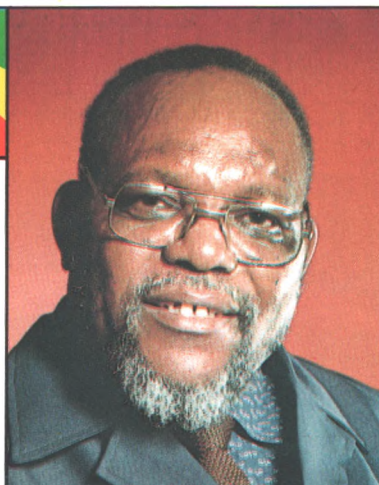




Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU(PF)

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Comrade Mugabe Outlines Ten Tasks for Party Youth

The President, Comrade Robert Mugabe has outlined ten tasks for the new party youth to be accomplished during the next five years.

Speaking when he officially closed the first National Youth Congress of the united party, the President said, "none of us is greater than the ... page 15

National Women's League Conference Ends On A High Note

The National Women's League Conference held in Harare from November 4 to 5, ended with the election of the new executive for the United ZANU (PF) Women's League.

As President R.G. Mugabe said in his opening speech, those who have been elected to head the six top departments will have to work full-time in the party. As a consequence, they have ... page 25

Youth League Showered with Messages

The united ZANU (PF) Youth League received many congratulatory and well-wishing messages from various progressive organisations on the occasion of the historic and unifying congress.

The Pan-Africanist Student Organisation (PASO) expressed concern at the inroads by reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements with neo-colonialist and imperialist tendencies who are ... page 34

Cover Pictures: The President Comrade R.G. Mugabe and his two Vice-Presidents Comrade Simon Muzenda and Comrade Joshua Nkomo
Insert: Tobacco Farmers



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EDITORIAL

1. Southern Africa Breakthroughs

An important milestone in the peace initiatives in Southern Africa was the signing of the tripartite accord on December 22, 1988 by South Africa, Angola and Cuba, which led to the withdrawal of Cuban and South African forces from Angola, thus paving the way for internal peace and reconciliation in that country.

Indeed on June 22, 1989 several African leaders met at a historic meeting at Gbadolite in Zaire to consider the proposals for peace put forward by the Angolan Government. Several such meetings have since been held amidst the hope that although the peace initiative has been beset by some problems, the wisdom of the people of Angola will prevail and a solution to the conflict will be found.

An end to the intrafratricidal war in Mozambique must be a high priority. Positive signs of reconciliation and peace in that country are unfolding. A series of highly sensitive talks between Mozambique Church leaders and the bandit RENAMO leaders have been held in Nairobi. These have been followed up by meetings also in Nairobi between Presidents Arap Moi and Robert Mugabe, the two leaders who were nominated by Mozambique President Chissano as mediators in the peace initiative.

Namibia, is at the threshold of its national independence from South African occupation. The New York Accord on Angola led to the unfreezing of the Namibian independence process which had been dead-locked for over a decade. The process of implementing the Security Council Resolution 435 is now underway and we believe that Namibia will be independent early next year.

Towards Peace and Stability
Southern Africa is on the way to peace and stability. There is no

doubt that the peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique and the resolution of the conflict in Namibia offer great hope for our region. But whilst the racist Apartheid system in South Africa continues to exist, we have to accept the possible reality that our desire for peace in Southern Africa, may remain but just a dream. For the future of our region is unavoidably linked to the resolution of the conflict in South Africa itself.

Mr. Frederick de Klerk, South Africa's new State President has been talking about the willingness of his National Party to reform apartheid and negotiate a new political dispensation with leaders of the black majority. While the Nationalist Party may have these intentions, what is of paramount interest to us in Southern Africa is not its readiness to negotiate but the content of its political agenda. Is Frederick de Klerk prepared to release all political prisoners, unban all political parties and negotiate with the black leaders on the question of the transfer of power to the majority? This is the question posed by the Harare Declaration. Africa is still waiting for a response. The Declaration maps out the road to real change through dialogue, if Mr. de Klerk is serious about dialogue and peaceful change.

Recently, the South African government announced the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, thus indicating the end of social segregation. But nothing has been said about economic exploitation rooted in the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Land Act. These laws are the cornerstone of the Apartheid system. They have to be repealed as well if Apartheid is to be ended. Social segregation is truly a small part of the entire edifice of the Apartheid system. Mr. de Klerk, the leader of a Party that is firmly rooted to apartheid, should not be expected to move beyond the limits of that ideology. The Nationalist Party is sustained by apartheid. Apartheid is its source of power and to abandon it would amount to abdication. □

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On the occasion of
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In our region there has been a shift of the balance of power from the racist Pretoria regime to the democratic forces inside and outside of South Africa. The disintegration of the National Party, which began some few years ago, is now reaching its peak. The recent acrimony within the Nationalist Party that led to the departure of the former President P.W. Botha signalled the coming apart of the once monolithic white power structure. The recent general elections showed the ruling party losing ground for the first time in over forty years to both the centre and right parties, thus being able to retain power with a reduced majority. Whites once united by the ideology of white supremacy under an apartheid system are now divided. On one hand there are those who have been questioning the validity of racial discrimination under apartheid and are calling for its destruction and its replacement by a more equitable and just system. On the other hand, there are those hard core racists who want to perpetuate racial social privileges, economic domination, and white supremacy in the political system. They do not want any equality in the Church or the State. That is the old doctrine of the Boer Republics.

The pressures for change in South Africa have come from many quarters. First and most important, the relentless struggles by the liberation movements, the workers and lately the mass democratic movements have made South Africa virtually ungovernable. The Pretoria regime has resorted to ruling by decree. The regime has imposed a permanent state of emergency on the country, has carried out mass detentions of anti-apartheid activists and maintained tight control of the townships by use of the mili-

tary. Secondly, the military defeat of the SADF at Cuito Cuanavale in Angola and its acceptance of Namibia's independence, all were in the old way. Thirdly, the limited international economic sanctions already imposed, have an adverse effect on the economy, especially the financial sanctions. Burdened by massive financial debts and rising unemployment, South Africa is desperate for foreign investment, and its rulers are well aware that it would not be forthcoming until some changes to apartheid are effected.

The recent re-scheduling of the debts must be the last exercise in defiance of international opinion.

While a lot has been happening in South Africa, but this has not led to any tangible changes so far. It is unlikely that any meaningful changes will take place unless and until greater pressures are exerted upon the regime by the mass movements inside South Africa with the support of the international community. It should be underlined here that it was the defeat at Cuito Cuanavale and the relentless campaign by the Frontline States against apartheid that forced Pretoria to change its tune and withdraw from Angola itself and begin the independence process in Namibia. The lesson is very clear, those who deal with South Africa are only likely to gain results if they deal from a position of strength. It is therefore imperative that the international community continues to press for mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the regime, and for the people of South Africa to step up their campaigns for the total eradication of apartheid. □

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The first Congress of the united ZANU PF Party held in Harare on December 18–22, 1989, was a resounding success. It successfully completed the process of uniting PF-ZAPU and ZANU (PF) after 25 years of division, rivalry, and bitter conflict. These two political parties represent the mainstream of the African nationalist movement in the country.

They fought for the independence of this country, and mobilised the people against colonialism, racism, and settler rule. With their unity, the indigenous people of this country, and the main social forces, have been united. It is a great victory for the two Parties, and for the two leaders who signed the Unity Agreement on December 22, 1987, President R.G. Mugabe, and Vice President J.M.N. Nkomo. They demonstrated high qualities of leadership — selflessness, dedication to principle, sheer courage and determination in the face of mounting doubts, fears, criticism, cynicism etc.

For Joshua Nkomo, Vice President of ZANU (PF), the attainment of unity was the crowning success in a political career that has spanned the last 40 years. He has dedicated his life and work to the liberation, progress, and development of his own people. He has played a decisive and positive role in the development of the African nationalist movement. At the first Congress, he stood majestically before the men and women he had led for 40 years, and told them to dissolve their Party and make a new beginning in a broader, united front. As he recounted the work they had done together, many many pages of history were being turned, and a new glorious chapter being opened.

The achievement of unity has brought peace and tranquility to our nation. The gangs of bandits that used to roam the villages of Matabeleland provinces have been integrated into society after giving themselves up to the security forces. We hope and pray that this peace will be maintained. The new constitutions of the Party and the Government give every Zimbabwean the right to exercise the democratic right of electing freely those who lead him/her. All those ambitious men and women who

want to compete for high office and influence can and must do so within the law and the prescribed system. No one should be allowed (or should find it necessary) to compete for power or office outside the system, through illegal means such as banditry or dissidency.

In the next few months as we prepare for the parliamentary general elections, many opportunists will announce the formation of small parties ostensibly for the purpose of fighting the elections. In reality, these parties enable the few individuals who announce them to collect monies for themselves from the misguided enemies of the state of Zimbabwe. The existence of one such party has been announced in Bulawayo by a certain Mr. Ndhlela. The ZUM is still collecting funds from its South African backers in spite of the glaring fact that it has no public support. But all these small parties will die as quickly as they came because the rock of the nation, the people, are now united under the united ZANU (PF). The unity of the people guards the genuine interests of the nation, and prevents opportunists, chancers, and right-wingers from gambling with the rights of the people.

We now want to concentrate on the economic development of our people in both urban and rural areas. The plans are there to expand the growth points in the rural areas, increase the resettlement areas, provide clean water and cheap electricity, and build viable cooperatives. What is left is to mobilise financial resources, and to organise our people through the Party, so that the many projects already on the drawing boards can be implemented with speed. We are happy that the days are gone when bandits were destroying development projects, and burning down schools and clinics in Matabeleland.

In the new five-year development plan, 1990–95, we should be able to look ahead, and design many projects for the development of the rural areas where the majority of our people live. As long as the present condition of peace and tranquility prevails, it should be possible to accelerate our development of both urban and rural areas, for the benefit of our people. □



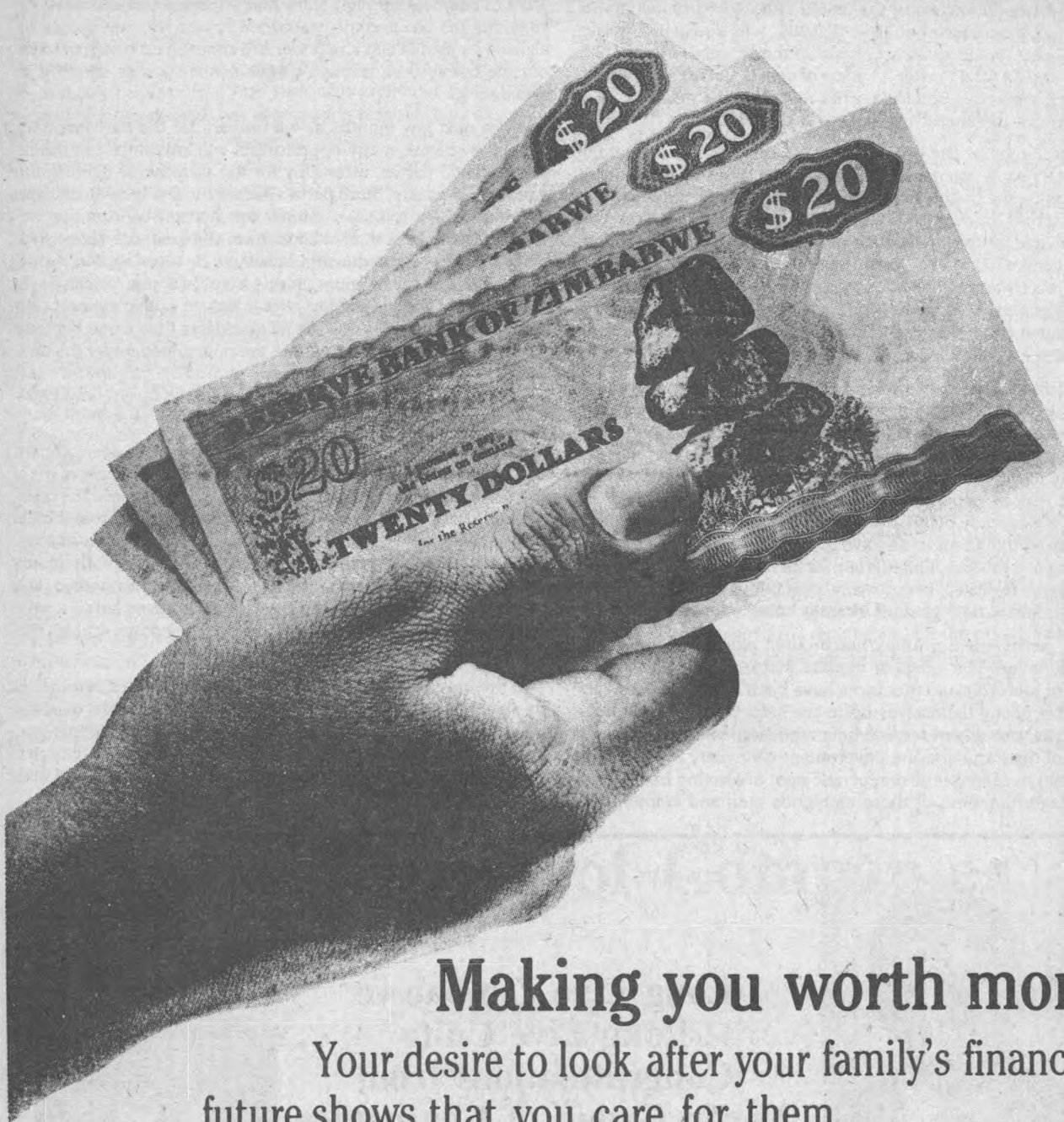
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Letters Letters Letters Letters

Transport Problems; Who Subsidises Who

Dear Editor

The issue of the introduction of the minibus services and the subsequent Machipisa services cannot go unchallenged.

Who Subsidises Who?

The idea to introduce extra buses to our badly depleted fleet is most welcome. It cannot have come at a more opportune time. To the travelling urban public it can only mean that extra hour less. We praise the idea.

However, in the whole issue I find it difficult to subscribe to the approach that ZUPCO has decided to adopt in implementing an otherwise good idea. Transport is one of the main problems of the economy. Its better, efficient and rational organisation ensures the smooth running of an economy. I wish therefore in the interests of the nation to contest two issues regarding the implementation of a good idea.

Mini-buses in Place of Long Buses

"ZUPCO commissioned its first 24 seater and 80 cents ride minibus in Harare yesterday."

The bus was the first of the expected 80 minibuses to be added to the ZUPCO fleet. Each costs about \$85 000. (*Herald* 26.09.89).

"Just to replace its ageing fleet, ZUPCO requires 100 new buses a year at a cost of Z\$17 million. An additional 36 buses are needed to keep up with urban growth. But within the next two years more than 75 per cent of the total national bus fleet will be over twelve years old." (*Southern African Economist* August/September 1989). This is how the present transport situation has been received in our local papers. In two years ZUPCO will have to replace about 1 000 of its fleet apart from the 276 planned yearly replacement for the two years.

The above figures show the number of buses. However, here we should be more worried about the passenger turnover.

Four minibuses make one long bus in terms of carrying capacity. Cost of procurement of four minibuses — \$85 000 x 4 and one long bus — \$170 000. Thus \$170 000 more for procuring four minibuses. Here it is not only a quantitative question, it is also a qualitative one. \$170 000 more has spill over effects if one takes into consideration imported kit, spares, etc., (forex).

Eighty minibuses at a total cost of \$6,8 million in place of twenty long buses at a total

cost of \$3,4 million. Whence the 80 cents fare for a 7 kilometre ride.

Further, four drivers in place of one, ticket machines, uniforms, salaries, maintenance staff, etc. on the one hand, and on the other fuel consumption, traffic accident risks, the ecological problem increase.

Surely sheer economic prudence dictates at this hour that preference be given to the acquisition of long buses. The fare charged on the Machipisa route of 80 cents for a distance of about eight kilometres tells part of the story.

Why Machipisa?

We have seen above that a fare rise to Machipisa by the minibus is very warranted. However, our bone of contention is elsewhere. Why the minibus to Machipisa or indeed Mufakose, Mabelreign or Borrowdale? There ought to be some consideration somewhere.

In our society, a socialist orientated society, one cannot evade the fact of socio economic standing. One does not need to be reminded of the vestiges of the colonial system. Machipisa is a high density area, an area designated for the low income strata of the colonial system and presently still home to low and medium income. Low density areas were and remain home to the high income strata (mbozha), who own among other things, personal transport. One can not just afford an oversight of this.

Further, when considering Machipisa or Vainona one has to take into account among other things the following: profitability of route(s), acute transport shortage areas, rationalization of distribution and distances. Population is a factor that also cannot be ignored.

A quick look at the situation in town proves that the high density area routes are more profitable than the low density area routes. Buses to low density areas usually run *half carrying capacity*. I have observed this in the Marlborough routes where the bus is full only either to town or from town depending on the time. If the above be true then we arrive at the conclusion that the low density (mbozha) areas are being subsidised by the high density *povo* areas. Introduction of the 80 cents Machipisa essential service is treble subsidy of the luxury low density service. No! Expensive services to those who can afford them.

Rationally, Machipisa has a huge population in a comparatively small area. It therefore follows that the answer to transport blues in that area lies in long buses and not the "minies".

What Ought to be Done?

It is said that there is no need to cry over spilt milk. Then let it be so with ZUPCO. If the contract for the supply of the minies has been signed and payment in part or in full made then let it be honoured, regrettably though. Shall we then lament over the issue? No, we won't. But, however, if it should be possible to stop this intended adventure then let it be so.

What ought to be done?

1. ZUPCO should forth with cease minibus services to Machipisa or indeed to any high density areas.
2. Start minibus operations in low density areas.
3. Withdraw long buses from low density areas replacing them with the minies and 80 cents fares.
4. The withdrawn buses should be rerouted to the likes of Machipisa.
5. Reduce the time intervals between buses to the low density areas to compensate for the carrying of capacity lost.
6. Rationalise further the time that the buses spend just parked waiting for their time to load.
7. Generally, minies, will provide a more swift service during off peak hours.
8. Rationalize winding and time consuming routes and, where possible, use minies for the purpose.

As I see it, it would be a more just and rational way of dealing with our present transport predicament. The decision to introduce minibuses is far short of prudent national economic consideration. If ZUPCO is making losses operating \$170 000 buses at 34 cents one wonders how the \$340 000 minibuses would make a profit at 80 cents. May be they would tell us how they conjured this. Was there any discussion as regards this decision, I wonder!

G. Mudzingwa
Marlborough — Harare

ZANU PF Holds Truly Historic Congress



Photo: Ministry of Information

The first Congress of the united ZANU PF Party was held at the Harare Conference Centre, in Harare on December 18–22, 1989. It was attended by 4 200 delegates from the ten provinces of Zimbabwe, 20 foreign delegations, and three Heads of States, President K.D. Kaunda of Zambia, President Quett Masire of Botswana, and President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique.

The Harare Conference Centre was filled to capacity by men and women young and old, from all the corners of Zimbabwe. They jubilantly sang revolutionary songs, and Party slogans. There were impressive and large delegations of women from all Provinces, most of them dressed in colourful dresses carrying the head of the President and First Secretary, Comrade R.G. Mugabe. Several leaders of the Youth League were also mingling with the delegates. This was the last stage in the process of unity and integration started in December 1987.

The Presidium of the Big Four

The Congress was chaired by the Presidium consisting of the Big Four in ZANU PF — Comrades, R.G. Mugabe, President S.V. Muzenda, Vice President, J.M.N. Nkomo, Vice President and J.W. Msika, Chairman. The Presidium chaired and guided the delegates through a long and complex agenda. Comrade J.W. Msika, was later elected unanimously as the Chairman of ZANU PF. The four men worked tirelessly to ensure the success and smooth-running of the Congress. They had several hours of meetings separately with Provincial delegations

in order to iron out points of differences or misunderstandings. They prepared each day's agenda, and made sure that all the pertinent issues were summarised, and presented correctly to the delegates. They also had regular meetings with Co-Chairmen of various Committees in order to ensure the smooth-running of Congress. Probably their heaviest programme was on the last day, when they received nominations of Central Committee members from all the Provinces. Scrutinising these lists was one of the most difficult tasks, before the names were presented to Congress for election. Some of the Chairmen of provinces could not defend some of the names of dubious characters that appeared in some of the original lists. Much vigilance should have been exercised in the selection process at the Provincial level.

Role of Provincial Chairmen

A crucial linkman between the Province and the headquarters is the Provincial Chairman. In the Second Congress of ZANU (PF) in 1984, the Provincial Chairmen played a crucial role in the selection of candidates for the Central Committee. One delegate argued that what had happened in 1984 should be avoided. He said the Chairmen had simply "ganged up" against certain possible leaders. However, at this Congress, the role of Provincial Chairmen came in for further discussion. The Constitution was amended to prevent Provincial Chairmen from holding positions both in the Province and the Central Committee. One delegate stated bluntly that some Provincial Chairmen are in the habit of giving their own views to the Province,



Congress presidium and Heads of State from Zambia and Botswana

and then taking those same views to Harare (to the Central Committee) now as the views of the Province. Two Provincial Chairmen decided to remain as leaders of their Provinces, and not seek election to the Central Committee. All the others were elected to the Central Committee, and three were appointed to the Politburo.

Lively Debates

There were lively and wide-ranging debates on several important issues at Congress. The internal democracy encouraged in all organs of the Party was seen at work. Several items of policy were severely criticised, including the attitude of some leaders to the "povo". Vice-President Nkomo stressed that people who travel long distances from rural areas must be attended to promptly and diligently when they reach our offices. Every effort must be made to solve their problems.

There was lively debate on the question of socialism and how to implement it. The President, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, made a detailed and comprehensive statement which will be published in full in the next issue. He said Zimbabwe's Socialism must be based on Marxist-Leninist principles. As much as there can be no Christianity without Christ, there can also be no socialism without Marx and Lenin. The President criticised those leaders who had acquired properties, and were amassing wealth for themselves at the expense of the "povo".

Speakers on other topics persistently criticised tendencies of corruption in the Party and Government. They said those tendencies should be nipped in the bud by imposing very heavy penalties and punishment. Examples given varied from evidence given to the Sanura Commission and the case of school teachers who embezzled examination fees for their children.



A warm welcome to Comrade President Chissano (centre) to the Historic Congress

Important Congress Resolutions

The Importance of Land Question Stressed at Congress

The importance of the land was stressed by various speakers and delegates at the Congress. When the Lancaster House Constitution is terminated in April 1990, vigorous steps should be taken to further re-distribute the land. More land should be set aside for resettlements.

However, some delegates advised the Government to ensure that correct methods of farming are used in the new resettlement areas. The new settlers should not be permitted to cut down trees, over-graze and burn pastures, and plough on the river banks. It was noted that some resettlement areas had been denuded of trees, and the land misused and degraded.

In another Congress resolution, Government was urged to restore the powers of Chiefs to enable them to stop tree-cutting and to enforce good farming methods. The use of sledges or scotch-carts with iron wheels should be prohibited.

The full resolution on *Land Reform and Agriculture* passed by the historic Congress had 7 paragraphs. It read as follows:-

Land Reform and Agriculture

Congress continues to deplore the inequitable land distribution in our country, and the over-grazing, over-cultivation and degradation of communal lands. Congress therefore resolves:

- 4.1 that The Party directs government to acquire more land for the resettlement of persons who now live in over-crowded communal lands.
- 4.2 that The Party notes and applauds the increased production of food and cash crops by peasant farmers; and directs government to intensify the provision of extension services to these farmers so that they can further improve their yields and undertake better soil management.
- 4.3 that vigorous steps be taken to expand the resettlement programmes and to correct the land degradation that has occurred in some resettlement areas.
- 4.4 that The Party urges Government to accelerate the irrigation programme

so as to encourage further diversification of the agricultural resource base and expand production.

- 4.5 that The Party directs Government to ensure that all agricultural land is utilized to the maximum possible. In this respect it must be ensured that under utilization is minimised as much as possible.
- 4.6 that The Party directs Government to ensure that agricultural production systems are sustainable and in that respect ensure environmental stability.
- 4.7 that The Party urges Government to provide the commensurate human and financial resources to enable the implementing Ministry to carry out its responsibilities adequately.
- 4.8 that The Party urges Government to examine water rights with a view to changing the law so that river water is made available to all farmers for irrigation purposes. □

International

Panama

The imperialists who govern the USA have always regarded Latin America as their sphere of influence. On the morning of Wednesday, December 20, they were at it again in Panama, a very small country of 77 000 square kilometres (about one-fifth of the size of Zimbabwe), and two million people. Over 25 000 American soldiers invaded this small state, with the objective of re-occupying the Panama Canal whose control they had temporarily relinquished in 1979. An unequal treaty was signed between the two States in that year.

The stated reasons for the American Act of aggression were:-

- a) To oust General Nreiga and bring him to the USA to face drug trafficking charges;
- b) To establish a so-called democratic government;
- c) To prevent harassment of Americans living in Panama;
- d) To stop international drug trafficking and
- e) To preserve American interests in the Panama Canal Treaty.

The Organisation of American States condemned the American Act describing it as a threat to peace and security in the region. They were joined by all East European countries, and many EEC countries, excepting Britain which committed similar aggression in Falkland Islands in 1984. President Fidel Castro of Cuba fired an angry three-page letter to the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Perez De Cuellar, pointing out that American behaviour was totally unacceptable in the region. The UN Charter specifically prohibits member states from doing what the American government had done.

Article 4 of the Panama Canal Treaty permits America to guard its interests in the Canal, but only in consultation and agreement with the government of Panama. The puppets led by Opposition member, Mr. G. Endara are not the legitimate government of Panama.

Hearing the sad news of the invasion of Panama, the first Congress of the united ZANU (PF) passed the following resolutions:-

- "that the Party further condemns the armed intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Panama contrary to the sacred principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations against intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the use of force and aggression in international relations." □

South Africa

On South Africa, the Congress was informed by ANC Secretary-General Comrade Alfred Nzo, that a message had been received directly from Comrade Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of ANC. The Congress quickly adopted the following resolutions:-

- "that the Party salutes the revolutionary and militant spirit of Comrade Nelson Mandela and other South African patriots, long incarcerated in the apartheid prisons, and pledges to step up all efforts to secure their immediate release and to work for the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic, non-racial, united and non-fragmented South Africa."

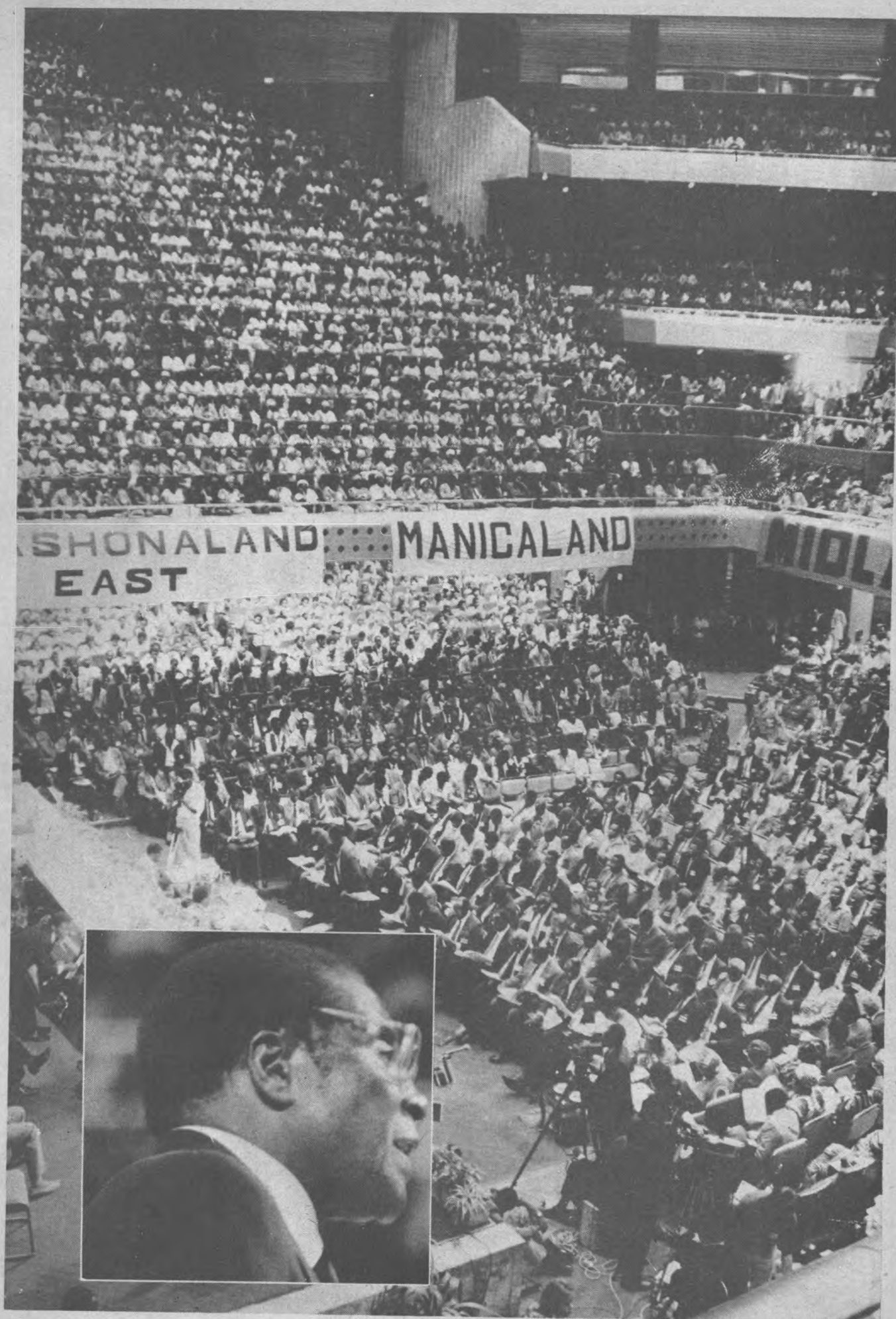
PF-ZAPU Fully Committed to Unity

The former PF-ZAPU has committed itself irrevocably to unity with ZANU (PF). The 6th Congress of PF-ZAPU held on 2 April, 1988, stated as follows:

- a) "The Congress of the Patriotic Front (ZAPU) noting the political report of the Central Committee, and in particular noting the call by the Central Committee for a United Front, and further noting that the people of Zimbabwe have, through the long struggle against colonialism fought for and demanded unity: calls on delegates of Congress and the entire people of Zimbabwe, to spare no effort to unite the people in their struggle for a better life free of terror, tribalism, racism, exploitation and poverty.
 - b) Mandates the incoming Central Committee to take urgent and concrete steps to implement a programme to establish a united front of all progressive forces in Zimbabwe"
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"I hereby dissolve the Central Committee and the Party known as PF-ZAPU which I am President"

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President Lashes on Political Cowards

President Robert Mugabe has hit hard on political malcontents and cowards who defect to boggy political parties with a rag-tag of anonymous followers and leaders.

Speaking when he officially opened the first united ZANU(PF) Youth League congress in Harare on October 28 this year, the President and First Secretary of the Party said that a revolution is a way of building and reconstruction.

"We left many graves in the neighbouring countries. There are shallow-minded people who say that the war is over, we want to look for employment... life was lost in the bush... so that there should be heritage... Don't leave that voice do what it wants. The Muzorewa's, the Smith's, we freed them. They and their wives and grandchildren were freed by us. And after that you leave a person dreaming...

"Use that heritage. This congress says that you must fight for it," said Comrade Mugabe adding that problems always arise but we must find solutions to them. "Let us unite... and see that have we not done anything positive in the past so that we help each other."

Thereafter, he said, it is heard that that comrade has joined ZUM.

"You are haunted by a demon, a demon of ZUM... Is that what should be done by a comrade who was moulded and strengthened by the struggle. If there is anything wrong in that Party, we reorganise it. Cowards will run away. We were taught that a revolution is a way of building with the reconstructions as we have done.

"There are those who read Marxist-Leninist

literature. After reading two lines, they are already revolutionaries. Some were sent to China, the Soviet Union so that our revolution should see direction and experience," the President said.

He said that in Zimbabwe there has been the emergence, under the flimsiest of excuses, of political parties of dubious and questionable character. Parties such as ZUM, whose dualism borders on downright opportunism, put Machiavelli to shame. They criticise ZANU (PF) for not being socialist enough and yet they are partners of accomplished enemies of socialism.

He said the Party has set for itself noble goals of creating a society in which every Zimbabwean enjoys a decent standard of living with shelter, education, adequate health and social amenities. This society can only be achieved under a socialist order. Socialism, therefore, still remains the prime item on the agenda.

"It is for this reason that our parties undertook a deliberate exercise of bringing the two parties into a single and monolithic entity. For how else can we redress the economic, social and political effects of years of colonial neglect when we are divided, brother against brother, tribe against tribe and region against region? At a time when we thought we could now turn our efforts and attention to development, up comes so called champions of the revolution, who see their personal problems as national issues, who think they can express their spite through fermenting national division," Comrade Mugabe said.

Opportunism, he said, takes advantage of the people's ignorance. It thrives on half truths and the destruction of facts to suit evil ends. This brings the inevitability of creat-

ing a formidable party machine that can withstand every machination of the opportunists and turn the political tide against them.

He said it is to the Youth League that the Party looks for the political education, mobilisation of the people and the general organisation of the revolution.

"Your maturity as a youth wing is under test... You should come up with a serious executive that can withstand these challenges and indeed take the revolution to the next stage."

"The national conference of the Youth League is the highest authority of the League. Delegates must realise that they hold the destiny of the league in their hands. Your choices... will affect the course and pace of the league for the next five years. Your choices must take also into account the national character that we have chosen to assume," he explained.

The congress came up with resolutions that will be tabled by the main congress this month, December.

"We rely on you, you are our liberators... Without your vigour, the party can't survive. A vigorous youth league is the fundamental principle of building our unity.

"You are the heirs of a great revolution. Our independence and the obligation to uplift our people are the outcome not of the charity of the colonial master but the bringing into question their colonial oppression by the bullets and the blood of the finest daughters of Zimbabwe. We have been criticised in certain quarters for constantly reminding the nation this, the president said adding that no attempt at obliterating and

diminish the role of the party will be allowed in view of the many a life and blood lost for the national cause.

He stressed the need for unity, avoiding physical and geographical boundaries to bring the people together. He said we must be one in that physical togetherness. The unity that was born when the President and Comrade Joshua Nkomo appended their signatures to the document was unique and emotional because the people and the leadership felt for it. It was moral because it was wrong to be divided. It was right and morally proper to work for the love and unity of the people. "Then the 22nd December must be remembered."

"The history that we fought for the country should have united us" by wiping the geographical and clan differences. "We saw greater purpose in our being united, and it is a greater philosophy because that unity then binds" the people leaving a great heritage for that future generation, not a heritage of hostilities.

The President began by narrating the developments that led to the independence of Zimbabwe with ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU fighting under the banner of the Patriotic Front. Hence in the 1980 General Elections the two parties got the majority of the seats losing only three which went to Muzorewa's UANC.

"We lost three seats only between us. These (majority of seats) were taken by revolutionary forces. We got them with the people's trust", said Comrade Mugabe before turning to issues of concern in the region of Southern Africa.

He said while the youth conference was being held amid major political developments internally and in the sub-region, at the same time the conference is a milestone on the road to the complete unification of Zimbabweans.

"... This conference, as well as that of the Women's League and the main congress are taking place at a crucial point of our nation but also of the Southern African region as a whole. We are at a cross-road. In South Africa and Namibia the situations are changing, the balance of forces is steadily shifting in favour of the forces of freedom, justice and equality. As a result of the protracted armed struggle of the Namibian people, and the material, diplomatic and moral support of the Front Line States, the Organisation of African Unity and progressive humanity as a whole, the Pretoria regime has buckled and given way to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435," he stated.

At the time of going to press the Namibi-

ans were scheduled to go to the polls on November 7, 1989 to elect a constituent assembly paving way for that country's independence. South Africa was flying whites into Namibia to vote so as to prevent a clear majority by SWAPO.

The defeat, Comrade Mugabe said, of apartheid in Namibia bears testimony to the historical truth that a people guided by clear-cut objectives and led by a revolutionary vanguard party can never be subjected forever. This truth has been vindicated through history and is about to be repeated in South Africa.

Already cracks have begun to appear in the apartheid citadel which only a few years ago looked unassailable. Afrikanerdom has begun to fracture into a myriad of cliques as the boers attempt to stem the tide of the people's revolution. The recent elections which saw the emergence of the Democratic Party, and the displacement of Botha by de Klerk in a palace coup are a clear indication that the once seemingly solid edifice of apartheid is crumbling.

This is the time to hit hardest while ignoring de Klerk's false manoeuvres and promises of reforming apartheid. After all, apartheid needs no reform but complete desolation. □



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Need for a Devoted League Leadership — President

Women's political destiny does not begin and ends at the women's league level but goes further to the Central Committee and Politburo, the President and First Secretary of ZANU (PF), Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, said when he officially opened the ZANU (PF) Women's Conference at the Harare City Sports Centre.

The Congress which was held from November 4 to 5, 1989, to choose the Women's League leadership, was attended by women delegates from all the provinces of the country.

President Mugabe reminded the women about the importance of the conference and said that though most women were there for elections, the most important issue was to discuss and share ideas then come up with working programmes.

He therefore encouraged the delegates to choose people who are capable of carrying out their duties.

For the Party to function progressively, the President said, the top six posts of the national secretary, deputy secretary, secretaries for administration, finance, political commissariat and production should be given to people who were going to be full time workers at the party headquarters.

"These people will work from morning till 5 p.m. at the party headquarters and they must be willing to resign from wherever they are presently employed", he clarified.

"I believe that you are now set to go into the business of your debate and discussion of important issues affecting the Party and our nation so you can come up with important resolutions to be submitted to the National People's Congress", Comrade Mugabe said adding that "I hope you will also emerge with a comprehensive programme of action for your fulfilment over the next five years."

The President stated that gone are the days of inter-party bickering and rivalry which had brought about untold strife and conflict amongst people. The women of Zimbabwe are today one under ZANU (PF).

"The current process of unity will no doubt lead to the total control of political power by the majority of our people," Comrade Mugabe said.

He pointed out that it was grateful to note women's roles not only as mothers, wives and or workers in various spheres but in that they have taken positive steps towards consolidating the unity.

"I want to assure you that the Party will do all it can to continue to support the cause of women," he said.

"Our policy of promoting the role and status of women in the country has resulted in

numerous programmes and projects of government to uplift the situation of women", Comrade Mugabe said and cited the following as the areas where achievements have been made by the government:

The legal status of women has been promoted through such acts as the Legal Age of Majority Act which accords adult status to both men and women on reaching the age of 18 years.



The women of Zimbabwe are today one under ZANU (PF)

The Matrimonial Causes Act (1985) which recognises both the direct and indirect contribution of women to marital wealth and enables the courts to order an apportionment of family property should a married couple opt for divorce.

The Labour Relations Act (1985) which among other things, outlaws discrimination on the basis of sex and incorporates maternity leave and equal pay to equal work regulations.

The President also mentioned that some positive changes have been made in favour of women in the areas of education, health, child care and agriculture. In education, the government policy of free primary education has now created a situation where the enrolment of girls and boys at primary level is at par.

Comrade Mugabe asked the women to look into those areas in their programmes which the government has not fulfilled. Co-operatives should be given adequate assistance and there should be a co-operative bank where women can borrow money so that they can have funds for construction and other activities.

Women in all provinces have self-reliant projects, clubs, creches and so on. Therefore the government should do something to help them.

Giving an account of the importance of women in the society, the President asked men why they put women in their pockets as if they were oranges.

He asked among the men who could raise his hand and say he never was in a woman's womb adding that "Even Jesus was in the womb of Mary". He further stated that "I want to see who was never breastfed or seated on a woman's lap, who never was

taken to a clinic and who was never given food by a mother and who can say a mother never touched my wastes".



Deputy President Muzenda is one of the members of the Presidency

Women are therefore parents of the family of Zimbabwe.

Therefore, "the party wants to respect you and recognise your importance and it must also recognise that you stood by men to rid oppression and as a result we freed ourselves", Comrade Mugabe said.

In that regard, he warned women not to

commercialise the maintenance issue so that they can preserve their dignity.

"Be the backbone of the party as you are the backbone of the families. I always say that a party without a strong league is just like a tree without roots. No party can stand without women," he said.

Looking back into history, Comrade Mugabe pointed out that we waged a war because we wanted freedom for all, we wanted to build Zimbabwe and have a token of Zimbabwe in unity. So we do not want disunity. "Why should members of the same family disintegrate? We must stand united because it took us time to reach the stage of national unity".

After the unity accord, it was discovered that the party needed help. In that regard the Ministry of Political Affairs was created to run the day to day affairs of the Party. Only committed people to ideals of ZANU (PF) will be employed by the ministry, President Mugabe made clear.

On the international front, he said, he was



Comrade Joshua Nkomo — Senior Minister in the President's office is another member of the Presidency

pleased to note that women have continued to make impact and that they have

preserved their solidarity alliances with sister organisations.

"As leaders, I hope you know and appreciate that your first duty and responsibility is to serve those who have put you in these positions," said Comrade Mugabe reminding the delegates that they were there because they were chosen to be leaders by women in the provinces.

He revealed to the delegates that during the elections, the Presidency was to be greatly concerned about the following:

- the need for the elections exercise to demonstrate true integration of the former parties.
- the need for capable and dedicated leaders who will daily be engaged in the work of the league.
- the choice of leaders, not because they are from your province, tribe, family or clan, but on merit.
- and the choice of leaders who have demonstrated the ability and the spirit of work with others and not to divide and discriminate. □

Comrade Mugabe Outlines Ten Tasks for Party Youth

The President, Comrade Robert Mugabe has outlined ten tasks for the new party youth to be accomplished during the next five years.

Speaking when he officially closed the first National Youth Congress of the united party, the President said, "none of us is greater than the people. Even the President himself cannot be greater than the people of Zimbabwe. The people are our creator".

He went on to congratulate the leadership of the youth front and reminded them that they must never forget that they were elected by the people and therefore they should represent the people's wishes. He said leaders should constantly consult the people who elected them to be in a good position to serve them properly.

He charged the party youth with the task of completing the Party's organisational structure from the cell upwards. They should in turn educate all the country's youth and bring them into the united party.

Furthermore, the national youth should be very vigilant about the security of the country. To make this practicable and real, a national service would be introduced so that the party youth can be taught how to defend the country when the time comes.

The President expects the youth to organise themselves to be in a position to bring self-reliance by forming cooperatives. He said they should fight sex discrimination, corruption, tribalism, regionalism and nepotism in both the public and private sectors.

"You must also start programmes for the eradication of alcoholism, drug taking and moral depravity, but before you do that with

others, start with yourselves", he said.

Comrade Mugabe said they should destroy illiteracy and innumeracy within the population and among themselves. They should draw the government's attention to such people.

"You must also fight against capitalist tendencies and a strict adherence to the leadership code. Let us not preach socialism while we practice the opposite", he said when he charged the youth with the task of fighting colonialism and capitalism while adhering to the leadership code.

In interacting with the youth from other countries, the President said the local youth should mobilise maximum support for the Namibian and South African struggle. Comrade Mugabe said when the youth came to the conference, they were on a mission which they accomplished well adding that the historic congress has set a pattern for the women and main wing congresses to be held soon after.

This congress has been extremely significant because it has set an agenda for the coming congresses and has discussed to the full the situation within the party and the country. It has consolidated unity between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. He dismissed the existence of unity in perfection saying that differences always existed everywhere. What is important is to approach these differences properly with the aim of solving them amicably.

"This conference marks a victory over our disunity and over disunity forces. You are one and there should be one language in the

party, and indeed all corners of the country and that is the language of ZANU (PF)", he said.

Addressing the same gathering, the Vice-President of the Party said that it is futile to adopt resolutions which are never implemented. The National Youth Council has to work out a practical strategy of implementing the resolutions adopted during this congress. That strategy should include a method of reporting what has been implemented and what is difficult to implement", said Comrade Muzenda.

He said the youth league is an important organ of the party if it is used to promote the ideals and aspirations of the party. This calls for an understanding of party structure, ideology, programmes which is made possible by a dynamic and systematic educational programme targeted at all the youth of the party using the mass media and mass organisations. This, he said, should be done observing a time-scale.

Comrade Muzenda also said that the National Youth Council has a great task in which it is expected to wipe out from the minds of the youth all old allegiances to old parties and symbols of division.

Proceeding, he said there has to be a master-plan which has the aim of solving economic and social problems like unemployment, which should be the basis for youth action at all levels.

Still on the youth council, the Vice-President said required levels of discipline regardless of positions and seniority should be set.

Women Need Total Representation in Decision Making

The Women's League recognises and appreciates that a great deal has been done to improve the status of women in Zimbabwe since independence. However, there are still a lot of outstanding issues that need to be redressed.

This was said by Comrade Joyce Mujuru, the Minister of Community, Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs when she presented the co-secretaries report to the ZANU (PF) women's conference at the City Sports Centre, Harare, on November 4, 1989.

The co-secretary report was compiled during a joint preparatory meeting representing the former ZANU (PF) women's league and ZAWU, formerly of ZAPU.

Comrade Mujuru, former secretary for the ZANU (PF) women's league, said that it was a sad story that nine years into independence, women are still politically under-represented in almost all decision making bodies throughout the country.

She revealed that in the national legislative bodies (1989), out of a total of 140 parliamentaries, there were only 15 women; out of the 100 members of the house of assembly, only 12 were women and in the

senate, with a total of 40, only 3 were women.

"From the figures above, women have neither the voice nor vote since they are outnumbered by sheer numbers", she emphasised.

Comrade Mujuru further stated that there is continuation of negative attitudes towards women's abilities to participate in activities outside the home and that the daily lives of women are defined by men.

"Women need to define themselves. They need empowerment and self-assertion", the Minister said adding that "the party and government can help women to liberate themselves by ensuring that there is a high percentage of women in decision-making positions in the various sectors of life".

Some of the areas needing redress according to the co-secretary report include:

- the continuation of a dual system customary and general law which more often than not is in conflict with one another thereby reducing benefits that might otherwise have accrued to women for example, the conflict between the Matrimonial Causes Act which enables a



Positive changes have taken place in the situation of women in Zimbabwe, Comrade Joyce Mujuru said at the National Women's Conference

married woman to get a share of family wealth at divorce and the customary rules of inheritance which do not recognise a wife as a heir to family wealth.

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- There is need for legal changes relating to issues of inheritance.
- The existence of a land allocation policy which gives land use rights to husbands only and thus leaving married women having no security of tenure.
- Inadequate resources allocated for women's programmes and projects resulting in continued marginalisation of women's contribution to development.
- Women also need to be given training in practical skills that will assist them to be gainfully employed in the fields of commerce and industry.
- There is an urgent need to start an educational campaign to ensure that women are well informed.
- And that a deliberate effort should be made to integrate women in national economic programmes.

However, Comrade Mujuru said that positive changes have taken place in the situation of women in Zimbabwe.

She clarified that before the passing of the Legal Age of Majority women were minors from the cradle to the grave. They were always under the guardianship of a male figure, either the father, brother or the husband. They could not own any property of significance.

The Matrimonial Causes Act, she said, recognised the direct and indirect contribu-

tion of a woman to family wealth. This act allows the courts to distribute marital property between divorcing spouses in addition to ordering the payment of maintenance for the children and the economically weaker spouses.

Comrade Mujuru stated that the Labour Relations Act allows for equal pay for equal work regulations which enable women and men to get equal pay for equal work.

The maternity leave regulations provide that pregnant women should take ninety days maternity leave without losing their jobs or career prospects and receive up to 75 percent of their salary.

"Comrade President, we are happy with this but we still have a query on why we do not get a 100 percent of our salaries when on maternity leave. Do we have to stop giving birth in order to be given 100 percent payment? Infact we must be given 125 percent of our salaries because we are enlarging the family", the Minister pointed out.

In the field of health, she said, a lot of investments have been made particularly in the rural areas where limited facilities existed before independence.

"The introduction of free health for those earning less than \$150 per month has gone a long way to guarantee health services to those poor segments of our society, the majority of whom are women".

Education has been made a right to every Zimbabwean and there has been a drastic increase in the enrolment figures for boys and girls.

Comrade Mujuru mentioned that the women's league would like to register its unwavering support to the unity agreement.

"We acknowledge that as a result of the agreement, we mothers and citizens of our beloved country Zimbabwe, are experiencing mutual understanding, peace and prosperity", she said.

She promised that the women's league will continue to mobilise the women of Zimbabwe in support of the party and the elected government of Zimbabwe, to defend and promote the rights of women and remove customs and attitudes that oppress women and to promote and strive for equality of opportunities in employment, education and in society generally.

The league would also continue to promote the dignity of women as mothers and as custodians of good national cultural heritage, to protect and promote the rights of children and to foster solidarity with progressive women's organisations in Zimbabwe and internationally.

"To accomplish all this, we need the full support of the party, government and all the progressive people of the world", she concluded. □

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Communication Infrastructure Essential in Rural Areas — Mangwende

The majority of people in the developing countries who live in isolated villages and rural settlements stand most to gain from the benefits of electronic media development.

Addressing the Inter-Telecommunication Union (ITC/Com) '89 symposium held in Geneva recently, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Comrade Witness Mangwende said that most of the rural people are illiterate and reside in remote areas which are cut off by bad roads and poor lines of communications.

Task

Considering that most of the rural people are poor and afflicted by ignorance, hunger and disease, Comrade Mangwende said that the primary task for developing countries is to uplift the living standard of those people, if these countries are to achieve socioeconomic growth and progress.

To reach this goal, he added that governments in the developing world should make information and communication infrastructure an essential and basic component of the entire development process, particularly in the rural areas.

Such a step would enable rural populations to know and fully understand what their governments have planned in an attempt to raise their standard of living.

To succeed in this noble task, governments in developing countries have to mobilise their populations.

Mobilisation means the creation of social, economic and political structures which enable the articulation and fulfilment of the demands and desires of the people. A prerequisite of such mobilisation is that the people's level of information and education be increased.



Comrade Witness Mangwende — Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications

ple's level of information and education be increased.

Role of Radio and television

There is no doubt that radio and television, if properly harnessed, can carry out the major task of educating people to master their environments to their advantage. Radio and television can mobilise and motivate the whole societies to participate in the socioeconomic activities in their local areas.

It is true that the aim of developing countries is to achieve growth and development. It is in the rural areas where governments must effect fundamental changes in the lives of the peasants, especially their attitudes.

And each country aims at reaching each village or rural settlement with the relevant

type of information, education and entertainment.

It has been generally agreed in a number of international fora that the impact of television is greater and more effective than that of radio because it is simultaneously audio-visual.

While this may be true, television is generally so expensive in the developing countries that it is beyond the reach of the majority of the people. A second factor that militates against television in developing countries is that its reception is limited mostly to urban and peri-urban areas.

Television in most developing countries still depends to a considerable extent on material imported from the developed countries for its programming.

For these reasons, and because of its relative cheapness, the developing countries should aim at using the radio much more because it transcends long distances and illiteracy.

The radio still remains the most powerful and effective medium of communication in the developing countries.

Therefore, developing countries must be encouraged to use radio to relay programmes that expose rural population to positive ideas and developments in areas such as agriculture, health, hygiene, appropriate technology and so on.

Obstacles

The success of broadcasting services in promoting overall development will always be in direct proportion to the amount of financial, material and human resources developing countries invest in them.

And yet, much as developing countries

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would like to develop these services, but they are faced with a myriad of problems such as the ever-rising costs of studio facilities, equipment and programme production, the rapid revolution in technology which makes whatever equipment developing countries purchase become obsolete before its life-span; this forces those countries to periodically re-equip at prohibitive costs, lack of skilled manpower at all levels to man broadcasting services; and limited budgets to run services and to expand and develop them.

Technological Revolution

The result of the technological revolution is that many developing countries are finding it difficult to up-date their electronic equipment as regularly as they may wish because of the increases of costs.

Besides, these constraints stemming from technological advances, there are other local ones to do with the availability of basic infrastructure in developing countries.

For example, when establishing transmitters in various parts of a country, it is necessary to determine whether or not the necessary infrastructure by ways of roads, communications and electric power supply exist.

There is little point in finding what may be topographically the optimum transmitter or that there is no road to the site. There-

fore, the basic infrastructure available in any country is of prime importance, and, in many developing countries this infrastructure does not exist.

These and other problems prevent developing countries from benefitting substantially from the modern electronic media development.

North-South Co-operation

Only North-South co-operation leading to an equitable distribution and sharing of the fruits of the technological revolution can yield benefits in the developing countries.

In this light, Comrade Mangwende urged developed countries to institute such measures as will bring about the transfer of technology including the training of manpower to the developing countries.

It is imperative, he said that the industrialised countries assist less developed countries in their endeavours to produce broadcasting hardware which is suitable and appropriate for their needs.

"Unless developing countries have adequate infrastructures such as transmitters, booster equipment, and affordable radio and television sets, our peoples cannot enjoy the advantages stemming from the modern developments in the field of broadcasting serv-

ices," Comrade Mangwende said.

Broadcasting stations should be instruments for promoting peace and understanding among nations, as well as unity and harmony within nations.

But unfortunately, the Minister of Information pointed out some stations were being used by big and small nations as instruments of propaganda, psychological warfare and subversion.

Boer Regime and its Destabilising Radio Truth

Since 1983, the Boer regime has been operating a clandestine broadcast station called Radio Truth from the Transvaal and designed for Southern Africa. This radio is part of a globally sponsored project to destabilise small peaceful nations.

Highly subversive daily broadcasts are mainly beamed at the Zimbabwean people, urging them to behave in a manner that will endanger national peace and security.

Such propaganda, Comrade Mangwende said "if it succeeds, can foment unrest and nullify efforts towards development."

He appealed to developed and developing countries to make concerted efforts to stop such misuse of electronic media. □



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Kadungure Elected Youth League Leader

The head of the new ZANU (PF) Youth League is Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure, Minister of State for Political Affairs and Member of Parliament for Charter East.

At the end of the united ZANU (PF) Youth League conference in Harare at the National Sports Stadium, 20 office bearers were elected with nine of the posts going to PF-ZAPU.

The Presidency of the party consisting of His Excellency, the President, Comrade Robert Mugabe, the Honourable Vice-President, Comrade Simon Muzenda and the Senior Minister in the President's Office, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, decided on the allocation of seats to either party. These allocated seats should not be contested. This was done to consolidate the unity and stop bickering.

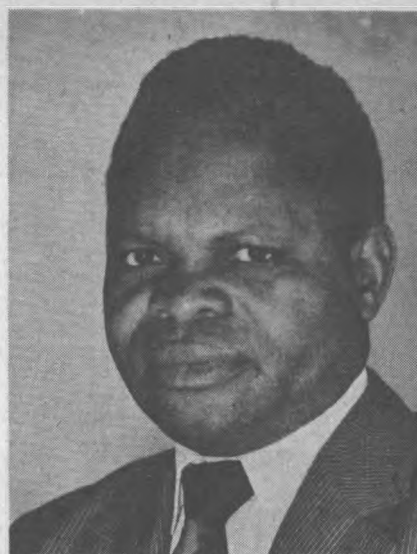
Speaking at the end of the conference, the returning officer, Comrade Joseph Msika urged the youth to maintain discipline during the election and to continue with their dedication to the party.

Most of the positions allocated to the old ZANU (PF) were contested while this was not the case with those of PF-ZAPU. Comrade Kadungure scooped the post of national secretary for the Youth League unopposed.

His deputy is Comrade Norman Zikhali formerly secretary for the PF-ZAPU youth front.

The posts for secretary for administration, external affairs and commissariat and culture were heavily contested.

The full results are as follows: national secretary for youth, Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure, ZANU (PF) Midlands; deputy national secretary for youth, Comrade Norman Zikhali, PF-ZAPU Matabeleland North; secretary for administration, Comrade John Shonhiwa, ZANU (PF) Masvingo; secretary for finance, Comrade Kembo Mohadi, PF-ZAPU Matabeleland South; secretary for commissariat and culture, Comrade Morgan Chiranganyika, PF-ZAPU Midlands; secretary for external affairs, Comrade Kenneth Bute, ZANU (PF) Mashonaland East; secretary for security, Comrade Ephraim Masawi, ZANU (PF) Harare; secretary for information and publicity, Absalom Sikhosana, PF-ZAPU Matabeleland North; secretary for transport, Comrade Kennedy Matimba, ZANU (PF) Masvingo; secretary for production and labour, Comrade Border Gezi, ZANU (PF) Mashonaland Central and secretary for education and social services is Comrade Tarwirei Mabhandi, ZANU (PF) Manicaland. Mashonaland West is not represented.



Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure is the National Chairman of the Youth League

The deputy secretaries are: administration, Comrade Lonly Lolley Seckel, PF-ZAPU Matabeleland North; commissariat and culture, Comrade Silas Makuwa, ZANU (PF) Manicaland; treasurer, Comrade Siboniwe Sithole, ZANU (PF) Mashonaland West; external affairs, Comrade Msongelwa B. Mangena, PF-ZAPU Matabeleland South; information and publicity, Comrade John Madzinga, ZANU (PF) Harare; transport, Comrade Aaron Gwalazimba, PF-ZAPU Masvingo; production and labour, Comrade Mike Parira, Matabeleland North and the deputy secretary for education and social services is Comrade Timothy Mabuya, ZANU (PF) Matabeleland South.

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The first Lady, Amai Sally Mugabe was elected the National Secretary for the Women's League

The National Women's League Conference held in Harare from November 4 to 5, ended with the election of the new executive for the United ZANU (PF) Women's League.

As President R.G. Mugabe said in his opening speech, those who have been elected to head the six top departments will have to work full-time in the party. As a consequence, they have to resign their previous government posts.

The six departments whose heads will be full-time are: national secretary, deputy secretary, secretary for administration, secretary for finance, secretary for commissariat and culture, and secretary for production.

Following is the full list of the Women's League new executive.

National Women's League Conference Ends on a High Note

Heads of Departments

Post	Name	Province
National Secretary For Women's League	Comrade S. Mugabe	Harare
Deputy Secretary	Tenjiwe Lesabe	Matabeleland South
Secretary for Administration	Comrade T. Hungwe	Midlands
Secretary for Finance	Comrade I. Mashonganyika	Harare
Secretary for Commissariat and Culture	Comrade S. Mahofa	Masvingo
Secretary for Production and Labour	Comrade Sabina Mugabe	Mashonaland West
Secretary for External Affairs	Comrade R. Musungu	Mashonaland East
Secretary for Security	Cde. Agnes Dhlamini	Masvingo
Secretary for Information and Publicity	Cde. Sarah Kachingwe	Manicaland
Secretary for Transport	Cde. Edith Motsi	Mashonaland East
Secretary for Production and Labour	Cde. Sabina Gabriel Mugabe	Mashonaland Central
Secretary for Women's Rights	Cde. Angeline Masuku	Matabeleland North
Secretary for Education, Health and Child Welfare	Cde. Shamiso Nyashanu	Mashonaland East

Deputy Heads of Departments

Post	Full Names	Province
Deputy Secretary for Administration	Cde. Julia Musingarabwi	Masvingo
Deputy Secretary for Finance	Cde. Norah Manase	Manicaland
Deputy Political Commissar	Cde. Ntombikayise Ndlovu	Matabeleland South
Deputy Secretary for External Affairs	Cde. Georgina Chambwe	Mashonaland West
Deputy Secretary for Security	Cde. Esinati Ndlovu	Matabeleland South
Deputy Secretary for Information and Publicity	Cde. Hilda Khumbula	Midlands
Deputy Secretary for Transport	Cde. Lydia Ncube	Matabeleland South
Deputy Secretary for Production and Labour	Cde. Norah Ncube	Matabeleland South
Deputy Secretary for Women's Rights	Cde. A. Gamisiya	Matabeleland South
Deputy Secretary for Education, Health and Child Welfare	Cde. Florence Chitauru	Harare

Prior to the election, Comrade Joyce Mujuru, Victoria Chitepo, Ruth Chinamano, Julia Zvobgo, Lydia Chihana, Joyce Choto and Virginia Kanyamwenda, were proposed to the Central Committee and Political Bureau.

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Women's League Resolutions

The democratically elected women from all the nine provinces were accorded the opportunity to discuss crucial issues which affect women. They further pledged that women must play their role in the development of Zimbabwe, as equal counterparts and side by side with men. It was with that in mind that the following resolutions were agreed upon at the ZANU (PF) women's conference:

Women and Law

1. That a law should be passed to protect women from physical harassment and battering by their husbands. At the moment, wife-beating is a criminal offence and is considered to be a simple domestic affair. This is not only degrading to women but puts them in a position of chattel.
2. The Government's effort in introducing the Maintenance Act is appreciated. The Women's League recommends that a thorough research be conducted on the implementation of this Law because regrettably, women have to go through a lot of inconveniences in trying to get the entitled allowances. The League resolved that maintenance should be

paid direct to the beneficiary's bank account rather than going through a middleman — the District Community Courts.

3. That a thorough research on the effects of the Legal Age of Majority Act be carried out. The League resolved that Act be amended to allow parents to give consent to their children before they enter into marriage. There is a general feeling that the Act might have possible contributions towards baby dumping, prostitution, ngozi and suicide.
4. a) The practice of baby dumping is deplorable and accordingly, stiff sentence should be given to offenders. The law should make it clear that punishment should be given to males responsible for the pregnancy of baby dumpers.
b) It is also observed that there is need to educate parents to understand their pregnant daughter's position and sometimes dilemma. The Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare should have institutions where these unwanted mothers and their babies can be taken care of.
5. Child labour should be condemned to

the bitter end. The Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare should ensure that all people who employ children below the age of 15 years are brought to book.

6. That more severe sentences should be given to rapists especially, of children below the age of 12 years and old women — castration may resolve the problem or the sentence should be for a period equal to the age of the victim.
7. Mothers have problems of registering their children's births. It is recommended that a regulation be passed that births be registered at hospitals and clinics.
8. The system of dual laws, that is, Customary Law and Civil Law should be abolished to avoid discrimination and unfair practices.
9. The establishment of a massive systematic education campaign was recommended to make women aware of their rights as well as to make women understand how the laws empower them to exercise their rights and to overcome exploitation.
10. Government should pass a law initially to make sure that in every institu-

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tion, organisation, or structure, a quarter of the decision-makers are women.

11. The enactment of a law on inheritance to protect the interest of the surviving spouse and children is long overdue.

Education

Because of the discrimination which existed for many decades, most women remain illiterate. This is a sad state of affairs which is not their fault but that of the system which barred them from this golden opportunity of being educated. The value of education cannot be over-emphasized as education is the gateway to development and employment.

In the league's efforts to redress the situation, the following was resolved:

1. That women who are illiterate should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in adult literacy classes and that adequate support should be given to adult literacy classes in the form of materials and human resources. Those women who were fortunate to be educated should be encouraged to assist their less fortunate counterparts by voluntarily assisting with classes or donating towards the Literacy Campaign.
2. Women should work hard to improve their academic status by attending relevant courses. It is further observed that when women attend courses, such as Red Cross, home economics, they are often called upon to offer voluntary services to the community. This is a most unfortunate situation because such women would prefer to be engaged in formal employment rather than offering to do voluntary service on top of their long and tiresome domestic chores. In any case, why is it mainly women and not men, who are encouraged to do voluntary work?
3. A quota system should be introduced in all educational institutions to ensure that women get opportunities in all spheres of education.
4. It was overwhelmingly endorsed that a quota system for awarding scholarships to girls be introduced. A data bank of possible candidates for scholarships at different levels and in different areas of specification was to be created.
5. As mothers, we feel that the minimum entry point at the University of Zimbabwe is too high. As a result many of our children are redundant, we therefore, recommend that the Government opens more tertiary institutions with a bias for practical subjects for young people who have completed sixth form.
6. As mothers, we are concerned with instances of children who are sent away from schools after failing to pay fees. We notice that schools often begin at mid-month and yet parents are often paid at the end of the month. We therefore, recommend that payment of school fees should be extended to the end of the month at the beginning of each term.
7. We recommend that the introduction

of practical subjects be effectively implemented in all schools — rural and urban.

Employment

It is a fact that women continue to face serious problems in the field of employment. These range from failure to get jobs and sexual harassment by greedy bosses. With these facts in mind, we resolved that:

1. Government should legalise against sexual harassment at work and women should be protected from unscrupulous employers.
2. A quota system should be introduced for women at all work places and that there should be a women's desk in every phase of recruitment and representation at interviewing panel level to ensure that equal opportunities on unity
3. terms are afforded to women. The Government should make a deliberate effort for the accelerated advancement of women in all professions in order to close the gap between men and women.
4. More provincial projects should be established with Government support to alleviate the problem of unemployment and loitering amongst women.
5. Women should be considered for positions as board members.
6. The coverage of news and dissemination of information can be strengthened by the employment of women information officers.
7. Women who have undergone training in political ideology should be employed in relevant ministries, for example, Political Affairs. □

Comrade Robert Mugabe

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Multiplicity of Political Parties is No Democracy — Zikhali

The rag-tag of political malcontents has been told that a multiplicity of political parties is not synonymous to democracy.

Speaking in his capacity as PF-ZAPU secretary for youth, the deputy secretary in the united ZANU (PF) Youth League, Comrade Norman Zikhali said that when these political malcontents saw that unity was at hand, they zoomed away.

"Some... think that a multiplicity of political parties is synonymous to democracy...," he said adding that "when they saw that unity was at hand they zoomed away." Comrade Zikhali was speaking at the first united youth congress of the new party held in Harare at the giant National Sports Stadium from October 28 to 29.

He told the congress attended by 2 418 delegates from all the nine provinces of Zimbabwe that it is essential to stand firm and united under the banner of the new ZANU (PF). He said we have to be not only one in declaration as there is nothing "like these ZANU people or these ZAPU people. We are now all ZANU people. If anyone falls out of place, he or she will do so as an individual."

Addressing the conference, he said Zimbabwe needs a committed leadership.

He added that students at the university of Zimbabwe are part of the youth of this country and therefore "let us reason with them". He expressed concern at some youth in some churches' youth wings who always involve themselves in weeklong church activities adding that perhaps they should be approached through their churches so that they are involved in national activities.

"We, the youth of ZANU (PF) subscribe to socialism," he said to the applause from the delegates.

Going back to the long history of the two

parties, ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU, Comrade Zikhali said that both parties contested in the 1980 general elections under the banner of the Patriotic Front. The two, he said, have always wanted to move away from each other.

The new deputy national secretary of the new youth league expressed displeasure at the lack of enthusiasm by the youth when the integration exercise began. It was the elders who were more vigorous and accounted for the highest percentage.

Addressing the same conference, the old ZANU (PF) secretary for youth and the new national secretary for youth, Comrade Ernest Kadungure said the congress has been held at a time when the nation is at a threshold and bream of national unity.

"We are at the threshold and the bream of national unity so long awaited. The league in the 1985 General Elections deployed the youth throughout the country. We will do that next year and that next year ZANU (PF) and only ZANU (PF) will win," said Comrade Kadungure.

In that year, 1985, drought was gnawing, the youth league mounted political manoeuvres to try and work a way out of the situation. He said the youth league will teach the youth and the university of Zimbabwe and all other institutions of learning.

Turning to the land question, the national secretary said, "next year, 1990, land will be redistributed and people will get what they need, land." Proceeding, he said general economic recession resulted in the unemployment of our youth. However, the investment code will result in the creation of jobs, more goods and self-sufficiency.

He went on to express that the 21st February Movement needs a permanent secretary to run its affairs and proposed that the day be made a public holiday. Comrade Kadun-

gure also said that the youth league should be improved and strengthened by weeding out people who do seek self glory.

"I want the people to know that ZUM is a mirage and figment of Tekere's imagination," he informed the conference.

Earlier on he congratulated the First Lady, Amai Sally Mugabe for her effort and dedication in the improvement of the 21st February Movement. He also congratulated the President for the clean sweep of the three seats in the recent by-elections in Chirumanzu, Gwanda and Masvingo North. He expressed no doubt that the next by-election in Kariba will follow suit (as it did).

At the time of going to press the Kariba by-election had been set for November 21 and 22, 1989.

Addressing the delegates on the same day, the returning officer and Minister of Public Construction and National Housing, Comrade Joseph Msika, said that the congress was being held without consolidated structures. However, he said, this will be done as an ongoing exercise.

He told the congress that the youth are the eyes, ears, and muscles of the party.

In preparation for this new ZANU (PF) youth league congress teams were sent to all the provinces to verify the numbers of participants. Resultantly, each district sent five delegates.

Manicaland province, with 66 districts sent 347 delegates, Masvingo's 70 districts came up with 367 delegates, Matebeleland North with 53 districts had 283 delegates, Matebeleland South consisting of 30 districts provided 150 delegates, Midlands' 66 districts had 347 delegates, from the 32 districts of Mashonaland East came 177 delegates, 182 delegates came from 32 districts of Mashonaland West with Mashonaland Central's 46 districts providing 247 delegates. Harare province had 317 delegates from its 60 districts.

The total number of delegates was 2 418.

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Zimbabwe, Comrade R.G. Mugabe on
the occasion of His Second
Anniversary as the
Executive President of Zimbabwe.***

New-Look Youth League Adopts Ten Resolutions

The new look ZANU (PF) Youth League has adopted ten resolutions and vowed to work for the consolidation of the party through its organs.

The resolutions, released at the end of the two-day conference which ended in Harare on October 29, 1989, are among other things, a consent to fulfil the ten tasks set by the President, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

The league pledged its full support to the unity accord signed between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU and resolved to work tirelessly for the consolidation of the unity of all the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe under the leadership of ZANU (PF).

In addition, it reaffirmed its loyalty and faith in the leadership of President Mugabe. "We shall continue to be guided by Marxist and Leninist principles as we seek to build a truly socialist state rid of all forms of exploitation of man by man," they declared.

The delegates vowed to establish youth league cells, districts and branches at work-places as well as in schools, technical colleges, universities and other institutions of learning. In

addition, they expressed their commitment to the principle of the leadership code and in the light of the unity accord urges that a committee be set up to study the content and mode of implementation of the code.

"We will work," the league said in its resolutions, "with all progressive, democratic and revolutionary youth organisations in other countries and pledge to give support to all genuine national liberation movements and their youth wings."

They condemned racism, tribalism, nepotism, regionalism and discrimination based on sex. The members also hailed the introduction of national service and urged that all the necessary resources be made available for its success.

The league also called on the party to expedite the establishment of the Chitepo ideological college which will be the focal point for the ideological training of all party cadres. In conclusion, they called on the government to look for a solution to the evergrowing unemployment problem amongst the youth. □

Now that unemployment has assumed monumental proportions, and with agriculture no longer a reliable source of subsistence for rural folk as a result of frequent droughts, said Mr. Munyoro, panning should be encouraged as it can be a source of income for many people.

Thousands of youths drop out of school every year and flock to towns and cities where prospects of employment are high and, as a result, strain on the services provided in urban centres is inevitable. Since hopes for jobs are not always fulfilled, these youths sometimes turn to crime.

"As panning provides employment in the rural areas, it will go a long way towards checking rural-urban migration", said Mr. Munyoro.

Commenting on the illicit gold trade, the SSMAZ chief said the low prices offered by the Reserve Bank partially contributed to the problem. "The official price is about 25 dollars per gramme, but offers on the black market are as high as \$45 per gramme", he said. "Some people cannot resist the temptation".

He said a solution to the problem lay in the establishment of a fund to buy small miners' gold, adding that the proceeds from gold impounded from the illegal traders should be used to establish such a fund.

Mr. Munyoro stated that his association's "teething problems were now over and it is now better organised than it was initially". However, the small scale mining sector still faces such problems as shortage of equipment. On this score he appealed to established mining concerns for assistance.

"The Chamber of Mines has built a strong base for the mining industry", he said, adding that "we now appeal to them to extend their helping hand to the small scale mining sector".

The SSMAZ president called for parity of treatment with the small scale manufacturing industry, which is funded by Government through the Small Enterprise Development Co-operation. "We are also a small scale sector and need financial assistance from Government".

The SSMAZ has been assisted by the Intermediate Technology Development Group (UK) in a number of projects, including the construction of a service centre in Shamva which was commissioned earlier this year. The centre, manned by an expert seconded by the ITDG, offers a number of services, such as ore crushing, and would soon be expanded to include a laboratory.

Plans are in the pipeline for the establishment of another centre in Esigodini to cater for Matebeleland South, said Mr. Munyoro. He could not be drawn to divulge the amount of money budgeted for the project by the ITDG, nor that channelled into the construction of the Shamva centre.

Another project on the association's drawing board is the setting up of a mobile unit to carry out training programmes for the small scale miners on the proper methods of mining. □

Gold Panning Should Continue: SSMAZ

By a Correspondent

While some quarters have called for the banning of alluvial gold panning along the country's water-courses, the Small Scale Miners Association of Zimbabwe is all for the continuation of the practice as it has "several advantages".

In an interview recently, Mr. Giles Munyoro, president of the Small Scale Miners Association of Zimbabwe (SSMAZ), said clamours for the banning of alluvial gold panning were made on the ground that the affected rivers would silt and that pollution almost always resulted.

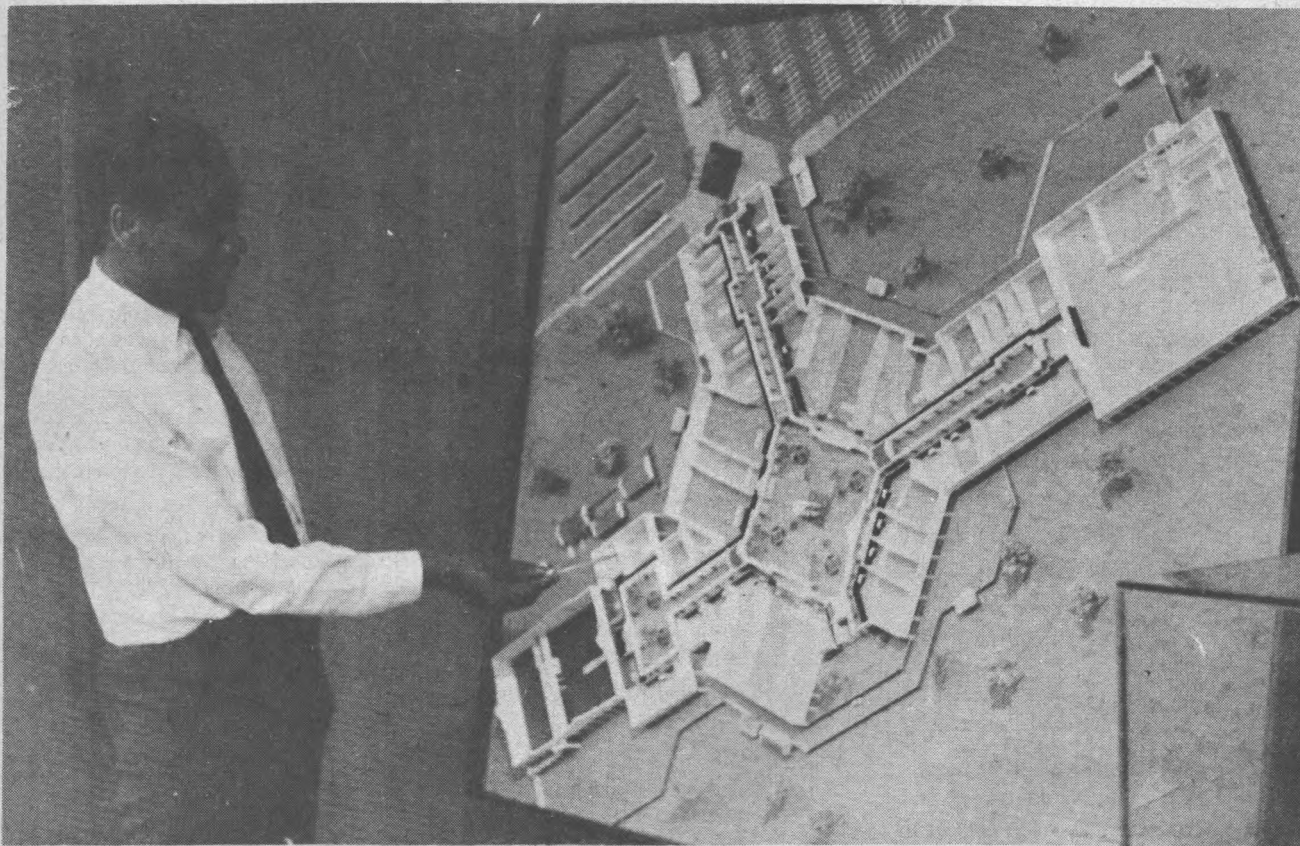
Other critics argue that gold panning leads to illicit gold trade, through which Zimbabwe

loses an estimated \$50 million every year, said Mr. Munyoro.

But the SSMAZ does not think these arguments warrant a ban on the practice. "An inter-ministerial committee should be set up to investigate the myths and fiction surrounding panning", Mr. Munyoro said adding that, "we want figures on the extent of siltation caused."

The president of SSMAZ also stated that he believed alluvial gold deposits in this country amounted to "tonnes upon tonnes", and these could benefit the country tremendously as their exploitation does not call for expensive, imported equipment.

The Pride of Chitungwiza Nearing Completion



Comrade Ngwerume (of Old Mutual) pointing at the plan of Chitungwiza shopping centre

Construction at the Chitungwiza Shopping Centre has reached advanced stages with some of the buildings of the first phase starting to assume a definite shape. The \$25 million shopping centre situated between Zengeza 4 and Unit D, Seke is expected to be operational before Christmas next year, 1990.

According to Mr. David Frost, the National Property Association chairman and head of Old Mutual's property division which is developing Chitungwiza, the project is a social revolution and is much more for retailers.

Meanwhile some existing shop owners in Chitungwiza have been complaining because they think that with the establishment of the new shopping centre they are going to lose business.

However, Mr. Frost clarified in an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* that, "Retailing opportunities should be reserved for small businessmen".

Corner Shops

Mr. Frost also pointed out that corner shops are very convenient to people because they are easily accessible although they might cost ten cents more.

"Even if it costs you more you will still

have to go there because they are open on weekends", he said adding that the small retailer offers a service to his immediate neighbourhood, "so it is absolutely necessary to have them".

Since Chitungwiza is the third largest city

population of 500 000 people, the small shops won't be affected by the newly established shopping centre.

The Chitungwiza Town Council says the centre is in the greatest interest of the 500 000 people in the city and it should



Building structure showing almost complete front view

in the country and taking into consideration that it stretches for ten kilometres with a width of about four kilometres and has a

benefit them. Therefore the retailers have a very important part to play.

After completion of the buildings in

Chitungwiza, the following are going to occupy them:

OK, TM, PG, BATA, Topics, Edgars, Express, Truworths. Phase one of the centre is going to have a total of 48 shops, said Mr. Frost who promised that Chitungwiza is going to be the best place to go to.

The buildings are going to be single story. After the first phase for retailer shops, expansion of the centre will take place and this

In carrying out the project, Mr. Ngwerume said, "we are actually responding to the government's call for decentralisation and trying to make it more convenient for Chitungwiza people to have their adequate facilities.

The shopping centre which will be a walk-in is going to have a free parking area and it has to be kept clean all the time, said Mr. Frost who further stated that the opening of

should be next to each other for convenience and comparison.

Mr. Frost mentioned that Chitungwiza should have industry so that the people do not have to go to Harare which is 25 kilometres away. At present there is Cone Textiles, Chibuku Breweries and Turnalls.

Comrade Ngwerume stated that the project has provided temporary employment to a number of people but he was not in a position to give statistics.

Asked why they cannot do the same with Harare Mr. Ngwerume and Frost said they are not allowed to do that in Harare because of the Municipal policy which opens such opportunities to emergent businessmen.

Mr. Frost added that they would like this to be done in other cities because when the complex is let, it provides for proper facilities. Many cities have only managed to provide corner shops. There should be adequate facilities for the high density areas.

Mr. Frost also disclosed that Old Mutual has carried out a similar project in Chiredzi. There are few shops in the high density areas. Therefore, the nearer the shops to the



Structure showing work in progress

will consist of municipal offices, hotels, cinema halls and the like.

On the issue of how the shops are going to be occupied, Mr. Luke Ngwerume, the property manager for Old Mutual who was also in the interview stated that the developer (Old Mutual) will choose the type of business to be incorporated.

Balance in Business

He said that a developer must make sure that there is a balance in business. The shops will not be let to, say, extra bakeries or butcheries.

"There is the necessity to make sure that we have the right number of chemists, bakeries and so on", he said adding that "it takes quite a long time to negotiate about letting".

"Every applicant will be considered and we will negotiate what he can manage in rental payments", the property manager who is also dealing with letting said.

The shopping centre is going to have banks, building societies, POSB, hairdressing salons and every applicant will get a questionnaire. According to Mr. Ngwerume, so far a lot of businessmen have indicated interest in acquiring shops.

"What we actually did was to look for necessary facilities. We had to select the best applicants so that those extra facilities can be built in. Food outlets have their own facilities, hairdressing salons have their own and so on. Therefore, these extra facilities will be built in", he said.

He clarified that no willing businessmen will not get an application form and that all clients have to be asked what they can afford. After that successful applicants will be considered.



Picture showing a shanty house in Unit D

Chitungwiza shopping centre will coincide with the introduction of more local routes by ZUPCO. He understands that there will be a bus at every quarter of an hour or thereabout.

It has been a consideration of lease that everybody who rents will not be able to close the shops before 7.30 p.m.

"We want all the shops to open at the same time when we complete. At least 90 percent of the shops will be open on the first day", revealed Mr. Frost.

There should be convenient and comparative shopping where people compare and have a wide range of choices. The shops should be next to each other so that people do not have to walk right round the centre. For instance, hair salons should be next to each other, Bata and other shoe shops

people, the better no matter how a little bit dear. People in Chiredzi have been going to Masvingo to shop and they have had to load their goods on the bus rack.

The Chief Executive Officer for Chitungwiza Town Council, Comrade Chirodza, said the council is very pleased with the new shopping centre because it is a sign of development. Asked whether the neighbouring residential areas, Units D, E and H would not have adverse effects on the centre, Comrade Chirodza said, "Mind you, this is only a shopping centre. It is meant for the people".

Therefore the closer it is to the people the better. He said Chitungwiza Shopping Centre, like any other shopping centres in Harare such as Avondale, Borrowdale and Mabelreign must be surrounded by houses. □

Collective Self Finance Scheme is Hope for Cooperatives

The Collective Self Finance Scheme — CSFS — was formed in 1988. But the idea started to germinate in the early 80's, when at that time newly formed co-operatives were facing multiple problems.

Among them were: *Lack of experience and skilled manpower, shortage of adequate equipment, lack of co-operation among co-operatives and lack of funds and access to financial institutions.

In an attempt to find adequate and viable solutions to their various problems, eight co-operatives from different sectors of production met and decided to unite their efforts with a view to putting an end to some of their hardships.

Thus, the Collective Self Finance Scheme was formed to organise and strengthen viable co-operatives. CSFS plans to achieve this noble task by giving member co-operatives in the scheme access to bank loans and the necessary technical and management advice to ensure the best use of the loan finance.

CSFS is not a loan organisation. Its primary duty is to ensure the overall development of co-operatives through staff training programmes.

Objectives

Problems faced by co-operatives are of a different nature and the Collective Self Finance Scheme is fully aware of this fact, and to avoid duplication of efforts, the scheme has set up a series of objectives to achieve in short, medium and long terms. Among them are:

- to create a source of credit for its members at fair rates of interest;
- to provide the opportunity for members to use and control their money for their mutual benefit and with minimum risk, and;
- to provide loans to members in accordance with the scheme rules, and administered by the bank.

Technical Support Team

In order to secure the fulfilment of these objectives, the scheme has set up a technical team, whose main 'raison d'être' is to work with member co-operatives and help them prepare their projects application.

The team provides technical support to the co-operatives. It helps member co-operatives prepare an overall development plan.

The team advises the board of the scheme on the viability of member co-operatives. On the basis of its report, the scheme can approach, negotiate and convince the bank on behalf of co-operatives for bank loans.

When a Co-op Can Apply For a Loan
Member co-operatives cannot apply for a

loan until they have been members of the scheme for six months. During the six months, the scheme looks on the viability of the co-operatives, in this light, CSFS has developed a detailed grading system to assess the strength and viability of its members.

Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* to elaborate on the grading system, the chairman of the scheme, Comrade Andrew Nyathi, said that the grading system covers all aspects of the co-operative work. It analyses the level of financial management and planning.

Comrade Nyathi pointed out that the grade that the co-operative receives from the scheme decides the size of the loan it can apply for.

CSFS Tribunal

In any society, whatever the organisation, dispute or conflicts among members are unavoidable and CSFS is aware of the fact. And to avoid any inconvenience to its members, the scheme has established a tribunal to arbitrate in any problems that arise in the scheme.

The tribunal hears grievances or disputes of any nature and its findings are binding on all members of the scheme.

Tribunal and Loans

"Any co-operative receiving loan must sign a promising note detailing repayment schedules," Comrade Nyathi said.

He added that any co-operative which defaults and does not repay their loan faces

CSFS tribunal, which decides how to recover the money.

CSFS and the Development of co-operatives

The Collective Self Finance Scheme has been created to take co-operatives into the future.

The chairman said that CSFS views co-operative development as a commitment to production that can bring to the co-operators a reasonable income from their surplus so that they can afford to improve their lives.

He said that co-operatives can generate profits if the management is such that they can achieve maximum productivity.

"Co-operatives can only realise that aim if the scheme trains member co-operators and gives them the skills they lack," Comrade Nyathi emphasised.

Appeal for Support

Although the Collective Self Finance Scheme has grown up from eight in 1988 to twenty three co-operatives today, the scheme still faces problems which hamper its harmonious development. But the chairman is optimistic about the future. "What we need is support," he stressed.

He outlined that the scheme hopes for an improved policy and financial support from the state through the Ministry of Community, Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs. Practical support from skilled workers is also needed with a new attitude to co-operatives in Zimbabwe. There is also need for a new determination from member co-operatives to break the chains of dependency.

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Pedestrians Dying from Motorists' Negligence

The negative attitude by motorists towards pedestrians has gradually improved as compared to the record figures of April of this year (1989), although the improvement has not been constant.

Pedestrians are receiving a raw deal from motorists at crossing points, a matter which is causing more deaths and injuries countrywide. Although all drivers are taught at driving schools through a rule in the highway code that they should give way to all pedestrians, this rule is quickly forgotten once one has obtained a driving licence.

When a *Zimbabwe News* team made a survey at most of the pedestrians' crossing points, both in the urban and rural areas, it found that pedestrians are forced to give way to motorists. Most of the vehicles pass at high speed at crossing points. This includes members of the police force, who are supposed to observe the rule more cautiously.

According to the Senior Promotional Officer of the Zimbabwe Traffic Safety Board (ZTSB), Comrade Romaldo Jokonya, there is a slight decline in the number of accidents involving pedestrians.

Speaking to the *Zimbabwe News*, Comrade Jokonya gave statistical records of this year alone as a step ahead resulting from their safety education throughout the country.

For the month of January the accumulative total number of pedestrians involved in accidents was 85, by the month of February the number had risen to 159 and March totalled 187.

The month of April saw the situation deteriorating with the number of accidents rising to 198. This has shown that the total figure at national level from January to April of this year is 629.

Last year alone the national accumulative total figure was 364 fatalities and 2 403 injuries with 2 347 caused by pedestrians.

Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* whether they have covered all the provinces in their education campaign, Comrade Jokonya said that with the security situation which has improved in most areas of the country, they have covered all the provinces.

They are mostly concentrating on two methods in their campaign one of which is an inter-discussion approach to educate the educator.

The ZTSB is getting assistance from the Zimbabwe Republic Police through their community liaison officers.

The ZRP officers often attend a two week



Zebra crossing lines are being given a blind eye by motorists. The photo shows one of the crossing areas in Harare's Bank street

course on traffic awareness which is known as the ZRP liaison officers course.

There has been a favourable response from schools and other educational institutions. Most of their traffic awareness educational pamphlets are distributed at seminars of other community organisations. The pamphlets are printed in three vernacular languages.

The Rural Information Services, is show-

ing a ten minute film on behalf of the safety board about rural road safety.

In each province there is a film in circulation which shows a full commitment to the programme by the ZTSB.

The *Zimbabwe News* hopes that the traffic safety education which is being preached by the ZTSB is a challenge which should be welcomed by every Zimbabwean so as to cut down on our rising road accidents. □

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Youth League Showered with Messages

The united ZANU (PF) Youth League received many congratulatory and well-wishing messages from various progressive organisations on the occasion of the historic and unifying congress.

The Pan-Africanist Student Organisation (PASO) expressed concern at the inroads by reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements with neo-colonialist and imperialist tendencies who are trying to make an effort to undermine Zimbabwe's unfolding efforts towards socialism.

"The convening" PASO of Azania said in its solidarity message, "of your uniting congress... is both timely and important. Your congress is being held at a very critical time when your party and government is consolidating the gains of the revolution.

"The Pan Africanist Student Organisation (PASO) is also concerned with the inroads by reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements with neo-colonialist and imperialist tendencies who are trying to make an effort to undermine your unfolding efforts towards socialism.

"Your uniting, comrades, is both historic and significant as a crowning point of all your individual and collective struggle of the past which has made your country what it is today".

"Sons and daughters of the soil, do not be

intimidated or discouraged but save every effort to expose and crash dissidents who undermine the gains of your struggle that was waged through relentless determination and revolutionary zeal", and the "national executive of PASO wish you successful deliberations in your uniting congress... Forward to the giant monolithic state of Africa", the organisation said.

In its message, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania also saluted the youth of Zimbabwe on the occasion of the joint congress of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU youth members. It wished the youth league fruitful deliberations and all the success in achieving the objectives which the youth set themselves.

The youth wing of the PAC of Azania, the Azanian National Youth Unity (AZANYU), a mass-based organisation of the dispossessed, oppressed and exploited African youth of occupied Azania, saluted the youth of Zimbabwe on the occasion of the unifying congress of the youth fronts of both parties.

"In Azania today, we continue to wage a bloody and painful struggle against the minority settler regime which wrest our land from our forefathers. Like you too, the wealth of our land is exploited from the blood and sweat of the toiling Azanian people in bondage.

"A very long long time ago, the imperialist forces declared war on us. They continue to

do so. We continue to fight until Azania is free. We will not capitulate to the desires of the imperialist world and the anti-revolutionary forces which are now seeking short-cut solutions to our struggle by telling us that the time is right for us to negotiate with the boer regime which at any rate, remains uncompromising", emphasized AZANYU.

The organisation said it wants all organisations within and without South Africa to be unbanned, political prisoners freed, notorious troops moved out of the townships, the state of emergency lifted and their compatriots of the youth wing who are out of the country allowed to return home. However, the organisation was quick to point out that this does not mean that it is now able to achieve a negotiated settlement to the political morass.

"Infact, this means nothing at all to us in terms of the objectives for which we are fighting. Only the restoration of our land will satisfy our people so that we will then be able to establish a new social order in Azania. All that this means to us is that we will continue more intensely where we left off in 1960 when these conditions did not exist and the African masses decisively moved into the phase of armed struggle in Azania", said the message signed by Comrade N. Seleke, the General secretary of AZANYU.

(Continued on page 43)

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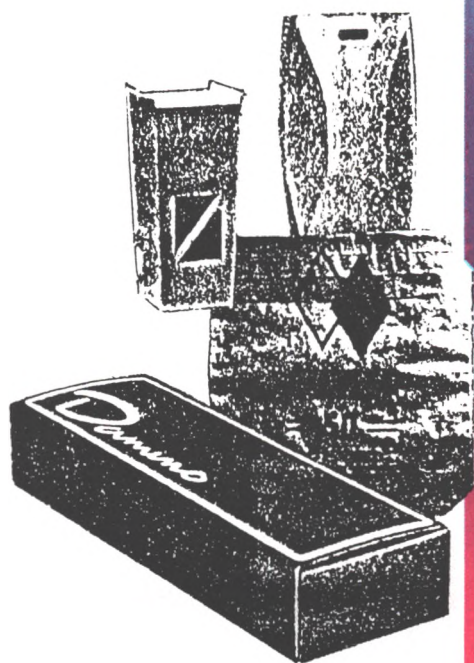
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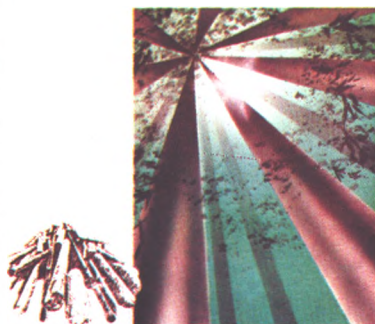
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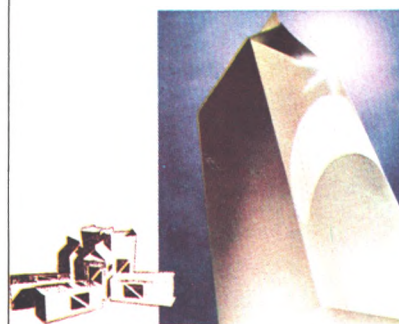
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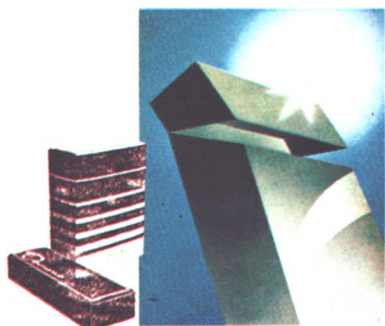


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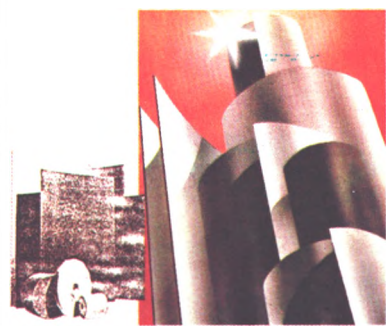
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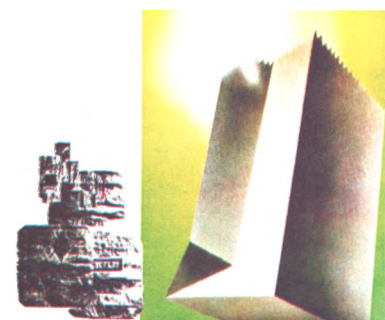
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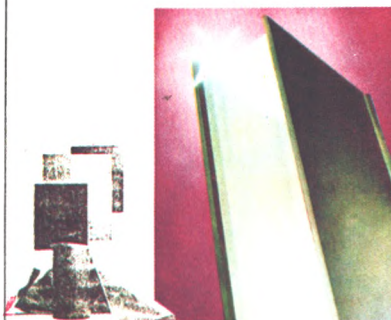
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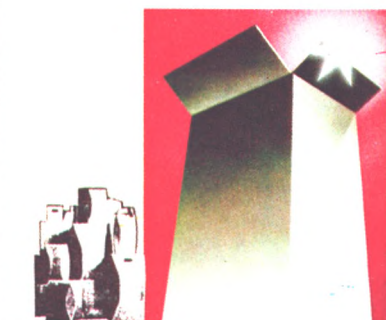
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ZANU PF



Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)

Constitution of The Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front ZANU PF

as adopted at the
National People's Congress
Harare, International Conference Centre, 18 – 22 December, 1989

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

Supplement of Zimbabwe News Vol. 20 No. 12 December, 1989

ZANU PF

Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)

THE ZANU PF

THE ZANU PF

THEME: UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

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Chapter One

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS we the people of Zimbabwe are an African nation with a long, proud history and rich cultural heritage;

WHEREAS we the people of Zimbabwe have always cherished our national sovereignty by resisting aggression and foreign domination;

WHEREAS on 18th April, 1980, we the people of Zimbabwe regained our nationhood and joined the family of nations of the world as a sovereign state;

WHEREAS ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU have irrevocably committed themselves to unity under one political party;

WHEREAS on 22nd December, 1987 the leaders of the two parties of the Patriotic Front, which led the struggle for national liberation and won the support of the vast majority of the people of Zimbabwe in two successive General Elections, agreed to unite all the people of Zimbabwe under a single political party;

WHEREAS the unity accord of 22nd December, 1987 was subsequently approved by the special congresses of PF-ZAPU and ZANU (PF) respectively held in 1988;

WHEREAS we are conscious of the historical links between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU that culminated in the formation of the Patriotic Front Alliance which was the effective instrument for prosecuting the armed struggle and winning democracy and National Independence;

WHEREAS we are desirous to unite our nation permanently, preserve peace, order and good government, guarantee political stability, social and economic development;

WHEREAS we are convinced that political stability, peace, order and good government, social and economic development can only be achieved under conditions of national unity and;

WHEREAS we the people of Zimbabwe desire to preserve, consolidate our National Independence for all time, to build a united, progressive, permanent political and social order;

NOW THEREFORE we the representatives of the people of Zimbabwe in Congress assembled and now united and re-constituted under the name ZANU PF do hereby adopt and grant unto ourselves this Constitution.

ARTICLE I NAME OF THE PARTY

1. The name of the Party shall be the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (hereinafter referred to as "ZANU PF" or "the Party").
2. The Party shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession, capable of suing and being sued, acquiring and disposing of property, acquiring rights and incurring obligations and engaging in any lawful activities which are not inconsistent with its aims and objects.
3. There shall be a seal of the Party which shall be kept by the President and First Secretary and shall be used under the direction and control of the President of the Party.

4. The Party shall have an official flag approved by Congress.
5. The head office of the Party shall be in Harare.

ARTICLE II AIMS AND OBJECTS

The aims and objects of the Party shall be:-

6. To preserve and defend the National Sovereignty and Independence of Zimbabwe;
7. To create conditions for the establishment of a democratic, political and social order which shall guarantee in perpetuity that the Government of the State shall be answerable to the people through periodic elections based on universal adult suffrage;
8. To uphold and apply fully the rule of law, equality before the law and the civil, social liberties and equality of opportunities for all people in Zimbabwe regardless of race, tribe, sex or religion;
9. To establish and sustain a socialist society guided by Marxist-Leninist principles but firmly based on our historical, cultural and social experience and to create conditions for economic independence, increased productivity and equitable distribution of the wealth of the nation;
10. To continue to participate in the worldwide struggle for the complete eradication of imperialism, colonialism and all forms of racism. Accordingly, the Party shall support liberation movements in their just struggle for self determination and social justice;
11. To support and promote all efforts for the attainment of the Pan-African goal for the complete independence and unity of African states;
12. To oppose resolutely, tribalism, regionalism, nepotism, racism, religious bigotry, corruption, discrimination on grounds of sex and all forms of exploitation of man by man in Zimbabwe;
13. To seek to establish a one party state in Zimbabwe.

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

14. Membership of the Party shall be open to all citizens and residents of Zimbabwe who subscribe to the Constitution and aims and objects and policies of the Party; and
15. To any organisation, association or society whose members are citizens or residents of Zimbabwe and whose aims and objects are not inconsistent with those of the Party;
16. In order to become a member, a person shall make application:-
 - (a) to the local branch at the place where he is ordinarily resident or working or at the nearest such branch or place of employment; or
 - (b) directly to the Secretary for Administration in exceptional circumstances;
 - (c) Any person whose application has been rejected may appeal to the Central Committee whose decision shall be final.
17. An organisation may acquire associate membership of the Party by making application to the Secretary for Administration.
18. On acceptance, a member shall pay the joining fee.

Rights and Duties of members

19. Every member of the Party shall have the right (except in the case of a non-citizen who shall neither vote nor hold office above branch level):-

- (1) to vote in any Party elections in accordance with the rules and regulations as may be determined from time to time;
- (2) to be elected to any office in the Party;
- (3) to have audience with any officer of the Party;
- (4) to make representations to any officer or organ of the Party in respect of any matter which affects his rights as a member;
- (5) to participate in meetings and other activities organised by the Party;
- (6) to freedom from arbitrary or vexatious treatment by those in authority over him;
- (7) to seek a remedy in respect of any grievance as a result of the action of any person in authority over him.

20. Every member of the Party shall have the duty:-

- (1) to observe and respect the policies, rules and regulations of the Party;
- (2) to strive continuously to raise the level of his own political and social consciousness and understanding of Party policies;
- (3) to strengthen, popularise and defend the Party and its policies among the people;
- (4) to conduct himself honestly and honourably in his dealings with the Party and the Public.
- (5) to pay regular subscriptions.

ARTICLE IV PRINCIPAL ORGANS AND STRUCTURES OF THE PARTY

21. There shall be the following principal organs of the Party:-

- (1) The National People's Congress,
- (2) the Central Committee,
- (3) the National Consultative Assembly,
- (4) the National Assembly of the Women's League,
- (5) the National Assembly of the Youth League,
- (6) the Provinces,
- (7) the Districts,
- (8) the Branches,
- (9) the Cell/Village.

The People's Congress

22.

There shall be a National People's Congress (hereinafter referred to as Congress) which shall be the supreme organ of the Party and shall be composed of:-

- (1) members of the Central Committee,
- (2) members of the National Council of the Women's League.
- (3) members of the National Council of the Youth League.
- (4) members of the various Provincial Executive Councils,
- (5) unless otherwise directed by the Central Committee the Chairman, Secretary, Political Commissar and Treasurer; two members from the

Women's League and two members from the Youth League from every District Executive Councils of the Party.

Powers and Functions

23. The National People's Congress shall:-

- (1) be the supreme policy-making organ of the Party;
- (2) elect the President and First Secretary, two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries and the National Chairman of the Party;
- (3) elect members of the Central Committee;
- (4) approve heads of departments who shall constitute the Political Bureau
- (5) formulate, pronounce and declare all policies of the Party;
- (6) formulate and issue directives, rules and regulations to all organs of the Party;
- (7) approve the financial statement of accounts;
- (8) be the supreme and ultimate authority for the implementation and supervision of the policies, directives, rules and regulations of the Party;
- (9) amend the Party Constitution.

Convening of Congress

24. (1) Congress shall convene in ordinary session once every five years.

- (2) The Secretary for Administration shall, three months before the due date, send notices convening Congress to all members which notice shall state the date and venue of Congress.
- (3) Resolutions and decisions of Congress other than Constitutional Amendments shall be passed by a simple majority.
- (4) Resolutions emanating from the constituent organs of Congress for consideration at Congress shall be forwarded to the Secretary for Administration two months prior to the date of Congress.
- (5) The said resolutions shall be circulated to the said constituent organs of Congress at least fourteen days prior to the date of Congress.
- (6) There shall be a Presidium consisting of the President and First Secretary, two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries and the Chairman, who shall preside at all proceedings of Congress as directed by the President and First Secretary of the Party.
- (7) The Central Committee shall formulate the necessary procedures for the execution of the business of Congress.
- (8) Half of the total membership of Congress shall form a quorum.

Extraordinary Session of Congress

25. An extraordinary session of Congress may be convened whenever it is deemed necessary and at the instance of-

- (1) the Central Committee;
- (2) the President and First Secretary at the request of fifty members of the Central Committee;
- (3) the President and First Secretary at the instance of at least five Provincial Executive Councils by a resolution to that effect;

26. the President and First Secretary, on receipt of a resolution requesting an extraordinary session of Congress, shall forward the same to the Secretary for Administration.

27. the Secretary for Administration shall, on receipt of the said resolution give at least six weeks notice convening an extraordinary session of Congress;

28. the Central Committee shall formulate the necessary procedures for the execution of the business of the Congress;
29. the extraordinary session of Congress shall deliberate only those matters for which it has been specifically convened;
30. three-quarters of the members of Congress shall form a quorum for the convening of the extraordinary session.

ARTICLE V CENTRAL COMMITTEE

31. There shall be a Central Committee which shall be the Principal organ of Congress and shall consist of one hundred and sixty members as follows:-

- (1) *Four* members being the President and First Secretary, two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries and the National Chairman of the Party, elected by Congress directly, upon nomination by all Provincial Executive Councils of the Party, meeting separately, in special session, for that purpose:

Provided that for purposes of the First Congress only, the President and First Secretary and the two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries shall be deemed nominated on the basis of the Unity Agreement of 22 December, 1987.

- (2) *One Hundred and Twenty-Four* members, who shall be allocated to the Provinces in such a way and manner that each Province shall have a proportionate quota or number having regard to the census population figures in that Province. Provided that the Provincial Executive Councils shall nominate the candidates.
 - (3) *thirteen* members representing the Women's League nominated by the League at the National Women's Conference.
 - (4) *eleven* members representing the Youth League nominated by the League at the National Youth Conference.
 - (5) *eight* members nominated by the Presidency on account of their outstanding contribution to either the armed liberation struggle of the country and/or its development after Independence.
32. Any member of the Party who is elected or appointed a member of the Central Committee shall automatically cease to hold office in any subordinate organ of the Party. Provided that where a vacancy occurs as a result of this provision a bye-election shall be held to fill that vacancy.

Powers and functions of the Central Committee

33. The Central Committee being the principal organ of Congress and acting on behalf of Congress when Congress is not in session shall have full plenary and unfettered powers to:-
 - (1) make rules and regulations and procedures to govern the conduct and discipline of the Party and its members;
 - (2) implement all policies, resolutions, directives, decisions and programmes enunciated by Congress;
 - (3) give directions, supervise and superintend all the functions of the Central government in relation to programmes as enunciated by Congress;
 - (4) set up Party organs, committees, institutions, commissions and enterprises in the name and on behalf of the Party;
 - (5) convene Congress in ordinary and/or extraordinary session;
 - (6) formulate the agenda, procedures and regulations for business of the Congress;

- (7) exercise any such powers or authority as may be incidental thereto;
- (8) meet once every three months in ordinary session but at any time in special and/or extraordinary sessions.

Sessions of the Central Committee

- 34. (1) Decisions of the Central Committee shall be by simple majority.
- (2) The President and First Secretary of the Party or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries or the National Chairman shall preside over the meeting of the Central Committee.
- (3) A majority of the total membership shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE VI THE POLITICAL BUREAU AND THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

- 35. There shall be a Political Bureau (hereinafter referred to as "Politburo") consisting of 22 full members as follows:-

- (1) The President and First Secretary
- (2) Two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries
- (3) The National Chairman;
- (4) Secretary for Administration;
- (5) Secretary for Finance;
- (6) Secretary for Commissariat and Culture;
- (7) Secretary for External Relations;
- (8) Secretary for National Security;
- (9) Secretary for Information and Publicity;
- (10) Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
- (11) Secretary for Production and Labour;
- (12) Secretary for Women's Affairs;
- (13) Secretary for Youth Affairs;
- (14) Secretary for Economic Affairs;
- (15) Secretary for Legal Affairs;
- (16) Secretary for Education;
- (17) Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
- (18) Four Committee Members.

Election of Full members of the Politburo

- 36. (1) Soon after the election of the President and First Secretary, two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries the National Chairman and members of the Central Committee and, during the sitting of the Congress, the President and First Secretary of the Party shall appoint from the newly elected Central Committee 22 full members of the Politburo.
- (2) The President shall also appoint Deputies to the Heads of Departments of the Politburo.

Provided that in respect of the Secretary for Women's Affairs and

Secretary for Youth Affairs the persons elected to these posts at the Women's League and Youth League Conferences respectively and their Deputies shall stand as nominated to the Central Committee and Politburo.

Candidate members of the Politburo

37. (1) Unless otherwise elected as full members of the Politburo, the following State service departments shall be candidate members of the Politburo at the President and First Secretary's discretion:-

- (a) The Commander of the Armed Forces;
- (b) the Air Marshall of the Air Force;
- (c) the Commissioner of Police.

(2) The three candidate members of the Politburo shall not ordinarily attend Politburo meetings unless the President and First Secretary having regard to the matters on the agenda, determines that one or more of them should attend.

(3) A candidate member attending politburo meetings shall participate in the proceedings as if he was a full member, but shall have no vote.

Powers and functions of the Politburo

38. As the principal organ of the Central Committee, the Politburo shall: —

- (1) be the administrative organ of the Central Committee;
- (2) implement all the decisions, directives and rules and regulations of the Central Committee;
- (3) be answerable to the Central Committee on all matters;
- (4) meet at least once a month in ordinary session;
- (5) meet in special session as determined by the President and First Secretary.

Meeting and sessions of the Politburo

39. (1) The President and First Secretary shall preside over the meeting of the politburo provided that in his absence one of the Vice Presidents and Second Secretary shall preside.

- (2) Decisions of the Politburo shall be by simple majority.
- (3) The President and First Secretary or Chairman shall have a casting vote.
- (4) Two-thirds of the total membership of the Politburo shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII NATIONAL DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

40. There shall be established a National Disciplinary Committee of the Central Committee comprising:

- (1) the Party Chairman who shall be Chairman of the Committee;
- (2) four other members of the Central Committee appointed by the Presidency for their ability, probity and integrity.

41. The Disciplinary Committee shall hear cases applying informal procedures but within the principles of natural justice.

42. The Disciplinary Committee shall submit a report to the Central Committee on each case so adjudicated.

43. The report shall include a summary of the evidence, the conclusion reached and the recommended penalty if any.

44. The Central Committee may accept or reject the report in whole or in part.

45. A member shall have the right to be assisted or represented in the conduct of his case by any member of his own choice.
- Appeals Committee of Congress**
46. (1) During the sitting of Congress, Congress may create an ad hoc Appeals Committee to determine any appeals against the determination of the National Disciplinary Committee of the Central Committee.
- (2) The Composition of such ad hoc Appeals Committee shall include senior members of the Party and some Party Provincial representatives one of whom shall come from the Province from which the appeal emanated.
- Provincial, District and Branch Disciplinary Committee**
47. There shall be established Disciplinary Committees at the Provincial, District and Branch levels of the Party whose composition shall be as follows:-
- (1) The Vice Chairman of the Province, District and Branch shall be Chairman of the Committee respectively;
- (2) the Political Commissar;
- (3) three other members appointed by Provincial, District or Branch Committees, as the case may be, for their ability, probity and integrity.
- Penalties**
48. Any member of the Party who has been found guilty of any disciplinary offence as prescribed by the Constitution and or rules and regulations shall be liable to any one of the following punishments:-
- (1) Oral Reprimand;
- (2) Written reprimand;
- (3) Suspension or removal from holding any one or more offices in the Party;
- (4) Suspension from membership of the Party;
- (5) A fine;
- (6) Expulsion from membership of the Party;
- Provided that it shall not be competent for the lower Disciplinary Committees of the Party to expel a member save only that they may, where deemed appropriate, recommend the expulsion of such member found guilty of a serious offence.
- Appeals from decision of Disciplinary Committees at District and Branch levels**
49. (1) Appeals for minor offences attracting punishment provided for in subsections (1) and (2) above shall lie to the Provincial Disciplinary Committee whose decisions shall be final.
- (2) Appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Disciplinary Committee shall lie to the Disciplinary Committee of the Central Committee whose decisions shall be final.
- (3) In more serious offences attracting punishments provided for under subsections (3), (4) and (5) above, appeals from the Branch, District and Provincial Disciplinary Committees shall lie to the Disciplinary Committee of the Central Committee.
- (4) Appeals from the decisions of the Disciplinary Committee of the Central Committee shall lie to the ad hoc Appeals Committee of Congress whose decisions shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII

THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

50. There shall be a National Consultative Assembly of the Party comprising:
- (1) Members of the Central Committee.
 - (2) Members of the National Assembly of the Women's League.
 - (3) Members of the National Assembly of the Youth League.
 - (4) Members of the ten Provincial Executive Councils.
 - (5) Such other members designated by the Central Committee on account of their contribution to the liberation struggle or development of the country after Independence.
- Powers and functions of the National Consultative Assembly**
51. (1) To receive, hear and debate any major matters of policy as the President and First Secretary shall from time to time determine.
- (2) To make recommendations to the Central Committee on any matters of policy relating to the Party or Government.
- Sessions of the National Consultative Assembly**
52. The President and First Secretary at the instance of the Central Committee, shall cause to be convened the National Consultative Assembly at least twice a year.

ARTICLE IX

FUNCTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE POLITBURO

- President and First Secretary Party**
53. There shall be a President and First Secretary who shall be the Head of the Party.
- Functions of the President and First Secretary**
54. (1) He shall be the chief exponent and defender of the Party, its Constitution, policies, leadership and disciplinary principles.
- (2) He shall report to the Central Committee on behalf of the Politburo.
- (3) He shall report to the Congress on behalf of the Central Committee.
- Two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries**
55. There shall be two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries of the Party whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) to deputise and exercise any or all of the functions of the President and First Secretary in his absence or at his request;
 - (2) to carry out any other functions as may be assigned by the President and First Secretary.
- The National Chairman**
56. There shall be a National Chairman whose main functions shall be to preside over:-
- (1) the Congress;
 - (2) the Extraordinary Session of Congress;
 - (3) the National Consultative Assembly;
 - (4) the National Conference of the Women's League;
 - (5) the National Conference of the Youth League;
 - (6) the National Disciplinary Committee, and to perform any other functions assigned to him by the President and First Secretary or the Central Committee.
- Secretary for Administration**
57. There shall be a Secretary for Administration whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to conduct and receive all general Party correspondence relating to the administration of the Party;
 - (2) to be Secretary of Congress, the Central Committee and Politburo, maintain minutes of the session of Congress, Central Committee and the Politburo;
 - (3) to supervise and co-ordinate the efficient administration of the Party.
- Secretary for Finance** 58. There shall be a Secretary for Finance whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (3) to supervise and co-ordinate the efficient administration of the Party.
 - (1) to raise funds and mobilise resources for the Party;
 - (2) to establish commercial and industrial undertakings;
 - (3) to receive and deposit all Party funds in a bank account and to disburse the same in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Party;
 - (4) to acquire assets for the Party;
 - (5) to keep financial accounts and records of all moveable and immoveable property of the Party;
 - (6) to prepare and submit to the Central Committee, once a year, financial statements relating to the assets and liabilities of the Party; and
 - (7) to submit to the Central Committee at the end of the Financial year externally audited accounts in respect of the finances, assets and liabilities of the Party.
- Secretary for Commissariat and Culture** 59. There shall be a Secretary for Commissariat and Culture whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) to supervise the activities of the organs of the Party at provincial, District and Branch levels;
 - (2) to prepare and maintain records relating to organs and membership of the Party;
 - (3) to formulate strategies for the implementation of the Party's political programme;
 - (4) to establish, maintain and administer Party schools, colleges or other training institutions for the Party; and
 - (5) to be Chairman of the Political and Policy Committee of the Central Committee.
 - (6) to organise, supervise and conduct the elections at all levels of the Party.
 - (7) to coordinate all matters of a cultural nature of concern to the Party.
- Secretary for External Relations** 60. There shall be a Secretary for External Relations whose main functions and responsibilities shall be to establish, promote and maintain friendly relations with all progressive political parties, associations or organisations and movements throughout the world.
- Secretary for National Security** 61. There shall be a Secretary for National Security whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) to be the Chief Security Officer for the Party;
 - (2) to carry out such national security duties as the Party may direct; and
 - (3) to be Chairman of the National Security Committee of the Central Committee.
- Secretary for Economic Affairs** 62. There shall be a Secretary for Economic Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to formulate economic strategies for co-ordinated development;
- (2) to be Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Central Committee.

Secretary for Legal Affairs

63. There shall be a Secretary for Legal Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to be the Chief Legal Adviser to the Party on all legal and constitutional matters;
- (2) to be Chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee of the Central Committee;

Secretary for Production and Labour

64. There shall be a Secretary for Production and Labour whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to establish co-operatives, commercial farms, estates and other productive undertakings of the Party;
- (2) to liaise and co-ordinate with agencies of Government responsible for production and labour;
- (3) to be Chairman of the Production and Labour Committee of the Central Committee;
- (4) to co-ordinate the Party with Government and non-Governmental Organisations in matters of employment.

Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare

65. There shall be a Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to administer and maintain the Party's transport fleet;
- (2) to prepare and maintain records relating to the transport fleet of the Party;
- (3) to attend to the welfare needs of members of the Party.

Secretary for Information and Publicity

66. There shall be a Secretary for Information and Publicity whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to be the Chief Information and Publicity Officer of the Party;
- (2) to organise and arrange the publicity of the policies and activities of the Party;
- (3) to direct, control, supervise and co-ordinate all activities relating to publicity carried out by organs of the Party at National, Provincial, District and Branch levels;
- (4) to be Chief Editor of the Party publications including newspapers, bulletins, newsletters and other forms of mass communications;
- (5) to undertake and sustain a nationwide programme for the dissemination of Party policies, programmes and other information relating to the activities of the Party.

Secretary for Education

67. There shall be a Secretary for Education whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to promote educational opportunities;
- (2) to coordinate with Government in organising manpower development programmes;
- (3) to work in close consultation with Government agencies responsible for matters relating to Education.

Secretary for Health and Child Welfare

68. There shall be a Secretary for Health and Child Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to promote health care programmes throughout Zimbabwe;

- (2) to promote and implement the Party's Policy on welfare of children;
- (3) to work in close consultation with Government agencies responsible for matters relating to Health and Child Welfare.

Secretary for Women's Affairs

69. There shall be a Secretary for Women's Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to be head of the Women's League;
- (2) to formulate and implement programmes for the general education of women, designed to enhance the process of transformation and liberation of women from the bondages of illiteracy, ignorance and suppressive or oppressive customs and traditions;
- (3) to promote and sustain the role of the Women's League in relation to the organisation and administration of women's associations and other popular Women's organisations;
- (4) to foster the unity and harmony of all women's associations and organisations in Zimbabwe;
- (5) to promote self-reliance in the implementation of development programmes among women in Zimbabwe;
- (6) to establish, promote and maintain relations with all international groups whose aims and objects are not inconsistent with those of the Party, in consultation with the Secretary for External Relations;
- (7) to preside over the sessions of the National Assembly and National Executive Council of the Women's League.

Secretary for Youth Affairs

70. There shall be a Secretary for Youth Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to be head of the Youth League;
- (2) to direct and supervise the affairs of the Youth League;
- (3) to preside over the sessions of the National Assembly and National Council of the Youth League;
- (4) to establish production projects to be implemented by the youth in co-operation and co-ordination with agencies of Government responsible for production;
- (5) to establish, promote and maintain good relations with international organisations, institutions and solidarity groups whose aims and objects are not inconsistent with those of the Party, in consultation with the Secretary for External Relations;
- (6) To co-ordinate with Government for the promotion of National Youth Service programmes.

ARTICLE X THE PROVINCE

The Joint Provincial Council

71. There shall be a Joint provincial Council in each Province.

72. The Joint Provincial Council shall be composed of:-

- (1) The Provincial Executive Council of the Party;
- (2) the Provincial Committee of the Women's League;
- (3) the Provincial Committee of the Youth League.

73. The main functions of the Joint Provincial Council shall be to co-ordinate the affairs of the three wings of the Party within the Province.

74. The Joint Provincial Council shall meet at least twice a year.
75. The Provincial Chairman shall preside over the deliberations of the Joint Provincial Council.
76. A majority of the total membership shall form a quorum.

The Provincial Executive Council

77. (1) There shall be a Provincial Executive Council for each Province which shall consist of thirty two members as follows:-

Chairman;
 Vice Chairman;
 Secretary;
 Vice Secretary;
 Treasurer;
 Vice Treasurer;
 Political Commissar;
 Vice Political Commissar;
 Secretary for Security;
 Vice Secretary for Security;
 Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
 Vice Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
 Secretary for Information and Publicity;
 Vice Secretary for Information and Publicity;
 Secretary for Production and Labour;
 Vice Secretary for Production and Labour;
 Secretary for Education;
 Vice Secretary for Education;
 Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
 Vice Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
 Secretary for Legal Affairs;
 Vice Secretary for Legal Affairs;
 Two Committee members;
 Chairman of the Provincial Women's League;
 Secretary of the Provincial Women's League;
 Treasurer of the Provincial Women's League;
 Commissar of the Provincial Women's League;
 Chairman of the Provincial Youth League;
 Secretary of the Provincial Youth League;
 Treasurer of the Provincial Youth League; and
 Commissar of the Provincial Youth League.

78. Members of the Provincial Executive Council shall be elected at a Provincial Conference Specially convened for the purpose by delegates representing each of the Party Districts in the province.
79. Any person holding executive office in the lower organs of the Party, namely, the Branch or District Executive Council and who is elected member of the Provincial Executive Council shall, on being so elected, automatically cease to be an executive member of the Branch or District, as the case may be.
80. The number of delegates from each District to the Provincial Conference shall be determined from time to time by the Central Committee.
81. The Provincial Executive Council shall hold the Provincial Conference at least 12 months before Congress.
82. A majority of the membership of the Provincial Executive Council shall constitute a quorum.

Powers and Functions

83. The Provincial Executive Council shall be responsible for.
 - (1) the implementation of the Party decisions, directives, rules and regulations;
 - (2) the organisation of public meetings and provincial rallies of the Party;

**The Provincial
Inter-District Conference**

(3) The Provincial Executive Council shall meet at least once every month.

84. There shall be a Provincial Inter-District Conference which shall meet at least twice a year for purposes of reviewing Party Programmes and projects in the Province or to discuss any other matters referred to it by the Central Committee.
85. The Provincial Inter-District Conference shall consist of:-
- (1) the Joint Provincial Council; and
 - (2) such number of delegates from the Party Districts as may be determined by the Central Committee from time to time.

ARTICLE XI THE DISTRICT

86. There shall be a District Executive Committee for each District of the Province which shall consist of all Branches within the District.
87. Members of the District Executive Committee shall be elected at a District Conference specially convened for the purpose by delegates representing each of the Branches in the District.
88. The District Executive Council shall consist of thirty two members as follows:-
Chairman;
Vice Chairman;
Secretary;
Vice Secretary;
Treasurer;
Vice Treasurer;
Political Commissar;
Vice Political Commissar;
Secretary for Security;
Vice Secretary for Security;
Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
Vice Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
Secretary for Information and Publicity;
Vice Secretary for Information and Publicity;
Secretary for Production and Labour;
Vice Secretary for Production and Labour;
Secretary for Education;
Vice Secretary for Education;
Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
Vice Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
Secretary for Legal Affairs;
Vice Secretary for Legal Affairs;
Two Committee Members;
Chairman of the District Women's League;
Secretary of the District Women's League;
Treasurer of the District Women's League;
Commissar of the District Women's League;
Chairman of the District Youth League;
Secretary of the District Youth League;
Treasurer of the District Youth League; and
Commissar of the District Youth League.
89. Any person holding an Executive Office in the Branch who is elected a member of the District Executive Committee shall, on being so elected, automatically cease to be an executive member of the Branch Committee.
90. The number of delegates from each Branch to the district Conference shall, be determined by the Central Committee from time to time.

91. The District Executive Committee shall hold the District Conference at least 12 months before the Provincial Conference.
92. The District Executive Council shall meet at least once every month.
93. A majority of the membership of the District Executive Council shall constitute a quorum.
94. To hold its Inter-Branch meeting at least twice a year for purposes of reviewing Party Programmes and projects or discuss any other matters referred to it by the Provincial Executive Council.

ARTICLE XII THE BRANCH

95. There shall be a Branch Executive Committee for each Branch of the Province which shall consist of all Cells/Villages within a Branch.
96. Members of the Branch Executive Committee shall be elected at a Branch Conference specially convened for the purpose by delegates representing each of the Cells/Village in the Branch.
97. The Branch Executive Committee shall consist of thirty members as follows:-
 Chairman;
 Vice Chairman;
 Secretary;
 Vice Secretary;
 Treasurer;
 Vice Treasurer;
 Political Commissar;
 Vice Political Commissar;
 Secretary for Security;
 Vice Secretary for Security;
 Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
 Vice Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare;
 Secretary for Information and Publicity;
 Vice Secretary for Information and Publicity;
 Secretary for Production and Labour;
 Vice Secretary for Production and Labour;
 Secretary for Education;
 Vice Secretary for Education;
 Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
 Vice Secretary for Health and Child Welfare;
 Two Committee members;
 Chairman of the Branch Women's League;
 Secretary for the Branch Women's League;
 Treasurer of the Branch Women's League;
 Commissar of the Branch Women's League;
 Chairman of the Branch Youth League;
 Secretary of the Branch Youth League;
 Treasurer of the Branch Youth League and;
 Commissar of the Branch Youth League.
98. Any person holding an executive office in the Cell or Village Committee, who is elected a member of the Branch Executive Committee shall, on being so elected, automatically cease to be an executive member of the Cell or Village Committee.
99. The number of the delegates from each Cell or Village to the Branch Conference shall be determined by the Central Committee from time to time.
100. The Branch Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month.
101. A majority of the membership of the Branch Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.
102. The Branch Executive Committee shall hold office for a term of two years.

ARTICLE XIII

THE CELL OR VILLAGE COMMITTEE

103. There shall be ten Cell Committees (Urban Areas) and ten Village Committees (Rural Areas) in every Branch.
104. A Cell and Village shall consist of such number of members as may be determined by the Central Committee from time to time.
105. Members of the Cell or Village shall elect seven Committee Members each for the Main, Women's League and Youth League as follows:-
the Chairman;
Secretary;
Treasurer;
Political Commissar;
Secretary for Security and;
two Committee Members.
106. Members of the Cell/Village Committee shall hold office for a period of one year.

ARTICLE XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

107. Any member holding office in any organ at any level of the Party who has failed to discharge his functions and responsibilities shall be liable to disciplinary action.
108. Any member holding office in any organ at any level of the Party who absents himself for more than three consecutive meetings without reasonable cause shall lose office.
109. Any office that falls vacant in any organ of the Party, other than the Central Committee, shall be filled by co-option by the Executive Council/Committee of the appropriate organ until the next inter-district or branch conference.

Provided that where the vacant offices are one third of the total number of members, that organ shall automatically dissolve and new elections shall be held.

110. A motion of no confidence shall be by a simple majority of all the members of the appropriate organ.

Provided that where a vote of no confidence is passed against one third of the total membership of any organ, that organ shall automatically dissolve and new elections shall be held.

Amendments of the Constitution

111. (1) The power to amend the Constitution shall vest in Congress.
- (2) Any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Secretary for Administration at least three months before the date for the sitting of Congress.
- (3) The Secretary for Administration, upon receipt of the proposed amendment, shall cause the same to be circulated to the provinces at least two months before the date of sitting.
- (4) Any member or organ of the Party may propose or move an amendment to the Constitution.

Provided that the following procedure shall be complied with:-

- (a) The Central Committee may, by a resolution to that effect, propose or move an amendment to the Constitution.
- (b) A Provincial Executive Council may, with the support of any two other Provinces, propose or move an amendment to the Constitution.
- (c) (i) Any member of the Party supported by fifty other members may propose or move an amendment to the Constitution.

- (ii) The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the District Executive Committee.
 - (iii) The District Executive Committee shall, on receipt of the said proposed amendment, forward the same to the Provincial Executive Council.
 - (iv) The Provincial Executive Council shall on receipt of the said proposed amendment forward the same to the Secretary for Administration.
- (d) A two-thirds majority of delegates of Congress present and voting shall be required for the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution.

Chapter Two

Constitution For the Women's League

ARTICLE XV NAME

112. There is hereby constituted and established the women's wing as a constituent component and integral part of the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front and the Women's wing shall be the Women's League (hereinafter referred to as the Women's League)

ARTICLE XVI AIMS AND OBJECTS

113. The aims and objects of the Women's League shall be those of ZANU PF as set out in article III of the constitution of the Party and in addition;
114. To mobilise the women of Zimbabwe in support of the Party;
115. To defend, promote the rights of women, and remove customs and attitudes that oppress women;
116. To promote the education of women and adult literacy;
117. To strive for equality of opportunity in employment, in education and in society generally;
118. To promote the dignity of women as mothers and as custodians of good national cultural heritage;
119. To promote and protect the rights of children;
120. To foster solidarity with progressive women organisations in Zimbabwe and internationally.

ARTICLE XVII MEMBERSHIP

121. Every woman who has attained the age of 18 years and who is a member of the Party in good standing shall be entitled to the membership of the Women's League through her branch executive committee.
122. Every woman who is a fully paid up member of the Women's League shall be entitled to be issued with a membership card of the Women's League.

ARTICLE XVIII

ORGANS AND STRUCTURES OF THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE

123. The Women's League shall consist of the following organs:-

- (1) A National Conference;
- (2) A National Assembly;
- (3) A National Executive Council;
- (4) A Provincial Conference;
- (5) A Provincial Executive Committee;
- (6) A District Executive Committee;
- (7) A Branch Executive Committee;
- (8) Cell/Village Committee.

National Conference

124. (1) There shall be a National Conference which, subject to the overriding authority of the Central Committee of the Party, shall be the principal organ of the Women's League responsible for all matters of policy, and shall have exclusive power and authority to:-
- (2) Elect members of the national Executive Council who shall be the heads of departments.
 - (3) The National Conference shall be composed of:-
 - (a) Members of the Provincial Executive Council of each province;
 - (b) Such number of members from every district or as the Central Committee may determine from time to time.
 - (4) The National Conference shall convene in ordinary session once every four years.
 - (5) The National Conference may convene in extra-ordinary session at the instance of the Central Committee in consultation with the National Executive Committee of the Women's League.
 - (6) More than half the total membership of the National Conference shall form a quorum.

National Assembly

125. (1) There shall be a National Assembly which shall be the principal deliberative organ on matters of policy.
- (2) The National Assembly shall be composed of:-
 - (a) Heads of Departments;
 - (b) Deputy heads of Departments;
 - (c) Heads of Departments of the Provincial Executive Council.
 - (3) The main functions and responsibilities of the National Assembly shall be:-
 - (a) To issue directives to all organs of the Women's League;
 - (b) Supervise the implementation of the policies and directives of the Party;
 - (c) To approve reports, including reports on the accounts and other financial affairs.
 - (4) More than half the total membership of the National Assembly shall form a quorum.

National Executive Council

126. There shall be a National Executive Council which, subject to overriding authority of the Central Committee of the party, shall be;
- (1) The principal organ for the implementation of the policies of the Party and the administration of the affairs of the Women's League;
 - (2) The national Executive Council shall be composed as follows:-

- (a) The secretary for the Women's League;
- (b) Other secretaries and the deputies as provided for hereunder:-
- (3) The National Executive Council shall;
 - (a) Convene in ordinary session at least once in three months,
 - (b) Convene in extra-ordinary session at any time.
- (4) More than half of the total membership shall form a quorum.

Principal Officers

127. The Principal officers of the Women's League shall be those specified in sections 128 to 141 of this constitution.

The Secretary for Women's Affairs

128. There shall be a secretary for Women's Affairs whose functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) to formulate and implement programmes for the general education for women, designed to enhance the process of transformation and liberation of women from the bondages of illiteracy, ignorance and suppressive or oppressive customs and traditions;
 - (2) To promote and sustain the role of the Women's League in relation to the organisation and administration of Women's Associations and other popular organisations, so as to foster the unity and harmony of all Women's associations and organisations in Zimbabwe;
 - (3) To organise and encourage the establishment of clubs among the members of the Women's League in Zimbabwe;
 - (4) To promote, foster and encourage self-reliance in the implementation of development programmes among women in Zimbabwe;
 - (5) In consultation with the Secretary for External relations, to establish and maintain relations with international organisations, institutions and solidarity groups whose aims and objects are not in consistent with those of the Women's League;
 - (6) To preside over sessions of the National Assembly and the National Executive Council;

The Deputy Secretary for Women's Affairs

129. There shall be a Deputy Secretary for Women's Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To deputise in the absence of the Secretary for Women's Affairs or at her direction;
 - (2) To exercise any powers and functions of the Secretary at her directions.

Secretary for Administration

130. There shall be a Secretary for Administration whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To conduct and receive all general correspondence relating to the overall administration.
 - (2) To be Secretary of the National Conference, the National Assembly and the National Executive Council.
 - (3) To maintain minutes of sessions of the National Conference, the National Assembly and the National Executive Council and other records relating thereto.
 - (4) To supervise, direct and coordinate efficient administration.

Secretary for Finance

131. There shall be a Secretary for Finance whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To raise funds and mobilise other resources;
 - (2) Subject to the Party's financial rules and regulations and supervision

by the Secretary for Finance, to receive and deposit all funds in a bank account.

- (3) To keep accounts and records of all moveable and immoveable property.
- (4) To prepare and submit to the Secretary for Finance of the party once a year, financial statements, including externally audited accounts relating to the assets and liabilities.

**Secretary for
Commissariat and Culture**

132. There shall be a Secretary for Commissariat and Culture whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To work in close consultation and coordination with the Secretary for Commissariat and Culture in the implementation of the party's programmes.
 - (2) To prepare and maintain records relating to the membership.
 - (3) To supervise the activities of the organs of the Women's League.
 - (4) To ensure that the Party's ideology is upheld within the Women's League.

**Secretary for External
Affairs**

133. There shall be a Secretary for External Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To work in close consultation and coordination with the Secretary for External Affairs of the Party in the implementation of the Party's Policies on External Affairs.
 - (2) To establish, promote and maintain friendly relations with progressive political parties, associations, organisations and movements throughout the world, whose aims and objects are not inconsistent with those of the Party, in consultation with the Secretary for External Affairs.
 - (3) To promote understanding between the Zimbabwean women and women of other friendly countries.

Secretary for Security

134. There shall be a Secretary for Security whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To advise the Women's League on matters relating to National Security;
 - (2) To assist the Secretary for National Security of in the development and implementation of a National Security policy of the Party.

**Secretary for Transport
and Social Welfare**

135. There shall be a Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To administer and maintain the transport fleet and other property connected thereto;
 - (2) To prepare and maintain records relating to the transport fleet;
 - (3) To advise the National Executive Council on matters relating to transport.

Secretary for Education,

136. There shall be a Secretary for Education whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To promote and implement the Party's National Programmes for the education of women.
 - (2) To enhance and promote the education of members and women generally.
 - (3) To coordinate with Government in organizing women's education programmes.
 - (4) To work in close consultation with Government agencies responsible for matters relating to education.

- Secretary for Health and Child Welfare** 137. There shall be a secretary for Health and Child Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:
- (1) To implement and promote the Party's national programmes for the welfare of children;
 - (2) To promote health care throughout Zimbabwe;
 - (3) To work in close consultation and coordination with Government agencies responsible for matters relating to health and child welfare.

- Secretary for Information and Publicity** 138. There shall be a Secretary for Information and Publicity whose functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To be Chief Officer of Information and Publicity;
 - (2) To organise and arrange the publicity of the activities of the Women's League;
 - (3) To direct, control, supervise and co-ordinate all activities relating to publicity carried out by organs of the Women's League at the national, provincial, district and branch levels;
 - (4) To be the chief editor of publications, including newspapers, bulletins, news-letters and other forms of mass communication;
 - (5) To undertake and sustain a nation-wide programme for the dissemination of information relating to the activities of the Women's League;
 - (6) To advise and from time to time report to the National Executive Council on matters relating to Information and Publicity.

- Secretary for Production and Labour** 139. There shall be a Secretary for Production and Labour whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To establish co-operative farms, estates and other productive undertakings;
 - (2) To promote, foster and encourage self-reliance and productivity among members at all levels;
 - (3) To liaise and co-ordinate with Government agencies responsible for production and development in the pursuit of those objectives.

- Secretary for Legal Affairs and Women's Rights** 140. There shall be a Secretary for Legal Affairs and Women's Rights whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To promote at all times the enjoyment by Zimbabwean women of fundamental human rights and freedoms;
 - (2) To undertake nationwide campaigns for political and Women's rights;
 - (3) To be the Legal Advisor to the League on all legal and constitutional matters.

141. There shall be an office of Deputy Secretary for each of the offices of Secretary established by sections 128 to 140 and the principal functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Secretary shall be to deputize for the Secretary in her absence or at her direction.

ARTICLE XIX PROVINCE

142. There shall be a provincial conference of the Women's League for each province which shall be composed of:
- (1) Members of the provincial executive council of the province;
 - (2) Such number of delegates, representing each district in the province as the central committee may determine from time to time.

143. The provincial conference shall have power and authority:-
- (1) To elect members of the provincial executive council who shall be the heads of departments in the province;
 - (2) To elect the deputy heads of departments in the province who shall be members of the National Conference;
144. The provincial conference shall:-
- (a) Convene in ordinary session once every four years;
 - (b) Convene in extraordinary session when so directed by the central committee.
145. More than half of the total membership shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE XX

146. There shall be provincial executive committee in each province of the party which shall be the principal organ of the Women's League.
147. The Provincial Executive Committee shall be composed of the following who shall be:-
- (1) The Chairman
 - (2) The Secretary for Administration
 - (3) The Secretary for Security
 - (4) The Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare
 - (5) The Secretary for Commissariat and Culture
 - (6) The Secretary for Finance
 - (7) The Secretary for Education
 - (8) The Secretary for Health and Child Welfare
 - (9) The Secretary for Information and Publicity
 - (10) The Secretary for Production and Labour.
148. The Provincial Executive Committee of the Women's League shall be responsible for the implementation of the policies of the party and administration of the affairs of the Women's League in the province.
149. The Provincial Executive Committee shall be answerable to the Provincial Conference and the Central Committee of the party.
150. Each of the Provincial Heads of departments shall exercise the functions specified in relation to her office.

Chairman

151. (1) The Provincial Chairman shall be the head of the political and administration department for the province.
- (2) Her functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (a) To preside over meetings of the provincial executive council;
 - (b) To prepare annually a report on the activities of the Women's League in the province and submit that report to the provincial chairman of the party.

Secretary for Administration

152. There shall be a Secretary for Administration whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To keep and maintain minutes of all meetings of provincial executive council;
 - (2) To receive and conduct general correspondence relating to the overall administration in the province; and
 - (3) To supervise the efficient administration in the province and from time to time submit reports to the Secretary for the Women's League of the party.

Secretary for Security

153. There shall be a Secretary for Security whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To advise Central Committee of the party through the Secretary for the Women's League on matters relating to National Security within the province;
- (2) To implement the party's policy on National Security as directed by the Central Committee.

Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare

154. There shall be a Provincial Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To maintain and supervise the use of the party's transport fleet in the province;
- (2) To implement the party's programmes relating to welfare within the province.

Secretary for Commissariat and Culture

155. There shall be a Secretary for Commissariat and Culture whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To organise and supervise the activities of branch executive committees and district executive committee in the province;
- (2) To prepare and maintain, records relating to membership in the province;
- (3) To ensure that the party's ideology is upheld in the province;
- (4) To prepare reports on matters relating to her functions and responsibilities and submit such reports to the National Political Commissar as often as may be directed.

Treasurer

156. There shall be a Treasurer whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To raise funds and mobilise other resources in the province;
- (2) To receive and deposit all funds in a bank account of the party in accordance with the directives of the Secretary for Finance of the party;
- (3) To keep accounts and records of all the financial transactions in the province;
- (4) To prepare and submit to the secretary for finance of the party reports relating to the assets and liabilities of women's league in the province once every year or as may be directed by the secretary for finance of the party.

Secretary for Education

157. There shall be a Secretary for Education whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) to promote and implement the Party's national programmes for the education of women.
- (2) to enhance and promote the education of members and women generally.

Secretary for Health and Child Welfare

158. There shall be a Secretary for Health and Child Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:

Secretary for Information Publicity

159. There shall be a Secretary for Information whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To be the chief information and publicity officer in the province;
- (2) To organize and arrange the publicity of the activities of the women's league in the province;
- (3) To undertake and sustain a programme for and dissemination of programmes and other information relating to the activities of women's league in the province; and

- (4) To prepare reports on matters relating to her functions and responsibilities and submit such reports to the national secretary for information and publicity of the women's league as often as may be directed.

**Secretary for Production
and Labour**

160. There shall be a Secretary for Production whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
 - (1) To establish cooperative farms, estates, and other productive undertakings;
 - (2) To promote, foster and encourage self-reliance and productivity among members in the province;
 - (3) To prepare reports on matters relating to her functions and responsibilities and submit such reports to the national secretary for production and labour as may be directed.
161. There shall be a provincial Deputy Chairman of the Women's League and an office of Deputy Secretary for each of the officers of secretary specified in sections.

ARTICLE XXI DISTRICTS

162. There shall be a District Executive Committee of the Women's League for each district of the Party.
163. Each District Executive Committee shall comprise such number of members of the women's league as the central committee of the party may from time to time specify.
164. The members of the Women's League who constitute the District Executive Committee shall be representatives from branches in the district, and the number of such representatives from each branch shall be as specified by the Central Committee from time to time and the number of branches sending representatives to the District Executive Committee shall also be specified by the Central Committee from time to time.
165. All members of the District Executive Committee shall be elected once every two years at an inter-branch meeting of the district specifically convened for that purpose attended by duly elected representatives of the branches.
166. In every District Executive Committee the number and designation of every office and the title of every officer holding office in the District Executive Committee shall be the same as the corresponding office and designation and title in the provincial executive as provided in this constitution.
167. Every officer of the District Executive Committee and her deputy shall be directly responsible to the appropriate officer of the provincial executive council to whom they shall submit reports on such matters relating to their functions and responsibilities and as often as may be directed.

ARTICLE XXII BRANCH

168. There shall be a Branch Executive Committee of the Women's League for each branch of the party.
169. A Branch Executive Committee shall comprise such number of members as the Central Committee of the party may determine from time to time.
170. All members of the Branch Executive Committee shall be elected annually at a meeting of all the members of the Branch specifically convened for the purpose.

171. In every Branch Executive Committee the number and designation of every office and the title of every officer holding office in the Branch Executive Committee shall be the same as the corresponding office and designation and title in the District Executive Committee.
172. Every officer of the Branch Executive Committee and her deputy shall be directly responsible to the appropriate officer of the District Executive Committee to whom they shall submit reports, on such matters relating to their functions and responsibilities.
173. Any issue or matter arising in connection with the interpretation or application of this constitution which cannot be resolved otherwise under this constitution shall be referred for determination to the Central Committee whose decision thereon shall be final.

Chapter Three

Constitution for the Youth League

ARTICLE XXIII NAME

174. There is hereby constituted and established the youth wing as a constituent component and integral part of Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front and the youth wing shall be named the Youth League (hereinafter referred to as the Youth League).

ARTICLE XXIV AIMS AND OBJECTS

175. The aims and objects of the Youth League shall be those set out in Article III of the main constitution of the party, and in addition;
176. To mobilise the youth for full participation in the political, social, cultural and economic affairs of the country.
177. To mobilise the youth in support and defence of the party.
178. To promote and protect the interests of the youth.
179. To promote and foster friendly cultural and sporting relations and links with the youth of friendly and progressive international youth organisations.

ARTICLE XXV MEMBERSHIP

180. Membership of the Youth League shall be open to all citizens and residents of Zimbabwe who shall have attained the age of 15 years and whose age does not exceed 30 years.

ARTICLE XXVI PRINCIPAL ORGANS AND STRUCTURES

181. There shall be the following principal organs of the Youth League:-
 - (1) The National Conference
 - (2) The National Assembly
 - (3) The Provincial Conference
 - (4) The National Executive Committee
 - (5) The Provincial Executive Committee
 - (6) The District Executive Committee
 - (7) The Branch Executive Committee
 - (8) The Cell/Village Committee

The National Conference of the Youth League	<p>182. There shall be a National Conference which shall be the principal organ of the Youth League, and shall consist of:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary for Youth Affairs (2) The Deputy Secretary for Youth Affairs (3) Members of the Provincial Executive Committee of each province (4) Such other number of members from each province as the Central Committee may from time to time determine.
Functions and responsibilities	<p>183. The main functions and responsibilities of the National Conference shall be:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To be responsible for all matters of policy subject to the overriding authority of the Central Committee. (2) To elect members of the heads of departments. (3) To elect deputy heads of departments.
Convening of the Youth Conference	<p>184. The National Conference shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Convene in ordinary session once every four years. (2) Convene in extra ordinary session at anytime when the same shall be deemed necessary by the Central Committee. (3) A majority of members of the National Conference shall form a quorum.
National assembly of the Youth League	<p>185. There shall be a National Assembly of the Youth League which shall be the deliberative organ and shall consist of:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Secretary for Youth Affairs (2) Deputy Secretary for Youth Affairs (3) Heads of Departments (4) Deputy Heads of Departments (5) Heads of Departments of Provincial Executive Committees.
Functions and responsibilities of the National Assembly of the Youth League	<p>186. The Main functions and responsibilities of the National Assembly shall be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To issue directives to all organs of the Youth League. (2) To supervise the implementation of policies and directives. (3) To approve such financial reports, and statements of accounts as may be presented to it by the National Executive Committee. (4) The Central Committee may from time to time define the functions of the National Assembly.
Convening of the National Assembly of Youth League	<p>187. The National Assembly:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shall convene in ordinary session at least twice a year. (2) May convene in extra ordinary session at anytime determined by the Central Committee. (3) A majority number of members of the National Assembly shall form a quorum.
National Executive Committee of the Youth League	<p>188. There shall be a National Executive Committee which shall be the principal organ for the implementation of the policies of the Youth League and shall consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary for Youth Affairs (2) The Deputy Secretary for the Youth League (3) The heads of departments elected by the National Conference.
Convening of National Executive Committee	<p>189. The National Executive Committee shall:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Convene in ordinary session at least once a month

(2) Convene in extra ordinary session at any time.

(3) More than half of the heads of departments shall form a quorum.

**Provincial Conferences
of the Youth League**

190. There shall be a Provincial Conference of the Youth League for each province which shall be composed of:

(1) Members of the Provincial Executive Committee of the province.

(2) Such numbers of delegates, representing each district in the province as may from time to time be determined by the Central Committee.

**Functions and
responsibilities of the
Provincial Conference
of the Youth League**

191. The main functions and responsibilities of the Provincial Conference shall be:

(1) To elect heads of departments in the province

(2) To elect deputy heads of departments.

**Convening of Provincial
Conference**

192. The Provincial Conference of the Youth League shall

(1) Convene in ordinary session once a year.

(2) Convene in extraordinary session at any time at the direction of the Central Committee,

(3) More than half the number of the members of the heads and deputy heads of departments shall form a quorum.

**Provincial Executive
Committee**

193. There shall be a Provincial Executive Committee in each province which shall be composed of:

(1) The Provincial Chairman

(2) The Deputy Provincial Chairman

(3) The Provincial Secretary for Administration

(4) The Provincial Treasurer

(5) The Provincial Political Commissar

(6) The Provincial Secretary for Security

(7) The Provincial Secretary for Information and Publicity

(8) The Provincial Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare

(9) The Provincial Secretary for Production and Labour

(10) The Provincial Secretary for Education

(11) The Secretary for Health and Child Welfare.

**Functions and
responsibilities of
Provincial
Executive Committee**

194. The Provincial Executive Committee of the Youth League shall be:

(1) Responsible for the implementation of the policies of the party.

(2) Responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Youth League:

(3) Accountable to the Central Committee and Provincial Conference of the Youth League.

**District Executive
Committee of the Youth
League**

195. There shall be a District Executive Committee of the Youth League for each district of the Party.

(1) Each District Executive Committee shall comprise such number of members of the Youth League as the Central Committee of the party may from time to time determine.

- (2) Representatives from the branches of the Youth League in the district shall constitute a District Executive Committee and the number of such representatives of the Youth League from each branch shall be as specified from time to time by the Central Committee.
- (3) All members of the District Executive Committee shall be elected once every two years at an inter branch meeting of the district of duly elected representatives of the branches specifically convened for the purpose.
- (4) In every District Executive Committee of the Youth League the number and designations of offices and the titles of officers holding offices in the District Executive Committee shall be the same as the corresponding offices and designations and titles in the Provincial Executive Committee.
- (5) Every officer of the district executive and his deputy shall be responsible to the appropriate officer of the Provincial Executive Committee through their district chairman to whom they shall submit reports on such matters relating to their functions and responsibilities and as often as may be directed.

**Branch Executive
Committee of the Youth
League**

196. There shall be a Branch Executive Committee of the Youth League for each branch of the party.

- (1) A Branch Executive Committee shall comprise such number of members as the Central Committee may from time to time determine.
- (2) All members of the Branch Executive Committee shall be elected annually at a meeting of all the members of the branch specifically convened for the purpose.
- (3) In every Branch Executive Committee the number and designations of offices and titles of officers in the Branch Executive Committee shall be the same as the corresponding offices and designations and titles in the District Executive Committee.
- (4) Every officer of the Branch Executive Committee and his deputy shall be responsible to the appropriate officer of the District Executive through their branch chairman to whom they shall submit reports on such matters relating to their functions and responsibilities as may be directed.

ARTICLE XXVII PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE YOUTH LEAGUE

197. The principal officers of the Youth League shall be:

- (1) National Secretary for Youth
- (2) Secretary for Administration
- (3) Secretary for Finance
- (4) Secretary for Commissariat and Culture
- (5) Secretary for External Affairs
- (6) Secretary for Security
- (7) Secretary for Information and Publicity
- (8) Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare
- (9) Secretary for Production and Labour

Functions and responsibilities of the Principal Officer of the Youth League

The Secretary of Youth Affairs

198. There shall be a National Secretary for Youth Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To be chief political and administrative officer;
- (2) To promote, foster and encourage self-reliance among the youth;
- (3) To establish and maintain international relations with organisation's institutions and solidarity groups whose aims and objectives are not inconsistent with those of the party, in consultation with the Secretary for External Relations.
- (4) To preside over sessions of the National Assembly and National Executive Committee of the Youth League.

Secretary for Administration

199. There shall be a Secretary for Administration whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To conduct and receive all correspondence relating to the overall administration of the Youth League.
- (2) To be secretary to the National Conference, the National Assembly and National Executive Committee.
- (3) To keep and maintain minutes of sessions of the National Conference, the National Assembly and National Executive Committee.
- (4) To direct, supervise and coordinate efficient administration.

The Secretary for Finance

200. There shall be a Secretary for Finance whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:

- (1) To raise funds and mobilise other resources.
- (2) To receive and deposit funds into a bank account and to disburse same in accordance with rules and regulations of the party.
- (3) To keep financial accounts and records of moveable and immovable property.
- (4) To prepare annual financial statements of accounts and to submit externally audited accounts to the National Conference.

The Secretary for Commissariat and Culture

201. There shall be a Secretary for Commissariat and Culture whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:

- (1) To consult and liaise with the National Secretary for Commissariat and Culture.
- (2) To prepare and maintain records relating to membership.
- (3) To implement the party's political programmes.
- (4) To direct, supervise and coordinate the activities of all lower organs of the Youth League.

Secretary for External Relations

202. There shall be a Secretary for External Relations whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To consult and liaise with the National Secretary for External Relations in the implementation of party policies.
- (2) To consult and liaise with the National Secretary for External Relations.
- (3) To establish, promote and maintain friendly relations with all organisations, associations and solidarity groups whose aims and objects are not inconsistent with those of the party.
- (4) To establish, promote and maintain sporting and cultural ties with the youth of friendly countries.

- Secretary for information and Publicity** 203. There shall be a Secretary for Information and Publicity whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:
- (1) To consult and liaise with the National Secretary for Information and Publicity.
 - (2) To organise and arrange publicity of the policies of the party and activities of the Youth League.
 - (3) To direct, control, supervise and coordinate activities relating to information and publicity carried out by lower organs at provincial, district and branch levels.
 - (4) To be Chief Editor of publications.
- Secretary for Security** 204. There shall be a Secretary for Security whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To advise on matters of security.
 - (2) To liaise and coordinate with the National Secretary for Security.
 - (3) To be responsible for all matters of Security and Protocol.
 - (4) To carry out any such other functions as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary for National Security.
- Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare** 205. There shall be a Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To administer and maintain a transport fleet.
 - (2) To prepare and maintain records and reports of all property.
 - (3) To liaise with the National Secretary for Transport.
- Secretary for Production and Labour** 206. There shall be a Secretary for Production and Labour whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To establish cooperatives, commercial farms, estates, and other productive undertakings in consultation with the National Secretary for Production.
 - (2) To liaise and coordinate with agencies of the government responsible for production and labour.
 - (3) To promote self-reliance among the youth.
- Secretary for Education** 207. There shall be a Secretary for Education whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To promote educational opportunities for the youth.
 - (2) To liaise with the National Secretary for Education in matters relating to education for the youth.
- Secretary for Health and Child Welfare** 208. There shall be a Secretary for Health and Child Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- (1) To promote Health Care Programmes throughout Zimbabwe.
 - (2) To promote and implement the Party's policy on the Welfare of children.
 - (3) To liaise with the National Secretary for Health and Child Welfare.
- Secretary for Legal Affairs** 209. There shall be a Secretary for Legal Affairs whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-
- To be the Legal Advisor to the Youth League on all legal and constitutional matters.

ARTICLE XXVIII

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

210. The main functions and responsibilities of the Chairman shall be;

- (1) To preside over meeting of the Provincial Conference and Provincial Executive Committee.
- (2) To prepare annual reports of the activities of the Youth League and submit the same to the Chairman of the Provincial Council.

Secretary for

211. There shall be a Secretary for Administration whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To keep and maintain minutes of meetings of the Provincial Conference and of the Provincial Executive Committee.
- (2) To receive and conduct correspondence relating to overall administration.
- (3) To direct supervise and coordinate efficient administration.
- (4) To submit reports to the National Secretary for the Youth League.

The Treasurer

212. There shall be a Treasurer whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To raise funds and mobilise other resources for raising funds.
- (2) To receive and deposit all funds into a bank account of the party in accordance with the directives of the Secretary for Finance of the Party.
- (3) To keep accounts and records of all financial transactions
- (4) To prepare and submit, through the national treasurer to the Secretary for Finance of the party reports relating to the assets and liabilities once a year or as may be directed by the Secretary for Finance from time to time.

Provincial Political Commissar

213. There shall be a Provincial Political Commissar whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To organise and supervise the implementation of party political programmes at district and branch.
- (2) To prepare and maintain records of membership at district, branch, cell/village levels.
- (3) To consult and liaise for Commissariat and Culture.
- (4) To prepare reports on matters relating to his functions and responsibilities and submit through the Chairman of the province such reports to the National Political Commissar of the Youth League as may be directed.

Provincial Secretary for Security

214. There shall be a Provincial Secretary for Security whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To advise the National Secretary for Security of the Youth League and National Secretary of the party on matters relating to Security in the province through the Chairman of the province.
- (2) To carry out any new functions as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary for National Security of the party and secretary for Security of the Youth League.

Provincial Secretary for Information and Publicity

215. There shall be a Secretary for Information whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To be chief information and publicity officer.
- (2) To organise and arrange publicity of the policies of the party and activities of the Youth League.

- (3) To direct, control and coordinate activities relating to information and publicity at provincial, district and branch levels as often as may be directed by the national Secretary for the Youth League.

Provincial Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare

216. There shall be a Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To administer and maintain a transport fleet.
- (2) To prepare and maintain records and reports of all property connected with transport.
- (3) To liaise with the Secretary for Transport.

Provincial Secretary for Production and Labour

217. There shall be a Secretary for Production and Labour whose main functions and responsibilities shall be:-

- (1) To establish cooperatives, commercial farms, estates, in consultation with the Secretary for production and labour of the Youth League.
- (2) To liaise and coordinate with agencies of the government responsible for production and labour.
- (3) To promote self-reliance among the youth of the province.

Provincial Deputy Chairman and Deputy Secretaries

218. There shall be a Provincial Deputy Chairman of the Youth League and an office of Deputy Secretary for each of the offices of Secretary specified above.

ARTICLE XXIX INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

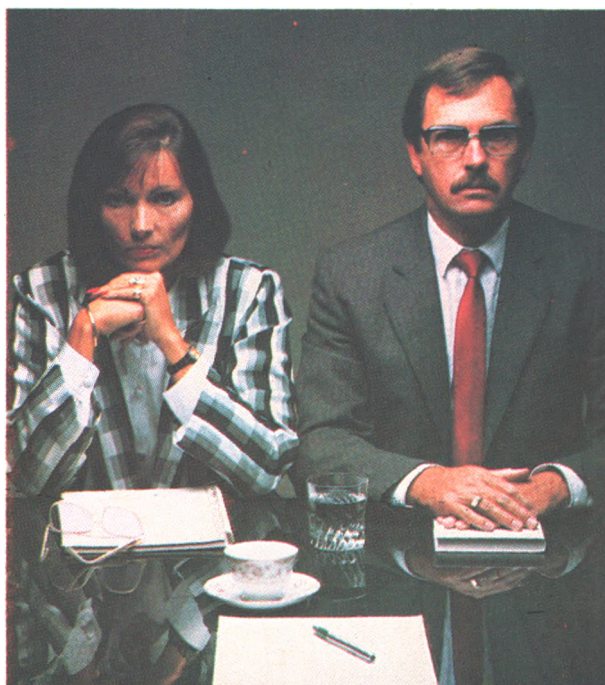
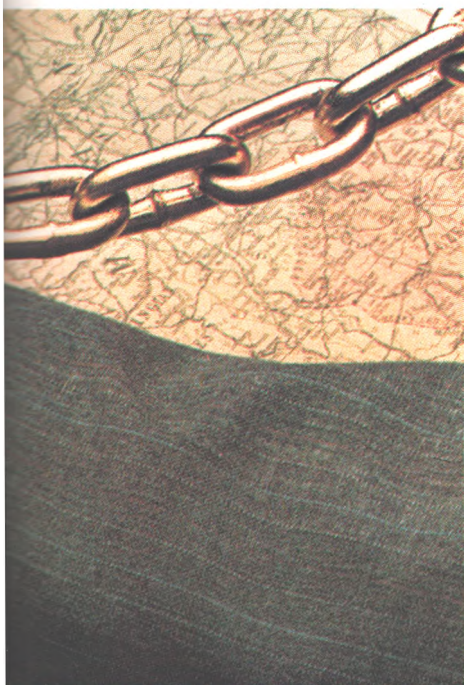
219. Any issue or matter arising in connection with interpretation or application of this constitution which cannot be resolved otherwise under this constitution shall be referred for determination, to the national disciplinary Congress whose decision thereon shall be final.

Amendment of the Constitution

221. Amendment of the provision of the constitutions of the Youth League may be effected in terms of the provisions of the main constitution.

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(Continued from page 34)

It vowed to continue fighting until final victory. "As in Azania, there were those forces who will have to strive at all costs to divide the oppressed masses, so too in Zimbabwe they will continue these futile attempts in order to undermine the revolution. This is why we stand with you in spirit and in principle as you meet . . . to eliminate the forces of division and to come together as a united force within Africa.

"Your unwavering support for us in our struggle will always be remembered and appreciated by the suffering masses of Azania. We are the leaders of tomorrow. We will continue to fight together in solidarity", they concluded.

In another development, the Malawi Youth Pioneers, through the Malawian High Commissioner in Zimbabwe expressed regret at having been unable to attend the congress because they were informed at short notice and therefore were in no position to come up and send a delegation to Zimbabwe.

However, they wished the Zimbabwean youth a very successful conference. "Accept", the letter signed by Mr. J.D. Kalilangwe for the High Commissioner said, "... the assurances of my highest considerations". □

Seasonal Tobacco Employees May Be Left Jobless

The discovery of labour saving technology may leave many workers of Ambleside Tobacco Grading Company jobless.

The director of the company, Mr. Malcolm Cunningham, said his company employs 12 permanent workers and 250 people on a seasonal basis for ten months. The period of employing seasonal labour runs from mid-March to the end of November and most workers are females.

When asked by the *Zimbabwe News* why his company employs more females than males the director said, "My experience in the company is that females work harder than males."

Situated about 12 kilometres from Harare city centre, the company is surrounded by the Zimbabwe Fertilizer Company on the east, Budiriro on the south, Marimba Park on the north and the high-density suburb of Mufakose on the west. Most workers absorbed by the company come from the neighbouring Mufakose high-density suburb.

Accommodation

Although accommodation is not a very serious problem, all employees who do not stay within the company premises are given an allowance which the director did not disclose. "About 90 per cent of our employees stay in Mufakose and these get an allowance," said Mr. Cunningham. Those who have accommodation within the premises live in

single-roomed houses and this is a big headache for the company. Some workers come from as far as Glen View.

Mr. Cunningham expressed great concern on the future viability of the company because of the high operating costs the company incurred. He said because of the complexities involved in the grading of tobacco, expensive machinery and chemicals had to be bought and this is a cumbersome business.

The company is capable of giving its service only to five or six different customers every year because of financial constraints and the smallness of the company. "The tobacco grading business is too expensive and there is a strong possibility that many people may be put out of work if cheaper technology develops," said Mr. Cunningham.

Protective Wear

The workers of the company do not put any protective wear and this is quite harmful to their health. Inside the company buildings, it is very hot and ventilation is poor. According to the director, a hot condition is very favourable for tobacco grading and softening.

Although the director said a healthy relationship exists between the worker's committee and the employers, some employees interviewed by the *Zimbabwe News* said they were not happy with the relationship between the workers' committee and the employer.

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Industrial Worker's Union, Comrade Silas Mhembe, said the union approached the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in connection with the plight of tobacco employees including those from Ambleside. Comrade Mhembe said the inspectors tasked with the job of inspecting tobacco in-

dustries have not yet reported back, maybe because they have not done their job.

The secretary general said lack of protective clothing for tobacco grading employees cause diseases such as tuberculosis and chest pains. He said there is need for workers in the tobacco industry to go for medical check-ups in hospitals or clinics.

For diseases obtained from their work places, Comrade Mhembe said workers are not given compensation and this is very disturbing. He echoed some words of Ambleside employees that there is no good relationship between the workers' committee and the employees.

The union and the government agreed on a 15 per cent pay rise for all tobacco employees but many companies including Ambleside had not implemented this ruling. Workers at Ambleside do not have proper places to put their foodstuffs. They just put them anywhere within the company premises and with dogs roaming about the company, this is a health hazard.

Grading process

When journalists from the *Zimbabwe News* visited Ambleside Tobacco Grading Company, they were shown how tobacco is dried and the processes involved in grading. Among the machines they were shown is the threshing machine; which cuts tobacco into small particles, the conditioning machine which ejects steam to soften the tobacco leaves and the baling machine which presses tobacco into bales. When tobacco has been graded, the remaining stocks are put in the scrap containers.

The director's refusal for photographs to be taken in the company premises makes one suspect that something fishy is going on. □

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Co-op Appeals for Funds and Markets

Like many other ailing co-operatives in Zimbabwe, Shanduko Co-operative Society is almost on the verge of collapse if it fails to get funds and markets for its products.

Telling the sad story of Shanduko Co-operative society, Comrade Bessie Mlauzi, the chairperson of the co-operative, said the remaining members of the co-operative are fighting tooth and nail to keep it ticking.

Beginning

The co-operative started in 1984 with 28 members, each member contributing \$20,50 capital share. The Women's Affairs of ZANU (PF) motivated members of the co-operative to draw up a constitution which was formed in early January in 1984.

The appointment of Comrade Mlauzi as chairperson of the Co-operative came as a blessing in disguise because she had accumulated a wealth of knowledge at Melfort Training Institution in Rusape. She also trained in civil and social studies at Chishawasha in 1983.

The uniform sewing co-operative bought its first machine early in March the same year. "During the early stages of operation we encountered the problem of people not paying back their credits. Transport was another serious problem. At this time we used my house as a business complex", said Comrade Mlauzi.

However, early in 1985 business became brisk, and was very profitable. They were able to get about \$300 from sales of their products per day. The same year, the co-operative moved to the community hall where they paid \$100 rent per month.

The co-operative society which is also called "Light Industrial Society" undertakes four different activities, these are: garment making, uniform making, soap making and tie and dye.

A Gweru businessman who became impressed with the co-operative's activities offered them a building to rent for \$64, which was much cheaper than the \$100 rent they paid for using the community hall.

"In a bid to expand our operations and improve the facilities, we bought burglar bars, four chairs, an ironing board, double entry books, iron dishes, buckets, jugs and we made soap pans", said the chairperson.

Chairperson's Training

The Ministry of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs sent a laboratory expert to train them in handling chemicals. Comrade Mlauzi was also enrolled for a leadership and bookkeeping course at Kushinga Phikelela College in Marondera, all expenses being met by the government.

To add more skills in co-operative activities, some Italians were invited by the government to teach them on co-operative

projects. The courses were held at Kushinga Phikelela and Comrade Mlauzi spent two weeks at Kushinga and two weeks at their co-operative business. After spending 16 weeks, the participants were given certificates by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

Markets

The major markets of the co-operative are in farms and mines. Many people at present are not attracted to buy from their shop because it is so small that it hardly looks like a shop. "Since our shop is not so big that people can hardly be attracted, we decided to divide ourselves, some work at the shop and some go to sell the products," she said.

For transporting their products, the co-operative members use buses, cars and at times travel on foot.

Relations with other Organisations

Shanduko Co-operative Society is a member of the Zimbabwe Organisation of Collective Co-operatives and is also a member of the collective self financed scheme. It pays some subscriptions to the two organisations and is very close to other organisations. "Shanduko works very much with the Ministry of Community, Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs. We also work with women's organisations such as Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)", said the chairperson.

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When asked if their co-operative gets any help from the Gweru City Council, the chairperson emphasised that, "The Gweru City Council does not give us any help."

Problems

Stiff competition which emerged from 1987 up to now has brought a serious dilemma and if no help is given to the co-operative, it may grind to a halt. Competitors from the Indian business community are dominating the market and this has put the co-operative's finances in the red.

Indian businessmen selling uniforms charge very low prices, as low as \$10 in some cases and this is plunging their co-operative deeper into troubled waters. The co-operative is now searching for markets in rural schools. Dye and other chemicals are difficult to obtain these days and this exacerbates their business operations.

"We can not even get tallo and fat to make soap," said Comrade Mlauzi who looked very worried.

Another problem which the chairperson cited is illiteracy among co-operative members. Most of the co-operative members are not educated and only three of them can at least read and write. "To overcome the



Chairperson of Shanduko Cooperative, Comrade Bessie Mlauzi

problem. I suggest that we must have technical administration and accounting studies," she reiterated. Finance is one of the hard-hitting problems.

The premises are too small for their business operation so much that it cannot accommodate 13 members and the co-operative assets. Dye and other chemicals are also very expensive and this brings them nearer to the verge of collapse.

To buy six colours of dye, about \$4 750 is needed and this is beyond their means. Fabric can be available at David Whitehead but if the fabric they want is not available, then they have to buy from wholesalers. The chairperson emphasised that these local wholesalers, overprice goods that co-operatives cannot make profit after buying dear goods. She said there is no more than \$1 000 in the co-operative's bank account.

"With this problem haunting us, we there-

fore ask our government and any members of the public to help us find the markets even in other Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) countries so that we can market our products," added Comrade Mlauzi.

When asked by the Zimbabwe News what message she has for the would-be co-operatives, Comrade Mlauzi said, "I have nothing to hide. Those who want to form co-operatives must look carefully at the project they want and examine the needs of the people. You should look at the background of the people and recruit literate members."

She added that the ability to speak English, Shona and Ndebele is a big advantage when it comes to communication.

Aims and Objectives

The chairperson of the co-operative cited the following as the aims and objectives of the society.

1. To generate income as a way of self-reliance and employment creation.

2. To raise the standard of living of its members.
3. To give service to the community.
4. To develop the country.
5. To employ their children and outsiders.

Their principle is democratic control, equal share, equal work, Comrade Mlauzi said. People should also remember that in co-operatives they are their own workers and their own managers.

To those who wish to give any form of help they should send it to this mail address:

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Gracious Women's Fellowship — Committed to Raise the Standard of Women

The idea behind the formation of Gracious Women's Fellowship is to reduce the increasing number of divorces, while at the same time educating women to be conscious of their roles in society.

Gracious Women's Fellowship, a non-profit making organisation, was formed in 1984. This came as a response to the increasing demands from various couples seeking help in their marriages.

It all started when many couples were going to the Zimbabwe Assemblies of God "ZAO-GA" to find solutions to their family problems. Everyday the number was growing and this caused a lot of pains to Dr. Ezeckiel Guti, founder of ZAOGA, and his wife to know how people were suffering and how all these problems could be prevented, if all women were to be educated and knew their roles in society.

In the light of these increasing demands, Dr. E. Guti and his wife Eunor Guti decided to form an organisation independent of the church, an organisation that could cater for everyone, even non-church goers.

Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* if Gracious Women's Fellowship was not under the um-



Chairperson of Gracious Women's Fellowship, Mrs Eunor Guti stressing a point during an interview with the *Zimbabwe News*

brella of ZAOGA, the chairwoman of the organisation, Mrs Guti said that Gracious Women's Fellowship had nothing to do with the church.

She said that the group was a separate entity, a non-denominational organisation. As

a non-denominational organisation, meetings are held in hotels and homes, where there is no church background.

However, the chairwoman admitted that some of her workers were paid by the Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa.

How to Join Gracious Women's Fellowship

Gracious Women's Fellowship is a christian organisation. It is open to women of all communities. It is not only for Zimbabwe but for the whole of Africa.

The group is not selective because problems faced by women be it in Zimbabwe or elsewhere are the same. The only way of joining the organisation is to fill a form and pay a modest annual fee of three dollars.

Targets

Gracious Women's Fellowship caters for single women, widows, and divorcees. The organisation concentrates on these women because they are deprived in the society.

Mrs Guti said that when a woman is not married, men usually think that they are loose women.

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Naturally, these women end up being cheated, spoilt and ruined by men. As a result, they are neglected by the society and some chased away by their own relatives. "When they come to us," the chairwoman said, "we teach them how to respect their bodies and use their hands in order to be self-supportive."

Husband Agape Fellowship Comes Out
Due to successes scored by Gracious Women's Fellowship, men also decided to form their own organisation to challenge their wives. So, Husband Agape Fellowship was formed in 1986, with the same objectives.

The present chairman of Husband Agape is Dr. Ezekiel Guti.

Objectives of Gracious Women's Fellowship

Gracious Women's Fellowship is a humanitarian organisation in the service of the wom-

en. As such, the main objectives being pursued by the group are:

- to raise the standard of women in the society,
- to encourage fellowship among women of all background and edify one another,
- to encourage women to involve themselves in the development of society,
- to encourage each woman to be a member and participate in the activities of her local church and,
- to help women recognise their roles and relationship in the society.

Achievements

During the five years of its existence, Gracious Women's Fellowship has accomplished tremendous miracles. These are reflected by testimonies received every day by the group. The most edifying testimony is of a couple, which had family problems and was about to separate, but Gracious intervened, Mrs

Guti relates saying, "After some days of dispute, one morning going to work, the husband told his wife to pack all her belongings and go to her parents. He went even to cancel the ticket he bought for his wife to go to London for holidays."

As she was told, the woman packed her belongings. Just when she was about to leave, one of her friends came and told her about 'G.W.F.'."

The woman phoned the group for help. Then we went to visit and talk to her. We prayed for her and after praying we told her to unpack her things and put them in the usual places and told her 'you are not leaving this place.'

The woman could not believe it and we waited for the husband to come back from work. When he came back, we talked to him and counselled them.

After realizing their mistakes and causes of their dispute, the couple reconciled. The husband repurchased the ticket and the woman went for holidays. Up to now, they are still together. They are happy, enjoying their marriage. This is only one among many others received by Gracious Women's Fellowship.

As a result of their ever growing success, today many people are visiting the group for counselling. The proud chairman added "Every day, we are counselling more than six people."

Stable marriage — stable nation

On how Gracious Women's Fellowship helps in the development of the nation, Mrs Guti told the *Zimbabwe News* that in counselling women, they were helping in the stability of marriages. "A stable marriage brings a stable society, community, hence a stable nation, which is a prerequisite for the harmonious development of any country," the chairwoman emphasised.

Problems Faced by Gracious Women's Fellowship

The major problem faced by the organisation is finance. "It is very difficult to run any organisation without a viable fund," Mrs Guti said.

Another problem, although minor, the chairwoman said, was of some women who frequented the group, pretending to be Gracious Women, but outside or in their families, they did not show good pictures of what Gracious Women's Fellowship was.

"To such women, we are very strict, we correct them and show them the right way to follow", the chairwoman said.

Projects

Despite limited resources, the organisation has in the pipeline an ambitious and encouraging project, which deserves the attention of church authorities. "In the near future, we would like to acquire a land; where we cannot only build homes for destitute women, but also plough and teach women how to use their own hands," Mrs Guti told the *Zimbabwe News*. □

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Proposed Ban on Trade in Elephant Products — The Zimbabwe Position

In June 1989, a number of Western Governments introduced a moratorium on trade in ivory following a report by the Ivory Trade Review Group and subsequent political pressure by certain non-governmental organisations.

On this issue, there was no consultation with the people or governments of Southern Africa and, furthermore, the introduction of the ban is in direct contravention of a Resolution (Conf. 6.7) unanimously passed at the last CITES meeting.

The Government of Zimbabwe, together with other member countries of the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), have made clear their opposition to the ban and have put their position at the CITES meeting held recently.

The Zimbabwe Trust has, over the last couple of years, been deeply involved (in collabo-

ration with the Zimbabwe Government's Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management, the WWF Multispecies Project in Zimbabwe and the Centre for Applied Social Sciences in the University of Zimbabwe) in assisting community management of wildlife resources in rural areas of Zimbabwe where wildlife utilisation on a sustainable basis is a significant land use option.

This programme, at varying stages of development in some 26 rural districts, rests on the premise that full community participation in the management of their wildlife resources and in the economic benefits therefrom, not only serves to generate much-needed income for these communities (most of which are in very poor agro-ecological regions) but, in so doing, provides an incentive for these communities to conserve their wildlife through its sustainable utilisation.

For many of these rural communities, the

elephant is the cornerstone of their wildlife management projects and a ban on trade in elephant products (ivory being the most significant) would remove the economic viability of these projects and thereby reduce the value of wildlife for these communities. The social and economic costs of living with elephant would outweigh the benefits, thus leading to negative community attitudes and increased poaching.

Unless elephants and other species are perceived as an asset by rural people who must live with them and suffer the costs (including damage to crops, persons and property), their survival in such areas and in the adjacent National Parks will be threatened. Wildlife must pay its way if it is to successfully compete with other land uses and survive. Hence, an ivory ban, far from promoting the survival of the elephant, is likely to jeopardise its survival. □

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Barlana Company: The Oasis of the Disabled

In religion they say 'negligence is the mind of the devil' and in an independent Zimbabwe we say 'all human-beings are the same irrespective of their capabilities in the society!'

Barlana Clothing Company took heed of the government's call to open employment opportunities for the disabled persons in all employment sectors.

The Barlana Clothing Company which was started in 1964 and majors in the manufacturing of children's wear for local and export trade employs about 650 people.

Out of the total staff, 40 of them have various disabilities. To the management of Barlana, disability does not mean inability.

The disabled persons employed by Barlana are those with inborn disabilities, inborn diseases, landmine victims, polio victims and some mental illness.

They employ about two to three persons with mental cases who are referred to the company by the Harare Hospital, Tariro Half-way Home and other centres throughout the country.

The first disabled person was employed before independence as a typist who proved excellent on his job and served with the company for five years before he left for greener pastures.

That is when the ball of caring began rolling for Barlana and they later employed 50 more disabled persons.

Most of them are employed as pickers, shirt folders and machinists with one of them (Edmond Marufu) being promoted to the position of a supervisor with 32 people under him.

To the Managing Director of Barlana, Mr. Rasiklal Nathoo, the word 'disabled' does not sound very good because he felt that all human-beings are the same. "I do not see as if I have 40 disabled people in my work-



Front row: disabled staff members of Barlana and Mr. Nathoo (third from left at the back row)

force but that I only have 650 human-beings working for my company", said Mr. Nathoo.

The Company is regularly visited by student nurses (Physiotherapy and Psychiatric) from the major hospitals to see how a termed disabled person fares up with the rest in doing normal work.

Mr. Nathoo commended these disabled workers for being more punctual than the able-bodied workers. They were said to be always on the dot of time for starting work despite the fact that they stay in residential areas which are very far from their workplace.

One of the most talented disabled who the *Zimbabwe News* spoke to was Comrade Douglas who is a skilled locksmith. He repairs keys during his spare time in his residential area, Highfield.

Additional to his talent of self determination, Comrade Douglas assembled a bicycle of his own design from scraps he had gathered from the dumping sites. The bicycle is his 'plane' which flies him daily to and

from work which is about six kilometres from his residential area.

Most of the disabled workers have completed at least eight to ten years of service which is an indication that they are working under a good environment.

Some of them have even served in the Workers' Committee in order to stimulate a good relationship between the workers and the management.

The songtune of Barlana could not become melodious without mentioning the great role they are playing in donating clothes to various charitable organisations.

The Chinyaradzo Children's home, Child Survival Foundation and many other charitable organisations, could not survive without such donations from Barlana.

Although the government is much concerned with the welfare of the disabled people in our society, it can not complete the circle alone to overcome the problem. It is also the duty of individuals and companies to come forward and help, so as to follow the example set by Barlana. □



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Housing Crisis Takes New Dimensions

Zimbabwe's chances of realising the houses for all by the year 2000 look remote bearing in mind that a yearly production of 177 272 housing units is needed if any hopes of entertaining the fulfilment of this objective are to materialise. This indeed is an astronomical task, but we must work and we have to start now, realistically and practically.

While this is so, with high dependency and unemployment and increasing rural to urban influx coupled with population growth, increasing construction and building materials costs, a hell lot of determination and effort is needed to overcome this seemingly unconquerable but unavoidable hurdle. Toil we must, willing or unwilling.

If words were anything to go by, the world would have rid itself of all its problems and by now everyone would have been living a smooth comfortable and celestial life found only in heaven or thereabout. But our words have brought more harm and strife than good because they do not correspond to realistic efforts on the ground. The past and present sermons have done as much for the problems at hand. Somehow, our hopes are always whisked away, into the distance, vanishing into oblivion, never to show up again.

We sigh and console ourselves with what might have been and resolve to do better

next time; but next time has always shifted further into another next time, this next time will move into yet another one and so on. The story goes on and on. At the end of the day, very little or nothing is done at all.

It is unfortunate that this has been the case. Zimbabwe has its own angle, different but unsolved. The war is on, gradual but sure with a host of impediments snarling fiercely but still we soldier on. We have to trudge on.

Deterioration

Meanwhile, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) has said more than one billion people continue to live in deplorable shelter conditions worldwide. It said this situation is worse in urban areas than in rural areas and is expected to deteriorate by the year 2000, when, for the first time in history, it is estimated that more people will flood the cities and towns. With this in mind, it is open to discussion and speculation whether this country can make it before then.

This, obviously, will have serious repercussions because this change in human settlement patterns will come with its own health problems. With more people living in urban centres by then, this will further worsen the problem in cities and towns.

Zimbabwe has its own share of the shelter problem. Rapid population growth and the

continued migration of people to cities, escalation of building and construction costs have perpetuated overcrowding, illegal structures, inadequate and substandard housing and also the scarcity and inefficiency of infrastructural facilities such as water supply, waste disposal systems and other public utilities especially in rural areas.

In urban centres people have resorted to putting up shacks and other illegal structures that are themselves a hazard to the health and well-being of people. Some of these shanty outcrops are so unacceptable that you never know when they might give in on you. You also have to think twice before letting yourself stand under the susceptible roof and around you a semi-ruin-of-a-wall already yielding to no pressure at all.

The essentiality of accommodation cannot be overemphasized. The adequacy of a good shelter environment ensures protection of communities against communicable diseases. This is done through the provision of a safe water supply, sewage disposal, collection of solid wastes and drainage of safe water.

Government, non-governmental organisations and the private sector need not be reminded that lasting improvements are essential to the housing situation if health for all by the year 2000 is to be realised. With slightly over ten years ahead of us before the



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year 2000, a staggering 1 950 000 housing units are needed for the next decade. This means to overcome homelessness by that year, an annual production of 177 272 housing units for all income groups is needed. By then Zimbabwe's population is projected to reach 14.5 million, an increase of 5.5 million to the present nine million.

Efforts

Collectivisation of efforts and resources is needed to try and work a way out of the present predicament. There is need for an intersectoral collaboration or partnership.

Government efforts in the development of human settlements throughout the country should be further consolidated by non-governmental organisations whose activities include the development of infrastructural services like roads, dams, wells, piped water and better sanitation and rural areas. Non-governmental organisations have also been instrumental in providing primary health care and education. In some cases, this has been supported by staff housing in schools and health centres. They also carry out training programmes and research in appropriate construction technology and building materials.

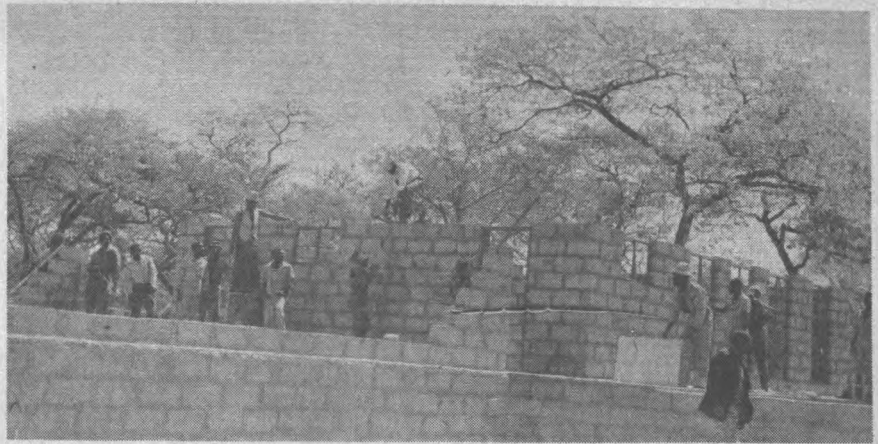
If they could diversify and exert more effort then we could see a significant change in Zimbabwe's human settlements because it is not for government alone to tackle each and every issue at hand.

It is interesting to note that the Bulawayo city council trains and assists school-leavers co-operatives. The council has to date assisted the co-operatives to construct 300 houses in the aided self-help schemes. These standard four-roomed houses are being constructed at a cost of \$7 000 each. In addition, some co-operatives are going into partnerships with metal works co-operatives in the manufacture of window frames, door frames and accessories. Due to the high prices of building materials, this in itself is a way of alleviating the nagging problem. It is better than doing nothing.

This escalation of prices of building materials and construction costs and limited economic resources have produced a very huge housing backlog in the country's urban areas which are characterised by overcrowding and the mushrooming of illegal and substandard structures that are more than a health hazard only.

To cater, then, for all income groups in urban and rural areas, an annual production of 177 272 housing units is required, 69 percent of this for low income groups, 27 percent for middle income groups and the remaining four percent for the high income households.

However, with 150 000 pupils sitting for 'O' levels every year, this number being made even greater taking into consideration external students, 'A' level students, college leavers; all of these expecting to be employed (or unemployed) and get accommodation, it is anybody's guess what problem of what magnitude Zimbabwe is tendering on its hands. Remember this adds up to the al-



Building brigades have to be fully supported and encouraged in the fight for housing for all

ready existing backlog, inclusive of the unregistered homeless. This is realistic.

Rural Areas

Rural areas have their own share of this problem. Blacks in Zimbabwe own 42 percent of the total land area, that amounts to 17 million hectares. Of this only 25 percent or 4.2 million hectares is suitable for agriculture. To date, about one million families are in communal areas and these areas can carry a maximum of 356 or 46 percent of num-

bers currently on the land. Hence communal areas are overburdened by a staggering 644 000 FAMILIES.

The problem of accommodation has grown and magnified into new dimensions. To work out an equation of how to go about the urban, rural hump needs utmost imagination and brilliance. With a population density of 19.3 people or families per square kilometre and legal constraints due to the Lancaster House agreement coupled with high construction costs and soaring costs of build-

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ing materials, an extremely fatal blow is being dealt to the country's efforts of speeding up the accommodation programme.

The Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing is doing its own in the face of this army of problems. The ministry has a housing loan guarantee facility which covers all Zimbabwe's citizens. This scheme is meant to help people buy or build their own houses. Through this facility, low-income people can now also get loans like middle and high income groups from building societies.

However, the enormity of the housing problem is such that government alone cannot resolve it. There is therefore need for full collaboration between private and public sectors as well as between government and non-governmental organisations. Some building societies now extend their loans to low income groups with a good number of employers commencing schemes for their employees. Like Bulawayo, some local authorities are successfully implementing housing programmes using their own resources.

Individuals are also buying stands for housing development using their own resources. If this turn of events could assume greater dimensions, Zimbabwe could be in with a chance of beating the housing for all by the year 2000 deadline.

However, with the biting shortage of foreign exchange, bricks and other building materials like cement plus bureaucratic delays in dealing with applications and issuing of housing loans and stands the momen-

tum has assumed a very gradual pace. This is further worsened by the Lancaster House Constitutional restrictions on land acquisition because the pace does not seem to indicate that Zimbabwe will beat the deadline. The allocation of the ministry has got to be reconsidered if it is to enhance its position of dealing with this land issue and housing bearing in mind that the projected annual housing production is unbelievably 177 272, as stated earlier.

Home Ownership

The Zimbabwe News understands that the Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing has embarked on a drive to try and speed up this exercise. Employers are being encouraged to participate in the provision of houses to their employees. A home ownership scheme is also being encouraged with employers (mines) being asked to inform the government of their mines' life-span so as to determine how this home owner



These 'houses' are a common sight in rural areas and on farms

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ship scheme can be implemented within that period to ensure that when the mines close people will still have somewhere to live.

The need for everyone, be it a community, company, local authority, clubs and individuals to contribute meaningfully in order to alleviate the housing shortage, cannot be overemphasized. The accommodation crisis is further aggravated by the rural to urban migration which Zimbabwe has witnessed since independence. The problem has been made even more serious by population growth and rapid urbanisation.

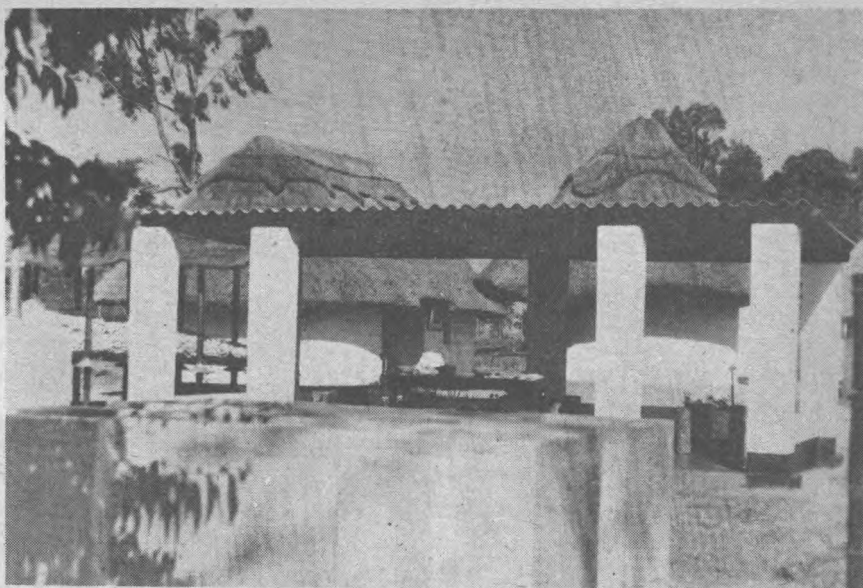
The first Monday of October every year is World Habitat Day. This is a day set aside by the United Nations General Assembly to highlight the plight of homeless people all over the world and also provide an opportunity for governments, communities and organisations to demonstrate and review their efforts to resolve shelter issues. It was set aside on December 17, 1985.

In the furtherance of this objective of improving human habitation and providing houses, two awards were introduced last year, 1988. The Minister's Urban Housing Merit Award is sponsored by the Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing and the Turnall Rural Housing Merit Award is sponsored by Turnall (Pvt) Ltd. The first award comprises a floating trophy and a cash prize equivalent to the current cost of a standard low cost house which is estimated at \$15 000.

The second award comprises a floating trophy and a house.

Criteria

To determine the winning local authority(ies) six criteria are used. The winner(s) should be resourceful with an ability to generate their own resources for housing development and mobilising external resources from both the private and public sectors and beneficiaries themselves. The authority should be able to develop and apply cost-effective methods of housing construction. Furthermore, it should



This demonstration village at Melfort near Harare is what government wants rural areas to be like

be in a position to implement and adhere to the ministry's housing policies.

There should also be a proper management of housing account and maintenance of the environment and existing housing stock through upgrading of programmes and project to encourage people to maintain and care for their properties and public infrastructure.

The Bulawayo city council won the first minister's urban housing merit and Chiredzi rural council won the first Turnall rural housing merit. The city of Bulawayo has embarked on a sound and viable strategy in an effort to combat the serious housing problem. It maintains a housing revolving fund which currently stands at nearly \$30 million. The city council has been able to generate sufficient funds from within to sustain the mammoth development programme.

In addition, Bulawayo has converted a substantial number of houses in the high density

ty areas from rented accommodation to home-ownership and these have attracted a considerable value of development by way of extensions. It has done so considering that housing cannot be considered in isolation and hence has provided social amenities and the requisite infrastructure.

The council has also encouraged building brigades, co-operatives and aided self-help programmes. Bulawayo is said to have been able to produce a significant number of houses per annum in high density suburbs. That is no mean achievement.

Zimbabwe has now reached a stage where the existing stock cannot accommodate additional people. This manifests itself in the proliferation of squatter and substandard settlements especially in the country's urban centres where a maze of semi ruins and desolations have sprung up in many backyards of high density suburbs. People are being heavily exploited in these shanty houses. By solving the accommodation problem, Zimbabwe will kill so many birds with one stone

I Want People Suffering from AIDS in Thousands — Spiritual Healer

With so many people all over the world haunted by the killer disease — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a self-proclaimed spiritual healer in Harare says he can cure the disease.

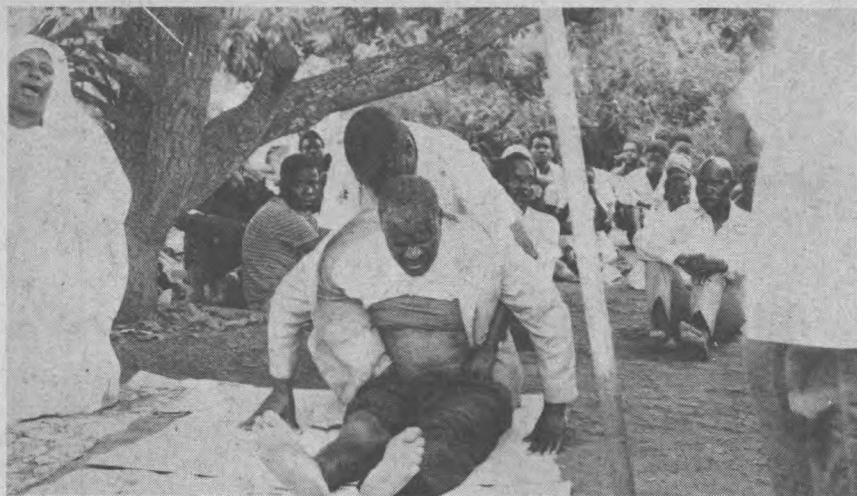
In an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* during the healing process, Samuel Zindonda of Johanne Masowe; an Apostolic sect, said he was sent to this world to do wonders which people all over the world could witness for themselves if they get the chance.

The advent of Comrade Zindonda into the healing ministry dates back to 1973 when Johanne Masowe, who by then performed the healing work simultaneously being the leader of the church. Comrade Zindonda, an immaculate speaker claims that when Comrade Masowe died, all his powers were descended to him.

No Time to Waste

Talking to some people who were gathered in a house where he is accommodated, he told them that it is high time for all the people to repent before God sends a frightening catastrophe on them. While he was healing the people, he sounded a warning saying, "I have no time to joke and fool around, I do not want to waste the time of the people."

All the people who went to him seeking help were asked to come with genuine health problems. In the case of AIDS, Comrade Zindonda said he asks for a medical document from a doctor or other health officials which indicate that the patient is HIV positive. He said he can detect the presence of AIDS on patients but for harmonious relations with the Ministry of Health, he requires the patients to produce a medical proof on the disease.



Comrade Samuel Zindonda applying a holy squeeze on a male patient. Amai Zindonda is supporting on the far left by singing a blessing tune

"Those people who come to me have been verified that they have AIDS", emphasised the self-professed healer.

Everyone present at the healing place was required to be bare-footed. Before he came for the service, the congregation numbering more than one hundred sang a solemn hymn. The singing continued even after the healer went to the healing spot. One of the preachers read the bible and the healer interpreted the contents to the congregation. He added that many people go to him with preconceived ideas that he is a traditional healer but said this is not true.

Message to the People of Africa
To the whole of Africa, he said he has a mar-

vellous story to tell.

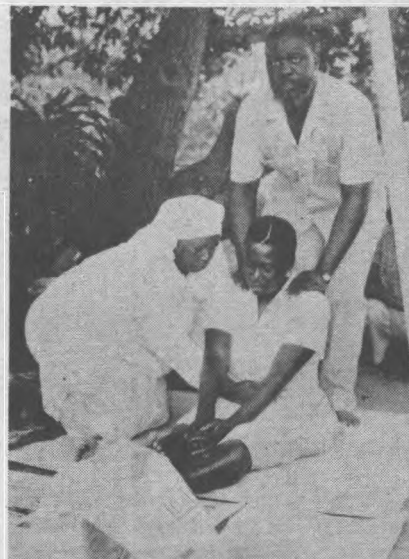
"He who sent me to heal this so-called incurable disease — AIDS wants the spirit of the people, I have no fear when I do the work of God, I know that I have to suffer and be criticised when I do this work as what happened to the son of man, Jesus. It is part of my ministry to undergo this kind of terrible experience", he said.

When asked about the response of whites towards his healing ministry he indicated that they are hesitant to come but he believes that they will eventually come forward in the near future. He said it is a great mistake for many people to prematurely disbelieve that he can cure AIDS but he is pre-

pared to counter any challenges either from the East, West, North or South that he cannot cure AIDS.

"I am standing on firm and strong ground and I know what I am doing", said Comrade Zindonda.

The faith healer mentioned a number of diseases which he can cure. Some of the diseases he cited are AIDS, sugar diabetes, paralysis, leg diseases, breathing problems, eye



Comrade Zindonda (Samuel), during his holy healing on a woman patient. His wife is giving help to the patient

diseases, stomach diseases and even madness.

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Comrade Samuel Zindonda going through his healing acts whilst Amai Zindonda is kneeling beside singing a blessing tune

Some of the people Comrade Zindonda claims he has so far cured had been forced to stop working because they had been pronounced unable to work because of the nature of their diseases. Before he heals, the patients should tell him the truth so that he can do wonders to them.

"AIDS is an impossible disease to cure for you but not to me" he added. During the healing service, about six people raised their hands as having been cured by Comrade Zindonda for various diseases. One of the preachers Comrade Lazarus Nyazenga told the *Zimbabwe News* that he had difficulties in breathing after travelling even short distances.

Comrade Nyazenga, a former Roman Catholic member, joined the Johanne Masowe sect when he heard from someone that people with various diseases are healed by this sect. The preacher indicated that although it was incredible for some people to accept the spiritual healing of Comrade Zindonda he advised those who want to have the taste of the pudding in the eating to visit him in Mabelreign, Harare.

The *Zimbabwe News* crew which witnessed the healing service had the opportunity to interview Comrade Mukandatsama in his 60s who was suffering from severe leg pains and releasing bloody urine. After ten minutes of being healed by water; his legs and shoulders being pressed hard by the healer, Comrade Mukandatsamwa of Waterfalls said the severe leg pains had stopped. Comrade Mukandatsama, however, said he would tell the *Zimbabwe News* about his disease of releasing bloody urine in due course.

Pregnant women

A pregnant woman who comes from Dzivarasekwa, in Harare Mai Marikabo (29)

told the *Zimbabwe News* that when she was five months pregnant, she was told at Dzivarasekwa Clinic that she was not pregnant. When she went to Harare Central Hospital, she was told again that she was not pregnant. When she finally consulted Comrade Zindonda, he told her that she had a five-month old pregnancy. She told the *Zimbabwe News* that her pregnancy was ten months at the time of the interview but she was feeling some pains at intervals.

At a certain point, the faith healer told Comrade Marikobo that the child was making movements in the womb and she agreed that it was doing so. Comrade Marikobo expressed satisfaction at the spiritual healer's ability regarding her state of pregnancy.

On the question of detecting AIDS, he said he has the power of seeing things spiritually. A board which only himself sees where blue, green, amber and red flashes helps to detect the extent and presence of any diseases. When the red light flashes on the board, this was an indication that the patient is HIV positive. Although some members of the white community want him to go to them, Comrade Zindonda said he could not do that because it was them who should seek assistance.

Comrade Zindonda who is a Zimbabwean but with Kenyan residence, is married to four wives and has fourteen children. Responding to a question about his attitude towards some people who do not go to hospital or send their children for treatment in hospitals he said. "There is no point of keeping the children at home when they are sick if their parents cannot cure them."

The healer urged members from all churches to repent and get true salvation. He added that although some leadership from other churches were known for abus-

ing their powers and positions he emphasised that he does not do such evil.

Comrade Zindonda expressed gratitude to the people who realise the importance of his healing ministry for helping him get utensils such as jugs, glasses, cups and dishes.

He said the people are aware of the great job he is doing and so they come forward to help. The spiritual healer added that it is a transgression to charge a fee for his services.

An AIDS victim who had come for healing but declined to disclose his name told the *Zimbabwe News* crew that in 1986 and 1987 he was so sick that he decided to consult a traditional healer who told him that he was suffering from some mysterious disease (rukawo). All this could not help and he finally heard of Comrade Zindonda. After being healed by the spiritual healer his health is now back to normal.

Another man who could not disclose his name but an AIDS victim, said he heard about the much talked about spiritual healer whilst he was in a bus. He claimed that after being cured by Comrade Zindonda, he is now quite fit and healthy.

The problem of AIDS has become a big dilemma all over the world because the AIDS victim eventually dies. In Zimbabwe, official cases of AIDS victims are put at 321, although unreported or unofficial cases can be quite alarming.

Meanwhile, Comrade Zindonda says his mission is to travel all over the world and tell many people about his healing ministry. In his closing remarks, he told the *Zimbabwe News*, "Go and tell this government and all influential people in this world; that I want to cure these people suffering from AIDS in thousands so that they can be witnesses to this great event." □

Parents Urged to Participate in School Funds Safekeeping

It is indeed highly regrettable that ten years after independence, Zimbabwe still has some teachers and headmasters who are on the rampage in embezzling school funds, the Acting Secretary for Primary and Secondary Education, Comrade Jonathan Mkurazhizha has said



Comrade Emphraim 'Mushatagotsi' Chitofu, a former headmaster and freedom fighter

To avoid this sad situation from getting into uncontrollable heights, the solution maybe to involve parents who are in the school committee in the collection and safekeeping of funds.

Rural Secondary Schools

The Acting Secretary for Primary and Secondary Education, Comrade Jonathan Mkurazhizha, told the *Zimbabwe News* that school funds are embezzled to the disadvantage of pupils. He said some pupils even fail

to write their O-levels and A-levels because of this tendency. Commenting on the misappropriation of funds which occur in some day secondary schools Comrade Mkurazhizha said, "Most cases of stealing school money occur mainly in day secondary schools in rural areas. These schools are run by young headmasters and teachers-in-charge."

The acting secretary said a system whereby parents in school committees would col-

lect examination fees and then deposit the money in banks may help. This money can not be withdrawn unless there is a signature from one of the parents in the school committee. Comrade Mkurazhizha said the teachers and headmasters who steal school money are young.

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"The temptation is very high especially when they handle thousands of dollars", added the acting secretary.

Affected Pupils

The pupils who are affected if their examination fees are swindled fail to write examinations because the money would not have been entered and registered for the examination subjects. In some cases, the culprit is discovered late and it is difficult for the students to write examinations the same year.

When the culprit is caught and pays back the money, provision is made for the student to write examinations the following sitting. "If the child pays examination fees the second time, we take stern action for the culprit to refund the funds he or she swindled", reiterated Comrade Mkurazhizha.

Sounding warning bells to the would-be stealers, the acting secretary emphasised that, "The ministry would not tolerate any teacher or headmaster who embezzles school funds. Those caught by the forces of law and order will be charged and imprisoned. There is no doubt about that."

Expressing disappointment at this malpractice by such respectable people in society, Comrade Mkurazhizha said this behaviour is very demoralising to the community and the whole nation in general.

He said it is pleasing to note that some councillors have of late stepped in to make affected pupils write their examinations. In the case of examination funds being embezzled, the council pays the examination fees and they take action for the refund to be paid by the culprit. When the money is refunded, it is put back in the council account.

Recalling a recent incident in which an O-level candidate paid examination fees for eight subjects but the headmaster registered the candidate for only two subjects, the Acting Secretary said this was shocking. The matter was brought to the attention of the police and this headmaster was apprehended.

School Fees and Examination Fees

The secretary acknowledged that at the moment; his office can not give any statistics of examination fees tempered with in the past as all summary reports in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education come out at the end of the year.

Another possible solution to the swindling of school funds is that of in-building examination fees into the school fees component. In this system, students pay the examination fees and the money is deposited into the bank without delay. To withdraw this money, one signatory from the parents school committee is the only one required.

If our schools have the money, they just pay school fees for all candidates and they credit the examination fees to parents.

"Unfortunately, the problem we have is that our schools are not rich, they live from hand to mouth survival", said Comrade Mkurazhizha.

Commending the parents in many school committees for their co-operation with his ministry, he said they were doing a good job and urged them to continue with the same spirit of discipline, love and care for their children.

"It is through this discipline and co-operation that we call upon parents to be involved in the collection and safe keeping of funds," he added.

Thokozile Mashoko, an O-level student attending Mufakose High 2 in Harare is of the opinion that examination fees should be paid at the post offices to avoid inconveniences that may be faced by students who are about to write their examinations.

"I also think that the government should work flat out to enable students write their examinations even if the examination fees have been swindled", Comrade Mashoko said.

Comrade Masinoko added that teachers and any school officials who involve themselves in this malpractice of unlawfully putting their 'greasy hands in the school till' should face the wrath of law.

A former headmaster and ex-freedom fighter, Comrade Ephraim 'Mushatagotsi' Chitofu thinks that the present accounting system in schools is rather loose and needs to be tightened up. He told the *Zimbabwe News* that the present accounting system in many schools leaves a lot to be desired and there is no discipline among some high-ranking officials.

Comrade Chitofu, who is currently the Education Officer responsible for ex-combatants and ex-refugees scholarships, feels the government is not doing enough to ensure

a high degree of performance and competence by employees in some schools.

"The Ministry of Education seems not to be tight enough on workshops so that the accounting and administration staff in different schools may improve its abilities and discipline", said Comrade Chitofu.

Missionary Schools

The situation in missionary schools, as Comrade Chitofu sees it, is the opposite to that of council and government schools. He thinks swindling of funds in missionary schools is less because the religious affiliation is very high to boost discipline in these schools.

Such religious tendencies in missionary schools makes them to be more efficient than council and day secondary schools in rural areas. Commenting on the decline in accounting systems when the government started running some missionary schools, Comrade Chitofu was very open to say, "When missionary schools were running these schools, embezzling of funds by some school officials and teachers was very low but when the government took over, this became a disaster".

Comrade Chitofu was a headmaster for five years in Chimanimani District before being promoted to his present position. He added that educating people on how school money should be handled is very important. Responding to a question on the laxity of some headmasters in their administrative

duties, he had this to say, "If a clerk for example swindles school money and the headmaster does not discover that, the headmaster should be booted out of office because he is not efficient".

Tokens

The scholarship officer indicated that a token system maybe re-introduced as it had worked well in the past. This token system is whereby the exam fee would be paid at the post office and the pupil receives some stamps equivalent to the sum he has paid. After receiving the stamps, the pupil takes them to his school where he is given a receipt indicating the amount he or she has paid at the post office. This method is almost similar to the current one used in paying school fees in government schools.

No Solution

A father staying in the high density suburb of Mufakose, Comrade Misheck Masawi, said he is not aware that some headmasters and teachers in other parts of the country are stealing school funds.

"This is strange news to me. Since I came here in Mufakose; this is where most of my children are educated and I have never heard of examination fees or any school funds being abused. Maybe this is because I am ill-informed", he said.

Comrade Masawi thinks that if school funds are handled by greedy people, there

is no immediate solution to the problem because these activities are highly organised in most cases. He said the replacement of these corrupt teachers would not help because it is most likely that those who replace them would steal more than their predecessors.

Comrade Masawi expressed happiness because all his children who were educated in Mufakose High School never faced the dilemma of failing to write examinations because of examination fees, embezzlement by school officials.

As misappropriation of school funds is increasing in Zimbabwe, a new system of payment has to be devised to minimise the problem. As some commentators have already said, the culprits should face the wrath of the law because educating pupils is a future investment which calls for extensive sacrifice on the government and the whole country. □

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Perestroika, Way of Restructuring The Economy

Part One

Perestroika, one of the latest jargon, is the Russian term of restructuring. This is the term used to describe the epoch marking changes, a revolution in its own right, that the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, popularly known in the west simply as Russia, is currently undergoing.

Perestroika, an adoption of new forms and concepts of socialism, is not a feature of the Soviet Union alone. Countries like China embarked on such programmes earlier. Hungary and Czechoslovakia are also implementing changes reminiscent of the process in the USSR. Some forms of socialist production that the USSR is implementing have been in existence in socialist Yugoslavia for over thirty years now. It is however the international significance and extent of the feature in the USSR that has led the whole world to accept perestroika as a new and essential vocabulary.

It is only in tracing the history of the problems perestroika has resolved to solve

By Gandhi Mudzingwa

that one may understand this concept (perestroika).

On 13 March, 1985 the world officially learnt that Mikhail Sergeievich Gorbachev had been chosen the new chairman of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, (CPSU). His name was later to be synonymous with perestroika and glasnost. He was later to be the figure that would stand at the head of ushering socialist Soviet Union, the strongest socialist country, into a new era. This was to be the era of restoring lost dynamism and prestige.

It is the contention of some scholars that the current changes are a deviation from socialism. Others maintain that it is a leap in the dark, an aberration.

True, as the Russian adage goes, "only those who do not do anything are free from

mistakes." However, there can be no doubt that even in the event of the current proposed changes, socialism in the USSR remains a reality. It must be understood that perestroika has to do with changes in the forms of socialism. Old antiquated and dogmatic concepts of socialism which had hatched contradictions in the Soviet society are being discarded for new ones. This is only natural.

Perestroika is a process and as such may be long and difficult. However, there can be no doubt that it is a necessitated move and not simply a whim due to change of leadership. Mistakes too are plausible, and constructive, objective criticism is most welcome.

It can not be denied that the principle of socialist distribution under the then prevailing conditions had seriously been undermined. Whatever the cause, it threatened to take the system and its leadership, worse still that no solution seemed in sight then. All administrative measures taken to correct the

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situation seemed to fail one after the other. It was time for other methods. Only economic methods remained the possible saviour to the situation.

Closely connected with perestroika is zastoi, another Russian term meaning inertia. Inertia is the word given by the Soviets to describe the period of 15-20 years preceding perestroika. This period was characterised by a chronic slump in the rate of economic growth, the result of which was the accumulation of many social and economic problems. Attempts were made to find a solution to these problems but to no avail. Towards the eighties, the Soviet economy and indeed the Soviet socio-economic system was on the verge of a crisis. A solution had to be found to avert the imminent crisis.

Economic Potential

The Soviet Union boasts today over 8 million technicians and engineers, about a third of the world's medical doctors, over 98 percent literacy, an enormous student population, a fair share of researchers, on the one hand. On the other hand it has produced many world famous scientists, leads in optical surgery, space, technology and can boast of making a good number of recent significant scientific discoveries. Even in the world of sport the Soviets have become a force to reckon with, if not superior. These are without doubt the characteristics of highly developed social productive forces. Yet the above is not even half the potential worth of Soviet society.

A corresponding level of development of the production relations. But alas, against such a rich background of the productive forces the system for a number of years could not deliver expected results. Evidently, harmony had been disrupted.

Capitalism

In the period after the second world war, world capitalism has made many new strides achieving a great measure of success. It has managed to liquidate the many exemplary strides set by socialism which were manifest of the first decades of its existence.

In the advanced capitalist countries constitutionally guaranteed employment of the USSR was countered by the welfare state. Literacy, health, etc through multifarious forms of exploitation became accessible to the many workers! Women's rights, protection of children and the workers' social rights became more and more associated with advanced capitalist countries than with the socialist world that in the period before the war determined them. It was especially the social sphere of socialist society that left a lot to be desired. The multifarious and unlimited development of personalities was to be seen to be progressing at a faster rate in capitalist nations than in socialist ones.

Capitalism did not stop at that. It went on to effect structural and technological changes in its economy. It armed its industry with the latest that science and technology had.

The post war capitalist world transgressed the former rigid metropolitan boundaries abroad and national ones at home in the

trade and production spheres. Technological and skills gaps were further bridged as localised advances in science, technology and skills became the more accessible to most of the advanced capitalist nations through new forms of international production.

Technological innovations and reinnovations, though accompanied by the periodical crisis, were better effected.

The result of all this under capitalism was a bumper production that unleashed colossal amounts of consumer commodities of all shapes and sizes and variety on the capitalist market. Then followed the services sector. It also blossomed in creativity, diversity and practice.

By a host of these and many others, capitalism once again became the beacon of world development and socialism a lament of unrealised potential.

The economic precedent so set by capitalism often grew and reflected in the ideological, cultural and social spheres.

Lament

It has often been argued that the fast de-

velopment of the Soviet industry and technology was impeded by the burden of post war reconstructions which the USSR had to meet alone. The emergence of an enlarged socialist camp at the end of the war is further alluded to the same. Another burden often cited is that of the arms race and the Third World. Such arguments are preferred as justification for the lagging behind of the Soviet industry, its technology and the many problems that it could have tackled. As evidently can be seen, these are external factors.

All those who truly understand the perestroika as internal would most probably stand opposed to such laments. The problem did not lie in the foreign policy as such but primarily lay in the absence of a formula that would mobilize human and natural resources to the maximum from within.

When the Soviet Union launched the first ever satellite in the history of mankind and cracked the atom for the first time for mankind's peaceful use at the end of the fifties, it had long since finished its post war reconstruction. Socialism had proven its superiority. These facts can not be down played.

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In spring, 1962, another leap for mankind was registered by the Soviets putting a man in space for the first time ever. These facts are not being cited here as a boast. No, I have little time for that and leave that to chauvinists. These facts show the development of science and technology under socialist Soviet Union in the post war period for without the two no such feats are possible. These facts clearly demonstrate that the problem that led to the perestroika was not external but essentially internal. External factors could only have been complementary but not primary.

The successes that I have highlighted above are not even half the "success" story of the Soviet science and technology in the post war period.

After the reconstructions of the war damages were completed, the successes of the pre-war Soviet economy persistently shunned it. A promising star seemed to lose its lustre, a promised land of milk and honey prolonging its gestation period. Problems became compound.

They say necessity is the mother of invention. When intellectual capabilities fail to unravel mother nature people tend to invent illusions. By the genius of the illusion in the sixties some people were to declare communism in the next twenty years when in actual fact the economy was reneging on almost every one of its successes of the pre-war period.

Year by year the Soviet economy turned

into a deficit economy. Abundance of goods and services as that of advanced capitalist countries became a feature beyond its practical means. The economy lacked in the stimulus to enhance the abundant potential. Lacking too were initiative and individual interest. As if that was not enough, with all that emerged a deeply entrenched second economy; black market, corrupt practices, etc. By this and other things the fundamental principle of socialist distribution was seriously undermined.

The achilles heel of the Soviet economy became maladministration, substandard goods, waste, complacency indiscipline and general disinterest in all that the workforce did.

Often in an ever growing attempt to administer disparate situations bureaucratic apparatus blossom. The same apparatus designated as a way of combating the situation often end up putting more strain on an already disparate situation.

In industry, the Soviet Union found itself generations lagging behind its capitalist adversaries in many aspects. In the services sector, the situation was not any better.

All this grim picture was set against a background of a thriving military industry. Here the level of Soviet first technology and counter technology was for most cases the same or even better than that of its capitalist adversaries. Clearly, the contention that military technological advances have technological spin off effects on industry seemed a bad concoction here.

This was the material situation as the lament for lost glory flourished. It was mostly on the basis of this lost glory that the Soviet Union retained its place now as an admirable example to the workers of the advanced countries. For the Soviet people it was almost the same. The Soviet system that way was only treading on lean ground for as the Shona adage goes, "ma ndakadya kare haa nyengedzi mwana".

A Concerted Search

Chronic economic problems tormented the Soviet theorists and leaderships from as early as the sixties. With a pre-war success story still fresh in their minds, many believed that the pending problems were temporal and that with time they would die a natural death. Administrative and often half hearted attempts were made to rectify the situation.

In the '70s and early '80s all indicators concurred that the problems were far from temporal. The average trend was that the rate of economic growth was by the year taking a tumble. Economic growth was being achieved to a great measure by the compensatory factor of population growth. The economy was in a state of relative inertia. The strain had grown to an extent whereby the whole economy, the system and the society was imperilled by an imminent crisis. The 27th congress of CPSU was later in 1986 to acknowledge that the situation was leading to a crisis.

The die was cast. A concerted search for

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a way out could not be postponed any further.

By a strange but perhaps opportune coincidence in the early 80s, due to the death of L.I. Brezhnev, the then CPSU chairman, Yuri Andropov took the chair. Convinced that the cause of the drop in economic indicators was in the lack of discipline at work and corruption, he vowed to eradicate them. No doubt this was an administrative method. So therefore it failed. For the honest man that he was, it showed that the method used was wrong. His good and honest intentions were failed by a system.

His efforts were short as barely a year after assuming power he died in 1984. However, before he died he had learnt a lesson that was to be a legacy of his reign. That lesson was that marxism is a creative teaching and not dogmatic and as such should develop.

The discipline concept did not end with the death of Yuri Andropov. In order to foster discipline at work, it was further felt that the consumption of alcohol in the society as a whole should be curtailed. By the infamous prohibition, (dry law), alcohol production was cut to a near sixty percent in 1986.

Apart from an apparent loss of not less than 20 billion roubles in revenue the social consequences were even worse. Consumption of highly toxic illegal brews shot up and sugar stocks were quickly depleted as the commodity found its way into the illegal brewers' distillers. Further, black marketing

of the legal brew outside the restricted hours and due to the reduced supply were prevalent.

Production, efficiency, discipline, individual interest on the other hand continued to lack. Another administrative measure failed.

In 1985, the April plenary session of the central committee adopted a new concept of redressing the chronic economic problems. It was named acceleration. Standing in good stead with the concept of pooled resources the government could massively fund the innovations and renovations of the industry. Armed with the new technology and new machinery the resultant increased production could check and later reverse the downward trend in the rate of economic growth. The principle of socialist distribution could find its feet again.

Further, a concept of glasnost was promulgated to reinforce acceleration but still could not deliver. The economy could not respond, if it did then, it was only painstakingly slow.

Although this acceleration could not deliver, it had been a measure in the right direction. It did show that the failure in the response was based not on the lack of funds nor technology as such but may be in the right cadre. The structures and systems of the economy offered resistance too. As for cadre, again, it became evident that there were impediments in its way to it unfolding its potential. The cadre potential lacked initiative, individual interest and a stimulus. Acceleration therefore could deliver under con-

ditions which could stimulate interest, initiative and could provide a stimulus.

That way, perestroika was born a broader concept than acceleration. Perestroika therefore, is a concerted search for a solution to stop and reverse the downward trend in the rate of economic growth. It is a general concept of the changes and searches for new forms of relations that would give the socialist economic as well as social systems a revived dynamism. It is an ongoing, self enriching concept whose measure is the success in meeting the current defined end within the framework of socialism.

A Search Continued

In the early spring of 1986 it was agreed that a crisis was imminent and that measures had to be taken to avert it. The 27th congress of the CPSU resolved to embark on perestroika.

Planning

The lack of response to acceleration was indicative of the structures of the state planning system, its system and methods. The too rigid and over centralised system of economic planning could not cope with the rigorous and increasing volumes of plans to be made.

The system of centralised economic planning had come into being at a time, in the twenties, when the number and variety of industrial complexes was still very small. □

(To be continued in the next issue)

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A 'Movement' is Born as Hurricane Hugo Proclaims False Kingdom

By Taurai Matinenga

A couple of months ago, South America played host to a ruthless guest, who, instead of responding to the good gesture, turned out a wolf in a sheep's clothing. It killed and injured many people with numerous others being left homeless. This was a natural disaster unlike a Hugo of a different nature and deed back home in Zimbabwe. This Hugo has come to 'proclaim the birth of a new kingdom'. Whoever needs that is open to discussion.

He has come with something called a movement. It is a puzzle. But what is this he calls a movement?

I have always wondered. Many of you have always wondered. We have all always wondered. It is a cause for concern. Genuine concern. We definitely need someone's assistance to paraphrase the word 'MOVEMENT'. I am not trying to teach anybody you know. Like the confused, unorderly rag-tag of Hurricane Hugo, a whirlwind of utter confusion has crept into some of us.

Some have come to think that Hurricane Hugo, the so called incomparable, (in some cases that are characteristic of a thunderstorm yes) is the divine and celestial answer to the problems of the day. It is a little Jesus coming from nowhere to proclaim a 'new kingdom'. Like the docile flock we are, we have plunged feet, head and shoulders in the 'festivities' marking the birth of the era and the movement with the ultimate answers to any problem that the sheep are facing, so they claim.

Such is the confusion reigning among us. The birth of this turn of events was long overdue. The so called saviour could surely have been sitting with utmost impatience and high hopes of a reward in taking the third or second highest responsibility of the sheep. When this was nowhere to be seen, nowhere in sight, the impatience metamorphosed into an ailment that took the dimensions and outlooks of genuine manoeuvres to send its host mad, running amok and proclaiming the birth of his instrument. He once said that the announcement he was going to make about his movement was going to come like thunder.

Self-proclaimed heroism. How he has shyed away from the boxing arena. Some of these proclamations.

It was long overdue, however. Many, of different colours, attitudes and aspirations joined the stampede, jumping and darting from rock to rock and finally into the raging river, madly foaming and frothing. But few knew that the crazy river will soon dry out

back to the ocean in good livelihood.

They will always laugh at the wilting and say, "you deserve it!" The wilting will always plead for mercy and the inhabitants of the oceans will decide. It is never too late to mend, never too late to repent. Hurricane Hugo has been chattering, 'come one, come all; repent for the kingdom of heaven is at hand'.

For how long shall we hear of such lies, such misleading statements. But from within

with the weeds, reeds and what have you wilting.

Some will cry but it will be too late. But the Zambezi and the Limpopo will never dry up. They will pour their waters into the Indian ocean and their patrons will sing and rejoice to the jolly good ocean; the inhabitants shall always delight. It is because they will not die of thirst, there are many fish and waters at Kariba. They will always swim ashore via the Zambezi and the Limpopo and

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their beleaguered, timid and meek hearts, they know for sure, painfully truthful the reality that if a fish comes out of water, that is the end of it. The ultimate demise.

You need not go to a n'anga, a fortune-teller or to consult your stars to know the fate of the fish. You know the fish will die, willing or unwilling. That is the hard truth. Believable or unbelievable. The fish will die.

But why do you have to ruin yourself when there is so much to live for? For what exactly do you have to plunge yourself into such complications that will spoil your life? It is very difficult to understand you know. It is hard to believe. It's difficult to make head or tail of this.

In Shona we have got a saying which goes, 'Kwadzinorohwa matumbu ndiko kwadzinomhanyira'. For once I will lecture to you. May be it is never too late to assist while it is still daylight enough for you to recall your conscience and rescue yourself from this reverie. Don't get taken for a ride you know. Some are true prophets and some are not. Some of them want to 'assist' you to be 'true candidates' for the kingdom of heaven. In other words, you are being moulded into useful stooges.

There are others who want something in you and something about you. They will grab that something in you and something about

you to propel themselves to some objectives. It's like you are just a mob; each of you being afraid to stand on his own and make his REALISTIC views known. A mob, for your own information, is a composition of individual cowards who cannot stand on their own. You who make up the flock of that movement are hence individual cowards; immature to stand on their own.

You cannot react on your own. You need a push, a trigger or an environment that will envelope and camouflage all your activities. Mob psychology is the term. Some have got carried away in this, throwing reason and conscience out of the windows and going berserk in the excitement of it. A movement sure it is.

We will go back to our Shona saying. People and animals alike are surprising. Where there is trouble or danger, as long as there is some excitement or something that is valued, they always go there no matter what the consequences. He or she might get beaten or conned. He will wave that to the winds and proceed to get done again. Being repeated again and again while praising 'thee', the eternal answer, the messiah; the one and only that will deliver the goods'. What goods?

What good sure, I have always wondered. You will praise the so called thee, worship the 'venerated' celestial redeemer but in the end you are repeated again. More will come,

people will flock and get done again. The movement goes on and on and on, milking the people to utter dryness. The movement might suspend one or two of the 'disciples' to appease or 'clear ourselves with the sheep' so that they can get on with it in the mob, a composition of misleading individual cowards.

They will stop at nothing to get at your precious self, and your dear belongings in the false process of proclaiming the advent of a new kingdom of 'equity, paradise and democracy'. It's a real heaven, like that promised by the biblical Jesus in his first coming before he was persecuted and castigated by the people who claimed to know better than him. But what came their way, nothing but strife and possibly a ticket to hell because what they did was unlawful in the bible.

If you stand firm, they will fall away, wilt and drop to the demise they so deserve; them prophets of doom with and in this movement, a figment and mirage of their imagination.

But what is this that is called a movement? Even though it is moribund. Nearing its end after just having started. The word itself is associated with motion, but the motion of this movement is confusing. It is in which direction to achieve what? May be someone can help here.

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Movement is the act of moving or motion or condition or activity of being moved. In this case, who is moving who, and moving who where? Can you be so foolish as to engage in sporadic motions, random careering in a multi-directional momentum. Is this meant to achieve anything substantial and significant? Such motion or movement, as it were, results in the disintegration of the mirage.

Therafter, the flock will live to regret and live on what might have been. If wishes were horses beggars would ride. But 'ifs' don't achieve anything at all. Probability doesn't either. What is this movement? Do we have to move anyway or anywhere? If we move, where do we go? What will result from this movement? Don't ever live to regret. Never ever overload yourself by living in dream-

worlds, building castles in the air as it were.

Okay, if you move, do you do so in a single file or in any orderly manner. Now that you have not done so in the past, do you contemplate to adopt an orderly movement? Doing so without an ideology, structure and without aims or objectives and without any prioritised document on what you intend to achieve? Really, this movement is in a class of its own.

Who is fooling who?

I feel pity for some of you comrades. Your fragile attitudes will lead you nowhere. Your frail attitude will run you into a formidable wall. You will ram yourself into this wall and disintegrate into smithereens and that will be the end of you. Your once beautiful and lovely self will stand smitten, solemn and in-

ert, a mass of wrecks and ruins. Hence *kwadzinorohwa matumbu ndiko kwadzinomhanyira*.

Running madly to where you are abused, conned, maimed or killed as though you are under the influence of alcohol or some supernatural powers so much that you do not have a say to what you are doing. Some sort of robotic behaviour.

None of you is a robot. Then why do you join the whirlwind of Hurricane Hugo. Hugo uproots trees, destroys homes, floods our cities with demonic ruthlessness, to leave people injured and some of them killed and homeless. Then what good do you go for to this cyclone of utter confusion. Paying dues to be part of the flock and henceforth be tricked. After that the so called movement comprising individual cowards and con-men makes good its 'escape' while putting to good use your money, something in you and something about you.

After that you will gain nothing and you will remain with your miserable self. Who is fooling who?

During the time of Jesus, there emerged many prophets. Another Jesus even emerged. People scrambled for the latter while giving a cold shoulder to the Son of Man, Jesus Christ. They persecuted and prosecuted him and stood him before the Pharisees and scribes who squizzed a guilty crime of 'blasphemy' on the Son of Man. He was sent to the gallows.

While on the cross, they spat on him, mocked him and gave him vinegar when he asked for water. The behaviour of man is puzzling. Do good to them and they turn against you. That was the tragic demise of Jesus after working so tirelessly to emancipate. If you are any different, the ball is in your court. Vindicate yourself. What kingdom which has long been under proclamation is not forthcoming.

It's cowardice and irresponsibility to ignore a fellow human being trudging for the abyss of fire. It is cruelty and insensible to urge him on. It is also immoral to push him into the dongas of destruction. You will be acting devoid humanism if you cause your fellow to stray from others into such primitive activities.

Are you in a movement? If you are, surely you are part of the lost sheep of Israel. Who is Hurricane Hugo to point at the SPECK that is in someone's eye when he has not removed the specks that are in his own eyes. Self-criticism is wonderful. Discipline is firm ground. Opportunism and selfishness can result in self-destruction. You will make a fool of yourself. A laughing stooge full of individualism and hypocrisy.

Taking a second look at yourself, you might not be an object of laughter and joke of the times at all. Move with the movement to self-propelled destruction but don't cry foul thereafter. You are your own worst enemy. Beware of false prophets masquerading under the pretext of genuine saviours. After all, who wants to be saved from what? □

Gorbachev's Nationalities Policy: Self-determination in a Federation

By Igor Sedykh. APH Political Analyst

Mikhail Gorbachev, in an address at a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, has proposed a modern concept for the self-determination of peoples in the Soviet Federation. In line with social development trends, he puts first the close and dialectical link existing between perestroika processes and the solution of nationality problems.

Indeed, just as the progress of perestroika, of political and economic reform offers scope for the all-round development of nations, so the success of perestroika is impossible without solution of ethnic issues. This inner connection underlies the idea of combining two things: strengthening the federation, on the one hand, and allowing every nation to exercise its rights to self-determination, on the other.

Today, the optimum principle of self-determination in a federation is self-administration which ensures the national identity, sovereignty and right of every ethnic group to decide all questions of development itself. In practice, this means going over from unitarism to a union in which constituent republics combine the exercise of their rights with a natural and voluntary unification to accomplish common tasks. The way to that is opened by delimitation of powers of the union and its republics. This presupposes that each of them is independent in deciding its problems and takes a full part of common affairs.

Political Strength

In that way, every republic not only acquires its own political strength. This strength is augmented by the potential of the union, by its ability to guarantee security and all-round development for constituent nations regardless of their size.

This principle is also clearly traceable in the approach to economic autonomy of the republics. Allowing for all mistakes and deformations, ecological and population problems due to the irrational location of productive forces, it must nevertheless be admitted that the Soviet Union has a single economic complex, a single and vast market. Devolution in the Gorbachev concept means not replacement of authority by union departments with that of republican ones.

Economic autonomy of the republics and regional cost-accounting are expected to facilitate direct ties between fully cost based enterprises. This adds scope for initiative and more efficient production in republics and at the same time for revealing the tremen-



Photo-credit: Novosti Press Agency

High ranking members of the CPSU in one of the heated debates

dous potential of the country's market, because market links take on the form of natural and mutually advantageous equal partnership.

Lastly, in the cultural field, the language problem has come to the fore, arising from erroneous political decisions and seemingly focusing in itself all the issues of national identity. A way out is seen in recognising the right of aboriginal populations in republics to make their language official, while legalising Russian as a language of inter-ethnic communication and giving it the status of an official language on the scale of the USSR. This offers the possibility of creating a basis for the burgeoning of ethnic cultures, on the one hand, and of preventing every republic from clamping up within its national shell, on the other. The church is to play a key role in overcoming ethnic barriers. In Gorbachev's concept, it has an important place in meeting the cultural requirements of people.

Rights

Recognising the rights of nations does not mean that the rights of every citizen will be infringed. This is especially important now

that a law-based state is being built in the Soviet Union. It is not only necessary to comply with the federal constitution. Every republic automatically becomes party to the international legal documents signed by the union. There must be no national or language discrimination, nor any kindling of ethnic strife, or nationalist, chauvinist or other extremist calls.

Extremes are dangerous, both for the union and the republics. The right to self-determination is a complex process of promoting national dignity, language and culture, advancing political independence and economic and social progress. To reduce it to the idea of secession or autarchy means in fact jeopardising the national interests of one's own people.

A federation not merely multiplies the strength of every republic. Today, transfiguration of the federation is a major component of democratisation and revival of the country as a whole and each of its parts. And Mikhail Gorbachev is right in considering revolutionary renovation of Soviet society the chief argument in favour of a stronger union. □

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Everyone a Happy and Prosperous New Year*

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Dynamite DeMbare Devastate Bosso

Dynamite deMbare released brimston and thunder to overwhelm Highlanders 'Bosso' in the inaugural ZIFA Cup at the gigantic National Sports Stadium in Harare on November 5, 1989. And it did that in grand style, at a glittering occasion to scoop the country's premier cup making history in the same process.

Dynamos exploded at a graceful occasion, unsettling their opponents in the early minutes of the match thus assuring themselves of a command post in a do-or-die mission. The hostile strikers of the popular Harare side ran rings around the panicking and disorganised defence making them backpedal all the time they had the ball.

The Mahlolanyama midfield was non-existent with Dynamos' little package of dynamite, Memory 'Mwendamberi' Mucherahowa completely destroying the Highlanders midfield, toying with his opponents at will assisted by the explosive Elvis 'Chuchu' Chiweshe, who, otherwise, would have had a good game had he not been injured and substituted.

Dynamos rang warning bells as early as the seventh minute when they struck with brilliant tenacity to send Highlanders supporters into a mortuary silence. Hardly seven minutes later, Max 'Scara' Makanza sent confusion into the Highlanders camp when he grabbed the second goal through a penalty

telligent Adam Ndlovu dribbled past a cluster of Dynamos defenders, drawing Peter Fanuel off his line and walking the ball into an empty net with individual brilliancy. If publicity does not get to his head, the youngster could be the answer for Highlanders and Zimbabwe at large in terms of strikers.

He kept running with the erratic Mercedes Sibanda 'Rambo' failing to click although he came in flashes in a desperate effort to stamp his authority but to no avail. However, the man 'Rambo' received a roasting from Garikayi Zuze that will take him a long time to forget because he failed dismally in his attempts to contain the young striker.

Lazarus Mwambopo and Rahman Gumbo played their hearts out but nothing came

their way because the entire Highlanders machine lacked coordination. The team's goalkeeper, Sidney Zimunya, although he is not to blame for most of the goals, was far from composed. He made unnecessary moves, resulting, for instance, in the younger Zuze's goal which sailed harmlessly before him at an angle. Had he kept his line, his side would not have presented themselves for a massacre.

Moreso, Zimunya's defence played under tension, lacking coordination hence slack marking and their rival's harvest. The midfield has never clicked since the departure of the versatile Willard Khumalo whose ball distribution has seen many a giant been slain because he fed his strikers.



Dynamos supporters invade the stadium celebrating their team's victory with Memory Mucherahowa lifted sky high

after the elusive, crafty and dribbling third goal grabber, Garikayi Zuze was fouled inside the box. Referee John Nkathazo, who had a good day, justifiably pointed to the spot and the Scara made no mistake to put his side two up.

From there, the uncompromising dynamo sent their might to subdue their disarrayed opponents. With the third goal by 'Bindura Part Two', Garikayi Zuze, Dynamos were seemingly going for a massacre when the in-

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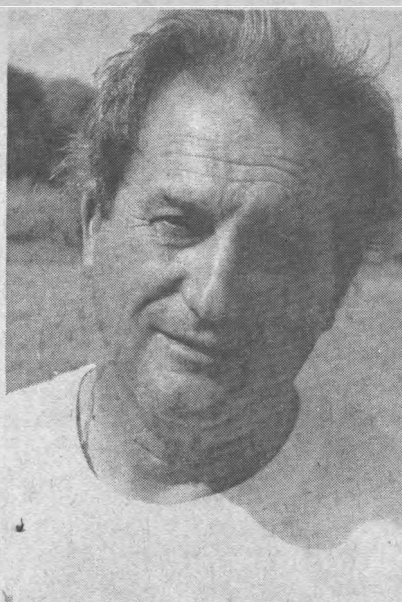
The Chitamoya strike force depended heavily on the individual genius of Adam Ndlovu who was too inexperienced to work himself past the seasoned and tough Dynamos back four. Realistically, Highlanders could not have wished for more, their rivals were just too tough for them.

ZIFA should indeed be congratulated for tirelessly planning for the country's inaugural and premier knock-out tournament. It was indeed a treat except for an occasion where a Highlanders official was allegedly escorted into the national stadium as early as 5:00 a.m. by an employee of the premises for reasons best known to themselves.

By 9.00 a.m., people were milling to the conspicuous stadium in large numbers. Inside, music was booming and by immediately after 10.30 a.m., the giant screen (video) livened up showing the Frank Bruno-Mike Tyson fight as was promised. Indeed these preparations provided for enough appetising to see a record attendance at a soccer match in Zimbabwe's history.

What more could people have wished for to grace the inaugural tournament? Thank you ZIFA and all that go with it. Would anybody have done any better?

The boxing bout showing on the screen electrified people into clamours when Tyson and Bruno appeared. Into the fight, there was nothing to cheer about as the fight on the video screen turned out dirty with the fighters, especially Bruno, employing grabbing tactics to possibly try and wear out Tyson



Armando Ferreira of Dynamos. Many think he has instilled discipline in the club

and later on finish him off quickly. After the fifth round, the world's heavy-weight champion displayed what has made him a champion. Bruno, however, failed to put to use his height and arms-reach advantage. The Briton was, however pinned to the ropes and roasted until the umpire intervened to save him from further punishment.

America's violent wrestlers were on the screen meting out punishment on each other.

The whole commotion on the screen livened up to the promises of ZIFA. Indeed, that did it and with Kassongo band and Knowledge Kunenyati, the crowd was alight before the game itself started. ZIFA's gift-balls did the trick, setting the mood with Ellis Robins and Lord Marlvern adding to the excitement.

There is always two sides to every match counting out draws. In the end, it was the famous Bulawayo side which displayed a shadow of their renowned performance as cup fighters to give deMbare the trophy more or less on a silver plate. It is easier said than done. And the Highlanders chief mentor sold himself in the press and Dynamos capitalised, maybe, on that.

Dynamos came fully prepared for a showdown no matter which gate they used to enter the pitch because there are no standing rules on entering the pitch. They unsettled their opposite in the early minutes and grabbed command until the final whistle. Highlanders, on the other hand, failed to put their act together because of the early blitz of two goals by Dynamos.

Whatever their coach and manager had told them was whisked away by the two-goal blitz and the boys in blue had only to comfortably torment and toy with 'Amah-lolanyama' at will. The substitutions made by the Highlanders bench and the pep-talk at the breather did nothing good to the club's performance. Dynamos could only inflict further pain to an already dying horse.

Slack marking cost the Bulawayo side

Pia Colomba CONTINENTAL Italian for good shoes



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as the Executive President
of the Republic of Zimbabwe.**

dearly. This was further worsened by the captain of the said side, Mercedes Sibanda, who, as has always been the case, was erratic, playing for the crowd and holding onto the ball longer than necessary. Like Masimba Dinyero and Ephraim Chawanda, the Bulawayo captain has cost his club many games.

One man does not make a team but he makes a difference. The difference made by Zimbabwe's 'Rambo' of soccer was negative. Had he supplied his young strikers and Rahman Gumbo with balls, the story would have been different although he created their second goal in a similar move.

The Dynamos left and right backs, Edward Muchongwe and Angirai Chapo respectively, were allowed too much room to overlap and supply balls to their front runners. Their midfield of Biggie Zuze, Elvis Chiweshe and Mucherahohwa had a field day.

Each time Highlanders had the ball they could not initiate effective moves. The opposition only had to monitor the gaps with Chilamoya stringing numerous but useless passes among themselves, going nowhere in particular. In the end there would be nowhere to sail through. The in-form Harare side did its homework and executed their task with purpose which deservedly ushered them a win.

Their rivals, on the other hand, did their own piece of homework but Zimbabwe's most famous club proved too mighty for the 'inexperienced' side that slew giants on the road to the final, never conceding a single



Peter Nyama stepped in to steer a crumbling Dynamos to their pinnacle of success and glory conceding a single defeat in 22 league matches

goal. Finally they succumbed and conceded four goals in 57 minutes. They even beat one-time team of the moment, Blue Line Aces, 'Shaisamufaro'.

Young Adam Ndlovu ransacked and thrashed the laundry side's defence and single-handedly sending them packing with short of ceremonious dignity. Indeed the young man is a glory to watch. His artistry could see the country getting the much needed goal notchers; this is only if ZIFA and the government adopt a programme as report-

ed in our August issue.

The Dynamos defence is one of the most, if not the most solid defences in the country at present but the youngster managed to catch it napping on two occasions. That serves to beam the message about this youngsters future provided publicity does not get to his head, falling on the wayside and into oblivion like many a promising youngster.

Peter Nyama will have to tell his boys that relaxation and complacency is very dangerous as has been seen in recent matches (especially semi-final first leg between Dynamos and Zimbabwe Saints) where deMbare paid heavily for that.

With all said and done, Dynamos are riding high, floating; as it were, on cloud nine. They are simply in devastating form and it is interesting to see who will dent their chances of a second double within three years. They seem not to be affected by the heavy league schedules as they amass double points in their quest for the league honours.

Congratulations Dynamos and ZIFA, for bringing the trophy in mercurial style. We believe you are in the right direction although we would have wished you to travel faster. Hard luck Highlanders. Dynamos, so seasoned and surviving many turbulent storms ever since 1983, are just trying to recall yesteryear glory. That is all, like you are trying to recover the cup fighters/cup kings tug.

So simple. Happy Christmas to you all. See you in the off-season grape vine. Au revoir. □

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Meet Zimbabwe's First Whistle Woman

At first we thought the other side of the pitch was without a linesman but to the surprise of a *Zimbabwe News* reporter, a flag was raised up by a young lady who was clad in a black referee's uniform.

It was at a curtain raiser game to the main match between Highlanders and Blue-Line Aces on October 22, (ZIFA Cup semi-final first leg) at Gwanzura stadium when the *Zimbabwe News* spotted Comrade Anna Mabhena, who was officiating at that match as a lineswoman (a new word on our soccer vocabulary).

Comrade Annah Mabhena is a class three referee who is the first woman of her kind in an independent Zimbabwe to put a whistle on her mouth and running here and there on the pitch.

Her career started way back in 1987 when she joined this male dominated profession after her father refused her to play football which was her first choice in life.

She wrote the referees' examination in the same year (1987) which she passed with flying colours.

Asked by the *Zimbabwe News* if there were any cases when things became tough for her, she recounted an incident when she was officiating as a referee on a game between ZFC and Monomotapa football clubs when a goalkeeper fell down and broke both his legs.

"It was very painful to witness such a situation but as the title of the profession says 'you are the king of all situations', I stood firm", said the shy Comrade Mabhena.

She once went out to Zambia to officiate at a game when Dynamos Queens went to play their Zambian counterparts. This was her only official tour out of the country.

Her performance is often assessed at every match she handles (involving super league team reserves and first Division teams) so that she could be promoted to hold a second class certificate. The promotions are done every year.



Anna Mabhena, madam of the whistle

She is pleased with the co-operation she is getting from her employers, Grain Market-

ing Board in Msasa where she is employed on contract.

As a single woman, she does not find any difficulties on executing her refereeing duties. When the *Zimbabwe News* asked about her views on the decision passed by ZIFA where 60 Kadoma and Midlands referees were suspended, she said that she felt bitter about it adding that what was said by Comrade John Nkathazo (President of the Referees Association of Zimbabwe) in the Press was enough to express the referee's views.

She further said that the standard of refereeing in Zimbabwe has improved tremendously, something which is a significant development since independence. Her motto, she emphasised, was to support every decision taken by any referee, even under heavy public pressure.

Her dreams are to see herself in future handling some of the most prestigious international women's soccer tournaments.

"Zambians support women's football than we do here in Zimbabwe. You could find a stadium full to capacity with people watching women soccer in Zambia", said referee Mabhena.

She urged women not to be afraid of competing with their male counterparts in all professions. Most women mislead themselves by believing that they are a weaker side in society.

The *Zimbabwe News* holds the view that gone are those days when we only heard about a 'linesman' when we should have 'linesperson', a non segregational term.

We think with the growing number of women referees, the referees' changing rooms at stadiums are going to be expanded to cater for females. □

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Dynamos Proves Glamorous to Clinch The ZIFA Cup

It took 37 minutes for Highlanders to know what actually hit them, but unfortunately when they realised and tried to fight back and reduce the arrears, Dynamos were adding on the scoreline to give them a 4-2 lead and clinched the country's premier trophy, the ZIFA Cup.

If soccer rules were to be the same with those of the jungle American wrestling, where you could include some out of the ring tactics to win a match, Highlanders would have been advised to have erected a real durawall in their goal area so as to stop the marauding Dynamos strikers from penetrating their defence.

The warning shots were fired as early as the fifth minute when Garikayi Zuze made an early attempt at goal but his shot was well dealt with by Sydney Zimunya in goals for Highlanders.

As if this was not enough, the one-two passes which were mathematically calculated by the 'deMbare' boys disorganised the whole 'Chilamoya' strategies which resulted into them (Highlanders) conceding a goal in the seventh minute.

The goal was scored by the ever-alert and experienced Charles Chirwa who beat Zimunya with a flashing header to give 'deMbare' an early lead.

This goal was initiated from the midfield where Biggie 'Bindura' Zuze was a marvel to watch with his timely distributions of balls to his wingers, who for his courtesy did the right thing to put the ball behind the net.

Both teams were displaying pitch-glued soccer as fans witnessed very rarely high balls kicked aimlessly.

As if the Gods were against Highlanders



Dynamos players holding high the ZIFA Cup

on that day, Amin Soma, in a bid to stop the explosive Dynamos right winger, Garikayi 'Hurricane Hugo' Zuze from evading into the 'Chilas' goal area, crude tackled him from behind and a penalty was awarded to the Glamour boys.

Up stepped the hefty Dynamos left winger, Max 'Scara' Makanza in the 14th minute and sent Sydney Zimunya the wrong way to make it two up for Dynamos.

In the 31st minute Garikayi Zuze made it three up for deMbare when he finished up

a move initiated by Elvis 'Chuchu' Chiweshe after Mercedes 'Rambo' Sibanda toyed around with the ball in his danger zone to give Chiweshe an advantage over him.

It has been a tradition that Mercedes Sibanda often does some costly errors which sometimes led to Highlanders losing games when they seem to have won.

Most of the Highlanders players mobbed around 'Rambo' to protest against his relaxation in a game which needs seriousness and urgency.

The Ndlovu brothers, Adam and Peter who were put under lock and key by the Dynamos defence supremos of Chapo, Charles, Shonhai and Muchongwe came live in the 36th minute of this first half.

Peter Ndlovu, the 16 year old 'Chilamoya' striker packed in a hard and low shot from close range in the 36th minute which was saved twice by Peter Fanuel (Dynamos goalie).

At this time of the game, the Ndlovu brothers were becoming slippery in the Dynamos defence as if their boot soles were okra pasted.

In the 37th minute, Adam Ndlovu did justice to their revival in the game when he dribbled past a number of 'deMbare' defenders giving Fanuel no chance with a very good calculated low shot to give Highlanders a goal in the first half.

The second half was a different story as the Highlanders machine showed some commitments into the game continuing where they left in the dying minutes of the first half.

Lazarus Mwambopo was now combining well with the Ndlovu brothers giving the Dynamos back four some anxious moments.



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In the second minute Francis Shonhai saved from the line a goal bound Peter Ndlovu's cannon shot when Fanuel was a well beaten man.

The goal bound shot was as a result of Peter Fanuel who failed to hold the ball cleanly and the diminutive Peter Ndlovu pounced it for a goal only to find Shonhai on the rescue.

All these raids by Highlanders did not freeze the moral of the Glamour boys who were now attacking with new strategies from man-of-the match, Biggie Zuze who was combining well with his young brother Garikayi and Gift Mpariwa who came in for the injured Charles Chirwa.

Biggie Zuze collected the ball from the centreline after exchanging passes with Memory Muchirahohwa and then sent a through ball to Garikayi 'Hurricane Hugo' Zuze.

To the delight of the entertained fans, 'Hugo' weaved through a cluster of Highlanders defenders leaving them mere spectators.

He (Garikayi) sent a hard tactical shot (which needs a mathematician to work on it) into the Highlanders goal area. The ball crossed the goal-line but Zimunya scooped it back into the play, unfortunately into the path of Mpariwa who made no mistake pushing stab it home.

Although the goal credit was given to Gift Mpariwa, from what the *Zimbabwe News*



It was too late for Zimunya to stop the ball from going into the net to let Dynamos register their first goal

saw both at the stadium and on video, the goal had already crossed the line before Zimunya scooped it back into play.

This was Dynamos' fourth goal in the ninth minute of second half to give themselves a comfortable four goal lead.

Makwinji Soma and Nqobizita Maenzanise came in as substitutes to Makeyi Nyathi and Lazarus Mwambopo respectively.

About one of the substitutes, it was a very strange move by the Highlanders coaches to pull out Mwambopo who whenever he got

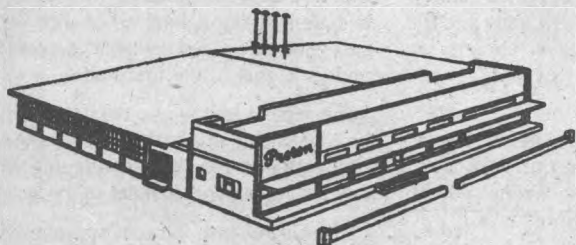
the ball caused some panic to the Dynamos defence.

Dynamos also brought in Nhamo Mangwiro for the limping Elvis Chiweshe in the 16th minute a move which was otherwise genuine, because you cannot keep on playing an injured player even if he is the 'Pele' of that day.

Like a healing wound on a wounded buffalo, Adam Ndlovu did it again in the 28th minute of this second half to give his team a two-goal consolation.

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Keep up the good work you are doing.

The goal was as a result of a Mercedes Sibanda cross which was intelligently welcomed by the Highlanders' upcoming star and that day's man-of-the-match (for Highlanders) who headed in a powerful header.

Dynamos then kept on bombarding and erected a wall in defence similar to the biblical wall of Jericho to keep the Highlanders strikers at bay.

In all, the game was worth being called the cup final of the year. Both teams played their hearts out although in every match one has to come out a victor.

It was also notable that the Highlanders youthfull squad could no doubt a click starter to the experienced Dynamos players.

Although in the Highlanders line-up, Fanuel Ncube's absence was totally felt in defence, it would have been the same story because one man can never win a war.

On the other hand, Dynamos were more purposeful than their opposition. This was more evident when they played Zimbabwe

Saints in the second leg of the semi-finals at Rufaro stadium.

They wiped out the 2-3 goal deficit they had incurred from Saints in the first leg, like the forsaken devils, they kicked Saints out of the competition by 2-0 to go into the finals.

The *Zimbabwe News* Sports crew thanks and commends the Zimbabwe Football Association (ZIFA) for the well staged and administered Cup final.

There was also a very good and cool atmosphere in the football fans who braved themselves throughout the match without a single nasty incident.

Even the players themselves were behaving like real sportsmen who were friendly throughout the game, Comrade John Nkatozo (the referee) found it very easy to handle a game played by such friendly and mature players.

It was a bumper harvest for ZIFA and Dynamos who both have been in the red ac-

cording to the press.

Dynamos pocketed \$50 000 and a share from gate takings with ZIFA making a profit of over \$100 000.

With all the above mentioned figures, ZIFA is at least going to settle out some of its debts. □

Viva ZIFA!

A Merry Xmas and happy new 1990 from the *Zimbabwe News* Sports Crew.

POETRY

A Big Child is Born

It is a cool fine day
Perhaps as fine as a morning in May
It is summer and all is in disarray
Their hearts are heavy with darkness,
why?

'An attempt to dethrone past tragedies and fallacies'
A gigantic multitude follows
Flashes of cameras and unity slogans
make moving scenes,
But why the excitement and
ululations?
'Make hay while the sun shines' the
saying goes.

Visible and invisible spirits are
everywhere
The monuments of fallen heroes, Oh
what a loss!
The fallen heroes all lie beneath the
wailing soils,
Some are from within, big and small
in strength
Some are small and powerful
outsiders
We want to be witnesses to this great
event
High expectations sweep in the hot
pastures,
Where the huge child is to emerge.

The infants are now one big voice
No longer asunder but united to
stand.
It is 22 December '87 when the child
is born.
At the chapel, the session is opened
with a prayer
Good Lord, ZANU and ZAPU want to
be one
Everyone sees green light on the path.

To close the session, all close their
eyes
A sorrowful prayer is done by the
pastor.
When Amen! is mentioned, all open
their eyes
In astonishment, everyone sees the
merger of the two
They grow into one strong David who
has a crown on the head.
Look at the grown up child, he is
marvellous!

Hallelujah, a big child is born!
The United ZANU (PF) is here.
Come, join us and be happy
Don't fumble into darkness, be wary,
United we stand, divided we fall
Lets all be born again in unity!

By Bright Mputu

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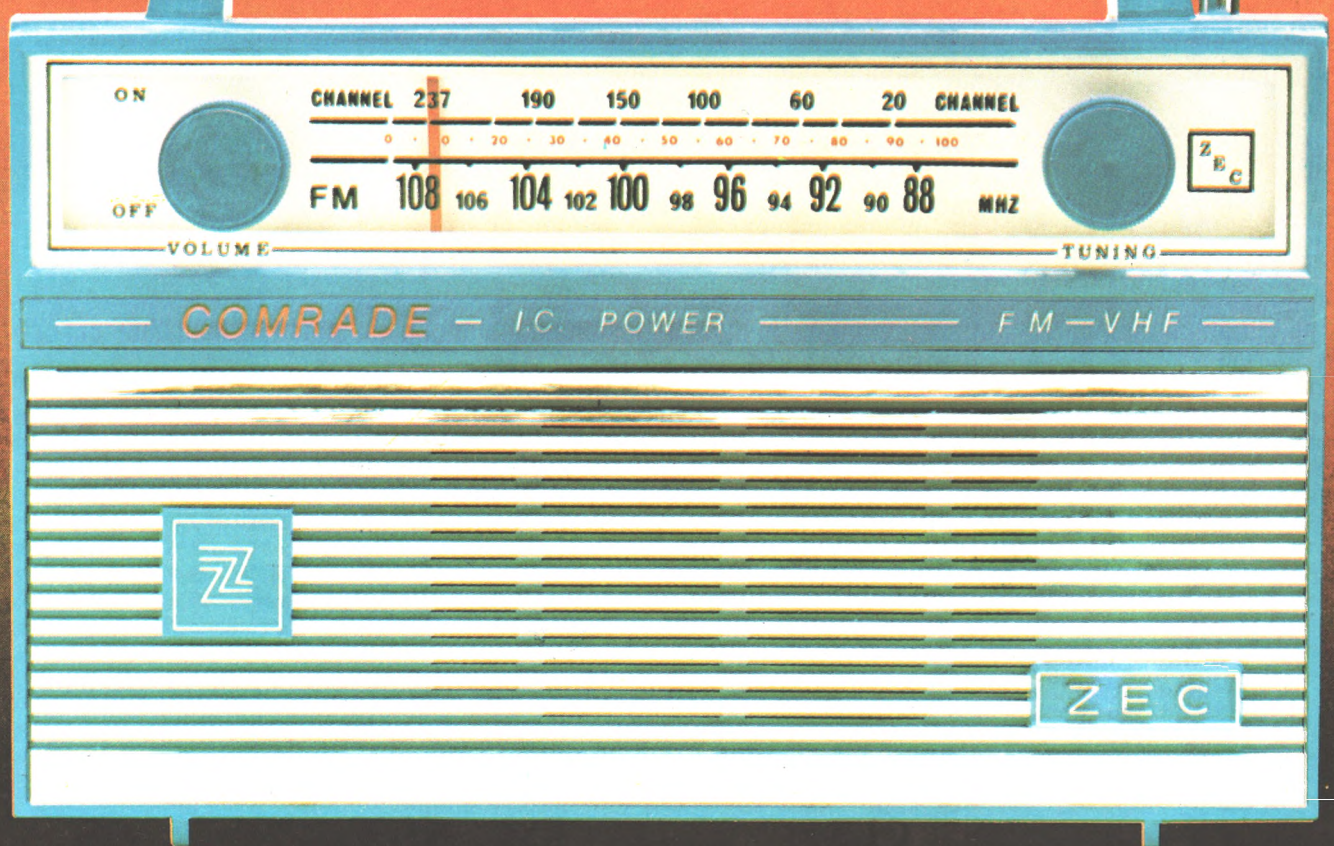
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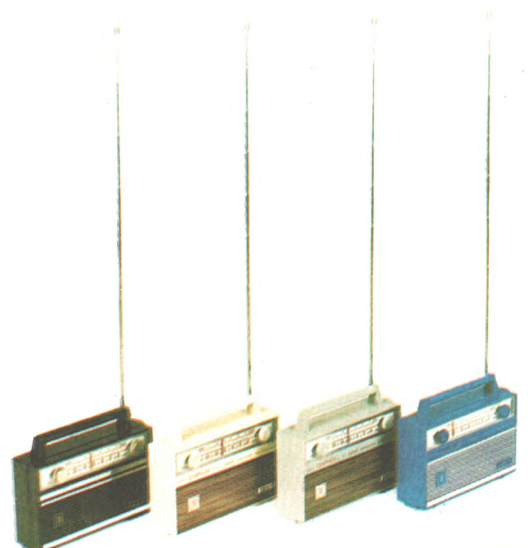
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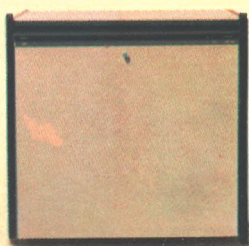
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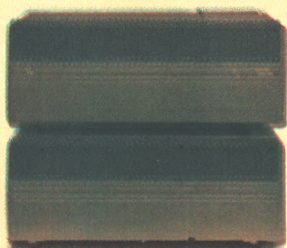


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