Britain favoured the colonialists and in 1923 they forthwith granted to Southern Rhodesia a responsible government which gave them power to deal with hostile natives. The maintenance of European society depended upon the superiority

of European forces, subsequently regularised in a series of laws. The ensuring destruction of both Shona and Ndebele military power gave European settlers a virtual monopoly over the necessary means of coercion.

The company's imposition, in 1894 of a hut tax on the Africans created considerable hostility. The colonial taxation system was meant to provide the requisite funds for administration of the colony and it was for the BSA Co, a means of raising revenue to cover the cost to the armed forces which were dispatched to conquer the colony. Tax demands on Africans was also a way to compel more Africans to come to work.

The land appointment Act of 1930 provided the basis for the institutionalisation of white settler minority rule. The law was segregatory; it gave Africans no rights whatsoever over land in European areas; it propelled a large number of Africans into the labour market.

In 1934, an amendment to the maize control act served positive protection for the white farmers to enable them to sell their produce at higher prices; Africans were not allowed to sell to the Cold Storage Commission for export but to white farmers who then could sell them to the Cold Storage Commission.

In 1957, the Native Land Husbandry Act was introduced. Under this Act, the division of land would terminate the land rights of urban Africans and the prevention of subdivisions would ensure that the increasing African population would be compelled to leave the reserves for work in the urban areas.

The land husbandry Act had the following objectives:

- creation of a middle class, African small farmers holding land in freehold instead of communally.
- fulfilling the objective of the theory of the reserves.
- creating division among Africans so that

exploitation could be carried out more thoroughly.

"Divide and rule" was the major theory of British imperial exploitation. The 1957 African Council Act extended the scope and powers of the councils established under the 1937 Act. The councils were seen as a means of countering nationalist opinion.

#### Emergency of Modern African Nationalism

The history of Zimbabwe's transformation into a colonial country by the British colonialist is at the same time the history of the struggle by the Zimbabweans against imperialism and its lackeys.

The first stage of the struggle involved the early British colonialist and the traditional rulers of Zimbabwe and is characterised by its traditional aspects. Both earlier leading figures of the Shonas and Ndebele wanted to re-establish their former empires and rules. That state of affairs of traditional forms of struggle went up to the 1930s. The settlers had reinforced their position by then and the Africans had lost all their wealth to them. Under such double edged oppression, a new form of approach became inevitable.

By 1930 the settler had gained an upper hand and was consolidating the grip over the Africans. Chiefs and the spirit mediums were the targets of the colonialists. It became impossible to mobilise the people to fight. Missionaries started to spread the gospel and to establish schools. Some Africans who were brought from the Cape by Rhodes to work for the settlers brought with them the influence of the African National Congress and the International and Commercial Workers Union, in the year 1930, the range of African protest was impressive. In that year the ICU was at the peak of its influence. There was further unrest at Wankie and other mine compounds. The political associations were seeking to combine into one effective territorial organisation.

Although African politics of these periods from 1890s to 1930s were on a small scale they ran through most of the tactics available to African movements in Zimbabwe. An understanding of the limitations of the tactics employed by African Movement, before 1930 was no bad beginning for understanding the troubles of mass nationalism in the then Southern Rhodesia.

It was clear in our examination of the second phase of the struggle between 1918 and 1930 that the change of strategy in the African Struggle was mainly due to missionaries who spoke on behalf of the Africans plus some Africans who had bought their experience of longer contact politics were mainly that elite or middle class of the time. In many ways that leadership tended to project the interests of their social group first and those of the broad mass second. As a result, their movements were relatively small, very so because they were not mass movements as such.

The emergence of the Youth League in Salisbury in 1955 marked the new era of mass organisation of the broad masses of



Zimbabwe. The earlier organisations were formed by the petty bourgeoisie of the time whereas in contrast, the Youth League was formed by school-leavers who had hardly been in town for two years, who had no good jobs to protect and who included no personalities to project.

They had only the interests of the people to serve. The Youth League shook both the capitalists and the aristocracy leading the ICU. The first shock came when the Youth League successfully campaigned for the removal of African petty bourgeoisie elements from the Salisbury African Advisory Boards. The second major shock was the successful bus-users strike in 1956. During that strike a campaign led by the Youth League was successful. All petty bourgeoisie collaborators suffered considerably.

The Youth League then decided to merge with the ANC branch in Bulawayo and in 1957 the new organisation was formed in Salisbury but with a leadership comprising of petty bourgeoisie. The ANC was banned in 1959 and 500 of its members mainly the militants were arrested.

The National Democratic Party was formed thereafter and banned in 1961 and in December the same year ZAPU was formed and was also banned in 1962. In all these parties, there were always contradictions between the militants members and the leadership because the leadership wanted to follow a reformist line, while the militants were advocating revolutionary action.

The formation of ZANU, August 8, 1963 marked a complete departure from the reformist politics. The founding of ZANU opened a new chapter in the just and historical struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for independence and self-determination.

Preceding nationalist organisations had sought liberation through constitutional means and mass meetings. Zanu moved away from this policy and ZAPU also did the same at a large stage. The party at once prescribed the method by stating that "we are our own liberators . . . direct confrontation". ZANU at once sought ways and means of waging an armed struggle in Zimbabwe. ZAPU did that too. A section of ZANU leaders were sent out of the country and prepared the launching of the armed struggle from the neighbour-

ing countries. Thus the launching of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe marked a new era of complete transformation of the struggle from traditional and reformist into a modern armed struggle.

However, the enemy acted swiftly and banned ZANU the following year. Before this militant organisation was banned, most of its leadership were arrested and detained. But before that, the preparations for launching the struggle were underway. The people of Zimbabwe who had not been in contact with the outside world were for the first time in contact with the outside world, even with the progressive countries of the world from which they acquired a lot of experience on ways how to further the struggle. The people of Zimbabwe also discovered that as a matter of fact they had to have friends who were genuinely ready to help them to uproot their real enemies; colonialism, capitalism and imperialism. Thus the struggle of Zimbabwe has been transformed from narrow confines into a universal struggle.

Progressive governments in Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania provided better opportunities to shape their struggle in a correct way. □

## Identification of Development Needs in the Community

*By Comrade C. Pasipamire*

**T**he questions of underdevelopment and development have dominated international development planning debates for decades now. Prescriptions and solutions have been proposed on how underdevelopment can be eradicated and how development can be effected especially in the developing countries.

Idealists and reactionary philosophers and economists propounded the view that underdevelopment was God's will historically and therefore there was nothing man could do on earth for the poor since they will be happy in the life to come in heaven. Some of the idealists put forward some racist explanations to poverty saying that people in the poor countries cannot develop because of the excessive heat found in their regions and therefore can not have the same intelligence as their white counterparts in colder countries that are developed. To them, as long as they remain in these areas development would remain a dream. Of course, such theories must be condemned and dismissed with the contempt they deserve.

However, some progressive economists identified the real causes of underdevelopment. They argue that class interests are nothing but economic interests. To them, the problem in the developing countries is that their petty bourgeoisie is not independent but represents the interests of international finance-capital represented by multi-national companies like Lonhro, Anglo-American etc. The petty bourgeoisie political leadership

therefore is there to protect the interests of international finance capital.

### Identifying Needs

From that premise, how then can we effect development? The planner must be able to proceed and lay down the economic policy or draw up the development plan that will be implemented to attain and safeguard the interests of the masses. For any planning that will liquidate underdevelopment to occur therefore, there should be a uniform understanding of that underdevelopment. It is on this basis that understanding of development needs in the community can be made.

The identification of development needs in a community depends on the political economy of the country in questions. For example, colonial Rhodesia had a fascist political economy which was supported by the settler policy of direct rule and backed by military power. The main thrust of that policy was the separation of races on social, political, and economic fronts favouring the white population while discriminating against the black majority.

In 1962, the Rhodesian government adopted a policy they called "Community Development", which was administered by the then ministry of Internal Affairs. Their idea of community development was for the District Commissioner to build roads, bridges and many other such things for the Africans in

the communal areas. Thus Community Development was intended neither to transfer state power out of settler hands nor to challenge the prevailing orientation of the Rhodesian political economy. The Rhodesian policy therefore did not respond to the fundamental demands of the African masses for participation in national politics and for unrestricted access to economic opportunities.

The policy was doomed to failure since it was being imposed on an existing political economy that was not conducive to community participation. Identification of development needs in the community during the colonial era could not effectively take place. Community development is a strategy that seeks to fulfill basic human needs for access to social services and to channels of popular participation that enables the community to be capable of generating and controlling the reinvestment of local economic surpluses to produce a self-reliant community. No doubt, the Rhodesian government policies were a far cry from the above laid requirements.

However, the Prime Minister's Directive of 1984 set out the development planning policy of Zimbabwe and the modalities of implementing that policy. In a nutshell, the decentralisation policy clearly laid down the procedures of planning and the democratic development institutions through which

identification of development needs by the community would be achieved.

### **Community Participation**

Community participation in the development programmes in this country has been adopted as the implementing strategy in all the rural development programmes. Community participation simply means a process of involvement in thinking, decision-making and actions by the masses. The masses are the central purpose of development and human will and capacity are its most critical resources. In many cases, rural development in Zimbabwe has not followed the correct procedures and strategies for community mobilisation.

For this reason, authentic participation, heightening the masses awareness of values, issues and the possibility of making choices, influencing the content of development, generating new ways of doing things and also guarding the masses' rights to an equitable share in the fruit of development may remain an elusive aspiration unless the correct procedures and strategies are adopted.

For successful community participation there is need for effective mobilisation of the masses to discover the causes of their low standards of living without which their participation is fruitless. Further mobilisation for community participation can increase cooperative interaction leading to a more united community.

The approach in most rural programmes in Zimbabwe has been one of bureaucratic implementation. This means that government departments have been implementing projects without the formal and complete in-

volvement of the masses and their development organs. As a result, most of the so-called community projects are so dependent on government support so much that they threaten to collapse once the government support is withdrawn.

Donor-funded projects have been in the same trap. There is therefore an urgent and serious need for the development of a strategy to orient the development planning structures to enable them to carry out the tasks of promotion and mobilisation. This is the only way that self-sustaining community projects can be realised. People will only participate in a programme because they would understand and accept it and see a direct benefit not only because it is a directive from above.

The main task of the progressive civil servant is to sensitise and mobilise the development planning organs into identifying their needs and problems as facilitators. The local development organs are village development committees (vidcos), ward development committees (wardcos), rural district councils and provincial councils. Officers must initiate and encourage the formation of project committees by the community whose role will be to manage the project. It is these project committees and the development organs that are responsible for the project and not the government officers.

### **Top-Down Planning Approach**

Effective identification of development needs in a community can be done through local community organs led by the masses themselves through democratic elections and not by dominant groups within the community

or outside it. Overdependence on professional services will normally frustrate participatory development initiatives and perpetuates the top-down approach. Expertise must be limited to the transmission of skills to local leaders for their future use and less need for the expert.

Community participation will only occur where the masses see a minimum risk in taking part in the programme. The margin of living for the grassroots is such that they have learnt from experience that simple mistakes would mean a lot of suffering. Normally the development organs of that community like a vidco, (village development committee), will sit and identify the problems and constraints facing that village and try to work out solutions to those development needs and how these solutions will be carried out by the whole community.

The development organs will seek the advice and assistance of the extension staff before formulating their plan of action. Any solutions that are deemed to require external interventions on a larger scale should be referred to the higher level development committees or organs, right up to central government.

In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that in Zimbabwe effective community identification of development needs is very possible because the orientation of the political economy is much more conducive to popular participation than in the Rhodesian situation. More political will is required for this process to bear fruit especially on the economic front because that is the basis of all development. □

## **G77 — The Case for South-South Cooperation**

*By Walter Chidakwa*

**T**he meeting of about 250 representatives of industry and commerce from G77 due to be held in Harare next month comes at an opportune moment as much for Zimbabwe and indeed for the rest of the developing world.

G77 is a group of 77 countries of the South-South Commission which are now 129 countries. When the 250 business leaders converge in Harare in November their main objective will be to enhance co-operation between countries of the South.

Undoubtedly Zimbabweans will be anxious to know the benefits to be drawn from such a gathering and presumably some will remain sceptical about the whole concept of South-South cooperation and possibly more questions than solutions.

In order to understand and appreciate the significance of South-South co-operation for Zimbabwe and the rest of the developing world, the following observations and an assumption will serve as an important point of departure. The case for South-South co-operation must necessarily start with the following observation; that the developing countries as individual countries do not pos-

sess the necessary material, financial and technological resources to overcome the backwardness that presently subsists in most if not all the developing countries.

That as individual countries the developing countries cannot exert the necessary pressure to influence the decision making process on international issues with a view to breaking relationship between North and South and establishing in its place international economic relations based on inter-dependence.

### **Captains of Industry**

In the light of these grim realities, it is generally assumed that the combined efforts of these countries will yield the desired results of overcoming backwardness without condemning them to perpetual dependence on the North.

So, when the captains of industry arrive in the Zimbabwean capital their briefcases will hopefully be packed with papers containing, inter alia proposals on how to broaden the scope and content of technology cooperation between countries of the South, proposals on how to promote production

and trade-deepening activities, co-ordination of third world financial resources with a view to their effective utilisation.

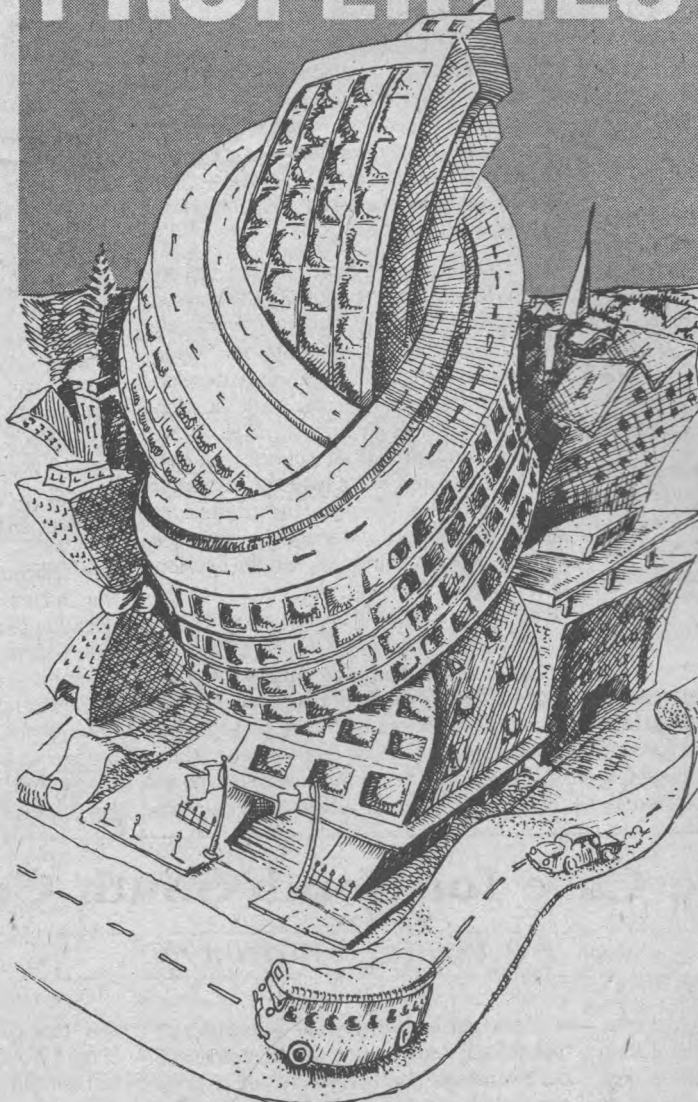
It is also hoped that the meeting will open new avenues of cooperation and strengthen existing ones. Undoubtedly politicians will be waiting impatiently for the outcome of this meeting wondering whether it will strengthen or weaken their negotiating capacity with better organised developed North. Enhanced economic co-operation will certainly breed a common political stand on international issues and subsequently broaden the scope of sovereignty of this group to countries thus effectively influence the international decision-making process with the ultimate objective of making this group of countries an equal participant in this dismally unequal world of competition.

### **Improved Relations**

This meeting is all the more important as it is being held against the international background of improving relations between the East and the West as Europe moves towards a Common European Home and as moves towards a more United Western Europe by 1992 gather momentum. Surely the leaders



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of Third World industry cannot afford to remain divided when their superiors in the developed North are doing away with the apparently outdated idea of individual interests and embracing the more fashionable concept of common interest.

A common European home will mean more markets for Western Europe, more areas of foreign direct investment, more sources of raw materials etc a situation

which will worsen third world terms of trade. A more united Western Europe will mean inter-alia a common EEC position in dealing with international issues. Admittedly if this situation goes unchallenged it will further strengthen the dependence relationship between the North and the South.

The Harare meeting will certainly provide a huge market for Zimbabwe to sell its new

investment regulations to its fellow Third World partners and hopefully they will compare favourably with conditions offered by other countries.

The local business community must do all it can to ensure that the meeting becomes a success. The Harare meeting must foster cooperation between countries of the South and prepare for much tougher battles with a more united and developed North. □

## Garang Still Firm on His Call for a United Democratic Sudan

**T**he Chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), Dr John Garang, says his movement is committed to the creation of a new Democratic Sudan.

Addressing a press conference in Harare, Dr Garang said his visit to Southern Africa was centred on two issues. He said his mission was to explain to the Heads of State and people of Southern Africa why war in Sudan was inevitable and the objectives of his movement.

The second reason for his visit was to ask the heads of state to use diplomatic and other channels to impress on the government of the day in Khartoum to see the necessity for a new united democratic Sudan and to accept the SPLM peace programme.

Dr Garang, who is also Commander-in-chief of the military wing of SPLM, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said the governments that have come and gone in Sudan have failed to solve socio-political problems in Sudan. He said El Bashir's military government was based on the rule of dictatorship, racism, fundamentalism and separatism.

### Four Points

He said peace cannot be expected under El Bashir's government because the old Sudan has led the country to 23 years of war out of 33 years of independence. The SPLM/SPLA peace programme which would lead to a new united democratic Sudan is in four points which follow:

1. Formation of a broad-based government of national unity comprising the SPLA and Sudan's current regular army, non-sectarian political parties that believe in democracy and the trade union alliance.
2. Formation of a new army that will be

consistent with and can defend the government of the new Sudan. This new army will be drawn from the SPLA and the army of the old Sudan.

3. Convening of the National Constitutional Conference to debate and to resolve Sudan's fundamental problems and draft a permanent constitution for the new Democratic Sudan.

Preparing and holding of free general elections, formation of a democratic Government based on those elections and the ratifications of the Draft Constitution by the new parliament.

Dr Garang mentioned that El Bashir's government in Khartoum is Muslim fundamentalist and the constitution still consists of the 1983 September Sharia Laws which were decreed by Nimeiri. Under the Sharia Law, a person found guilty of theft, adultery and other minor offences can get a punishment of wrist amputation, public stoning or public flogging. Over 300 people have been victims of this Sharia Law.

He said other actions taken by Bashir to confirm Islamic fundamentalism were the dismissal of 57 judges and their replacement by Islamic ones, condoning Islamic corruption, participation of 132 Youth Militia of the National Islamic Fundamentalism in the coup d'état, formation of a 40-man Islamic fundamentalist Parliament and supporting openly the secession of Southern Sudan.

### Broad-Based Government

The SPLM/SPLA leader strongly believes that the governing base in Sudan must be broadened to include other political parties and the trade union alliance. He said disinformation was a strategy pursued by El Bashir's government to tarnish the image of the SPLM/SPLA. Dr Garang added that the Sudanese people and the international community were made to believe that his move-



John Garang — Chairman of Sudan's People's Liberation Movement

ment is aiming for a dictatorship in Sudan.

"My visit to Southern Africa is to give correct information about the war and political situation in Sudan", he said.

When asked on the plans of the SPLM/SPLA should it come to power he said, "We are aware of the socio-economic programme which needs to be implemented. There is something wrong with development programmes pursued so far. There is no reason why we should not achieve rural electrification within a short period of time."

Dr Garang said despite the fact that Sudan was one of the largest cotton producing countries in Africa, some people were going naked.

The SPLM/SPLA Chairman ended his visit to Southern Africa in Zimbabwe and addressed a press conference in Harare. The visit which covered Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe began on September 20 and ended on October 12 this year.

Dr Garang was convinced that his visit to Southern Africa was very successful as indicated by the level of reception, the public functions such as University lectures and the wide media coverage in all the countries he visited. □



# Angola Renews Appeal for International Support



War in Angola has claimed thousands of lives

Economic structures are also targets of South African backed Unita bandits

people have been killed and many have been left without food, clothing and shelter.

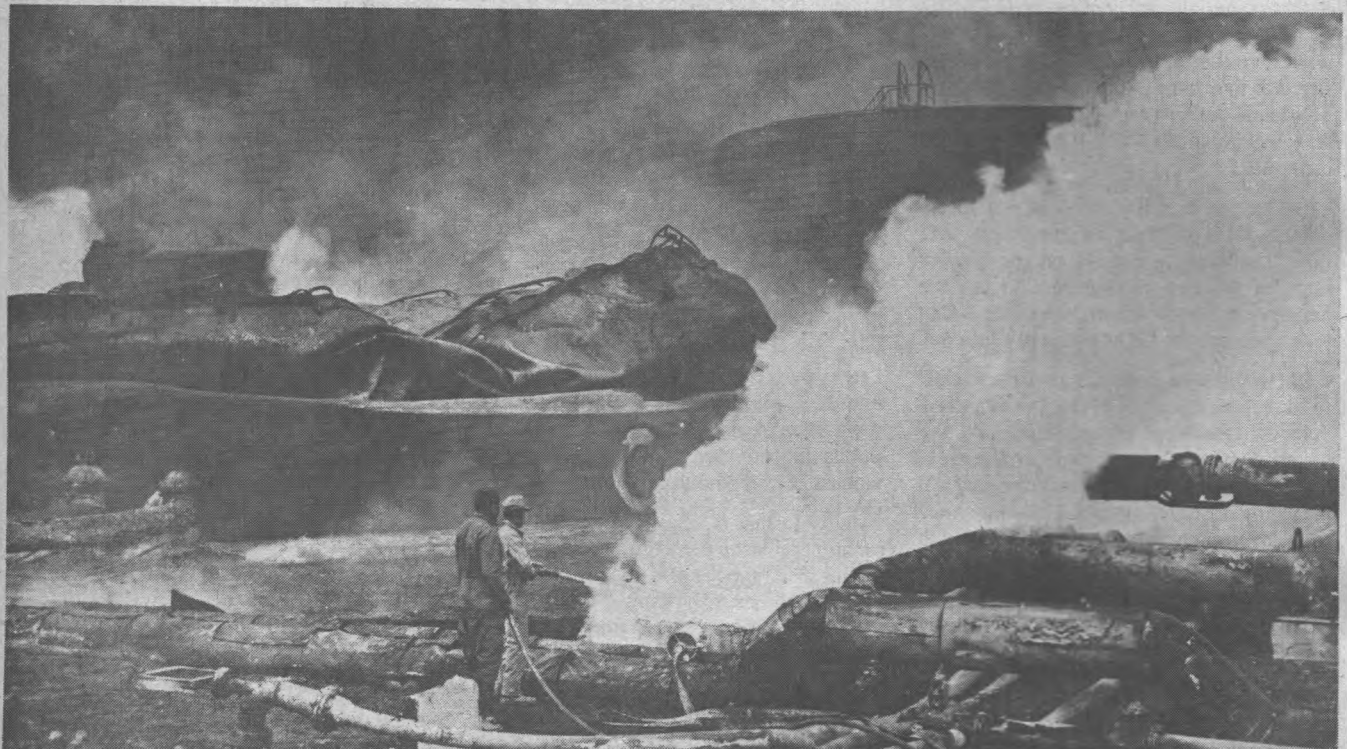
Prata said the Angolan government is seeking solutions to minimize some of the problems.

On August 23, while in Harare, the Angolan Minister of Trade, Comrade Dumilde Rangel made a similar appeal to the diplomatic missions based here.

Following this appeal, on September 22, an international conference of donors was held in Luanda at which 10 million tonnes of food and other items were pledged.

Asked why there was a weak response at the Luanda meeting, the Angolan Charge d'Affaires said that the meeting was "hastily" organized and as a consequence, diplomatic missions in Luanda did not have enough time to brief donor organisations in their respective countries.

"Given the number of organisations based in Harare, we hardly like to make our requests once again for further contributions towards the solutions of Angola's basic problems", he said.



**A**ngola's appeal to the international community to save 600 000 Angolans from starvation has resulted in the country receiving 30 million US dollars.

This amount represents a tiny part of the required 270 million US dollars needed to prevent the Angolan population affected by the 14 year old civil war from starvation.

As a result of the devastating war, 100 000

Briefing UN and non-government agencies in Harare, on the current emergency situation of Angola, the Angolan Charge d'Affaires in Harare, Comrade Jose Augusto Prata, said that at least 2 million people have been victims of drought and flood, which have affected the central and southern region of the country.

In the light of all these difficulties, Comrade

## Angola loses billions

Since Angola gained independence on 11 November 1975, the country has been at war, which has been the main factor responsible for the collapse of economic and social structures, such as schools, health centres, production and service centres and the destruction of means of communication.

Comrade Prata estimated the direct costs of damages at 12 billion US dollars. □

# The Efficiency of A 'Bullet' Train

Japan is mostly recognised for being one of the fastest growing industrialised countries in the world. Since the times of the Second World War, Japan has concentrated mostly in advanced technology, which has proved so popular today.

The Shinkansen Electric Railcar and the recently commissioned MAGLEV (bullet train) all operate under the administrative roof of a group of six passenger-haul corporations. They are augmented by the Private Railway networks which operate primarily around the major conurbations.

The maximum practical speed of conventional trains (e.g. the Shinkansen) has an upper limit of about 300 kilometres per hour.

To reduce traffic related environmental pollution (noise and vibration), a new form of railcar was invented, the MAGLEV which travels at a speed of up to 500 kilometres per hour thus dubbing it a 'bullet' train.

The MAGLEV successfully completed its test-runs in 1979, at a speed of 517 kilometres per hour, in Miyazaki prefecture, Kyushu.

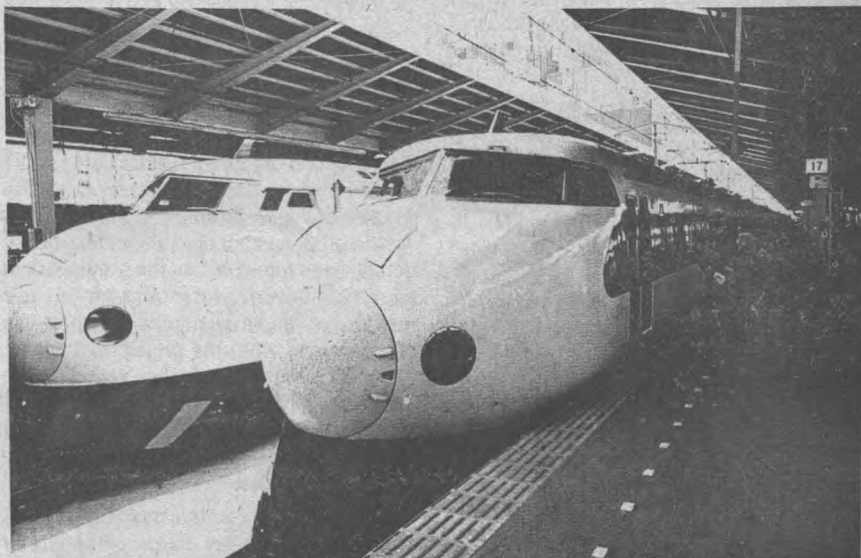
The 1 069 kilometre stretch of track from Tokyo to Hakata connects the major cities on the Pacific Belt. Today, the trip from Tokyo to Hakata takes less than six hours by the Shinkansen railway.

The Shinkansen carries 100 000 000 passengers a year. Since its inauguration on 1st October 1964, some 2 400 000 000 passengers have been carried.

The ordinary Shinkansen trains are composed of up to 16 cars, run at maximum speeds of between 220 to 240 kilometres per hour. The operating intervals are as short as a few minutes.

## Joint Venture

In another development on September 26, 1989 a \$5 million agreement was signed be-



The Japanese 'bullet' train

tween Willowvale Motor Industries and Japanese giants, Mazda and C. Itoh and Company. This would alleviate the shortage of cars which has been a tradition in our motor industry.

The signing ceremony was attended by the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Vice President Muzenda, Industrial Development Corporation General Manager Mr. Cornelius Sanyanga, Mazda Motor Corporation Managing Director Mr. Keiji Asano, Willowvale Motor Industry Managing Director Mr. Dave Gibson, Itoh General Manager (automotive department) Mr. Yotchi Shoji, and Japanese Ambassador Mr. Ken Ikebe.

The Japanese firms will receive a 33 per cent stake in Willowvale Motor Industries for their investment. This will mean that more components will be made or finished locally with the modernisation of the plant.

In his speech at the ceremony, the Japanese Ambassador said, "The transfer of technology and the increased employment opportunities represented through the signing of this agreement meet precisely the goals of the government of Zimbabwe; this in time, will come to be recognised as a major point in the development of the nation of Zimbabwe".

The Vice President Comrade Muzenda, also said at the ceremony that the agreement should help reduce vehicle shortages drastically in 18 months.

By entering into such agreements, Zimbabwe is set to be technologically mature by joining hands with the global highly industrialised countries such as Japan.

With a blessing to our motor industry, it should not be seen as the end of everything, the sky should be the limit in other technological ventures. □

## Need for a Ceasefire in Afghanistan — Najibullah

The people of Afghanistan and the world community are getting increasingly convinced that Pakistan and the United States of America lacked goodwill and political sincerity in signing the Geneva Agreements, said President Najibullah of Afghanistan in his speech on the 9th Summit of the NAM in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The Pakistan military circles and the irreconcilable extremists who hinder the return of the refugees for various military and economic reasons he said, claim that the existence of mine-fields which they themselves have planted is the main obstacle to the return of the refugees. "Paradoxically, these mines create no hindrance to the sabotage and terroristic activities of the armed opposition and foreign mercenaries."

Pakistan did not dismantle any of the 180

military training centres of the armed Afghan extremists forces on its territory, but on the contrary, has established several more. At present every week an average of 30 to 35 armed extremists groups consisting of 1 200 to 1 500 armed men are dispatched to wreck havoc, terror and destruction in Afghanistan. Moreover, with the assistance and direct participation of Pakistan army, huge consignments of arms and ammunition are being delivered to the armed extremists. Pakistani Military units take direct part in armed operations in some parts of eastern and south-eastern Afghanistan.

Comrade Najibullah pointed out that from February 15 to August 28, 1989, 18 different types of weapons have been delivered to the war-mongering extremists to conduct armed terroristic activities. These weapons including 250 rocket launchers, more than



110 field guns and mortars, 120 recoilless guns, 550 complexes of portable anti-aircraft missiles, 80 anti-aircraft guns, 2 950 units of machine guns, 4 500 units of shoulder-fired anti-tank rocket launchers and over 200 thousand surface-to-surface rockets, have been put at the disposal of the armed extremists and 761 foreign military advisors have been despatched to the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan leader further said armed opposition forces have fired 413 102 rockets and other heavy artillery shells on Afghan cities only from 15 February 1989, till the end of August 1989. "As a result of such attacks 1 972 civilians alone have been killed and other 4 321 injured and handicapped. The 1 383 rockets fired on the Kabul city have resulted in the death of 671 civilians and the injury of 1 014 others".

#### Long-Range Missiles

"The extremists are firing new long-range missiles on our cities and other populated areas, recently delivered to them by United States. These missiles detonate in a wide area, scattering a large number of cluster bombs and mines containing fragments undetectable by X-rays," he said. The use of these missiles, which are aimed at indiscriminate killing of the people of Afghanistan, is banned by the convention of 10 October, 1989 on prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and it's protocol (1) on non-detectable fragments.

He called upon the non-aligned movement, the United Nations and the entire international community to stop those who deliver and those who use them.

"Afghanistan believes that the mechanism of the United Nations' good offices mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) could, and still can play an effective role in monitoring the implementation of the Geneva Agreement. But to our regret, due to obvious reasons, UNGOMAP, has not been able in Pakistan to receive the facilities stipulated by the Geneva Agreements for the efficacy of its activities. This it has become an ineffective mechanism", Nujibulla stressed.

#### Historic Role

The Republic of Afghanistan strongly believes that the United Nations has ample possibi-

ties, ways and means for fulfilling its historic role in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security in the world, including southwest Asia.

Najibullah said Afghans will not submit to any threat or coercion and will not accept the monopoly of power by any of the forces involved. The idea of ignoring this or that political force from the coalition, including the people's democratic party of Afghanistan, it's allies and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan which constitutes the most powerful and organised political force in the country today, does not conform to the realities of Afghanistan.

"The proportion of the role and participation of these forces within the framework of any future Government in Afghanistan, is a matter that can be negotiated, but there can be no doubts as to the principle of participation of all forces in such a set-up. Peace and tranquility can be achieved in Afghanistan on the basis of reasonable and acceptable compromises by all sides concerned", he added.

I wish to take this opportunity, he added, to set forth once again the proposals of the Republic of Afghanistan for putting an end to internal and external aspects of war and tension in Afghanistan from this rostrum of the Ninth Summit Conference of the heads of states or governments of the Non-Aligned countries.

"We have proposed broad negotiations to be held between the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and all the Afghan political forces inside and outside the country who opt for an end to the war and wish to work for the realisation of peace". Comrade Najibulla said adding that these negotiations should be aimed at holding a nationwide peace conference which will encompass all forces involved. This conference should agree on the establishment of a leadership council, representing the ideas and opinions of all political forces.

He proposed that the conference should declare a six month long ceasefire during which a broad-based coalition government will be set up by the leadership council. Under its guidance a commission for drafting of a new constitution and the law for elections to the national assembly should be established.

#### International Conference

For the settlement of the external aspects of the issue, the Republic of Afghanistan pro-

poses the convening of an international conference with the participation of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, India, China, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the chairman of the Non-Aligned movement and other interested countries.

"This conference will, at the very outset, agree upon putting an end to the delivery of all types of weapons to the warring factions in order to support the ceasefire, and will protect and guarantee the permanent neutral and demilitarized legal status of Afghanistan, which will be enshrined in the new constitution," he said

With profound respect and belief in the principles of NAM, cherished by the Republic of Afghanistan, we call on the members of this movement to launch serious efforts for the restoration of a lasting peace in southwest Asia, Comrade Najibulla stated.

#### Effective Role

He believed that the gatherings in Belgrade can play a serious and effective role in the solution of regional conflicts, and further proposed that a panel of the heads of states or governments be formed within the framework of the movement. This panel should assess the process related to the implementation of the Geneva agreements signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and work for initiating dialogue among Afghans.

The Republic of Afghanistan he said is strongly convinced that the efforts of the NAM chairman in establishing a panel of influential leaders of NAM will play an important role in the realization of the above objectives.

The Republic of Afghanistan is of the opinion that the composition of the panel can be decided through negotiations. The appointment of such a committee will in no way contradict the mandate of the UN Secretary-General for a peaceful solution of the situation related to Afghanistan as stipulated in the resolution 43/20 of the United Nations general assembly, and will further help and contribute to the success of this process.

"The Republic of Afghanistan meanwhile proposes the convocation of a special session of the coordinating bureau of the foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned movement during the 44th session of the United Nations general assembly, in order to deliberate upon a political and peaceful solution of the situation relating to Afghanistan." said Comrade Najibulla. □

## SWAPO Victorious After 23 Years

The South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia has struck gold, amassing 41 of the 72 seats of the constituent assembly after 23 years of bitter war in the recent elections.

From the provisional results given at the time of going to press, SWAPO salvaged 331 957, counting out 76 623 tendered ballots. This comes up to 57.43 percent which yielded 41 seats in the constituent assembly.

At last, it has been done, narrowing the gap to South Africa so that the might and wrath of the African continent can now be released on Pretoria.

The streets of Windhoek and other Namibian centres were alive and flocking with jubilant people chanting slogans and singing revolutionary songs in an ecstatic mood spelling an end to 104 years of colonial rule by apartheid South Africa and for a spell by

the Germans. Indeed, we join in the festivities at the height of celebrations and wish SWAPO and Namibia well on the difficult road ahead.

At the same time the beloved people of that country need not sit back and relax but they should be wary of the de Klerk regime.

Meanwhile, SWAPO's main opposition, the South African backed Democratic Turnhall Alliance (DTA), has polled 165 230 excluding

the tendered ballots mentioned above thus yielding 21 seats which is 28.58 percent of the 72 seats of the constituent assembly. Following the DTA is the Namibian version of the United Democratic Front with 32 954 votes (5.70 percent) hence four seats.

The Aksie Christelik National is anchored on the fourth slot with three seats obtained from 20 076 votes which is 3.47 percent of the 72 seats of the assembly. The National Patriotic Front, the Federal Convention of Namibia and the Namibia National Front are all tied on one seat with 9 128 (1.58 percent), 8 958 (1.55 percent) and 4 312 (0.70) respectively. (Which were expected to change when the tendered votes were counted with insignificant changes occurring).

Any of the above parties were not to salvage any more seats when the last of the tendered votes were counted but they would only manage to increase their total votes. The tendered ballots were sent to Windhoek to be examined under the United Nations supervision because there was a query on them. However, with the number of spoilt papers being minimal, no significant changes could occur to the results.

Unlike what was done in Zimbabwe, Namibia is taken as a single constituency. Although votes were counted in the electoral districts, the election used proportional representation with each of the ten participating parties fielding 72 candidates. This therefore means the parties mentioned

above as having secured more than one seat will have a corresponding representation in the constituent assembly.

It also means that SWAPO will not have a free hand in the drawing up and proposing a constitution because it needed 48 seats to overcome any possible opposition to its proposals. In the same manner, no other political party will have a blocking third to subdue SWAPO. It depends on whether Comrade Sam Nujoma's party can succeed in woeing the UDF, ACN, NPF, FCN and NNF to overturn possible DTA resistance.

The SWAPO president has welcomed the victory of his party and said he will only be satisfied after taking over the reins of power next April. He said they are now in the process of achieving that much cherished goal.

He announced a reconciliation and co-existence policy while expressing hope that other parties will play a positive role in the drafting of the country's constitution.

"SWAPO welcomes them in working closely to ensure that the future constitution of independent Namibia is quickly drafted and adopted", the party president said.

In a similar development, Zimbabwe's President, Comrade Robert Mugabe has hailed the SWAPO victory and wished the party well saying that the victory is a victory of not only SWAPO, but the progressive world at large. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira has also

congratulated SWAPO on its success and wished the country and that party well in what he called "difficult tasks ahead". He said the victory is a landmark in the history of Southern Africa because it opened the way to full independence of the new nation while at the same time closing the chapter of South Africa's control over that country.

Comrade Shamuyarira said the victory is a victory for the African continent also. "The frontiers of freedom have been extended. The reactionary and racist social forces have been defeated in a crucial election, and a strategic one," he stated. He concluded by pledging full Zimbabwean support for the young nation in its difficult tasks ahead.

At the time of writing, the drafting of the constitution had not started. However, it was expected to start in a week's time after the election.

'The sphere of colonial domination is fast narrowing and now the attention of Africa and the progressive world is now on Pretoria. With this in mind, the Pretoria regime is under pressure and panic-stricken. With the wrath, confusion, fright and aggression of a cornered wolf, South Africa will go berserk and maul everyone within reach to try and prolong its life-span.

A united, progressive and determined people in a just struggle always win. Thus, oppressed South Africans are no exception, they will win, and win they must. The success of SWAPO serves to remind the world that the demise of apartheid is due. □

## Soccer Stars Dilemma

**T**owards the end of September, a panel of selectors (although some of them were not directly involved in soccer) met in Harare to select the 11 soccer stars of the year, the coach of the year and referee of the year (1989).

On the second stage of the selection, the pint-sized Black Mambas midfielder, Masimba Dinyero, came first with Stanford Mtizwa and John Sibanda as his runners up.

The coach of the year trophy was awarded to the cool and bearded Blue-Line Aces Coach, Steven Kwashi, and Nicodemus 'Nicks' Sibanda was crowned referee of the year.

This year's standard of soccer was not at its peak both locally and internationally. Even the selectors themselves argued at the first stage e.g. on the standard of refereeing for the 1989 season, but later chose to go ahead with the selection.



**Masimba Dinyero, Soccer Star of 1989**

It was noted by soccer experts that since the introduction of the Soccer Stars award by National Breweries, it is the first time to see a candidate who scored the highest number of votes being eliminated to a second position.

Even the person in the street is arguing

much on what criteria were used to select the reigning soccer star of the year.

*The Zimbabwe News* views that it was otherwise better if the selection date was postponed until November when most of the clubs would have finished their league games.

In the case of Masimba Dinyero, who would have forgiven him (even an insane person) for his blunders (Mambas versus Wankie and Mhangura respectively) which have in anyway paved way for Black Mambas to be relegated to the first Division next year. Even his own coach blamed him for these costly blunders.

What has Dinyero done for the National team which gives him such undeserved credit? He has also done nothing outstanding on the local soccer scene. He has played like any average player.

A Harare based soccer player who decided to remain anonymous told *The Zimbabwe News* that it is now better to play for poorly performing clubs so that after standing head and shoulders above the rest in that team, the '1989 Soccer Stars selectors' would give one an outstanding vote to clinch the coveted award.

### Peter Nyama

In the case of Peter Nyama who would have been voted the Coach of the year; he was punished for persuading his players at an international match to continue with the game. A biased referee showed Nyama a red card





**Stix Mtizwa — first runner-up**

and we blessed that back at home. He was punished by those who were not there in Cote D'Ivoire.

Also the captain of the said squad, Angirai Chapo was shown a red card for disputing a penalty kick awarded to the opposition. The case cost him a selection as a soccer star of 1989.

In future, maybe, footballers would be assessed by their conduct even at home with their wives or parents. Is it the criteria 'charity begins at home'?

There are rumours that the selectors were influenced by some media houses which were discrediting the likely candidates for only a personal grudge.

In one incident it was alleged that Peter Nyama, wanted to harass a reporter; but later thought otherwise; does this have anything to do with the selection of the Coach of the year?

This is a tradition in the field of journalism that you sometimes get harassed depending on your approach on the issue in question.

Although it does not need the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the selection of soccer stars, something should be done by the sponsors, National Breweries to improve the criteria of selecting the right candidates.

The *Zimbabwe News* sticks to its point of criticising the panel of selectors; it is not because we were not invited on the date in question but we attend these soccer matches regularly to be in a position to assess the standard and issues at stake.



**John Sibanda — second runner-up**

While we as journalists have the monopoly over the choice and selection of the outstanding footballer for each season, we should not adopt a partisan and subjective attitude when exercising our duties on be-

half of the soccer fraternity. While also this season has witnessed a dismal performance in national and international soccer this trend was unashamedly and regrettably concluded at that note by the selectors. What a bad beginning and an equally bad ending. Well, we live to learn and learn to live.

#### **Objective Views**

We have learnt and hopefully for the better. We are not writing to please anybody. The *Zimbabwe News* has striven to be objective in its view, however, the question of subjectivity cannot be ruled out.

Again, we say to Natbrev, let the spirit of sponsorship be unto you forever and congratulations to all those who were selected as the soccer genius of 1989. Hopefully, there will be a change for the better next year. Remember, it is a disincentive to accord credit where it is not due. While we, as journalists maul ZIFA, the Government, players and coaches for neglecting the development of soccer; we should also be mauled for mocking the ideals that we purport to stand for.

Following is a list of the Soccer Stars of the year including the Coach and Referee of the year:-

Masimba Dinyero	(Black Mambas) Reigning Soccer Star of the year
Stanford Mtizwa	(Black Rhinos) First runner up.
John Sibanda	(Zimbabwe Saints) Second runner up.
Francis Shonhai	(Dynamos)
Carlos Max	(CAPS United)
Percy Mwase	(Blue-line Aces)
Charles Kaseke	(Blue-line Aces)
Stanley Mashezha	(Blue-line Aces)
Mugove Munyoro	(Darryn Tornados)
John Phiri	(Darryn Tornados)
Henry Mackop	(Zimbabwe Saints)
Steven Kwashi	(Coach of the year 1989)
Nicodemus Sibanda	(Referee of the year 1989). <input type="checkbox"/>

## **Upstart Dinyero Clinches the Award**

*By Evans Mambara*

The 1989 Soccer Star of the year would probably go down in history as the most controversial in recent years with an upstart clinching the award.

The season was mediocre and player performance was at its lowest ebb. Most of the country's experienced players played below their usual best, but surprisingly, it was the youngsters who provided thrilling soccer during the season.

For example, youthful Blue-line Aces surprised the football fraternity, and it was not a surprise to see Charles Kaseke, Stanley Mashezha and Percy Mwase among the elite eleven.

However, when it came to choosing the country's outstanding footballer, both the selectors and sponsors settled for second best. When one looks back into the game and assesses expertly on merit and individual brilliancy at both local and international level the name Stanford Mtizwa could surely come to mind.

#### **Midfield General**

For sure the Black Rhinos midfield general has contributed immensely to Zimbabwean soccer and the year 1989 is no exception. He displayed a high standard of football although at times he tended to play below par.

The winner, Masimba Dinyero, without any formal doubt had a great season despite the fact that his club is battling relegation. Dinyero's midfield displays pivoted the police team time and again.

But certainly the Mambas skipper was not as brilliant as Mtizwa and this is the truth. If our selectors continue with such type of selection then the development of football will be greatly slowed down.

Mtizwa was given a 'secondbest' position after a splendid season in preference to a player who only excelled at local level. So what and how then are the criteria of choosing the nation's top Footballer?

I am not trying to support Mtizwa, but I am talking from experience. This type of selection will do our football no good at all. ☐

# The A to Z of the 1989 Soccer Season

**L**ike any other season in Zimbabwean soccer, 1989 witnessed so many events with the main trend of local and international soccer going downwards instead of upwards. The season saw a dismal performance nationally and internationally. There was virtually nothing to cheer about. Players played below par. Below we publish a summary alphabetical of Zimbabwean soccer this year, 1989.

- A) Administration: There was an administrative shake-up in Dynamos and Highlanders Football Clubs. It has resulted in the resignations of some of the officials of these clubs.

Allan Hlatshwayo died after a long illness thus robbing the Sports Writers Association of one of their most dedicated members and the founder member of the famous Dynamos 'De Mbare' Football Club.

- B) Boy Ndlovu was banned for a year for his sporting links with racist South Africa. He came back and apologised to ZIFA and the National Sports Council but the ban was kept blanketed on him.

- C) Caps United captured the 1989 Natbrew Cup by beating Dynamos 2:1 on a replay at the National Sports Stadium. The man who emerged the star above everybody else was Caps forward, Never 'Maswerasei' Chiku who scored both his teams' goals. Collin Matiza became a victim of circumstances when he was beaten up by unruly football fans, the case was put under ZIFA's investigative procedures.

- D) Darryn Textiles Football Club amalgamated with Tornados Football Club to form Darryn Tornados Football Club. The Tornados franchise was bought by Darryn Textiles.

- E) Edward Katsvere was linked to a Swaziland football club. It was said he wanted to join his former team-mate, Oliver Kateya who is coaching the Swaziland Royal Police Club.

- F) FIFA, The world soccer governing body, changed rules that players and officials on the bench are not supposed to be shown a red card. If they become a nuisance they can be ordered to leave the bench. Goalkeepers can no longer wear track bottoms, they should only wear track shorts.

- G) The ground wrangle between the city councils of Harare and Bulawayo was an issue of great concern to both authorities (ZIFA and Councils). It was later resolved. ZIFA will now pay the 20 percent demanded by the city councils.

- H) Highlanders struggled very hard to

avoid the relegation chop. At the time of going to press, it was supposed to win all its remaining matches (3) to avoid the chop while fellow strugglers Black Mambas were supposed to win all their matches.

- I) Independence trophy: The 1989 Independence Trophy was captured by Zimbabwe Saints when they beat arch-rivals, Dynamos by 1-0 at the giant National Sports Stadium. The goal was scored by Misheck Sibanda.

- J) John Sibanda (Saints' keeper) was elected one of the Natbrew Soccer Stars of the year.

- K) Kenneth Kwashi, the Blue Line Aces coach was voted the Coach of the Year, the award he has won in two consecutive years.

- L) Lazarus Mhurushomana proved to be one of ZIFA's longest serving officials.

- M) Masimba Dinyero was crowned Soccer Star of the Year, 1989, a decision which sparked some controversy in soccer circles.

Madinda Ndlovu lost his job for overstaying out of the country on soccer trial without the full consent of his employers, Zimbabwe Sugar Refineries.

- N) Nicodemus 'Nicks' Sibanda was crowned the Referee of The Year. Nelson Chirwa 'Jumbo Jet' (ZIFA Chairman) described the national team strikers saying that "our strikers act as people who are ready to receive the holy communion when they reach the penalty area."

- O) Obediah 'Wasu' Sarupinda joined his former club, Caps United, Leaving Dynamos for the second time in his soccer career. It looks as if they swapped positions with Armando Fereira who also joined Dynamos from Caps United.

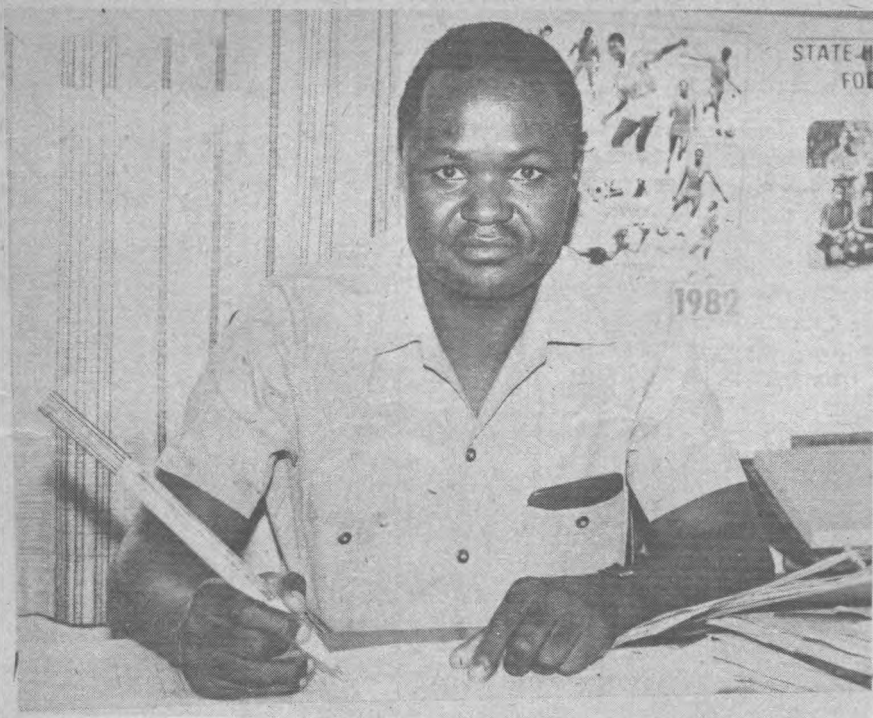
- P) Peter Fanuel, Dynamos goalkeeper is to be the second goalkeeper to go out of the country for trials, (second to former Highlanders' Bruce Grobellar).

Poor performance both at local and international level, the 1989 season was below par. The national team was



The late Alan Hlatshwayo





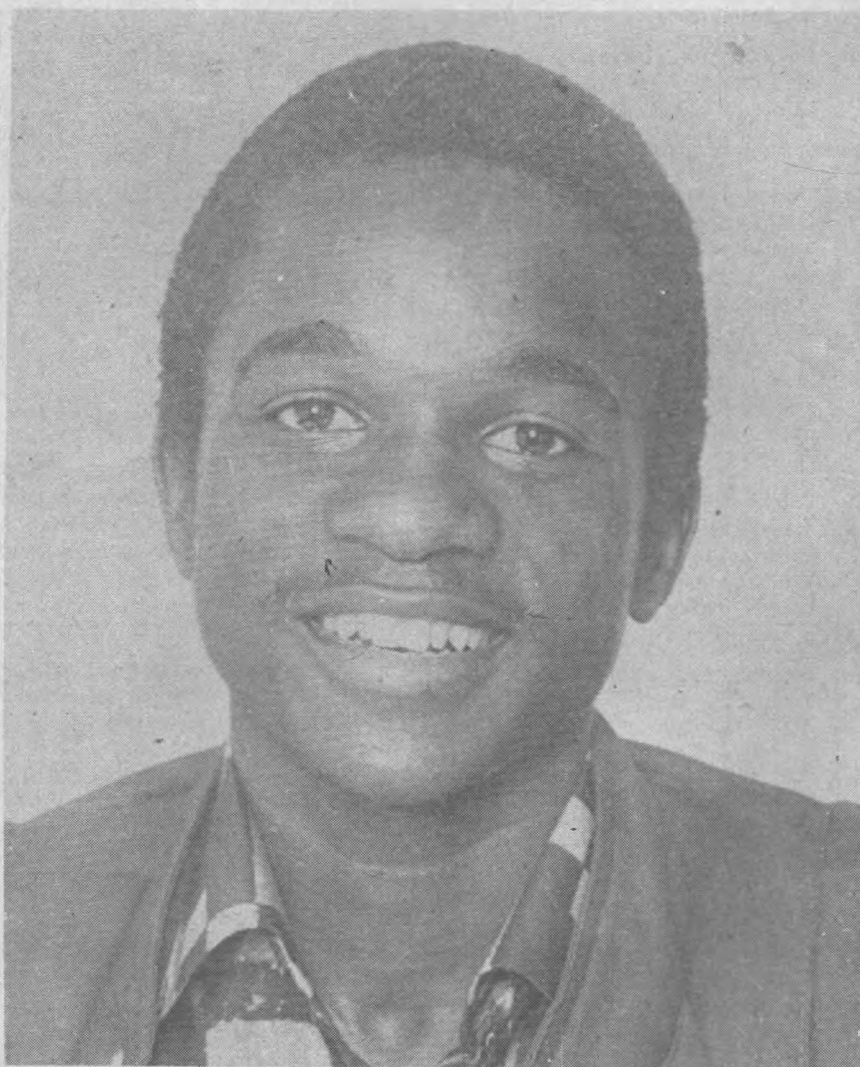
**Comrade Lazarus Mhurushomana – Zifa official**

kicked out of all continental competitions with Dynamos and Zimbabwe Saints losing in the continental club competitions.

- Q) Questionable ruling by the National Sports Council of forcing Zimbabwe Saints to play an international match against Express F.C. of Uganda at the National Sports Stadium instead of playing at Barbourfields stadium (Saints' home ground) thus making them incur great losses.
- R) Rio Tinto was relegated to play First Division soccer next season, thus seeing them changing uniforms under the tree.

More than 60 Midlands referees got the whip from ZIFA for boycotting to officiate games involving certain clubs. The decision raised eyebrows in the Referees Association of Zimbabwe.

- S) Superstition was reported in the press involving donkeys grazing on the pitch, players urinating on the pitch before the start of the matches. Climbing over the fence avoiding the usual entry point for fear of being affected by the opposition's magic was also reported. Such reports have resulted in a Zimpapers reporter being assaulted by supporters of the involved clubs.
- T) Titus Majola died on September 28, thus a big blow was dealt to Highlanders because they will miss one of their most faithful veteran players. Titus 'Zee the Yellowman' was busy grooming the Highlanders youths at the time of his death.
- U) Ugly scenes were very few this season with the only exception being where a reporter was assaulted by unruly soc-



**Collin Matiza – victimised by soccer fans**

cer fans and when Dynamos alleged that they were attacked by Mhangura Football Club supporters.

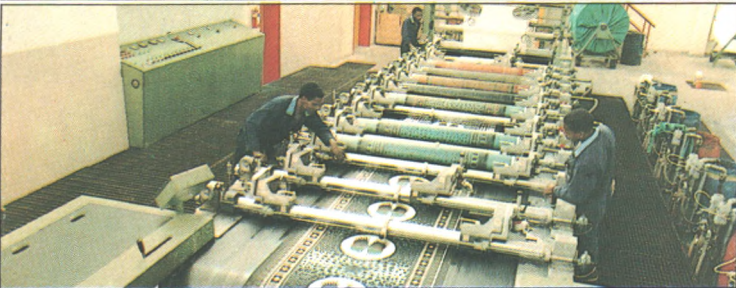
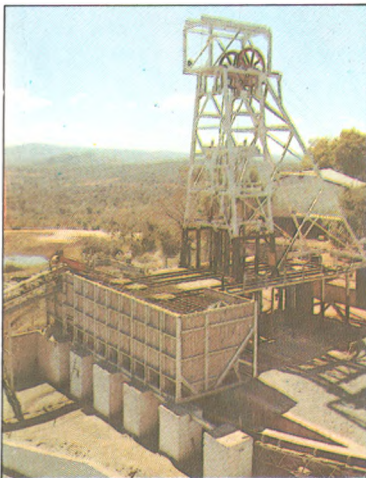
- V) Voicers Football Club (Social Club) of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation won the Collin Harvey Trophy when they beat Zimpapers Football Club to clinch the trophy and took the lion's share of \$300.
- W) Willard Khumalo of Highlanders went to West Germany for trials together with team-mates Madinda Ndlovu and Tito Paketh.
- X) X-rayed: Some players were x-rayed this season and were confirmed to have fractured legs. Shacky Tauro, Clayton Munemo and a Darryn Tornados player were victims of fractured legs.
- Y) The ZIFA Cup was inaugurated by the Patron of ZIFA, the former President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Canaan Sodindo Banana. The trophy values at \$100 000 with the winners pocketing \$50 000. It went to Dynamos. The Rothmans Division One teams had to wait until past mid October, 1989 when their promised \$40 000 ZIFA cup could be introduced

and a draw conducted. At the time of going to the press the first round of the tournament had not been played. □



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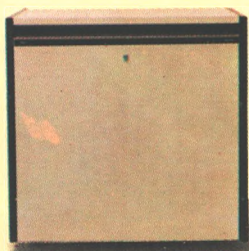
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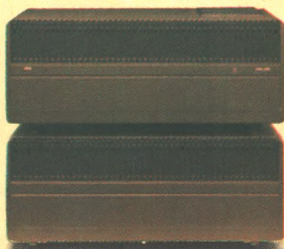
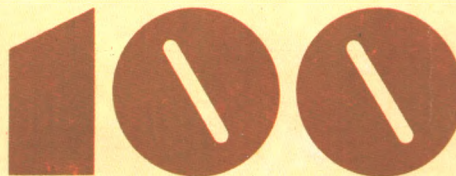


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