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MAKOROKOTO!

- WHO FINANCED THE FOILED NIGERIAN COUP?
- SOCCER CLUBS – 10 YEARS OF MIXED FORTUNES!
- S.A. — TO NEGOTIATE OR NOT NEGOTIATE?

SPECIAL ISSUE

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A divided people are always a weak people and easily fall prey to enemy machinations. When our two parties were united, there was almost immediately a complete end to the dissident activities that had affected the western areas of our country. Our people, throughout the country, greatly rejoiced at the advent of peace in the areas that had known nothing but trouble and suffering for so long. But those external and internal forces, which always thrive on the weakness of smaller nations, . . . page 13

The oppressed black majority was celebrating the defeat of the last remaining ally of the apartheid regime, especially because since 1967 Pretoria had been maintaining some form of military presence in Zimbabwe the then Rhodesia in the tradition of "when your neighbour's house is on fire, you . . . page 56

Comrade Mugabe described the late Musarurwa's death as an untimely blow to those involved in the struggle in Zimbabwe. The President was shocked and grieved as he joined relatives and friends when they paid their last tribute at the Heroes Acre. page 71



We, accordingly, set to remove all discriminatory practices which had the effect of making women inferior . . . page 11

According to de Klerk, the African people can rather exercise their democratic right within a democracy constrained with checks and balances meant to perpetuate white privilege. In other words whites have no intention to reconcile their interests to those of the indigenous African majority on equal land re-distribution and . . . page 45



EDITORIAL

After a bitter armed struggle, the people of Zimbabwe became masters of their own destiny. Many illustrious sons and daughters — as represented by those lying at Heroes Acre and the Monument of the Unknown Soldier — fell in battle in order to bring about the freedom that we are celebrating today for the tenth time. The road to the independence of 1980 was not an easy one and by the same token we could not have expected the road to TEN years to have been a bed of roses.

Whilst successes were scored in the achievement of unity and peace, and in the areas of agriculture, education, health services and general development aimed at raising the standard of living, we still have our fair share of major tasks to be accomplished. The redistribution of land, resettlement, creation of jobs, and provision of adequate transport services and decent accommodation for urban and rural areas. To realise these outlined tasks, it is necessary that central government takes full account of the problems as they exist in the various districts and provinces and that there must be close monitoring of the successful implementation of approved projects.

It is therefore incumbent upon each and every Zimbabwean to rededicate themselves to the achievement of the aims and ob-

jectives of our revolution, so that we do not find ourselves having betrayed those who paid the supreme sacrifice for the liberation of our fatherland.

We call upon people in the public and private sectors, members of parliament, and ministers to rededicate themselves to the achievement of our set goals so as to meet the aspirations of our nation.

The era we have entered calls upon all of us to be truthful, avoid deception and to shun corrupt practices and ensure that the leadership is well informed about what is going on around us — no matter how painful it may sound.

The Party rank and file should be well informed of developmental programmes at national, provincial and district level so that the Party machinery may be well oiled to harness the human and other resources. In the process, it is necessary that we rid ourselves of agents of disunity, bent on retarding development.

Where problems — particularly shortages — are anticipated, people should be informed well in advance so that the nation can brace itself for the hardship. Stern measures should be taken against hoarding and any one who speculates in order to exploit such situations. □

Letters Letters Letters Letters

Calling the Youth

Dear Editor

Now that ZANU PF has won the elections, people are looking forward to the realisation of whatever was promised during the election campaign. Some people may argue that these promises were made just for the sake of winning votes. This is totally untrue. Nearly everything can be implemented if we all rally behind the ruling party.

The popular masses have a lot to do and should be the foundation for democracy in Zimbabwe. The role of the youth in the masses is and should be that of laying a firm foundation upon which to build a democratic Zimbabwe.

We must, above all, consider how to approach and work with the masses because they are the backbone of the programmes and their ultimate success. Therefore, the youth should not be selfish and influenced by personal ambitions and forces of division. We must mobilise the masses and ensure that we always march forward, together guided by the party.

We must also win back those who now hold no membership in the party. We still have to teach and show them the light. Everyone is still free to join or rejoin our ranks. The lost sheep should be given all the assistance the party can offer. That can be done through the youth. We must not force them otherwise they just give lip service to the people's party and our great leader Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe. We should show them that they have a role to play in the development of the country.

The youth should counter all negative propaganda aimed at destroying our Party and Unity. It is only thorough unity that we can succeed.

Nothing would be more gratifying than achieving our objectives in a non-violent, reconciliatory way. Let us remember that violence begets violence.

Difficulties lie ahead but we are destined to overcome them.

I sincerely hope that all the people who love freedom, peace and justice will rally behind the party for unity, peace and development.

Long live democracy!
Long live ZANU PF!

Yours Comrade
Livingstone "Chavhunduka" Nyuke
Chitungwiza

The Youth are Straying into the Wildernes

Dear Editor

Juvenile delinquency is approaching alarming heights. Youth is indulging into illicit love affairs. Cases of death due to abortions, baby dumping are recurrent in our media like weather reports. Arrogance and disrespect amongst the youth is frightening.

Frustration due to unfulfilled aspirations has led the youth into escaping into imaginary heights of fantasy by taking intoxicates in liquid and smoke. But on sobering and gliding down the fairy heights of fantasy, they plunge into choking problems that may have permanent sour social repercussions.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church seems to be aware of this spectre haunting the society. The Youth Federation held on the 7th of April 1990 on the bushy hike facing the Cleveland Dam was aimed at counselling the youth with the hope of grooming them into responsible, respectable and disciplined mothers and fathers.

Through drama and advisory lessons the church encourages the youth to abstain from drugs, premarital sex and avoid emulating foreign cultures that may stray them from the acceptable society. The advisory sermon was conducted by Pastor Chifamba who used idiomatic and figurative language to put across his message.

On the onset the Pastor delved into the confusion portrayed by the youth on their choice for the style of life they wish to follow. The youth are hesitant to pronounce their identity.

Some believe cultural norms are uncivilised and backward and yet they find Christianity too restrictive with a lot of don'ts. However the "Don'ts" approved by the bible and cultural principles seem too "Appetising and attractive"

He elaborated this as session by picking on common findings that show that the youth are straying into the wilderness. "In your rooms you find pornographic pictures of nude females hanging on the walls strategically positioned where the eye frequents.

"In your literary collection you find magazines and novels that encourage infidelity and magnify moments' pleasure derived from indecent unblested illicit sexual relation".

Such tendencies only encourage the youth into experimenting with the effect of the venom of an offended viper which of course is "fatal and destroys morality". This, Pas-

tor Chifamba loudly proclaimed it as hypocrisy and "plastic christianity". On choosing life partners the Pastor lamented at the criteria today's youth use. Youngman are attracted by physical attributes and girls look into the dollar power of the prospective marriage "candidates". These parameters are wayward, instead it is incumbent upon partners to be sincere, honest and faithful for these serve as shock absorbers in the stability of marriage.

On denouncing premarital sex, he posed a sarcastic and controversial question, "You are gathered here on the understanding that you are children of God who live by the principles outlined in the bible!

"If I may ask; how many of you have cartons of condoms but are not married? How many of you young women take the pill but are not married?" He said such tendencies lead to infidelity even after marriage and hence alarming divorce rates. The confession that "Till death do us part" is now a mild adage.

The Pastor winded up by reminding the youth of the dangers of being irresponsible, promiscuous, arrogant and indisciplined and left it to the youth to choose the good from the bad for the good of their social well being.

By Danisa Mabuya
Southerton
Harare

Tipeyi Mhinduro veAgritex!

Dear Editor

Chekutanga ndinoda kubvunza kune vebato reAgritex kana veVeterinary Service kuti sei mumatunhu asina mvura yekuti madeep tanks ashande vasingaiti dzimwe nzira dzekuti mombe dzibviswe zvikwekwe. Ngei vasingapfapfaidzire mushonga kuti zvikwekwe idzi zvife.

Chechipiri ndechekuti sei pasina vanhu veVeterinary Services vanofamba vachiongora zvirwere pazvipfuwo? Zvakakodzera chaizvo kuti mapato aya afambe achidzisa vanhu nezvezvirwere zvezvipfuwo nekuti vangaita sei kana vatarisana nezvinhu zvakadai.

Kainos Ncube
Chegato



THE ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ANTHEM



Z\$7 500 could be yours if you can compose music to **Zimbabwe's National Anthem**. The following Shona poem won the 1st Prize out of 1 635 English, Ndebele and Shona entries submitted in response to the country-wide National Anthem Words Competition which was launched in October, 1987. Government now invites you to compose suitable Music to the following lyrics and win **\$7 500** cash.

1. **Simudzai mureza weZimbabwe,**
Yakazvarwa nomoto wechimurenga:
Neropa zhinji ramagamba.
Tiidzivirire kumhandu dzose,
Ngaikomborerwe nyika yeZimbabwe.
2. **Mwari ropafadza nyika yeZimbabwe:**
Nyika yamadzitateguru edu
Kubva Zambezi kusvika Limpopo
Navatungamiri vave nenduramo,
Ngaikomborerwe nyika yeZimbabwe.
3. **Tarisai, Zimbabwe yakashongedzwa**
Namakomo, nehova, zvinoyevedza.
Mvura ngainaye, minda ipe mbesa,
Vashandi vatuswe, ruzhinji rugutswe
Ngaikomborerwe nyika yeZimbabwe.

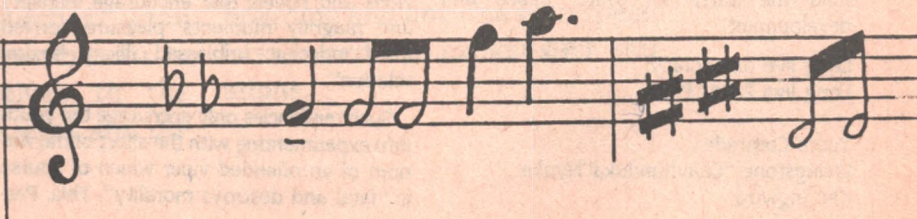
MUSIC REQUIREMENTS:

Music in our culture is essentially a social activity. The National Anthem tune/melody we are seeking should:

- Retain and reflect Zimbabwean musical characteristics.
- Be dignified in tempo, singable, and powerful in taste.
- Induce people to participate.
- Have symmetry, variety and contrast in rhythm and form.
- Express peoples' deepest hopes, desire and expectations.
- Be on tape and not exceeding 40 seconds in length.
- Be in unison or harmonised.
- A musical score in staff notation and tonic solfa is optional.

Music tunes/melodies should be submitted on TAPE to The Secretary, The Sub-Committee, National Anthem, Private Bag 8232, Causeway, Harare. Those requiring recording facilities should contact the same address.

The Competition is open to all Zimbabweans and copyright for entries is the property of the Government. The final selection will be made by a panel of qualified judges in conjunction with the Government and will not be subjected to any form of appeal.



Letters Letters Letters Letters

Tinoda Bonus

Dear Editor

Ini ndiri musoja weZimbabwe Para Military. Basa randinoita rakangofanana nerinoita masoja eZimbabwe National Army. Ndino-yeuka apo takapedza kosi (training) yechisoja takataurirwa kuti isu tiri 'permanent' uye ma'benefits' edu achange akafanana nema-soja eZimbabwe National Army.

Asi takatarisa parizvino hapana chatinowana chakafanana nemauto acho eZNA. Chinonya-

nyotinetsa ndechekuti isu hatina bonus pakupera kwegore, hatina pension uye hatina ma pay slip. Asi pabasa tinoenda tese uye kusango tichishanda zvakafanana. Ini ndiri Colour Sergeant. Nevaniwe vangu tino-shanda nemasoja eNational Army uye vane-nyembe duku paneyangu ndinovatungami-rira.

VeZimbabwe National Army vanotambira mari yenyembe asi isu hatitambiri mari iyi. Izvi zvinogarotinetisa panguva dzose dzatino-

shanda. Tidzorei moyo nemhinduro inogutsa.

Ndini C/Sgt Marume Partson.

Write to:
ZIMBABWE NEWS
P.O. Box 5988
Workington
Harare

THE ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ANTHEM

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1. Let's raise high the flag of Zimbabwe
Born of the fire of the revolution
And the precious blood of our heroes.
Let's defend it against all foes.
Blessed be the land of Zimbabwe.
2. Praised be Zimbabwe,
Land of our heritage,
From the Zambezi to the Limpopo.
May our leaders be just and exemplary.
Blessed be the land of Zimbabwe.
3. Behold the land so richly adorned
With cascading mountains and surging rivers.
Let life-giving rain bring forth the seed
And all labour receive its due regard.
Blessed be the land of Zimbabwe.

NDEBELE TRANSLATION

1. Phakamisan' ifulegi ye Zimbabwe
Eyakhiwa ngempi yenkululeko;
Legaz' elinengi lemaqhaw' ethu.
Silivikel' ezitheni zonke
Kalibusisw' ilizwe leZimbabwe.
2. Nkosi busis' ilizwe leZimbabwe;
Ilizwe labokhokho bethu
Kusukel' eZambezi kusiy' eLimpopo;
Abakhokheli babe lobuqotho,
Kalibusisw' ilizwe leZimbabwe.
3. Khangelan' iZimbabwe ihlotshisiwe,
Ngezentaba langemiful' ebukekayo.
Izulu kaline, izilimo zande,
Izisebenzi zename, abantu basuthe
Kalibusisw' ilizwe leZimbabwe.

CONGRATULATIONS ZIMBABWE

from

The Anglo American Corporation
Group

on attaining

10 YEARS
OF
INDEPENDENCE

May the years ahead be marked
by unprecedented economic
development, progress, peace
and prosperity.

Our Group is geared to playing its
full supportive role towards
Zimbabwe's well-being.

Meeting the challenges of the future

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The President Outlines Ten Years of Achievement

The President and First Secretary of ZANU PF Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe has said the past Ten years of Independence have seen a complete reversal and negation of the evil legacy of racism, and bitter tribal divisions among Zimbabweans.

Comrade Mugabe was addressing thousands of Zimbabweans gathered at the National Sports Stadium to mark the 10th Anniversary of Zimbabwe's attainment of independence.

The President also said the decade of independence has not been easy for the country, nation and people but what ever hardles Zimbabwe had demonstrated a clarity of vision and an irreversible commitment to fundamental principles.

The following is a full text of President Mugabe's speech which was made before, among others, visiting, President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, President Kamuzu Banda (Malawi), President Sam Nujoma (Namibia), President Joaquim Chissano, (Mozambique), President Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia) as well as the Tanzanian second Vice-President who were in the country for the celebrations.



10th Independence fireworks!

As we meet yet again to observe and participate in the commemoration and celebration of the day we overthrew colonial rule, we do so on this occasion in a three-fold manner. First, we are celebrating the historic phenomenon of our National Independence and the victory it represents. Secondly, we are celebrating the fact that that Independence is now ten years old and has thus become well consolidated. And thirdly, we, of the ruling Party and all our supporters, have certainly good cause to rejoice at and celebrate our recent resounding general election victory.



Fundamental Principles

The ten-year march from 1980 has not been easy for our country, nation and people. And yet, whatever the problems have been and whatever the hurdles on our way, we have, as a nation, demonstrated a clarity of vision and an irreversible commitment to fundamental principles. The ruling Party has always maintained that unity and peace are the *sine qua non* of socio-economic development. Accordingly, in pursuance of these indispensable ideals, we adopted, in 1980, the policy of national reconciliation and proceeded to establish, in accordance with it, a Government of national unity. At the same time, we also set about purposefully to unite our former guerilla forces (ZANLA and ZIPRA) and to build out of them a united Zimbabwe National Army, as we also took steps to transform the police force into the "pro publico" Zimbabwe Republic Police (the Z.R.P.). We remain grateful to the British Government for its assistance through BMATT; to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their own role in building the Fifth Brigade (Gukurahundi), the Presidential Guard and the country's militia units; to the People's Republic of China for its significant military assistance, and to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the sterling role it has played in transforming our Air Force into an effective and dependable defence arm of the Nation.

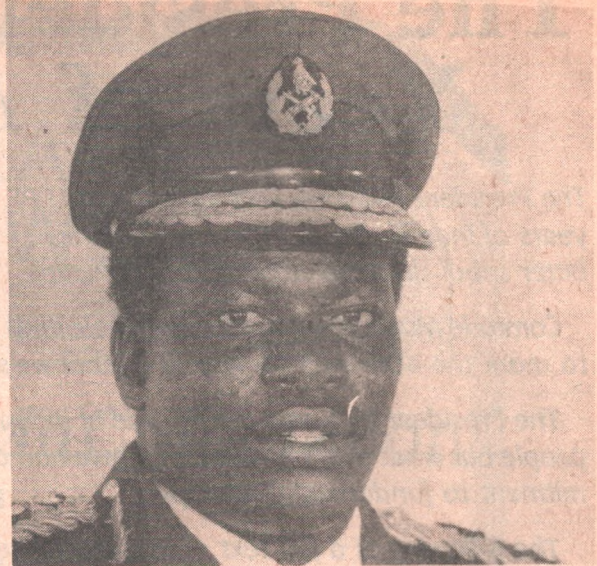
The last ten years have thus seen a complete reversal and negation of the evil legacy of racism, segregation and bitter tribal divisions amongst our people. We can assert today, with a great sense of pride, that, as a people, we have moved towards each other, impelled by the common sense of national belonging, and in the full belief that whatever our racial, tribal or regional origin may be, and whatever our political, ideological or religious persuasion also may be, we are first and foremost Zimbabweans, bound together by a common nationality, sharing a common history and common culture. It was only against the background of this realisation that our non-racial policies could, and indeed did, succeed

The Lancaster House Constitution

Unfortunately for us, as we took vigorous steps and measures to establish a non-racial Zimbabwean society, there continued in existence a point of unassailable racial resistance — the entrenched racial provisions of the Lancaster House Constitution. An ameliorating feature of this entrenchment was, however, the limitation of its duration. When, in 1987, the seventh year period entrenching the provisions on racial parliamentary representation expired, we naturally did away with them. Now that the ten-year period entrenching constitutional provisions that protect the old land tenure system has also expired, we shall proceed, in the name of justice, equity and fairness, to amend these provisions so as to make more land available to the peasant population.

In keeping with our policies, when the moment, in 1987 was ripe for us to effect the necessary constitutional amendment so as to change the nature of our Presidency, we

Lt. General Solomon Tapfumaneyi Mujuru



Air Marshall Josiah Tungamirai



did so and introduced the Executive Presidency in place of the ceremonial presidency created by the Lancaster House constitution. In 1989, we also passed a Bill in Parliament introducing a unicameral Parliament and abolishing the Senate.

It was on the basis of this change that the recent general election was held and the single-member constituency elections, where they were required, fought. We now, therefore, have a single House of 150 members. These measures were occurring in a political context in which our former two major parties were forging unity under the Accord of December 22, 1987, which has now produced the single ZANU PF party that has won recent elections.

Defence

Our hard-earned independence would have been meaningless and hollow if we had not fended it against both external and internal forces of destabilisation. Our Security Forces must be congratulated and praised for the

spirit of courage, bravery, loyalty and sacrifice they have demonstrated over the last ten years in defending and preserving our sovereign independence, peace, law and order, and ensuring thereby that our environment was made conducive to the much-desired socio-economic development. Thus, in spite of the systematic acts of destabilisation perpetrated by South Africa or the dissident threat in areas of Matabeleland and Midlands, or the bandit menace in Mozambique requiring that we defend our life-lines to the sea, our Forces have always wonderfully acquitted themselves through their gallantry and efficient performance. We are indeed proud of them! We are proud of our peace!

Economic Planning and Development

Given this conducive environment of peace, we were, as the Party, Government and People, able to pursue our set goals and objectives, and thus, in several successive steps, we spelt these out firstly, in our 1981

economic policy statement, "Growth with Equity", then in the *Three-Year Transitional National Development Plan 1982/85*, and later in the *First Five-Year National Development Plan 1986/90*. The *Second Five-Year National Development Plan (1991/95)* is currently under preparation.

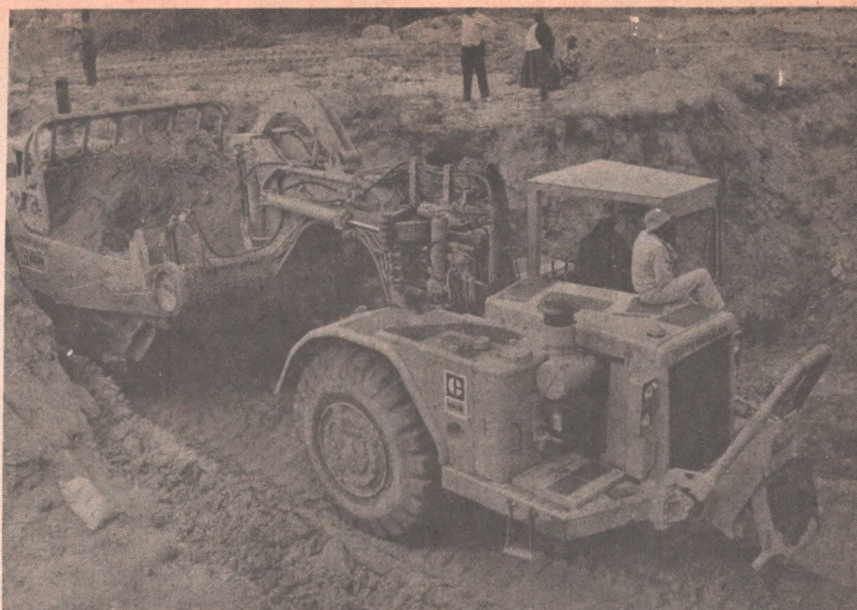
It was through such well-organised plan thrusts that we progressively moved from one developmental stage to another and ensured greater productivity of our agricultural, mining, manufacturing, construction and infrastructural sectors, as well as the greater growth of our social services — education, health and social welfare.

Agriculture

In agriculture alone, we have seen phenomenal percentage rises in the production volumes and market earnings of such major crops as tobacco, cotton, maize, soya beans, sunflower, coffee, etc. Tobacco, whose market value in 1980 was \$97 million, was \$558 million in 1989. Cotton lint exports have over the period to 1989 earned the country \$1 billion, with \$280 million expected this year. Maize, a most vulnerable crop and yet our basic commodity, has, despite the persistent periods of drought, seen its volume of production sustained at an average of about 1 million tonnes a year. It is in respect of cotton, maize, sunflower and other smaller grains that the peasant or communal farmer has made a substantial contribution, producing 50% of the cotton intake and 56% of the total maize deliveries. Government policy of maintaining price incentives and providing ready markets for nearly all the agricultural products, save horticultural ones, has stimulated both commercial and communal production, while the provision of extension services through Agritex has resulted in some qualitative improvement in communal agriculture. The cattle industry, despite the hiccups currently felt, has continued to make significant contribution by way of milk and dairy products on the one hand, and beef and its export earnings on the other. Zimbabwe has, indeed, an all-round food self-sufficiency except in respect of its wheat production, where we still need to complement our own efforts with imports to the tune of only about 25 percent of our needs.

Mining

Our mining sector has experienced slightly real development, although at present intensive and extensive exploration is taking place in this area, especially in respect of platinum, gold, coal, ferrochrome, nickel and copper. Over the ten-year period, it was mainly gold, coal, nickel, copper and ferrochrome which showed marked increases in value and sometimes in volume terms. Thus, while at Independence, our mineral earnings were \$414 760 million, in 1988 they were \$985 258 million. Obviously, we have, in our evaluation, to take into account the phenomenon of the devaluation of our dollar in 1982 and its subsequent rates of depreciation vis-a-vis the major international currencies.



The construction of dams and roads was one of the government's major achievements



Equality in job opportunities

Manufacture

The manufacturing sector we inherited at Independence showed quite some diversification and had a domestic market-oriented infrastructure intended, during UDI, to achieve a large measure of import substitution, and yet it not only suffered from a high percentage of lax capacity but also had an equally high percentage of obsolescent machinery and acute shortages of spare parts. During the early years of our independence, the sector, now exposed to new external markets plus an expanded domestic market, gaping for big volumes of consumer goods of all varieties, maximised the use of its productive capacity and attained high levels of profitability.

Despite the constraints which the manufacturing sector has experienced over quite a long period, mainly because of the shortage of foreign currency, the sector generates 28 percent of our Gross Domestic Product. Thus, in 1988, when our GDP was \$8.2 billion, \$2

billion of this came from the manufacturing sector.

The recently announced Investment Policy of our Government focuses, in the main, on the manufacturing sector, for upon it depends our pace of industrialisation and hence the rate of employment of our job-seekers.

A cross-section of manufactured goods shows quite a vast range of such goods as furniture, transport equipment, chemical and petroleum products, textiles, metals and metal products, clothing and footwear, foodstuffs, and stockfeeds, drink and tobacco, paper and printing material. We also produce quite a variety of implements of tillage for both the domestic and regional markets.

New investment seeks not only to expand production of existing market-oriented products but also to introduce new technology and thus qualitatively to transform the manufacturing sector, so that progressively some ranges of imported goods, including machinery and vehicles, can be produced in

Zimbabwe. In this way, we shall lessen our expenditure of foreign exchange and indeed increase our earning of it through increased exports of secondary and not primary products.

Poised for Economic Boom

We have since the publication of our new Investment Guidelines and Register, and the establishment of the Investment Centre, processed investment projects worth more than \$400 million, and capable of generating several thousands of jobs. Our national policy in regard to all new foreign investment insists on the right of participation by either our public sector or private sector in the equity of any new enterprise. To provide the necessary sense of security and commitment, on the part of would-be new foreign investors, Government has adopted a number of bilateral investment agreements. The total effect of these measures has been to generate tremendous confidence in the country. We feel we are now poised for an economic break-through, all other things being equal.

The next five or ten years must certainly experience a dramatic leap forward. For this to come about, our nation must be prepared that a considerable percentage of our available public and private sector resources be now, more than in the past, invested more in the material than in the service sectors, which have over the last ten years absorbed most of our public financial resources. The last ten years were of necessity years of correcting the inherited imbalances in the allocation of resources, services, amenities and facilities as between the races on the one hand, and the urban and rural areas on the other. Hence, the emphasis on education, health services, rural road construction, provision of water infrastructure by way of boreholes and rural dams, pipe-borne water to villages, rural resettlement and rural development.

Education

Admittedly, vast strides have been made in these fields. Witness the growth of primary and secondary schools from a total pre-independence capacity accommodating under 900 000 pupils in 1979 to that accommodating a total of 3.5 million in 1990, which means 2 out of 5 people in Zimbabwe are in school, if our population is given as about 9.5 million. The University intake is now 10 000, whereas it was only slightly over 1 000 in 1979. A second university with a science and technological bias is being established in Bulawayo, whilst more technical institutions are also being developed. Similarly, there is quite a marked emphasis on the expansion and improvement of teacher education.

This successful educational thrust could not have been possible without our deliberate policy to devote substantial financial resources to education. The 1989/90 budget, for example, shows that of the total recurrent expenditure of \$1 179 billion, 23 per cent (i.e. nearly one quarter) was spent on education. In addition to Government expenditure, there has also been an immense con-

tribution, worth millions of dollars, from NGO's and mission institutions towards education, especially in the field of literacy campaigns and adult education.

Health

In the field of health, the last ten years have seen a total revamping of our medical services, and the building of new hospitals and clinics in every province, thus providing an infrastructure in the sector for the possible realisation of the World Health Organisation's (WHO's) ideal of "Health for all by the year 2000". Government has increased the health budget every year since independence, reaching, in the financial year 1989/90, a record figure of \$352.9 million. Throughout the ten years of our independence, great emphasis was laid on primary health care, with hundreds of primary health care facilities being constructed in rural areas and urban and peri-urban areas which were poorly served before 1980. Since all this expansion and improvement of health facilities called for more manpower, Government also embarked on a parallel programme of expanding health training facilities which have seen an increase in the intake of the various training courses and the training abroad of health workers. The programme has already begun yielding handsome dividends.

Some of the benefits to have been derived from these improvements, and which, no doubt, stand as achievements by our Government are:

- (a) the drastic reduction of infant mortality;
- (b) universal child immunisation;
- (c) provision of antenatal care to 90 per cent of pregnant mothers; and
- (d) the resounding success of the family planning and population control programme which was recently recognised by the Population Institute of New York through its "Soeharto Global Statesman in Population Award" to Zimbabwe.

Government, nevertheless, remains cognisant of the existing inadequacies of our health system such as the shortage of medical drugs and equipment, the need for proper maintenance of institutions and the shortage of trained medical personnel. These are now the salient matters on which Governmental focus will fall so they can be urgently addressed.

Housing

There remain, in the area of services problems, which must be met with long-term and not ad hoc solutions. These arise from housing and transport shortages. Although Government has, since 1980, provided loans for low-cost housing to local authorities at rates of interest below market value and has made a significant contribution to the construction of over 132 000 dwelling units, the housing shortage, in virtually every one of our cities and towns, demands nothing less than a revolutionary solution. Government, however, recognises an obligation on the part of private sector employers to play their part in providing accommodation. That is why Government has now raised the amount

of money, to be subjected to tax relief as a result of being invested in employee housing schemes, from \$10 000 to \$15 000 per housing unit.

We are glad that many employers, including some commercial farmers, have continued to take advantage of this tax concession.

Transport

In the area of transport where, because of shortage of commercial vehicles and spare parts, both the urban and rural communities have had immense difficulties, Government is now taking more purposeful comprehensive action to overcome the problematic situation. So also is Government prepared that the arrested deterioration of the situation in our national railways now provide the National Railways of Zimbabwe with an opportunity to improve on their operational efficiency.

The Worker

The attention given by Government to the welfare of the worker over the last ten years is common knowledge. The working conditions of the labour force have been a matter of great concern to us over the period and have necessitated a series of Governmental steps intended to correct the injustices, imbalances and inequalities that we had inherited from the colonial past. Following the Riddell Commission Report, Government adopted the minimum wage policy which improved, to some extent, the wage structures of the workers in the different sectors. This policy has now given way to that of free collective bargaining so that the workers have a say in determining their working conditions. As another progressive step, Government has replaced the Industrial Conciliation Act with the Labour Relations Act of 1985. Earlier, the establishment of workers committees had transformed the employer-employee relationship previously heavily biased against the employees. Recently, legislation has been passed to create a National Social Security Scheme which will cover all workers on terms of pensions, disability insurance, etc. The scheme should go a long way in providing the worker with much needed security in the event of his or her retirement or disability.

Information and Publication

In the area of further services, Government has immensely developed and expanded the information and publicity service we found in existence. Government created the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust which has consolidated itself over years and has become the major shareholder in *Zimbabwe Newspapers*, now properly re-organised as the national Press to reflect and serve the interests of the people. Four provincial rural newspapers have been started and four more are being planned. It was during the independence period that the country's broadcasting and television services, now respectively renamed the ZBC and ZTV, extended their operations to cover wide areas in the country. New FM and TV transmitters were installed in several parts of the country. Colour television was also introduced during this period. Even though we still have much work



The printing room at the Herald/Sunday Mail

to do in order to improve our services, we are glad that over 80 percent of the country can now receive radio and television transmission. In regard to the radio, four radio stations broadcast simultaneously four different radio programmes and all our three official languages are fully catered for.

Communication

The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has also greatly expanded and improved both the national and international transmission network through more modern microwave programmes, the International Gateway Exchange at Gweru, the establishment of the Mazowe Earth Satellite Station and the modernisation and expansion, still in progress, of national postal and telecommunication services so that they can encompass the previously neglected rural areas.

The Woman

Whilst serious endeavours were being made in all socio-economic areas to transform our society, we did not lose sight of the difficult and burdensome position of the woman in our society. We, accordingly, set to remove all discriminatory practices which had the effect of making women inferior. Not only have we improved the working conditions of women and abolished the policy of paying women lower wages than men for equal work, we have also urged the promotion of women to management positions. The Legal Age of Majority Act introduced in 1982 has enabled both women and men to have full contractual status upon attaining the age of 18. The Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1985, recognised for the first time in Zimbabwe the direct and indirect contribution of our women to family wealth. In 1988, we had the Separate Taxation Bill passed into an Act by Parliament, and as a result employed married women now pay much less tax than in the past, when their salaries were reckoned as part of their husbands' salaries for purposes of taxation. Other legal measures which have enhanced the status of women include the Maintenance Act and the Maternity Leave Regulations.



A Zimbabwean woman pilot — a dream before the new order

International Relations

The internal transformation of our politico-socio-economic system in the past ten years has been matched by a dynamic foreign policy which has created excellent relations between our country and the bulk of the countries of the world. Our diplomatic missions, which currently stand at 31, have enabled Government to effectively implement our foreign policy. In turn, we have witnessed a steady increase of diplomatic missions in our country which now total over 60.

Since Independence, Zimbabwe's contribution towards world peace, international understanding, regional conflict resolution and disarmament has increased with our growing stature. As early as 1983, Zimbabwe was appointed a member of the United Nations Security Council. In recognition of its active role in the Frontline States and the OAU, in 1986 it successfully played host to the 8th

NAM Summit and was conferred the chairmanship of the Movement for a three-year term of office during which period we participated effectively in efforts towards the resolution of various world and regional conflicts. Moreover, we have been very actively involved in the search for solutions to national and regional problems, particularly those affecting our development, within the context of such institutions as the PTA and SADCC.

In 1989, at Kuala Lumpur, Zimbabwe was unanimously requested by the Commonwealth Summit to host the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting scheduled for 1991. This, indeed, is a great honour done us out of the respect Commonwealth countries have for Zimbabwe.

Together with Kenya, Zimbabwe has been mediating in the peace initiative between the Mozambique Government and RENAMO,

having been invited to do so by the Mozambique Government. We are also a member of the peace group assisting in overseeing the peaceful process between the Angolan Government and UNITA.

Namibia

As a member of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, and alongside other Frontline States, Zimbabwe worked tirelessly to ensure the effective implementation of United Nations Security Resolution 435 to bring about the hard-won Independence of Namibia which was proclaimed just over a month ago. In this regard, we congratulate SWAPO, President Sam Nujoma and the entire people of Namibia on this historic attainment of independence, born out of many years of a gruelling struggle costing so many lives.

Down with Apartheid

In South Africa, we call for the complete abolition of the obnoxious system of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic political order fully supported by all its people. South Africa should now proceed with speed to transform its entire system of governance in accordance with the will of the majority. That way, it will be welcomed into our midst as part of this region and the region's structures and mechanisms of cooperative peaceful development. We welcome the release from prison of South Afri-



The opening of the new ZANU PF Headquarters was a high point of the Independence celebrations for the visiting heads of State



Signing of the Unity Agreement paved the way for United Nation ready for the challenges

can political leaders, including Comrade Nelson Mandela, after their inordinate incarceration, but, at the same time we call on the international community to continue its pressures on the Pretoria regime until total freedom and democracy are achieved in that country.

Together As One

If the first decade was crowned by many important developments, then our second

decade must witness even greater and more significant transformation. This is only possible through a far-reaching process of deepening the very essence of the unity and peace which we have so painstakingly secured across the entire territory of Zimbabwe. We can do it, yes, we can do it

together as one, and only as one united people, united nation, and united Zimbabwe. And only as such can history and posterity remember us for commitment, our foresight and our fortitude.

I thank you. □

Opening Address Delivered by Comrade R.G. Mugabe, the President and First Secretary of ZANU PF, to the Ordinary Meeting of the Central Committee Held on Friday 6th April, 1990



Introductory Remarks

May I warmly welcome all of you to this, our Second Ordinary Meeting this year. Welcome, Comrades! The time perspective in which this meeting is so conveniently occurring is one marked by a whole series of interesting and yet dramatic political events. The National People's Congress, which, as it permanently sealed our ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU unity, also charted the then future course of other political events, such as Party primary and national elections, was in itself both the culmination and summation of our earlier Party integration and organisational efforts. Flowing from our Congress decisions were the closely and, in some cases, bitterly fought Party primary elections for the nomination of our candidates. We had occasion to review the results of this exercise and draw lessons from it on February 23 when we, as the Central Com-



Above: The ZANU PF Headquarters — A commendable achievement for the Party
Below: Malawi life President, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda (Right) cuts the ribbon at the ZANU PF Headquarters

mittee, met extraordinarily. The climax of the whole series of post-Congress events was, of course, the recent General Election held from 28th to 30th March, which, you will admit, called for maximum physical, mental and emotional energies on the part of the Party, its candidates and the entire membership. However, we not only won but won it resoundingly! Congratulations on this most magnificent performance which has sustained and glorified the Party, now set to provide a Government for 'another five years.

Unfortunately for us, we lost three seats: Mutare Central, Chipinge North and Chipinge South. It's all part of the contests, isn't it? The whole stretch of victories, up to 116 seats, had finally to be punctuated by three losses. Although this defeat in our eastern corner of the country is far from amusing, especially to the losing candidates, it certainly provides us with interesting data for most careful analysis and evaluation. This Meeting will, naturally, be reviewing the whole Election Exercise at an appropriate time.

We now, however, stand poised for the next great event — the 10th Anniversary of our Independence — also the culmination of the efforts of our Nation stretching over ten years and marked by both fortunes and misfortunes: years of plenty and years of scarcity, fat years and thin years. And yet, despite these mixed fortunes, we have not only survived as the Nation but have surged forward as a dynamic and revolutionary body-politic fully integrated and united under ZANU PF. Our joy at Independence will thus be three-dimensional: first, because of the national victory that fathered our Independence, secondly, because of the united Party victory over political division and disunity, and thirdly, because of our Party's thunderous electoral victory. Again, we certainly shall be discussing the general arrangements for the celebration of this great event of our 10th Independence Anniversary. I am sure the Celebrations, to which we have invited several Heads of State or Government and other foreign dignitaries, will be as much a tremendous success as other past events have been.

The General Elections

I thought I should give you my own impressions on this subject of our recently held General Elections, if only to highlight certain aspects of it for discussion and evaluation by you.

The Party Campaign

May I begin by congratulating our Election Directorate on a hard job well done. The time at our disposal for putting organisational arrangements together and getting them to unfold was very limited indeed, and so some of the shortcomings of the national, provincial and constituency campaigns must be seen in that light. If I might first refer to the national campaigns that were mine to undertake, I must say they were generally very well organised indeed at a provincial level. They were always very well attended and provided in each of our Party provinces a forum attended by Party members from the

various provincial branch and district organs. These provincial rallies provided an opportunity for us to put across the main policy themes of the Party and Government, as well as provide a record of the achievements of the Party and Government over the last ten years. But apart from hearing my own speeches, the people, through their chiefs and local leaders, were also afforded an opportunity to address the President on issues of great concern to them and their communities. In general, the problems or concerns were the same and covered the following:

- a) Drought relief for the drought-stricken areas, and on this subject I think that every province has need for food because of the widespread effects of the drought, some provinces, of course, being in far greater need than others;
- b) Need for permanent water infrastructures, namely, *dams* (large, medium-sized and small), *boreholes*, *wells* and *weir structures*;
- c) Roads, both national and feeder, and solid bridges, where necessary, with certain national roads being tarred;
- d) Need for more land resettlement schemes;
- e) Assistance to cooperative and other enterprises of the emergent business people with possible protection being given them against the long-established thriving companies and multinationals;
- f) The role of the chiefs and the need to restore their traditional powers to them, including the power to distribute land;
- g) The security situation in the north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern border areas;
- h) The transport situation as it affects both the rural and urban areas in terms of the shortage of buses and the need to transport grain to depots;
- i) Housing in urban areas and the need for financial assistance to City and Town Councils to enable them to grapple with the problem;
- j) More high ('A' level) schools, teacher training and technical institutions in rural areas;
- k) Improvement of medical facilities in both rural and urban areas; and
- l) The problem of unemployment and the need to create jobs in rural and urban areas as urgently as possible.

The Party's national election campaign was also scheduled to include meetings to be addressed by the two Vice Presidents and Second Secretaries in chosen areas of selected provinces. Whilst a few of these events went well, others appear not to have gone so well, mainly because preparatory arrangements for them were poor or non-existent. In one or two cases, the speakers themselves had not been apprised of the particular meetings they were expected by the Election Directorate, to address.

When all is said and done, the overall impression that one remains with is that of a very well conducted national election campaign, for which credit must be shared by the Election Directorate on the one hand, and

the provincial and district leadership on the other.

I am sure, the Secretary for the Commissariat now has the reports of all the Party provinces on the election campaign and, accordingly, is in a better position than myself to report on the provincial and constituency campaigns. However, clearly noticeable and certainly spectacularly impressive, and effective, was the role played by the gallant women of the Women's League in mobilising the people to vote. Theirs was a role that damned the opposition and condemned it to utter defeat through thunderous songs, chants and dance. They sang, chanted and danced us to a thunderous victory, and our political opponents headlong to defeat. Well done, Women's League! Our Youth League, although acting rather belatedly in a number of areas, also rallied to the support of the Party in the later stages of the campaign. Their support was very effective indeed as demonstrated by the tremendous enthusiasm and rapturous applause it evinced at my Rufaro Stadium rally. Well done, Youth League! Both Leagues deserve special praise and commendation by this Central Committee.

The Conduct of the Elections

- a) The Administrative Arrangements
From most areas, the reports we have received are to the effect that the Elections were, on the whole, well administered. There are, however, several cases of officers, allegedly ZUM, who were reported to have conducted themselves in a manner prejudicial to the Party. We are looking at these cases and examining the nature and degree of the prejudice suffered. Perhaps the conclusions we draw will serve to provide us with lessons for the future.

The Voting Exercise

The reports I received spoke of a tremendous turnout of voters in the rural and also in some urban areas, especially on the first voting day. But the weather decided to turn inclement on the two days originally fixed for the poll, whilst transport problems and delayed delivery of ballot papers created further hardships. It was, however, clear that the turnout in urban areas tended, on the average, to be lower than that in rural areas, and hence much lower than expected. Some appraisers of the election exercise have spoken of apathy or antipathy, whilst others have spoken of complacency as the cause of the lower turnout mainly in Harare and Bulawayo. We should, on our own, examine the situation as objectively as possible and come to our own conclusion. What appears to have been quite a gross miscalculation in several constituencies was the voting population ascribed to them, which proved, in reality, to be much lower than the figures given in the Delimitation Commission Report.

I conclude, therefore, that the number of the people who went to vote was in all probability over 60 per cent of the total voting population. No doubt, our voters' register stands in great need of accurate readjustment and up-dating.

The Election Results

As I went round the country addressing meetings and discussing with the local leadership, I gathered the impression that an overall victory was indeed certain and that a 100 per cent victory was a real possibility. A few constituencies in Manicaland and one or two in Harare were said, at the time, to be problematic. The actual results have, however, revealed that the most difficult constituencies were those in which we were defeated, and these are Mutare Central, Chipinge South and Chipinge North. Chimanimani is still to be contested. Thus, we have scored victory in 116 constituencies out of 120.

The Presidential election has also yielded a resounding victory for us, the President scoring 2 026 976 votes as against 413 840 by Tekere.

We now are in possession of the full or most facts of the Election and so our task now is to analyse and evaluate them so we can draw useful conclusions from them. Experience is always a great teacher, and hence both our successes and failures should provide us with useful experience for the future. I am glad that the Commissariat is compiling the Election Directorate's full Report for us. We should study this Report for what it is worth. But, I think every one of us who was a candidate or organiser of a provincial or constituency campaign, or was a keen observer, must certainly have observed certain administrative anomalies or other circumstances which tended to militate against the smooth-running of the election. Accordingly, we should all be in a position to give our own assessment of the situation that prevailed during the Election.

Tenth Independence Anniversary Celebrations

The main reason we decided as the Party to hold Elections in March was to enable ourselves to link our celebration of an election victory with this year's Independence Anniversary Celebrations. In accordance with the decision of the Party, we have invited all Heads of State or Government who are members of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, and they include all leaders of Frontline and SADC countries. Additional other Heads have also been invited from the Commonwealth countries, Nordic countries and other friendly states. In all, over thirty Heads of State are expected, but, of course, not all these will manage to come. Where the Heads of State or Government are not able to come, their ministerial representatives will be expected.

Our State Occasions Department is fast gearing itself for the great occasion by arranging schedules of events that will mark it. We, as the Party and Government, shall have quite a heavy task to shoulder as entertaining hosts. We also must ensure that the masses of our people participate in the Celebrations as fully as they can. We have, as stated above, treble cause to rejoice as a united and not divided people, who have just been mandated by our Nation to rule it for another good five years.

Post-election National Programmes Urgent National Programmes

The Party enunciated in its Manifesto definite policy issues and programmes of action it would, as the Government, be pursuing if returned to power. There are, nevertheless, such urgent programmes as Drought Relief and Food-for-Work, Land Resettlement, Acquisition of Commercial Vehicles, Organisation of Cooperative and other Collective projects, and an employment programme to absorb the numerous unemployed kids. These require immediate speedy action. Our new Government, when appointed, must ensure that these programmes, some of which are already underway, should be speeded up, in order to arrest the continuing and increasing hardships of the people.

Government is already working on the Second Five-Year National Development Plan which, no doubt, will comprise quite a comprehensive cross-sector development programme. It is advisable that at this planning stage we invite inputs from the various provinces, but ensuring at the same time that the provincial plans incorporate the District and Village plans.

In other words, our entire planning structure in the province must express the full participatory role of the Vidcos, Wadcos, Didcos and the Provincial Development Committees.

Naturally, the necessary coordination and rationalisation will always have to be made at the top by the central Government. But what I would like to emphasize here is the need to involve the people in the planning process of development programmes affecting them.

The Land Question

You will have noticed during the campaign that the land question constitutes the most important and most sensitive of persistent grievances, and rightly so. It makes absolute nonsense of our Independence as an African country that most of our arable and ranching land is still in the hands of our erstwhile settler colonisers, while the majority of the peasant community, who, for that matter constitute some two thirds or three quarters of our population, still live like squatters in their own God-given land. We now have to translate our promises into reality by adopting a revolutionary approach to the whole land issue. Our new Government must be urged to proceed with speed in addressing the land problem on a comprehensive and not piece-meal basis as in the past.

Party Programmes

Our National People's Congress passed many Resolutions which require implementation by the Central Committee. The Central Committee must, accordingly, remain seized with all those Congress decisions which impose upon it definite tasks to discharge. I instance here only the following:

Continued Programme of Party Organisation

It will be remembered that at the time of Congress we had not concluded our programme

of Party integration and Party building. There is still a vast area to be covered in recruiting members into the Party, over and above that area where recruited members have not yet been brought into well constituted branch and district organs.

The Party also is yet to establish programmes of political interactivity with such important professional, occupational and pressure groups as teachers, students, nurses, civil servants, members of the business community, farmers, trade unions, women organisations, market women, church groups etc. A mammoth or monolithic Party, of a mass democratic nature, cannot afford to be out of touch with such vital groups.

Programme of National Unity

A divided people are always a weak people and easily fall prey to enemy machinations. When our two parties were united, there was almost immediately a complete end to the dissident activities that had affected the western areas of our country. Our people, throughout the country, greatly rejoiced at the advent of peace in the areas that had known nothing but trouble and suffering for so long. But those external and internal forces, which always thrive on the weakness of smaller nations, have viewed our unity process with either dismay or suspicion, while others have only grudgingly welcomed it. Our people are determined to remain united and will not brook any division, however euphemistically regarded. That is why at the National People's Congress there was that overwhelming support for, and a definite Resolution, on the creation of a One-Party State.

That decision of our Congress must certainly be translated in stages into reality. Whereas it pays the enemy handsome dividends to see us quarrelling and killing each other, often with means he provides to the opposing groups out of power, the ordinary members of our society derive from our disunity only harsh punishment: bloody murders, arson, rapes, assaults and beatings, harassment, displacement, intimidation and complete insecurity.

Already, ZUM, which fought and dismally lost the recent Elections, has shown this insatiable capacity for lawless, crude and barbarous methods to secure power at all cost. A multi-party system in our circumstances is nothing but a disastrous way to the doom of our nation, for it is indeed a sure way to nation destruction. And why must we ever listen to those who only yesterday were our oppressive colonialists, as they now seek to be our mentors of democracy? Our society, and indeed our Party, knows what is best for us and needs no philosophical instruction from any one else. We, thus, intend to remain, very firmly, masters of our destiny!

Conclusion

We have so far as a united Party magnificently charted the course of the oneness and unity of our people. We, have, on the strength of our united efforts, the record of our performance, and the espousal of people-oriented programmes, been wonderfully up-

President Announces New Cabinet

President Robert Gabriel Mugabe has announced a new and slightly trimmed cabinet with a few faces making a come back to cabinet. The Ministry of Sport has been abolished following the report submitted to him on the development of sport in Zimbabwe. One Deputy Minister of Home Affairs is still to decide on his appointment.



New Cabinet — Oath of allegiance

President's Address to the Central Committee from page 15

held and acclaimed through the ballot as the People's Party by our nation. As we have enunciated, during the Election Campaign, programmes to address the areas of immediate concern to our people, let us now move with tremendous speed to overcome such deeply felt problems as land hunger, transport, unemployment, housing, need for adequate medical facilities, technical skills training, and all other problems yearning for immediate solutions. We must endeavour, with greater vigour than before, to boost, through greater productivity, the incomes of our people. In all our national endeavours, the Party must remain the political director of our people and Nation as it champions the cause of national unity and provides socialist guidance in the process of our socioeconomic transformation. □

So far the President, Vice President, ministers and Members of Parliament have been sworn-in. The President has also nominated 12 Members of Parliament. They are Mr. Chris Andersen, Mr. Denis Norman, Mr. Joseph Culverwell, Comrade Fay Chung, Comrade Amina Hughes, Comrade Sikwili Moyo, Comrade Ruth Chinamano, Comrade Zororo Duri, Comrade Kantibhai Patel, Comrade David Kwidini, Comrade Florence Chitauru and Dr. Timothy Stamps.

The list of substantive ministers appointed follows:
 Senior Minister in the President's Office — Dr. Joshua M. Nkomo.
 Senior Minister for Political Affairs — Comrade Didymus N.E. Mutasa.
 Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development — Dr. Bernard Chidzero.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs — Comrade Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira.
 Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs — Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwa.
 Minister of State (National Security) — Dr. Sydney Sekeramayi.
 Minister of Defence — Comrade Richard Hove.
 Minister of Home Affairs — Comrade Moven Mahachi.
 Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development — Comrade Joseph Msika.
 Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement — Dr. Witness Mangwende.
 Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications — Comrade Victoria Chitepo.
 Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare — Comrade John Nkomo.
 Minister of Industry and Commerce — Kumbirai Kangai.
 Minister of State for the Public Service — Comrade Eddison Zvobgo.
 Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development — Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze.
 Minister of Mines — Mr. Chris Andersen.
 Minister of Transport and National Supplies — Mr. Dennis Norman.
 Minister of Health — Dr. Timothy Stamps.
 Minister of Community and Cooperative Development — Comrade Joyce Mujuru.
 Minister of Public Construction and National Housing — Comrade Enos Chikowore.
 Minister of Environment and Tourism — Comrade Herbert Murerwa.
 Minister of Higher Education — Comrade David Karimanzira.
 Minister of Education and Culture — Comrade Fay Chung

Minister of State in the President's Office Coordinating regional and international organisations — Comrade Simbi Mubako.

Minister in the President's Office For Sports Coordination — Comrade David Kwidini.

Minister of State for National Scholarships — Mr. Joseph Culverwell.

Minister of State for Political Affairs (National Service) — Brigadier Felix Muchemwa.

The President appointed two ministers of state with full ministerial ranks. They are Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development — Comrade Tichaendepi Masaya, Ministry of Political Affairs — Comrade Ernest Kadungure (Youth).

Deputy Ministers appointed are:

Foreign Affairs — Comrade Stephen Nkomo.

Home Affairs — Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa.

Environment and Tourism — Comrade Thenjiwe Lesabe.

Transport and National Supplies — Comrade Amina Hughes.

Health — Dr. Swithun Mombeshora.

Community and Cooperative Development — Comrade Kenneth Bute.

Industry and Commerce — Comrade Moton Malianga.

Deputy Ministers of State for Political Affairs:

Oppah Muchinguri (External Affairs)

Comrade Shuvai Mahofa (Women's Affairs and the Commissariat)

Comrade Tsungirirayi Hungwe (Administration)

President Announces New Cabinet



Comrade R.G. Mugabe — The popularly elected Executive President of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe, Ten Years of Independence

Staff Reporter

Ten years into independence, the people of Zimbabwe must have a chance to pause and look over their progress and map out a strategy for the future. Zimbabwe has been growing under some difficult conditions, enduring destabilisation efforts mounted by South Africa both indirectly and directly, and it had to endure three years of drought.

Immediately after independence, Zimbabwe had to restructure an economy previously geared to serve a quarter of a million so that it can respond to the needs of over seven million Zimbabwean citizens.

The problem of landlessness, ill-health, illiteracy, unemployment and all those others that people fought against over the last ninety years of colonial rule had to be tackled.

The economy of the country has already started reacting positively to the conducive milieu which has been established.

In education there has been eradication of racism through the amendment of the infamous 1979 Education Act, in 1981. The ministry has relentlessly fought against racism proposed in the guise of private so called independent schools and colleges.

Free tuition was introduced for primary education in 1980 and secondary graduates who wished to proceed to secondary schools

were all given the green light. Sex discrimination in selection of subjects was abolished and an example is Belvedere Teachers' College.

Curriculum, up to Form II level has been transformed to suit the new economic and socio-political order. Plans are at advanced



Lets achieve

economic

independence

through

cooperatives



The Sheraton Hotel — a boost to tourism



The magnificent National Sports Stadium

levels to localise 'O' and 'A' level examinations.

Teacher training has been expanded with the establishment and extensions of teachers' training colleges. There has been a great fight against illiteracy and adult education programmes have been implemented country-wide.

The co-operation between parents and schools has resulted in the provision of additional classrooms, libraries, teachers' houses and in some instances, the erection of security fences and walls. This has been made possible through various fund raising activities mounted jointly by the schools and the communities they serve.

The Ministry of higher education has been formed to facilitate the rationalisation and streamlining of tertiary education.

At university level, a commission of inquiry on the establishment of a second campus was set and it was finally agreed that it should be in Bulawayo where work has already started. The Bachelor of Technology degree programme is being superimposed at the Harare Polytechnic and Bulawayo Technical Colleges.

The people's government has placed particular attention on labour, manpower and social welfare - areas which directly affect the lives of the people of Zimbabwe. The Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare has conscientiously initiated measures aimed at alleviating the malaise of the capitalist colonial past and for the achievement of socialism.

In pursuit of its policy to abolish the exploitation of man by man, and in clear recognition of the central role of the workers in society and the economy as the direct producers of wealth, the government achieved the following in labour:

- improved working conditions by instituting statutory minimum wages immediately after 1980. The minimum wage for commerce and industry was raised from \$42



to \$189 per month and for domestic and agricultural services it was raised from \$10.75 to \$85.

- promoted the formation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions to bring together the various unions under one umbrella.
- formation of workers committees to democratise decision making and give workers power.

Extension of social welfare facilities have been made by the Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare Ministry and during the years of drought, relief programmes have been undertaken in rural areas.

In the agricultural sector, communal farmers, who for years have not been making any meaningful contribution to the total agricultural output for the first time boosted their harvest. Presently communal farmers have become major producers of maize and they are embarking on tobacco, cotton and other oil producing crops.

Collection depots of the Marketing Boards have been established country-wide to facilitate easy marketing to communal farmers who have been neglected by the colonial regime. In subsequent stories, we are going to focus on achievements by various ministries in the past ten years . . . READ ON. □

Government Drafting Disability Bill

The government is drafting a disability Bill following recommendations for a national rehabilitation policy made by a two day national disability conference held in 1988.

Speaking at the First Congress of the National Council for the Disabled Persons of Zimbabwe in Bulawayo recently, Comrade John Nkomo, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare said over 400 disabled persons are currently involved in four pilot income generating projects in the country. These projects will be reestablished to reach a greater number of disabled Zimbabweans.

"As a result of the conference, a disability bill is now being drafted by the law offices in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs," Comrade Nkomo said.

He proceeded to say that since December 1989, the Department of Social Welfare with financial support from the International Labour Organisation has been running a series of provincial rehabilitation seminars for community development personnel, the major focus being income generation and management of the activities for the disabled persons in the rural setting.

"Government has also encouraged and assisted NASOH in the establishment of the quarterly publication, the 'African Rehabilitation Journal' which has a regional readership. It has started the third phase of the CRW (Community based Rehabilitation) by establishing four pilot generating projects involving disabled people only.

These are: Munyawiri Wool Spinning project in Domboshawa, 1986; Guruve Sunflower Planting and Oil Pressing project, 1986; Bikita Sunflower Planting project, 1986 and the Mutare Tailoring project organised by the Ruwa garment making graduates, 1989.

"A total of 400 disabled people are now involved in these projects. So far our evaluation of these pilot projects does give us hope



The disabled need assistance to be self-reliant

in achieving some measure of success if project members remained motivated and committed. However, a lot more projects will be established to reach a greater number of disabled Zimbabweans," he revealed.

In its continuous endeavour, the government accepted and hosted the world disabled games in 1989. This, he said, gave practical expression to the promotion of recreational and sporting activities for the disabled to meet the goal of "full participation and integration".

Since independence the government has encouraged and supported the formation of organisations of the disabled themselves so as to enable greater participation of the disabled in decision making and policy formulation matters affecting them.

Strategy

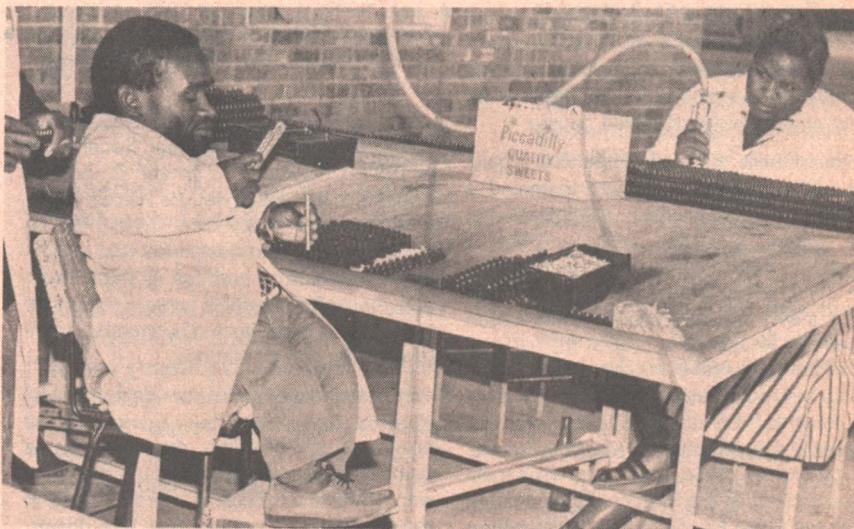
The government's strategy and role is that of encouraging, directing, regulating, supporting, monitoring, facilitating, coordinating and

implementing the rehabilitation services in Zimbabwe to ensure adequate provision of service to disabled persons.

Adding, Comrade Nkomo said the provision of services and the equalisation of opportunities for disabled persons is to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, rehabilitation and realisation of the goals of "full participation" as equals in social life and development.

"Conservatively speaking, there are over 270 000 persons in Zimbabwe who are disabled as a result of mental, physical or sensory impairment. Our war of liberation contributed considerably to this large number. . . Disabled Zimbabweans. . . are entitled to the same rights and equal opportunities as all of other Zimbabweans," Comrade Nkomo said.

He said that their lives are handicapped by physical and social barriers which hamper their full participation. Because of this,



Disability does not mean inability

thousands of adults and children often face a life that is segregated and debased.

In this battle, he said, the consequences of disability should rest with the government but this must not weaken the responsibility of individuals or organisations. However, government takes the lead in awakening the consciousness of the population in this regard.

He went on to say that government ensures that people who are made dependent by severe disability have an opportunity to their ability to achieve a standard of living equal to that of fellow citizens. Non-governmental organisations should be complementary to government efforts in providing financial and other assistance. The government of Zimbabwe subscribes to the goals and programmes of the world programme of action on disabled persons.

"The realisation of these goals requires a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary strategy for combined and coordinated policies and actions relevant to the equalisation of opportunities of disabled persons, effective rehabilitation services and measures for disability prevention as well as research," he said.

To date the government of Zimbabwe, in collaboration with non-governmental organisations and various international organisations (ILO, UNDP) has enacted the War Victims Compensation Act, 1980 to cater for the various needs of the war victims, and the Social Welfare Assistance Act 1988. It has also embarked on the construction and establishment of a comprehensive National Rehabilitation Centre at Ruwa geared towards comprehensive rehabilitation services such as medical, para-medical, psycho-social, vocational training, selective job placement and follow up for all disabled Zimbabweans.

Survey

The government carried out a massive national disability survey in 1982, the results of which have been published and are being studied by local and foreign consultants. Because of the progressive policies, Zimbabwe has been chosen as the continental and regional headquarters of the African Rehabilitation Institute under the auspices of the OAU. ARI is meant to be the pivot around which all rehabilitation services in Africa will revolve and act as an OAU service arm for programmes of the disabled people.

Government, in collaboration with organisations mentioned above implemented a one-year regional course in rehabilitation at the school of social work in 1984, a bachelor's degree course in rehabilitation at the University of Zimbabwe commencing in 1985, (CRW) community based rehabilitation course for local existing staff at the national rehabilitation centre at Ruwa in 1985, a vocational instructor course held at the Harare Polytechnic from July 1985, a management course in rehabilitation at Msasa in Harare, nine months, in 1986 and a three week training workshop at the National Rehabilitation Centre at Ruwa for community development personnel in 1987.



Comrade Caleb Chitiyo (17) receiving a wheelchair from the PLO Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Ali Halimeh

In 1980 Zimbabwe became the newest and youngest member of the United Nations and in 1983 it registered to be one of the participants in the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons which runs from 1983 to 1992. It was within this period and on this framework that the world programme of action concerning disabled persons was to be initiated and implemented by member countries of the United Nations.

Prior to independence, non-governmental organisations handled most of the programmes. Thereafter, due to the large numbers of people disabled as a result of the war, government became more involved in the rehabilitation programmes. The department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of

Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare was charged with the task to coordinating all rehabilitation programmes in the country and the formation of policy on the rehabilitation of the disabled.

"In order to achieve great strides in the venture by 1992... government welcomes the support and active participating of all concerned...Let us work together so we can achieve our set objectives," the Minister told the congress.

He congratulated the organisers of the First National Congress of the National Council for the Disabled Persons of Zimbabwe. The congress discussed the role of government in the provision of services and the equalisation of opportunities for disabled persons. □

Legal Reforms Usher New Era for Women

With the advent of independence in Zimbabwe came high expectations from black women of what a majority rule government was able to do by reviewing and reforming some customary laws which had previously relegated them to minority legal status.

The need for government intervention was particularly important at independence because it had been demonstrated before in this country that legislation could be a double-edged sword. For instance, while their white counterparts were always majors through the Roman-Dutch law, black women were subject to perpetual tutelage throughout their lives, had no "locus standi in judicio" and were severely restricted as far as property rights were concerned.

Black women were subject to continuous tutelage because at first they came under authority of their fathers, then passing into the hands of their husbands and finally on widowhood or divorce, reverting to the guardianship of either their fathers or male guardians.

Black women were regarded as minors who were incapable of looking after their own legal affairs in "a man's world". They had no right to appear before any court and could not enter into a contract without the "assistance" of their fathers, husbands or male relatives. On the other hand, white women could bring any case before the court on their own, and were only assisted by their guardians if they were under 21 years of age.

At independence, it was felt that the legal system in Zimbabwe needed overhauling leading to drastic reform and improvement. As Prime Minister of the nation, Cde Robert Mugabe pointed out that "while our Common

Law remains Roman-Dutch, a spirited and bold attempt must be made to marry our African Customary Law with it, where this is possible. The assimilation will not be easy but it is imperative that in the end we evolve a single, uniform legal system for our nation and republic".

Zimbabwean women have been lucky in having a leader who champions "removing the insecurity and humiliation many women suffer under the regime of some of the customary laws which were at times detrimental to women in marriage or which threw women to the 'whims and caprices' of male heirs when widowed or divorced".

The strategy the Premier suggested then recognised the need to create conditions for accelerated development for women "so that they attain the level of development adequate to contribute towards the national economy and culture, side by side with men".

"To reach this stage, we must place greater emphasis on and assign more resources to the emancipation and development of women at these initial stages so that we have a clear bias in favour of women" until the inequalities are eradicated.

To help implement its programmes, the Zimbabwe Government established a Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs at independence and appointed an ex-freedom fighter, Cde Teurai Ropa Mujuru, as the ministry's first minister. Recognition has been given to women's equal participation with men in Zimbabwe's liberation war, hence the government's goal to improve and enhance the status of women in independent Zimbabwe.

The enactment of the Age of Majority Act in 1982 heralded the

turning point of the legal status of Zimbabwean women when the customary law was reviewed and became more modified.

The Act provides that at the age of 18 years all persons will become of age, or adults, irrespective of their sex. Black women, like non-black women and all men, become majors in the eyes of the law once they become 18 years old.

Adults

As adults they become free from parental control and acquire contractual capacity, including the right to enter into a contract of marriage. Before the Act, a black woman needed a guardian to consent to her marriage. Now, this Act implies that she has a right to dissolve her marriage without the guardian's consent or help. Since 1982, under the provisions of the Legal Age of Majority Act (No 15 of 1982) any woman who has attained the age of 18 can sue and be sued in her own right, and can lay charges against criminals, unassisted.

In 1985 the Matrimonial Causes Act extended the grounds for divorce applicable to civil marriages to those marriages solemnised under the African Marriages Act. The Act laid down procedures to divide the assets acquired by the couple during the course of the marriage. The main Act also introduced the idea of a "no-fault" divorce for civil marriages -- the main ground being of irretrievable break-down of the marriage. There was also a second ground involving mental illness or continuous unconsciousness.

The Act introduced the recognition of direct or indirect contribution made by each spouse to the family, including contributions made by looking after the home and caring for

the family and any other domestic duties. Under customary law, a marriage is effectively out of community of property. The problem arose for women when divorce occurred for, almost everything belonged to their husbands. The Act now protects both spouses. If divorce occurs, there is equal sharing of property.

The traditional practice that a woman has no custody of her children has been modified by both statute and common law. The Customary Law and

to make him do so. White women have always applied for maintenance under the Maintenance Act 1971. The Zimbabwe government has amended this law for all people, regardless of colour.

The government abhors family members who descend on a widow and her children and take over whatever the late husband would have worked for to have his family well provided for. The Deceased Family Maintenance Amendment Act of 1987 benefits the surviving spouse and children before

family can claim maintenance from the person appointed heir. The Deceased Family Maintenance Amendment Act safeguards interests of the deceased's family.

Government believes that education is a basic right which should be available to all, rather than to a privileged few. In the past, if a parent had to choose between educating a son or a daughter, the son was always given the preference, hence the high rate of illiteracy among women. About 60 percent of the illiterates are women. The Education Act places heavy responsibility on the parents of any child of school-going age to ensure that the child attends primary school, which is free and compulsory.

Legislation in independent Zimbabwe ensures that there is equality at work. The Sex Disqualification Removal Act (chapter 339) provides that a woman with the same qualifications as a man, has the same right to hold public or civil office. The Minimum Wages Act, 1980 (No 4 of 1980) provides that there "shall be equal pay for equal work, notwithstanding race, sex or age".

Before independence, working women who went on maternity leave could have been required to leave their jobs or if allowed to return to work might not have been able to retain their former positions. The Labour Relations Act of 1985 (section 18) saw to it that women are entitled to paid maternity leave and to retain their former positions.

The concerted effort made by the Ministry of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs' to have creches and pre-schools in both urban and rural areas has born fruit. Women who had been previously forced to work with babies on their backs or not to work outside their homes can now pursue their activities with less interruptions.

Labour

The ever-rising number of women into the labour force calls for special safeguards and social legislation to ensure their protection against exploitation. The government has



1



2

Women are now found in previously male dominated professions: 1. High Court Judge - Mrs Justice Mavis Gibson; 2. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications - Mrs Sarah L. Kachingwe; 3. Cosmetics Manufacturer - Mrs Kubi Indi; 4. Zimbabwe Ambassador to Sweden - Miss Angeline Makwavarara.



3



4

Primary Courts Act, 1981 provides that the interest of the children is the paramount consideration in deciding the custody of a child.

The Maintenance Amendment Act of 1987 ensures that in cases where a man does not look after his wife and children, the court is given the power

the estate is wound up. Where the deceased left a house, the family can apply to the High Court for protection to be left in the house until the estate is settled.

Heir

If the heir is not the widow's son, the

New era for women

seen to this by introducing legislation concerning the protection of working mothers.

Before separate taxation for married women was introduced, the husband was taxed as if he was the sole breadwinner and allowances were attributed to his income. The wife's income which was considered as a secondary income, was taxed on a high marginal tax rate. The high taxation rate created disincentives for married women to work.

The Income Tax Act (chapter 181) provides married couples with the choice to be taxed separately if an application is made to the Commissioner of Taxes. Separate taxation does not save any tax because the couple pays the same total tax as before. But the difference is that both salaries are taxed at the same rate with the wife having more net income than when jointly taxed, giving married women the incentive to work.

Prior to independence there were no black women representatives in both the Senate and the House of Assembly. Today, out of a total of 140 parliamentarians there are 15 women with a breakdown of 12 women in the House of Assembly and three women senators. Zimbabwe's Cabinet has three women ministers out of a total of 30. There were no women ministers at independence.

All non-governmental organisations that deal with women's projects have a common goal as that of government, which is to improve and enhance the status of women. The organisations' main task is in helping women set up income-generating schemes. Workshops and training seminars provided by non-governmental organisations give forums to both rural and urban women for discussing

various problems affecting them and, seeking solutions.

Aid

Within the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs is the Legal Aid Section which assists the indigent members of the public. The department helps both men and women who need legal assistance in any form, except representation in court. The majority of women who visit the department seek assistance in claiming seduction damages, maintenance, custody of minor children and money claims. There is a good number of women who also consult the Legal Aid Section on matters concerning deceased estates, accident damages and eviction.

A number of women, when registering at maternity hospitals, use names of the fathers of their children even when they are not married. Problems arise where the man is no longer interested in the woman and refuses to assist her in obtaining the child's birth certificate. In cases such

as these, the Legal Aid Section prepares an affidavit to enable the mother of such a child to obtain a new birth card in her own surname. The section also assists women who are assaulted by their husbands or boyfriends to apply for peace orders.

Looking at the progress made by women over the past decade, legal reforms have helped improve their status. Laws will not by themselves eradicate inequalities in a society. Society as a whole has to work unitedly towards a transformation of the social attitudes of both men and women.

It has been government policy to gradually unify the Roman-Dutch law and customary law in Zimbabwe. The idea is not to wipe out customary law but to retouch it, using the best of both and keeping in mind the needs of a modern society that is developing rapidly. Change will not come about overnight but Zimbabwe is creating a society where things will be easier and better for everyone, be it man or woman.



Parliamentarians:

TOP LEFT: Comrade Minister Joyce J.R. Mujuru

TOP RIGHT: Comrade Ruth Chinamano
BOTTOM LEFT: Comrade Angeline Masuku

BOTTOM RIGHT: Comrade Florence Chitauo

Ministry Considering Coal Gasification to Meet Energy Requirements

In an assessment of technologies to refine coal to a point where it can substitute imported fuels and provide vital industrial chemicals is being carried out.

Addressing the Fourth Command and staff course at KG VI barracks recently, the then Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai said coal gasification as a technology shall receive major attention so that it may play a role in meeting domestic energy requirements.

"My Ministry is therefore assessing technologies to refine coal to a point where it can substitute imported fuels and provide vital industrial chemicals. Therefore, coal gasification as technology shall receive major attention so that it may play a role in meeting Zimbabwe's energy requirements in the 1990s.

"I must point out that the concept of energy efficiency in all sectors of our economy will be emphasised in order to stimulate industrial expansion without attendant large capital investments. Projects to monitor energy consumption and attendant installation of efficient industrial equipment shall be instituted. In the transport sector, both technical and legal interventions are under consideration in an effort to reduced consumption of imported petroleum fuels," said Comrade Kangai.

Zimbabwe boasts large deposits of coal which can either be used for power generation, production of liquid fuels or for supply of meat both to industrial and domestic sectors. Such abundant resources quantify in the region of some 12 billion tonnes and therefore their exploitation will supplement the rather scarce indigenous energy resources.

As regards energy for low-income groups of the nation, Comrade Kangai said, efforts to expand rural electrification will be redoubled through localisation of production of power system components whose unavailability at present has been largely responsible for delays in connecting rural centres and other consumers to the grid.

In addition, the ministry will draw up concise strategies that will address investment requirements to meet low-income households' energy needs. Renewable energy systems such as biomass gasifiers, biogas units, both solar water heaters and photovoltaic systems will receive additional attention



The Government is committed to the total electrification of this country

which will include incentives to local manufacturers of such systems.

The ministry is also looking at the strengthening of its planning capabilities through the use of modern computer models designed to accurately predict the energy future of Zimbabwe. This will assist the economy through proper allocation of energy resources to support the economy.

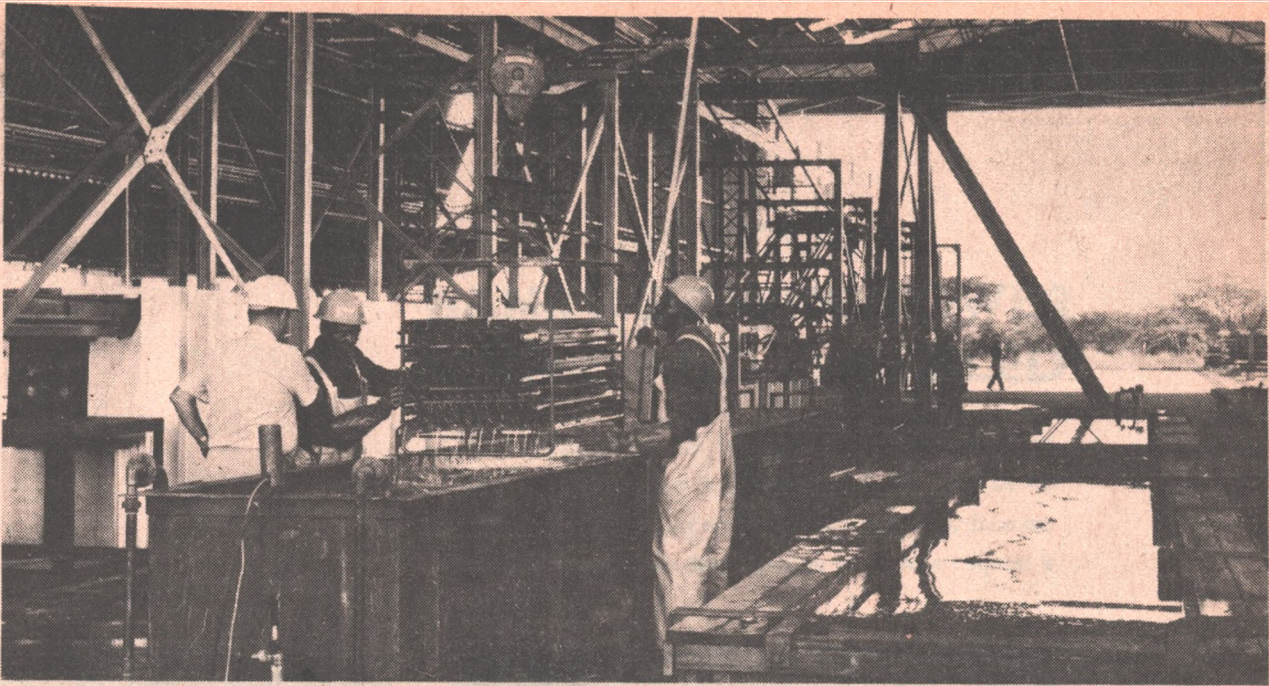
In the petroleum sector, options such as installation of refining facilities following accurate identification of projects on petroleum refining, transportation, storage and distribution of products as well as appropriate pricing mechanisms will be assessed in an effort to effect proper management of imported fuels. An exercise is underway in the ministry to carefully assess impacts of these options were considered economically via-

ble, projects to address current and future requirements for petroleum fuels will be implemented.

Turning to the ever increasing demand for electricity, he said its consumption in 1989 was about 8 551 gigawatt hours. With the expected economic growth, demand for electricity is forecasted to grow at 5.5 percent per year up to the year 1994 and thereafter to grow at a steady 3.3 percent up to the year 2000.

There will be a need to increase power generation capacity commensurate with load growth. There are options available to Zimbabwe to meet its future power demands but there is a need to sequence these options in a matter that will minimise overall investments in the sector.

In order to maximise benefits and minimise



The galvanising plant in Kwekwe which also consumes gas

economic costs to the nation, power importation from Mozambique and Zambia shall complement efforts to generate power from indigenous resources on the Zambezi River Projects to rehabilitate and extend the Kariba South Hydro Power Station as well as new hydro power projects on the upper Zambezi River such as the Batoka Gorge Power Projects are receiving our attention.

"It is therefore government's policy in the 1990s to pursue strategies that will not only ensure sustained viability of the economy but will at the same time ensure adequate energy supplies for both the formal and informal sectors. To this end, my ministry is investigating appropriate energy supply

strategies up to the year 2010 and these will be accompanied by appropriate energy conservation measures," Comrade Kangai said.

Government's new thrust in the development of energy resources will be based on accurate assessment of energy demand, projected requirements and potential resources to meet demand. As a follow-up to this, precise investment requirements for the supply of both commercial and renewable energy sources will be proposed and will be an integral part of the Second Five Year National Development Plan.

He said Zimbabwe aims to achieve sustained economic growth for all sectors for

the foreseeable future, and that must institute measures that encourage economic growth and the improvement of the quality of life for all citizens.

At independence, he proceeded, Zimbabwe experienced an up-turn in the economy which was followed by a down-turn due to drought and large investments in the power sector. These two factors had the negative effect of reducing much needed foreign currency to other productive sectors of the economy.

Comrade Kangai was speaking on the subject Energy for the 1990s. □

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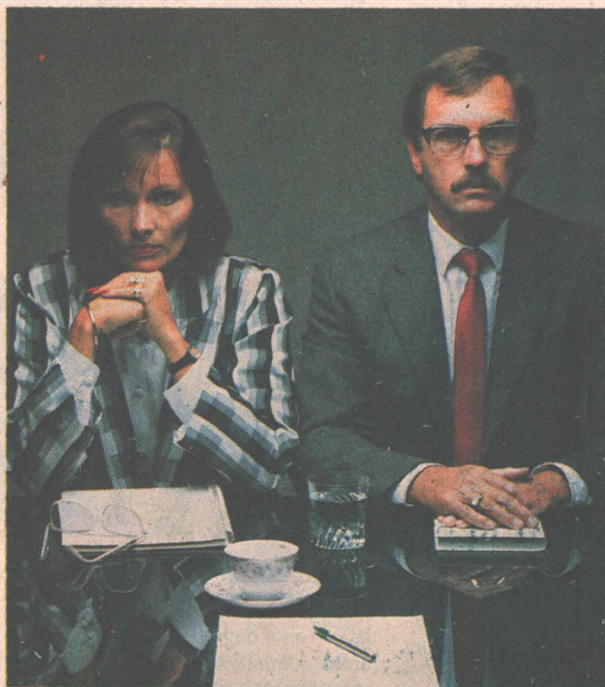
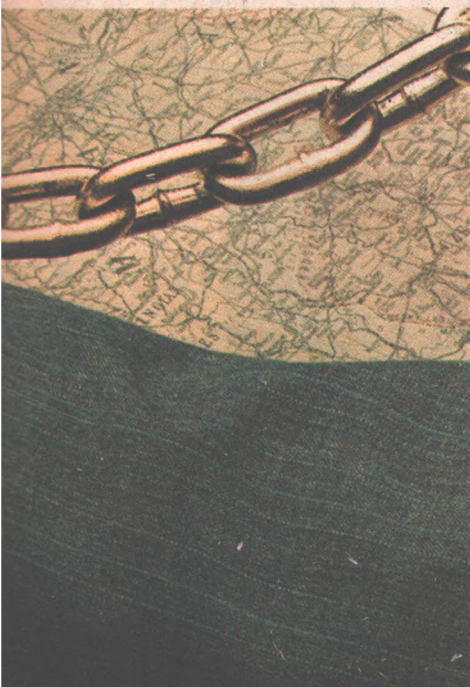


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Government in Prices Dilemma — Kay

The government is facing the dilemma of how to offer adequate incentive prices to producers while maintaining producer prices low. Addressing the Fourth Command and Staff course of army officers at KGV in Harare recently, the former Deputy Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Mr. Jock Kay said this is normally done by providing food subsidies" but there is a limit to which food subsidies can be afforded as a policy because the opportunity cost is high".

"A realistic production and price policy is essential for a sound agricultural development process. Incentive prices for instance, are necessary for increased production. However, government faces the dilemma of how to offer adequate incentive prices to producers while maintaining prices low. This is normally done by providing food subsidies, but there is a limit to which food subsidies can be afforded as a policy because the opportunity cost is high," Mr. Kay said.

Adding, he said it will be necessary for government to continue to pursue a policy of balanced production of commodities in relation to market demand as well as agro-ecological suitability. The pricing of agricultural inputs needs to be looked at. Some of these inputs are fertilizers, pesticides, machinery with others being imported and are therefore linked to the country's trade and exchange rate policy.

Mr. Kay went on to say that agricultural parastatals must engage in downstream activities adding that the 1990s will see an intensification of this policy. It will also continue to support research effort in agriculture and priority areas where research needs to focus will continue to be identified in the 1990s.

He said sericulture is a fledgling industry which should gather momentum during this decade. Game ranching is expected to expand although it will be necessary for government to ensure that this expansion is rational and does not adversely affect livestock industry.

"There is no doubt that the agricultural industry in this country is poised for greater things in the 1990s with the right policy environment. The areas I have highlighted will require coherent and enlightened policies so that Zimbabwe can sustain its status as a food surplus country," he elaborated.

Since independence, Mr. Kay said, many resettlement schemes have been established



The then deputy minister of Agriculture, Mr. John Maurice Kay



The production of maize — a success story of the communal farmers

with mixed results. The problem of overpopulation and degradation in the communal areas continues. The question of land and resettlement will continue to be an issue of importance during the 1990s. It will be necessary, however, to reflect on the resettlement programme, its constraints and the opportunities in order to develop a clearer policy as a more streamlined institutional arrangement.

Irrigation

"Irrigation will be expected to continue to play a major role in raising people's incomes and providing gainful employment during the off-seasons. Irrigation will be expected to play a very major role in the production of various cash and food crops with emphasis being put on horticulture development and wheat production," the Deputy Minister told the officers.

Proceeding, he said horticultural production particularly by communal farmers will be encouraged. To minimise regional transportation problems government could assist through a parastatal like ARDA to establish processing facilities in the production areas.

Turning onto the major agricultural policy in the 1990s, he said government will strive to create conditions in which the horticultural sector as a whole can, in an environmentally sustainable way, play the following roles in the development of Zimbabwe:

- to produce the food required by the entire population allowing for an appropriate strategic reserve and where viable, exportable surpluses,
- to generate growth in the economy,
- to sustain employment in agriculture and create new employment where this can be viably achieved.
- to improve the standard of living and the quality of life of farm families particularly those in the communal, resettlement and other small scale areas,
- to contribute to the improvement of the balance of payment both through increasing export earnings and generating import savings and,
- to produce and supply raw materials for the manufacturing industry in the country.

The agricultural sector comprises 4 800 large scale farmers occupying 12,8 million

hectares of land which is 39 percent of the available agricultural land. The communal sector comprises over 800 000 small scale farm families totalling some four million people, which accounts for about 16,4 million hectares or just about half the available agricultural land.

The small scale commercial areas and the relatively new resettlement areas account for the relatively small shares of 1,4 million hectares and 2,6 million hectares respectively.

More than 312 400 people (three percent) of the entire rural population in the country are in the resettlement areas. Other farming systems include farms and cooperative farms each displaying its own specific characteristics in terms of size, ownership and method of production.

He said there are notable disparities in resources endowment and performance of the sub-sectors and therefore since independence and during the 1990s government will be seeking to redress these imbalances.

Mr. Kay was speaking on the topic Agricultural Plans for the 1990s. □



Mazowe Earth Satellite Station, opened August 22, 1985

Government attaches importance to communication

The Zimbabwe Government recognises that no meaningful development can take place unless the people have ready access to the media of information and communication such as newspapers, radio and television, telecommunications and postal services.

Thus, in the ten years of independence, the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications has been tasked to provide adequate and effective information and communication infrastructures throughout Zimbabwe. In this respect the Ministry's short-term and long-term objectives were to bring the mass media, telecommunication and postal services within easy reach of all Zimbabweans.

Since 1980 the Ministry has taken wide-ranging measures to fulfill its

mandate. The right to information as guaranteed by the constitution, has been its guiding principle in endeavouring to ensure free circulation, wider and better dissemination of information through the provision of diverse information and communication sources. The Ministry has at the same time tried to guarantee freedom of access to such sources.

In the past decade, the Ministry embarked on the following on-going programmes to achieve its stated objectives:

- established rural information offices and deployed rural information officers and mobile cinema units throughout Zimbabwe,
- established communal communication, viewing and listening centres in the rural areas,
- provided radio and television transmitters throughout the country in order to receive clear

radio and television signals especially in the remote rural areas,

- established rural press,
- continuous expansion of postal and telecommunication facilities and services throughout the country.

Through the Department of Information, the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications has continued to carry out its daunting task of informing and educating the public on Government policies and programmes on the one hand, and on the other, sensitising Government on the feelings of the people. In this regard, the Zimbabwe Information Services (ZIS) and the Mobile Cinema Units (MCU's) can claim some measure of success.

ZIS has continued to expand its services in the rural areas, highlighting and publicising developmental activities in these previously neglected areas. Its copy is used extensively by the local media.

The Mobile Cinema Units, although inherited from the colonial regime, have been transformed tremendously, especially in the quality of films they show and the people showing them. Educational as well as entertainment films are shown.

At the communal communication centres, the Ministry has installed 28 colour television and video sets for the rural people to watch and listen to television programmes for information, education and entertainment.

Also during the same period, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) has continued to install new FM radio and television transmitters in remote parts of the country such as Chiredzi, Rutenga, Gwindingwe and Mt. Darwin in order to improve reception in these areas.

Significantly too, ZBC has introduced a second television channel, TV 2, which has a bias towards educational programmes, although entertainment programmes do feature as well.

ZBC also acquired a satellite receiving dish which was installed at Pockets Hill, Highlands, in order to be kept abreast of the very latest in international news. Prior to this, the Corporation relied on recorded video cassettes flown in from outside the country, a day or two after the event.

The Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust continued to expand its field of operations by venturing into trade and commerce. It has acquired majority shareholding in the following business concerns:

- National Printing and Packaging,
- Kingstons (Pvt) Limited,
- Hunyani Holding Limited,
- BoldAds.

The Zimbabwe Newspapers group, has established a rural distribution network of its newspapers. Under this exercise the "Herald", "Sunday Mail", the "Chronicle" and "Sunday News" are now available to people in the rural areas. "Kwaedza-Umthunya" was introduced primarily to cater for those who could not read or write English but, has become so popular to people of all walks of life that it has more than trebled its circulation within the past four years.

The Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust also started a rural newspapers

project to get information to and from the people. Three of the projected eight provincial newspapers namely: the "Chaminuka News" for Mashonaland East; "Indonsakusa" for Matabeleland North; and the "Nehanda Guardian" for Mashonaland Central have been set up. The remaining provinces are scheduled to get their respective papers during the coming years.

The National News Agency, ZIANA, has been computerised to enhance its capacity to collect and disseminate information as quickly as possible as well as store data.

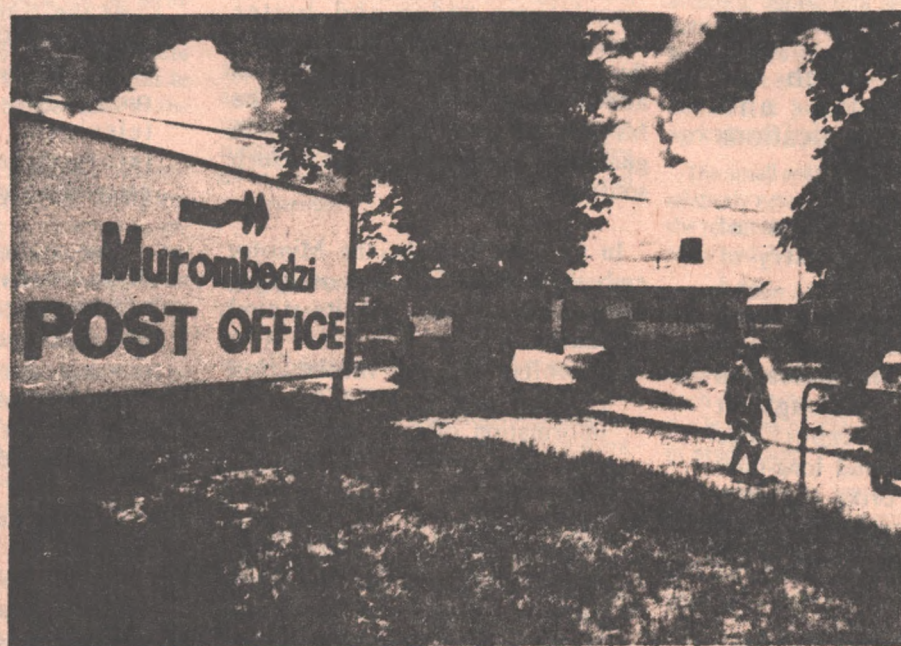
The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) has continued to expand and improve both the national and international transmission network through the following programmes:

- (i) the completion of the PANAFTTEL microwave link and the International Gateway Exchange in Gweru,
- (ii) the establishment of the Mazoe Earth Satellite Station in the Mazoe Valley,
- (iii) the expansion and modernisation of national postal and telecommunication services especially their extension to the previously neglected rural areas.

The continuing development and extension of services in the rural areas involves the introduction of radio-telephone systems in areas like Gokwe, Mt. Darwin and Mutoko.

Zimbabwe's ten years of independence have also seen the growth of the local film industry. The Ministry has co-ordinated, directed and supervised the activities and programmes of foreign organisations who have applied for permission to shoot commercial films as well as documentaries in Zimbabwe. The film "Cry Freedom" is the product of the Ministry and Universal Pictures.

The Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications has indeed made some remarkable progress towards bringing information and communication services to the people. More still remains to be done.



A recent addition boosting rural communication

Land to the People

Staff Reporter

Communal Lands Redevelopment

When the people's government came into power in 1980, it inherited a dualistic economy which was composed of a white dominated, relatively capital intensive, modern sector embracing commercial agriculture, mining, manufacturing, distribution and service, providing employment for only one million people and with a well-developed social and economic infrastructure.

On the other hand there was the neglected and under-developed peasant sector which fulfilled a dependent but supplementary role acting as labour reservoir.

This state of affairs was unacceptable to the people's government and it therefore declared the initial years of independence; "Years of national transformation" in which the communal lands which had been regarded as peripheral to the country's agriculture, were increasingly seen as crucial to the long term development of the nation.

Thus, the land redistribution programme was embarked on through resettlement, increased agricultural productivity through infrastructural development, reduction in farmer extension ratio and increased Agricultural Finance Corporation loans to communal farmers.

This was the beginning, and the government in its fifteen year development plan for the communal areas is determined to reform agriculture through:

- land redistribution through resettlement;
- State farm development;
- co-operative development and the introduction of a new land use pattern and resettlement organisation.

Villages have already been established in certain parts of the country. In addition to villages, government has also designated most rural service inputs. Growth points, which are centres with proven resource base and capable of stimulating specific production and marketing activities for rapid and sustained growth have been established.

Before independence, communal farmers' land comprised 41% of the total land while supporting over 80% of the population and commercial farming areas on the other hand comprised over 40% of the total land which was owned by a mere 6 000 white farmers.

The people's government redressed the situation by acquiring land from the exclusively white areas to redistribute to the peasants.

By 1984, government had acquired



Colonialism created the landless

2 523 599 hectares which account for over 15% of the former exclusively white commercial farming areas, at a total cost of some Z\$52 million.

The development of the rural areas in order to improve the lot of the hitherto disadvantaged and neglected African majority was declared the priority by the popular govern-



Liberation means land to the people

ment. To implement this the government through the Department of Rural Development (DERUDE) started to fulfil its goals in the rural sector.

DERUDE, which was created in 1981 was given the responsibilities of:

- promoting agricultural production in areas and spheres of the rural sector disadvantaged and neglected.
- promoting and facilitating the transformation and diversification of agricultural production from the narrow colonial to a broader popular base in line with government's socialist policy.

Success and Achievements Resettlement and Rural development

Embarking in full swing on a programme that had been given a shaky preparation and approached in a piecemeal manner by the colonial administration, DERUDE set out to implement resettlement in various parts of the country as applicable.

Immediate objectives of the resettlement programmes have been:

- the relocation of displaced people of those adversely affected by the liberation war.
- bring abandoned land into full use.
- provide some relief of pressure on over populated communal lands.

And in the long term the programme was aimed at:

- improving the standard of living of the largest and poorest sector of the country.
- improve the standard of living of the largest and poorest sector of the country.
- creating employment through infrastructural and services needed to promote rural growth and economic development.



The late Chief Rekayi Tangwena champion of the cause for the landless



The late freedom fighter, Comrade Robson Manyika one of the many who took up arms to fight for equality

Despite challenging tasks confronting the Department, and government at large, large achievements were recorded in resettlement.

Returning refugees (extra-territorial), ex-keep residents and war displaced families which were squatting in urban areas were relocated in the new land scheme.

To crown the initial success of the scheme, bumper harvests were recorded.

By December 1984 resettlement in its various forms and models covered at least 50 of the country's 55 districts and about 2 million hectares of land had been developed for the resettled farmers.

In terms of physical infrastructural development, roads were constructed to link villages together as well as link the schemes to major main roads. Boreholes and wells were established to provide reliable clean water supplies to the resettled communities within easy walking distances of their villages. Dip tanks were constructed, primary and secondary schools were built, service centres with government staff houses and clinics to render health services to the resettled population were constructed.

A Mechanical Tillage Programme has been carried out in the resettlement areas to grap-

ple with the problem of the shortage of draft power (oxen).

A total of 175 tractors were initially involved rendering free and contract ploughing to farmers. These programmes have helped the peasant and small scale farmers in raising their productivity and standard of living.

Now with the expiry of the Lancaster House agreement, the government is going to acquire more land for the people and this is going to end the problem of landlessness in our own country. □

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Need for Acceptable Houses

Achievement in National Housing Over the Past Ten Years

Whilst in quantitative terms it appears there has been a decrease in housing units constructed per annum, progress has been made in qualitative terms. There has been progress in the quality of house production.

Achievements in General

The responsible ministry (Construction and National Housing) through its housing programmes has helped to provide the following:

- affordable houses for the low income target group
- improvements in housing standards
- reduction of labour costs through the employment of brigades and aided self-help projects.
- international publicity through various forums and replication of some of our policies in other countries.

Rent Control

The rent regulations which was enacted in 1970 and improved upon in 1982 aimed at affording tenants full protection from exploitation, through exorbitant rents. The introduction of the 1982 rent regulations have improved the lot of tenants. The tenants can now feel secure and live without fear of arbitrary evictions.

Rural Sector

Rural housing as a government policy in Zimbabwe is of recent origin, dating from 1982 when the government established a complete Ministry of Housing with two administrative branches, one for the urban and the other for rural housing.

Objectives of rural housing programmes:

- elimination of the housing backlog in rural areas
- improvement of the quality and quantity of the houses in com-

munal areas

- improvement of the quality and quantity of the houses in the mining and commercial farming areas
- reduction of building materials and construction costs so as to bring adequate housing within reach of the majority of the rural people.

Great emphasis has been put on resettlement to facilitate the implementation of services like electricity, piped water and the like.

Development of services at Growth points

The Ministry of Construction and National Housing is involved in the development of services at growth points. This involves the provision of water, sewerage, roads, bus stop shelters and electricity.

Urban Sector

Many contracts were awarded to the private sector, emergent contractors and within the Ministry for the construction of civil service houses, hospitals, schools, army barracks and institutional centres.

In education the programme included the building of two new teachers training colleges at Seke and Belvedere, planning and construction of primary and secondary schools, and the building of extensions and additions to existing colleges and schools.

In the Ministry of Defence, immediately following independence there was a massive influx of freedom fighters into the country and this gave rise to the need for additional accommodation which was achieved through the construction of barracks.

Other works included an Army Pay and Records Complex and the Mashonaland Service complex catering for military vehicles, plant and equipment in Harare and the

construction of Brigade Headquarters in Mutare, Area Military Hospital in Bulawayo and ammunition storage depot.

For the Air force, the ministry constructed workshops, stores and hospitals at New Sarum and workshops and hangars at Thornhill in Gweru.

For the Health Ministry, extensions to hospitals such as Parirenyatwa, Chitungwiza, Gweru and Bindura were completed.

Building of primary courts, additions to existing magistrate courts buildings throughout the country and additions to prisons in Bindura, Masvingo, Whawha, Chikurubi and Mutimurefu were done for the Ministry of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.

On behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs, construction of the Heroes Acre, the freedom arch, a new national registration bureau complex as well as making of extensions to police stations throughout the country were done.

Regarding the ministries of Transport, Agriculture, National Supplies and Labour Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, construction included the planning and building of new training institutions and the planning construction of animal health centre in the rural areas and the rehabilitation centres.

Provincial Youth Centres were built for the Ministry of Youth.

Meanwhile the modernisation of Epworth, which for many years has had shaky and shanty houses is in progress. This is one of the greatest steps taken by government in providing decent accommodation to the people because many if not all houses in the Epworth Mission were not worth living in. □

Achievements in the Ministry of Transport

January 1984 saw the greatest development in the Ministry of Transport when the then Ministries of Roads and Road Traffic and of Transport amalgamated. This facilitated co-ordination and integration in planning of the transport sector of the country.

Pre-independence status of roads

Prior to independence, the then Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic's responsibilities were restricted to the provision and maintenance of links between the urban centres and the commercial farming, mining and tourist areas.

The responsibility for other rural roads was divided between:

1. The rural councils who were responsible for the local road system within the commercial farming areas and;
2. The District Administration who were responsible for the development of roads within the communal areas.

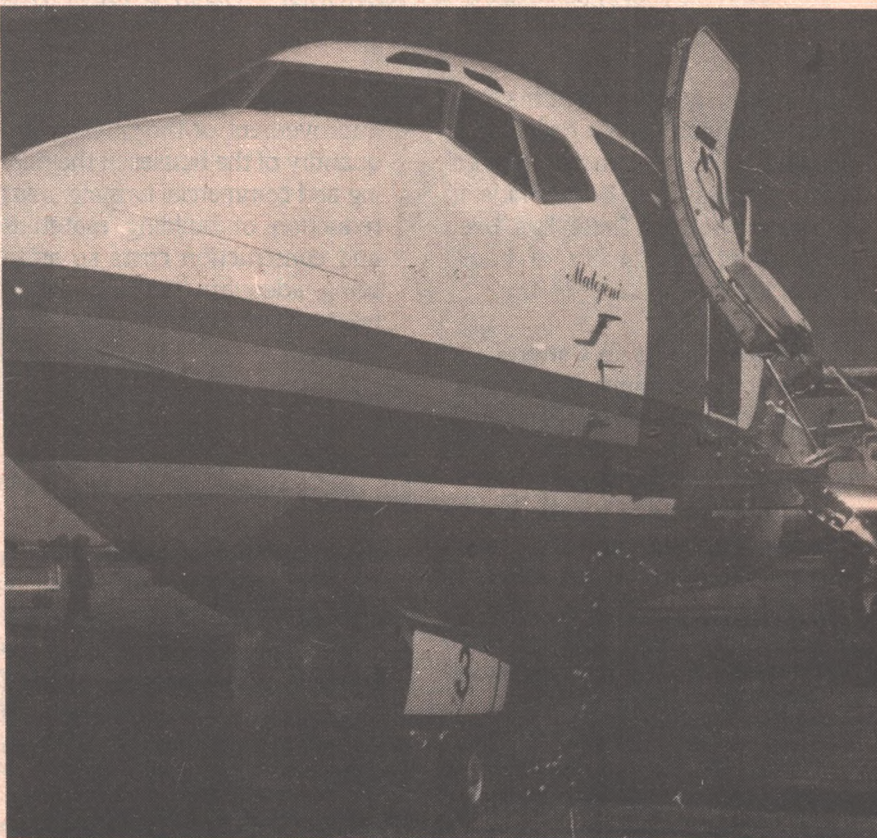
Some ministry roads did pass through the communal areas, however, since the purpose of the road was usually to link two areas outside the concerned.

As a result of these policies, which left the development and maintenance of roads within the communal areas to District Administration, the quality of the roads provided was, by and large, dictated by administrative requirements rather than the welfare of the population on development of the area. As a consequence, this sector of the population, the rural poor, who were least able to overcome it had to contend with poor to non-existent road systems and the resultant unreliable and expensive transport services. These poor services in turn, imposed often insurmountable constraints to development and access to social services within the communal lands.

Post-independence status of roads — development and achievements

Following the attainment of independence in 1980 and the government directive for a greater involvement in the communal lands by all sectors of government the ministry's responsibilities were enlarged to include the development and maintenance of the main roads serving Zimbabwe's communal lands.

The department of state roads is responsible for the construction and maintenance



The new Boeing 767 aircraft — Matojeni

of primary and feeder roads. The department is involved in the planning of both national and sub-regional road infrastructure.

Several thousand kilometres of roads have been constructed by the department of state roads and over 100 bridges were constructed since 1980.

It is fortunate that the government fully recognises the need for essential maintenance and consequently our road networks are generally in good condition.

Government participation in rural transport

Suggested ideas of government participation in transport services is very attractive. However, before decisions are made, the government will look at several studies being undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. The studies are as follows:

- Study of the Zimbabwe Transport Industry.
- Study of the office of Road Motor Transportation in Zimbabwe.
- The Zimbabwe Traffic Safety Study.
- The Zimbabwe National Transport Study and the urban Public Passenger Transport in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare.

Road Safety

The ministry is concerned with the problem of road safety. Legislation is currently being worked on to tighten up on existing penalties. Consultations are taking place with truck and bus operators with a view of minimising causes of accidents.

More importantly, the Zimbabwean Traffic Safety Board has been expanded and is embarking on more comprehensive education programmes. The board has offices and is operational in all the eight provinces and it offers Defensive Driving Courses to all government departments and private companies that ask for them. Even interested individuals can undergo the courses.

Vehicles Inspection and Registration

Inspection of vehicles and roadworthiness, and compliance of heavy vehicles axle loading regulations, is effected through the Vehicle Inspection Department (VID). This enhances road safety and controls road damage by excessive heavy vehicle loading. The Vehicle Registration Department (CVR) keeps a national register of the country's vehicle fleet.

Goods and Passenger Transport

The department of Road Motor Transportation (RMT) is responsible for the equitable dis-



The electric train — an improvement of transport services

tribution of services by public transporters of goods and passengers, and matching demand with supply of the transport service.

After independence, the RMT ACT, Chapter 262 was amended to lift earlier restrictions to entry in the public transport industry.

This saw a substantial increase in the number of transport operators from 69 bus operators to 200.

For good transport, a road service permit provincialisation policy was adopted. This allowed issuing of permits to an operator for

flexible operators within a whole province. Up to 1987 a total of 2 038 additional permits were issued on that basis.

In order to respond to transport demand, the Ministry of Transport liaises closely with executing agencies like the GMB, CMB, Dis-

(Continued on page 38)

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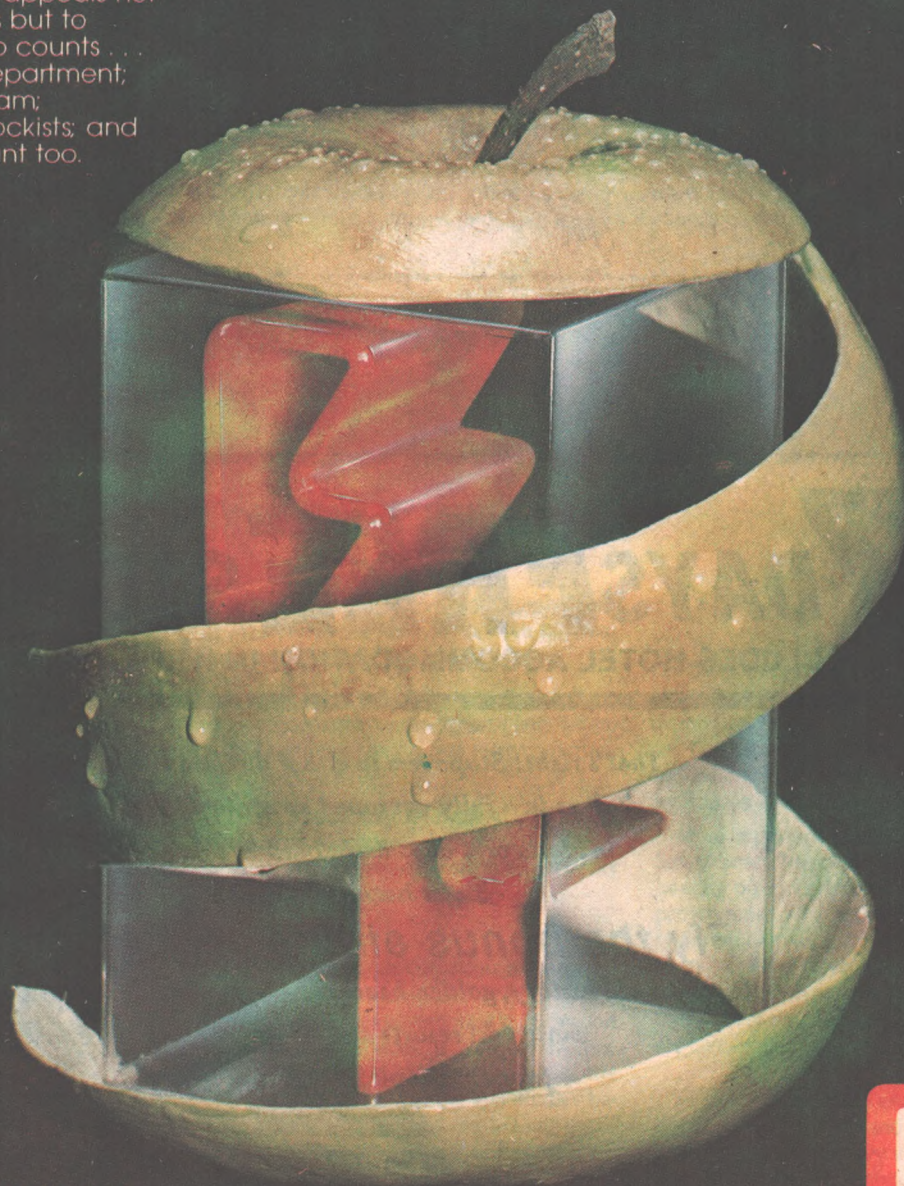
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trict Councils and hauliers. Although the local goods in and out of the communal areas may be high, individual consignments are too small to attract commercial hauliers. These flows are organised through depots at district service centres.

In urban areas, the Zimbabwe United Passenger Company has continued to acquire more buses in order to beat the transport blues. For instance in Harare, by the beginning of 1990, the company had in its fleet a total of five train buses serving between Chitungwiza and the City. The train buses have a capacity of 180 passengers each.

Besides the trainbuses, the company embarked on 24 seater mini-buses. They are now operating from the city centre to various residential areas in Harare.

The Railway Sector

In the case of the railway sector, the advent of independence and the re-opening of the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which had been closed since March 1876, meant that Zimbabwe could again revert to the use of its traditional routes for the overseas traffics.

In July 1982, the Beira-Feruka oil pipeline which had not operated since late 1965 commenced operations and continued to satisfactorily pump the bulk of Zimbabwe's refined diesel and petrol needs.

Regretably, the lines to the coast through Mozambique have been plagued with interruptions and increasing use has had to be made of alternative route to Maputo through Beitbridge.

On July 14, 1983 passenger train service between Victoria Falls and Livingstone resumed. The need for such services is evidenced by the fact that up to the end of 1984, a total of 35 936 passengers had patronised it.

Late 1982, Botswana and Zimbabwe agreed to the setting up of a joint working committee mandated to work out the modalities of the take-over by Botswana of the railway line in that country.

In order to improve the serious shortage of skilled employers inherited at independence which resulted in the backlog of repairs, the government and the National Railways of Zimbabwe embarked upon a

massive investment programme covering manpower training, refurbishment of diesel locomotives and the continuation of the ongoing programme of rehabilitation, the acquisition of new diesel locomotives and the electrification of the most densely trafficked main line from Harare to Dabuka and the provision of thirty electric locomotives.

Resulting from these measures the National Railways has the capacity to cope with the forecast demands for the immediate future. Regrettably, the deficits over the years have increased mainly because the Railways are lumbered with law rated traffics which do not meet the costs of transportation, thereby reducing its revenues.

In 1986, the National Railways of Zimbabwe introduced a day passenger train service between Harare and Bulawayo. It has installed hotbox detectors along its major truck routes.

A new container terminal was commissioned at Lochinvar which is handling more than 150 containers. A training centre which is designated to train all grades of employees with major emphasis was established in

(Continued on page 39)



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A boeing 707 of Air Zimbabwe — one of a fleet of five bought from Lufthansa

(From page 38)

Bulawayo. A number of SADCC countries have sent their trainees to the centre.

Air Transport Development and Achievements

The major development following its entry into the long haul market was the acquisition of initially three, then a further two Boeing 707 aircraft, in order to mount, in the national interest a long haul operation between Harare and London at the earliest possible date to avoid giving the designated carriers, British Airways the ability to operate such services alone.

Route expansion in Air Zimbabwe's overseas services include the incorporation of Frankfurt as a destination with a scheduled stop at Athens.

Expansion on the regional routes include:

Harare-Maputo — Manzini
Harare-Lilongwe
Harare-Dar-es-Salaam
Harare-Mauritius
Harare-Gaberone
Harare-Lanarca — Athens.

This has increased the lines of communication in the SADCC region.

Air Zimbabwe is in the process of modernising its fleet to replace the aged Viscount and B707 aircraft. In recent years three B737 aircrafts were purchased and they are operating regional and major domestic airports.

The total investment in the three B737 was Z\$120 million.

The airline recently acquired a new 767-200 ER aircraft to be used on international routes to replace the costly B707.

Affretair is the national cargo airline of Zimbabwe. The company is a pivot in the thriving horticultural industry through the carriage of perishables such as flowers and vegetables to export markets in London. It also carries a variety of cargo for Africa and the Middle East.

Affretair is totally at the call of the government for logistical support should any situation arise acquiring some. It has been able to undertake charters to any point in the

world following the hushkitting of its DE8 — 55F aircraft.

Affretair is totally at the call of the government for logistical support should any situation arise acquiring some. It has been able to undertake charters to any point in the world following the hushkitting of its DE8 — 55F aircraft.

Department of Civil Aviation

This has the responsibility of all civil aircraft movements in our air. It inspects aircrafts, assesses worthiness, issues pilot licences, and construction of civilian airports in the country.

The government signed a loan agreement with FRG for the modernisation of telecommunications equipment at all the civilian airports: Harare, Charles Prince, Bulawayo, Victoria Falls, Kariba, Hwange, Masvingo and Buffalo Range.

The Harare International Airport study has been completed. □

Investment Centre Approves \$350 Million Worth of Projects

With inquiries from potential investors increasing substantially, the investment centre has approved projects worth some \$350 million (US\$150m) since its establishment last year.

Addressing French businessmen in Paris on the investment potential of Zimbabwe early last month, the Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero said the setting up of the centre has resulted in considera-

ble shortening of the time taken by government to decide on and process investment applications.

"... Whilst the centre is still in its teething stages, it is government's intention to

strengthen it so that it can carry out its role even more effectively," Minister Chidzero said.

He said a complete package on the government's decision to liberalise trade is expected to be in place at the time of the budget in July this year.

Speaking at this Paris Investment Conference, Cde Chidzero said a macro-economic policy reform package which includes the reduction of the budget deficit from its present nine percent of Gross Domestic Product to about five percent in the medium term is being worked out by government.

"This should ensure that adequate resources are released in order to fund investment arising out of the new policy initiatives," he added.

An important element of the macro-economic policy package is the trade liberalisation programme, he proceeded.

"Government has taken a decision to liberalise trade and it is expected that at the time of the budget in July this year, a complete package should be in place," revealed the Minister.

The policy on trade liberalisation arises out of realisation of the deficiencies of the present foreign exchange allocation system, and is aimed at getting industry more competitive and more efficient.

Volume

"French businessmen can see that the task ahead as far as Zimbabwe's economy is concerned," Comrade Chidzero told the businessmen, "is a formidable one, but not one that we have doubts about its success and it is in any case an irreversible process we have set in motion. The central theme of Zimbabwe's policy thrust, upon which growth prospects are centred, is investment in productive sectors and in infrastructure development. The country is prepared to welcome those serious investors who can see the future in Zimbabwe's development and future of peace and stability. We have gone a long way and are still making greater efforts to create an environment conducive to both local and foreign investors. Come and join hands with us in a country of golden opportunities and immense possibilities."

He said since independence Zimbabwe benefitted from French assistance in various areas. The volume of trade between the two countries has been fairly significant and has increased since 1980. French businessmen have remained rather in the background and have not taken the opportunity to commit direct investment in Zimbabwe and with this to share in the advancement of science and technology. Senior Minister Chidzero attributed this to historical circumstances.

"As a young developing country, Zimbabwe is looking to direct investment as a way of cooperation with other countries, and as a way of promoting new forms of technology whilst adapting the local conditions and building up local manpower capacities to cooperate with foreign partners in investment ventures...



Comrade President R.G. Mugabe touring a refinery built after independence

"Foreign investors who come into the country will find it fruitful to utilise this capacity, and benefit from knowledge of local people about local conditions," the Minister encouraged.

He emphasized that given the existing balance of payment constraints, Zimbabwe encourages foreign investment both as a non-debt creating inflow, and as a way of entering into new areas which are export earning, and in which foreign investors already have expertise, and all this to a mutual advantage of the host country and the investor.

Zimbabwe, he said, offers ample opportunity for investment particularly in non-traditional areas which can provide new opportunities for export and employment creation.

"I wish, . . . to urge French companies and individuals to take up the challenge, and change the relationship between France and Zimbabwe from mere trading to one of serious partners in development through investment and technology transfer," Comrade Chidzero told the Conference.

Growth

Turning to growth, he said economic growth for the past nine years averaged at about three percent in real terms. The years 1988 and 1989 were encouraging with an economic growth of at least five percent being achieved in each of the two years, despite an unsatisfactory agricultural season in

1989. This reflects the new thrust of government policy which has resulted in investor confidence and boosted economic performance.

He said the Zimbabwean government has embarked on a number of policy reforms which are intended to achieve a stable rate of medium-term economic growth of at least five percent per year in real terms following its concern with the previous uneven growth rates. The new thrust is aimed at encouraging investors and releasing resources into investment areas.

Following this up, a number of steps have been taken which include the publication of the new Investment Policy Regulations and the Investment Register in May 1989, the introduction of flexibility in the determination of prices and incomes, the adoption of the policy to reduce the budget deficit and to move towards trade liberalisation and greater market orientation.

Citing important aspects of the investment policy he said the establishment of the investment centre (ZIC), the guaranteeing of protection for investments made in Zimbabwe, a revision of the definition of foreign investors, and the relaxation of certain aspects of exchange control regulations are some of them.

The ZIC, which started operating last year, acts as a focal point for all investment applications and is designed to reduce the delays which were experienced in the past by investors when making investment applica-

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Investment centre approves \$350m

tions. The centre is authorised to approve investment projects of up to Z\$5 above which projects are referred for consideration by the Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development in consultation, where necessary, with sectoral ministers before granting authority for approval.

Further explaining the new investment policy, the Senior Minister said it also guarantees the protection of investment. In this respect the government of Zimbabwe has signed the World Bank's Multi-Lateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) Convention. Commitment has been made to negotiate bilateral investment protection agreements with these countries whose nationals are likely to invest in Zimbabwe.

Significant progress has already been made in this regard and government recently decided to sign the United States Overseas Private Investment Protection (OPIC) agreement. Several approaches have been made by countries who wish to enter into such agreements with Zimbabwe and negotiations are underway to reach mutually acceptable terms.

Exchange Control

He proceeded to say the current exchange

control regime in Zimbabwe is operated in line with the balance of payments position which is subject to constraint outside Zimbabwe's control. However, within the existing regime, government allows foreign investors to remit dividends and profits as well as proceeds of disinvestment.

He went on to say that government regards any restrictions as temporary and should be relaxed as soon as the balance of payments position improves. The new policy document states that government is prepared to grant up to 100 percent remittability of dividends and profits for a stipulated period to defined high priority projects.

The new policy also introduced flexibility into the use of blocked funds for investment and allows third parties with foreign currency of their own to purchase these funds at discount and utilise them for investment. It has also introduced greater flexibility in the utilization of surplus funds for investment purposes.

"Since these measures were introduced, a number of companies both local and foreign wishing to invest in Zimbabwe have taken advantage of the availability of these funds and several projects have been approved on

this basis," Comrade Chidzero said.

He said previous to the new investment policy, the definitions of foreign company referred to foreign ownership of at least 15 percent. For Flexibility it is now 25 percent. Similarly, the percentage used in the borrowing formula limit for foreign companies has also been raised from 15 percent to 25 percent of shareholders' funds.

The general thrust of investment policy in Zimbabwe is centred on promotion of partnership between the private, local and foreign investors and or the public sector. Government has been focussing on creating an environment within which all these sectors can operate successfully to promote the growth of the economy.

"In this respect, government has been studying the whole policy environment with a view to introducing reforms where it is desirable to do so. Significant progress has been made by way of introducing changes to the present policy regarding the determination of prices and incomes.

The process of collective bargaining in wages determination was started last year, whilst the price freeze which had been introduced in 1987 has now been lifted and
(continued on page 42)

Zimbabwe Enters the 1990s a United Nation

After fighting a protracted war lasting 16 years the minority white regime of Rhodesia finally succumbed to pressure and defeat paving the way for the Lancaster House Conference and independence.

At independence, the patriotic forces of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU harvested 57 and 20 seats respectively with the UANC of Muzorewa snatching three seats. Twenty seats were reserved for whites by the Lancaster House agreement.

However, a background of the struggle is necessary to understand why developments which came later took the direction they followed.

ZANU PF then ZANU was formed on August 8, 1963 while the former PF-ZAPU was formed on December 17, 1961. They all wanted to remove British colonial rule and



Freedom fighters spoke about unity during the liberation struggle

Investment centre approves \$350m from page 41

the number of commodities whose prices are directly determined by government has been substantially reduced. This should allow quicker business and smooth functioning of industry," Comrade Chidzero told the investment conference.

Briefing the businessmen on the features of the Zimbabwean economy, the Minister said the country has good rainfall and land suitable for intensive farming, providing a good basis for the development of agriculture. The existence of potential in mining and agriculture, and the developments which have taken place in these sectors so far, have provided a basis upon which the manufacturing sector, which now accounts for over 25 percent of gross domestic product, has been built. This, he said, is not to underestimate one of the most important sources of growth in Zimbabwe — human resources.

Manpower

He said the country is endowed with tremendous manpower capabilities. The development of manpower is very high on the government of Zimbabwe's policy agenda, as evidenced by the policy on education. Much effort has been directed into both formal and on-the-job training, in order to develop manpower capacities capable of spearheading industrial growth in Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe government expects investors coming to the country to tap this capacity and the general creativeness of Zimbabwe achieve sustainable growth of industry.

Proceeding, Comrade Chidzero said the economy has a well developed and maintained economic infrastructure including an extensive road and rail network. Significant development has taken place since independence and a good road network extends to many areas other than urban. The road density of some 22km of road per 100 square kilometres is one of the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Although Zimbabwe imports its petroleum energy requirements it is almost self-sufficient in its non-petroleum energy requirements. The energy sector, based on coal and water, has been developing to meet the needs of a growing economy.

"It is our view that Zimbabwe's natural resources and its well developed infrastructure render the country a competitive attraction for investment, not only in the region, but internationally. All this... is strengthened by the government of Zimbabwe's determination to pursue economic policies that will result in long-run sustainable economic growth, and increase the standards of living of the population," the Minister stated.

According to international classification, Zimbabwe falls in the lower middle-income group of countries with a per capita income of almost US\$600 and total gross domestic product of US\$6.7 billion in 1987. The major productive sectors of the economy include manufacturing which contributes over 25 percent to gross domestic product, mining — 7 percent and agriculture contributing

12.7 percent. Other important sectors include transport and communications, distribution and construction.

The economy of Zimbabwe grew rapidly in the early 1970s and then slowed down in the latter part of the 1970s. During the first two years of independence in 1980 and 1981 the economy then experienced high rates of growth averaging about 10 percent in real terms. Since then, growth has been almost uneven, corresponding to weather patterns and affected by a shortage of foreign exchange and inadequate investment.

"We regard this conference as a very important landmark in the relationship between Zimbabwe and France. We hope that the conference will assist in building up a new relationship which should result in long-term benefits accruing to both our countries. Let me... highlight the main features of the Zimbabwe economy in terms of resources, infrastructure and economic indicators... The Zimbabwe economy is well endowed with resources... The wide range of minerals include gold, silver, chromium, iron ore, copper, nickel, tin, asbestos, magnesite, lithium, sulphur and coal," he said.

He paid tribute to the Counsel National du Patronat Francais and the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries for making the conference possible. □

the minority government of white Rhodesians. They later established military wings ZANLA and ZIPRA to fight a common enemy.

From these humble beginnings, and faced by seemingly insurmountable difficulties, the two mobilised the people, won their confidence and established the stated armed wings. They then side by side waged a protracted war losing many a beloved son and daughter of the motherland.

It was during the struggle that they established the Patriotic Front in 1976. This united front deepened the armed struggle and broadened the appeal of the nationalist movement.

Then came the attainment of independence on April 18, 1980 after the Lancaster House Conference and the first general election. The attainment of independence was a national victory of people under the leadership of the patriotic alliance of the two parties, the political bedrock on which the young nation was founded.

The first year of national independence came with a call by the then Prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, for reconciliation at the same time when a government of national unity was formed. Then came the integration of three separate armies into a loyal and disciplined Zimbabwe National Army, one of the most highly rated on the continent.

In the general elections of 1985 and this year reactionary minority parties continued to rear their ugly heads but in vain.

Unity Accord

The new era was in every way democratic, non-racial and people-oriented. From 1985 onwards the leaders of the two former parties responded to countrywide calls for unity. The process leading to the signing of the December 22, 1987 Unity Accord began with Comrade Joshua Nkomo and Comrade Robert Mugabe as leaders of their parties leading in negotiations. This was sealed in December (18-22), 1989 at the historic National People's Congress held at the Harare International Conference Centre.

The two parties came into 1990 united party. National unity was and is still placed high above any political considerations of individuals, tribes and regions. The spirit of selfless sacrifice for national needs which inspired the war of liberation was demonstrated and displayed in the process leading the national unity. Zimbabweans are truly a people of great achievements.

The new party has over three million registered members drawn from all strata of society.

Prior to that, dissidents in the western provinces claimed innocent lives and destroyed essential infrastructure. With the coming of national unity, peace returned to Matebeleland and Midlands giving way to development projects.

Unity was and is still in the national interest and a prerequisite for the creation of the necessary conditions for sustainable

peace, stability and national development. This unity was a victory over division, tribalism, disunity and regionalism.

"May I underscore," said President Mugabe addressing the 1989 December National People's Congress, "an aspect of the discussions that led to our agreement. This unity and the negotiations that led to it are truly Zimbabwean undertaking. I and Comrade Nkomo as leaders of our respective parties travelled the long road without prodding or interference from any other country. This agreement was made in Zimbabwe by Zimbabweans. It is thus our own product based on the will of our people."

With this agreement came the exercise to integrate the various organs and structures of the two parties. Task Forces were set up at national, provincial, district, branch down to the cell/village to supervise and direct the process of integration.

These task forces were answerable to Presidency comprising of Comrade Gabriel Mugabe, Comrade Joshua Nkomo and Comrade Simon Muzenda. There was also a liaison team of Comrade Joseph Msika and the late Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo.

Provincial Executives

Later elections for provincial executives were held on October 14 and 15, 1989 to form main, women and youth wings at this level. Bulawayo became the tenth political province.

After provincial executives were elected, the National Youth Congress was held on Oc-

Another significant development was the formation of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association whose patron is the First Secretary and President of ZANU PF, Comrade Mugabe. The association brought together former ZANU and ZIPRA combatants. Once again underlining the spirit of unity.

The past ten years saw various policies and programmes of the party being transformed into government programmes.

Turning to foreign relations, the modest success of Zimbabwe's principled foreign policy and the international community's respect for it was clearly demonstrated by the country's election to serve in the organs and committees of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement and NAM chairman of NAM.

Zimbabwe will also host and chair the next Commonwealth summit in 1991. Zimbabwe has also participated in efforts to bring peace to Angola and Mozambique.

The past decade saw South Africa, aided by traitors perpetrating out of waston destabilisation of property and human life including the bombing of the ZANU PF headquarters in Harare.

ZANU PF led peasant agriculture to a record production level and thus led to Comrade President Mugabe being awarded the Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger in 1987.

Constitution Changes

In the same year, the Central Committee of



Unity has always been our goal — Maputo 1978

tober 28 and 29 the same year to cement the merger of the two parties among the youth. This was followed by the Women's Congress held on November 4 and 5, 1989 to bring together women of the two parties.

the then ZANU PF held an extra-ordinary meeting to consider possible constitutional changes. The Central Committee focussed on:

- 1) the abolition of racial representation in Parliament;

Zimbabwe enters the 1990s as a united nation from page 43

- 2) the Executive Presidency,
- 3) the creation of a unicameral legislature and
- 4) the establishment of a one party state.

After considering the above, the Central Committee agreed that on the abolition of racial representation, all that was needed was an appropriate amendment of the constitutional clauses which provided for 20 white seats in the senate. It adopted a course that would necessitate an immediate general election in the normal course of events.

The 100 member House of Assembly and 40 member Senate have now been combined into a single chamber with 150 members.

On the Executive Presidency, the Central Committee said the President of Zimbabwe shall be a Head of State, Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. It said the President shall be elected by a popular vote on universal adult suffrage by registered voters of the whole country.

Before that, he was elected by members of the Senate and the House of Assembly meeting as an electoral college (as in Article 28 of the constitution). The President would then appoint the Vice President from among the members of the National Assembly. When the office of the President becomes vacant, the Central Committee said, a Presidential Election shall be held not later than six months from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.

Period

The Central Committee agreed that the President shall hold office for a period of six years

and shall be eligible for reelection. It said that he can also resign by lodging his resignation in writing with the Speaker of the Assembly. He also ceases to hold office if Parliament resolves by the affirmative vote of not less than two thirds of the total number of such members that the President be removed from Office.

On the creation of a unicameral legislature the then ZANU PF agreed to abolish the Senate and other consequential clauses. This has already been done.

The first non-racial general election in which the electorate directly elected the President and Members of Parliament ended recently with President Mugabe shacking off the mild challenge from Edgar Tekere in the Presidential race. ZANU PF won overwhelmingly taking 116 seats as against ZUMs two and ZANU (Ndonga) one. A by-election will soon be held in the Chimanimani constituency where elections did not take place because names of candidates did not appear on the ballot papers. □



NATIONAL

MEATS

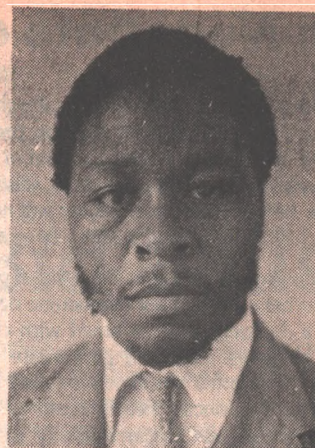
ONLY
AT



All you have to do is ask

To Negotiate or not to Negotiate is the Question in Azania — Writes Mudini Maivha

Personal View Point



There is no question that peaceful resolution of the conflict in occupied Azania has been, and still is, on the agenda of every liberation organisation.

Today, in the face of the prevailing situation, one of the peaceful resolution advanced by a liberation force is that of a one-man-one-vote leading to the establishment of a Constituent Assembly (CA).

To me this is the most reasonable, most democratic way out of the crisis given the nature of our struggle, the number of actors and pretenders to the throne as well as other factors which have become a feature of the political life in that country.

F.W. de Klerk has said he and the National Party (NP) are committed to creating a "new South Africa," in which non-domination of one group by the other to them means constitutional protection and guarantee of minority rights and interests.

As far as the NP is concerned such a "new" South Africa will have to emerge from a negotiated settlement.

Frankly speaking, I believe there is no will on the part of de Klerk to negotiate but that there is something for him to gain from "negotiations". I also believe on the other hand that there is a will on the side of the liberation forces to negotiate but that to some of them there is nothing for the masses to gain from such "negotiations" now as envisaged by de Klerk.

What do I mean by that?

De Klerk and the NP are not talking about "negotiations" because they have undergone some change of heart, but because change coming from below, from the African masses themselves, had imposed itself on them. This has left them with no alternative but to try and make the best out of the situation. And they would try their best to manipulate the ensuing situation because they are still in the driving seat and remain there even if it means wearing black masks and Afro wigs.

This will earn sympathy that they are making positive responses to the crisis that has engulfed the country with more intensity since the middle 80s and in turn ensure them political and economic medium and long term benefits.

The persistent struggle for land and resources, for the vote on a common voters roll and for a united non-racial democratic Azania had caused various regimes in Pretoria to respond variously over the past years. These responses had depended on several factors individually or jointly and in relation to the whole liberation effort by the oppressed. Hence the responses had varied.

In that context de Klerk could have reacted as John Vorster did in 1976 if he was Prime Minister then — only that the situation had changed in 1990.

It is in the same logic therefore, that the National Party found it necessary to change tactics. This included ousting P W Botha and his old-style, iron-fisted, jackboat approach which had tended to present a more and more abhorrent picture of apartheid to the international community, earning the regime further sanctions and isolation.

In came F W, wearing silk gloves over steel hands, always wearing a ready smile and soft-talking in contrast to the cow-boy, tough-talking and finger-wagging bullish P W.

It was a clear change of tactics for, wasn't it the same F W who was considered more conservative than Botha but was installed by NP party leaders on a clear promise of 'acting' more liberally than this predecessor?

The same F W had in his conservative arrogance changed P W's Rubicon speech before delivery which turned out to be another NP damp squib. And no Rubicon was crossed finally.

Of crucial importance, the change in tactics as accompanied included a shift use of crude security measures to permitting protest marches, the 'preparedness' to "negotiate".

By so doing de Klerk had produced a white hare from his magic bag, and many fell for it.

Having said that, I go back to the issue at hand, that of one-man-one-vote vis-a-vis negotiations.

Following their dispossession, the African people were denied the vote in order to deny them an opportunity to overturn the status quo through the ballot. They in turn launched a relentless struggle to achieve this fun-

damental right and not visit upon the minority settler community what it had visited upon them.

They wanted and still want an equal vote, and this is where the call for a one-man-one-vote comes in. "One cannot be expected to abandon the bullet until the ballot is secured to contest power," PAC president Zeph Mothopeng once pointed out at a press conference in Harare.

If de Klerk, and anybody for that matter, is committed to full democracy in Azania, then the best way to demonstrate such commitment is to go to the polls so that the people themselves directly choose their representatives to a single-chamber and non-racial parliament.

There are several advantages in this exercise. Chief among them is that no untested self-appointees, including de Klerk and the NP can claim to be the representative of any imagined constituency. This also protects the masses from people, groups or organisations "negotiating" above their heads or behind their backs, if I may borrow from ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

Those elected to represent the masses to a CA will have a mandate on various issues to be constitutionally addressed, thereby creating a channel and mechanism for consultation with the constituency when certain issues hit a hitch. Representatives and therefore their constituencies will win or lose democratically rather than by compromise through voting in the CA on issues which might need a vote.

In all respects and fairness, this prevents a constitution being decided by a few self-appointees and later imposed on genuinely elected representatives and force them to operate within it.

The argument is that de Klerk must be elected by his constituency as anybody else for a seat in the CA and make his contribution there towards a new constitution. He and all the others will then have every right at the end of the day to claim that they had done as mandated by the people.

But then why does de Klerk insist on a "negotiated" constitution first?

He is not prepared to have the African

To Negotiate or Not to Negotiate

majority exercise its fundamental right. He wants a "negotiated" constitution because the NP will be in a position to win or force guarantees for whites which in effect will mean African democratic rights will not encroach to or temper with minority interests.

According to de Klerk, the African people can rather exercise their democratic right within a democracy constrained with checks and balances meant to perpetuate white privilege. In other words whites have no intention to reconcile their interests to those of the indigenous African majority on equal land re-distribution and ownership.

Lets assume then that it so happens that de Klerk and others accept one-man-one-vote leading to the CA.

In my opinion, implementation of this exercise should mean and include such features as a neutral force administering the country in the run up to the election. It should

and include the deployment of neutral peace-keeping forces agreed upon at the discussion on the mechanism for a one-man-one-vote.

Given the history of the struggle in Azania at the turn of the 80s, particularly what is going on in Natal, political parties and their supporters will need maximum protection not only from the South African Defence Force (SADF) or the South African Police (SAP) and other secret agencies like the Civil Co-ordination Bureau (CCB). They will need protection from elements within the community intolerant of other parties' ideological and political outlooks.

It is true that intimidation had become endemic among certain sections of the oppressed. It had manifested itself in violence, opening the way for the regime to indiscriminately launch full-scale violence against all liberation forces under cover of black-on-black violence.

Such a force can be agreed upon after the delimitation of the country for electoral purposes. For instance, if the Transvaal requires a peace-keeping force of 10 000 men, the national liberation organisations can put forward their trusted countries to contribute an equal component to the total as well as administrative staff.

Such an arrangement will have also dealt once and for all unnecessary tensions between and among the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SADF/SAP. All will have been confined to bases without participating in the process in their old capacities.

A word of caution: Azanians cannot afford to pin their hopes on (and appeal to) de Klerk to bring about irreversible change to their situation because it is de Klerk who has his hand on the gear lever at the moment, thereby enabling him to change into reverse the moment he changes his mind about the movement forward. □

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Nigeria — 7th Coup Bid Fails

On Sunday, April 22nd, the Nigerian military government successfully crushed a coup attempt by junior officers.

The attempted coup launched at about 2 a.m. was most pronounced in Lagos.

The spokesman for the Nigeria government Col. Anthony Ukpo said police were looking for a multi-millionaire southern businessman who financed the abortive coup.

They have put out word that they are looking for Chief Greak Oredje Ogloni, owner of a Lagos fishing company, who has gone into hiding.

The fleeing businessman was to have been Vice President if the coup had succeed. The authorities have not ruled out the possibility that other civilian leaders may have been involved.

Although its been discribed as the "bloodiest" in the country's turbulent 30-years history no figures have been given.

Western press reprotos suggest that as many as 200 people may have died during the 10 hour battle outside Dodon barracks outside Lagos, the seat of General Babangida's military government.

Several military officers have been arrested for questioning about the foiled coup.

Nigeria has had only two civilian leaders since independence. Abubakar Tafauira Bilewa from October 1960 to January 1966 and Alhaji Shehu Shagari from October 1979 to December 1983. Both were overthrown by coups.

The military has ruled the estimated 110 to 120 million people of Nigeria (the next official census is scheduled for November 1991) for 20 of the 30 years since the country attained independence from Great Britain. Had this coup been successful it would have been the seventh. Whilst President Babangida is the eighth, the only President to have resigned on his own accord was Olesegun Obasanjo who handed over the Government to Alhaji Shehu Shagari's Arilin administra-

tion. Whilst the economy of the country is an important issue, debate is currently centred on the return to civilian rule, as people prepare to cast their votes for the first time since 1983.

In May, the military government lifted a ban on open political activities and called on several political parties to register. When the time came for the credentials of the political parties that hoped to be registered to be checked by the Armed Forces' Abubakar Tafaure Balewa Ruling Council, the final authority on any national issue, they turned them, all down. Instead, the Babangida administration created two parties, the Social Democratic Party and the National Republic Convention. Those slated will be able to seek office in state elections this year, local elections next year and the Presidential election in 1992. However President Babangida has pledged that he won't be a civilian candidate. And, all former elected officials are banned from participating in the elections. □

Will Africa Really Become a Forgotten Continent?

By Dr. Zuyev

It seemed even comparatively recently that the establishment of the European community single market by 1995 would be a major factor determining the prospects for economic cooperation between western Europe and Africa quite a few conjectures were made on this score. From optimistic (by the European Community) to disturbing (By African leaders). Many Africans believed that a unified Europe could turn into a customs fortress and that today's special relationships will make way to a unified and tough approach. The inevitable slackening of trade and economic relations.

Indeed, practically simultaneously with the approval by the European Council of the idea of establishing the EBRD, in mid-December,

negotiations were concluded on the fourth Lome Convention between the European Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, and though this convention has given rise to quiet a few complaints on the part of the ACP states, there are no grounds for saying that the European Community's stand on it has undergone any noticeable change. The opposite is rather true, as elements of continuity prevail in the new Lome Convention as far as the new elements, such as the establishment of a fund for structural reorganisation and financial mobilisation, the spreading of the stabex (stabilisation of export earnings) system to semi-finished products, environmental protection measures and so on, are concerned, they meet the interests of the ACP states.

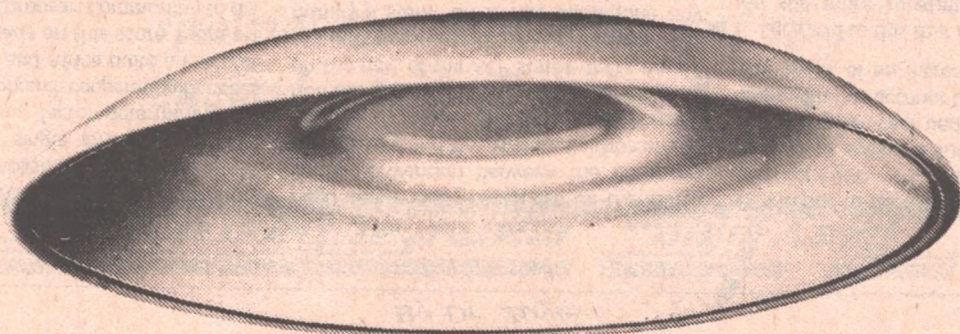
It is also worthwhile mentioning that the

EC intends to allocate about 12 000 million ecus for 1990-94 within the framework of Lome-9, as against 8 500 million Ecus for the preceding five-year period. This means that even with due account taken of inflation, one can speak of an increase in allocations.

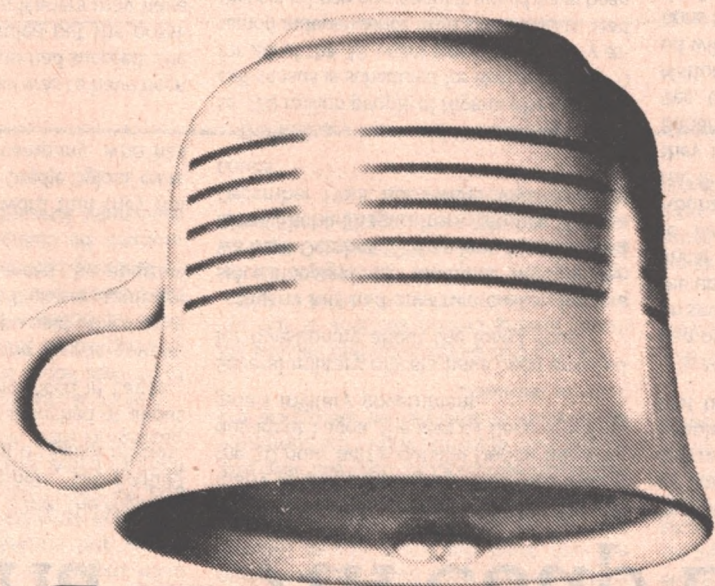
Let's add to this that Africa can fully count on still more substantial loans from the World Bank and its branch, the International Development Association (IDA). True, some economists opine that it is advisable to reorientate IBRD and IMF funds towards aid for Eastern Europe, where much greater returns could be obtained. But it is little probable that the Bretton Wood Organisations will agree to take such a step. This would mean loss of face. Indeed, precisely they have

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Modrow Speaks on German Unification

ADN — excerpts from the statement by GDR Prime Minister Dr. Hans Modrow before the people's chamber of the GDR on 5 February 1990:

The unification of the two German States is being put on the agenda. This is a statement which, as I believe, a statesman must make if he wants to be credible as a politician committed to realism, as a politician who is not lagging behind the will of the greater part of the German nation but rather someone who takes account of this will.

At the same time, I should like to point to another proposition which virtually represents the second pillar of the concept. The road towards German unity must be followed with a sense of responsibility. Pursuing that goal must not run counter to all European interests or the interests of individual countries. It must rather be a goal pursued in Europe and for Europe. The process must serve peace rather than pose threats to anybody and the post-war frontiers have to be respected. A unified Germany is only conceivable and acceptable as a factor of political stability, confidence, peace in Europe and as a contribution to a necessary and possible Europe of cooperation which might settle into shape now.

The solution of the national question is and remains an issue putting high demands on internationally responsible thinking and acting especially on the part of the Germans.

When I designed my concept for a road towards a unified Germany, at no time did I believe that all the points of this proposal would immediately meet with approval everywhere. That could not have been expected because of the diversity of interests which are involved here, also internationally. To illustrate that point, there has been opposition to the idea of a military — and I repeat — a militarily neutralized status of the future unified Germany. Well, why not discuss this disputed point in order to reach an acceptable solution which takes account of the why not start, for instance, with reducing the military presence of each side on the territory of today's two German States, as is already under discussion, or with other solutions? I know that many Germans will agree when I underline that the less military forces and armaments are here in central Europe, the more peaceful life will be. This, after all, should be possible even if the necessary steps should be definitely agreed upon and implemented after unification of the two states. On that score, we ought to be a bit patient.

If the two states are to grow together relatively fast, consideration must be given not

only to certain social values, which have to be safeguarded, but also to requirements of adaptation. These range from different structures of wages and pensions down to requisite measures to reconcile the two judicial systems, as I mentioned when presenting my concept for a United Germany.

Hence, I share the view voiced by Mr. Kohl at Davos, that is that the road towards German unity is no matter of automaticity and that it should not be prescribed or even accelerated by way of a timetable and with a stop-watch in hand. And, yes, I share the view that such an attempt — and I quote the federal chancellor again — would be totally against the nature of historic processes and most irresponsible at that. Likewise, it would be against the nature of history to resist the interests and wishes of all those who clearly speak out for one Germany.

Mindful of the impatience of many citizens in the two states, I have spoken of a reasonable timeframe for unification. This cannot, and indeed must not, be misunderstood. I am not at all suggesting that this task should be deferred, nor do I intend to put up obstacles or preconditions but, such a process which is to yield good results — and only good results — cannot be reduced to a rash, precipitate move.

Will Africa become a forgotten continent? from page 47

been the initiators of structural reorganisation in Africa, and they bear moral responsibility for making the reforms work.

It must be assumed that the characteristics of state aid given to the African countries on a bilateral basis will not change too much. This would go against the interests of west European Donor-Nations themselves, particularly those having special relationships with the black continent. Suffice it to say that France, for example, has year after year been offsetting its unfavourable balance of trade with industrialised countries by profitable commerce with the Third World, Africa included. It is directly interested in maintaining solvent demand there and will, consequently hardly curtail aid.

In the near future, a great deal will depend on how private investors behave. It must be remarked that for a number of reasons they view transactions in Africa as very risky. Since the beginning of the 1980s, private foreign capital investments on the continent have decreased by 25 per cent. If economic stability is comparatively quickly achieved

The responsibility of the Germans — everybody knows it to be particularly great — should prove itself in a process of the two states growing together rather than of being nailed together. The responsibility of the Federal Republic and its government should find expression, if I may add this, in a solidarity contribution becoming effective shortly in order to help stabilize supplies and industrial production in the GDR. This topic has been under discussion since my meeting with federal chancellor Helmut Kohl in Dresden. During our talk in Davos on 4 February, the federal chancellor indicated that the federal government would now be ready to render such support. Concepts of my government in this regard had already been explained and submitted in the course of the Dresden meeting in December and in the negotiations with the federal Minister for Special Tasks and Head of the federal chancellor's office, Mr Seiters, in January.

It is very gratifying to note the federal government's intention of offering assistance in a new dimension even before 18 March and thus to dispel suspicions not seldom heard in this country that there was a design to wear the GDR down. But this would not serve stability in Europe, nor would it help compatriots here. The responsibility devolving upon my government for economic developing makes such frank words imperative. The unification of the two German states, after all, is meant to bring together two more or less compatible economies and currencies. A few joint ventures just would not do if this end is to be achieved.

After having voiced these concerns, allow me to reiterate my proposal for a responsible national dialogue. I believe that another good opportunity in this regard will be presenting itself in Bonn. □

in Eastern Europe and the reforms continue in a direction favourable to the west, the region will really thy come a major centre of attraction of private investments.

How can the African countries answer this challenge? It seems to me that the main thing is to ensure political stability, doing so through the democratisation of Public Affairs, not otherwise. Other methods won't work here. Graveyard silence is not a sign of political stability at all. One cannot help seeing that the chances of undemocratic regimes for attracting investments and getting aid have been steadily diminishing in the world today.

The adoption of investment codes offering more favourable terms and considering actual returns on capital investments in Africa and Europe could play an important role. It is also very important to remove the so far numerous bureaucratic obstacles impeding private initiative. In short, much depends on the African countries themselves, on how quick and adequate their reaction to changes in Eastern Europe will be. □

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Declaration of Montelimar

The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua gathered at Montelimar, Republic of Nicaragua, on the second and third days of April of 1990.

Taking into account the contents of the various documents and declarations of the Esquipulas peace process, which constitutes a unique and indivisible whole, and motivated by the same patriotic and Central American spirit that has made it possible for dialogue and negotiations among the Central American governors to be a historical and decisive contribution for regional peace.

Agree

1. To affirm unequivocally each and every commitment made during the Esquipulas process and to renew the decision to comply with the agreed upon accords fully;
2. To express their satisfaction for the advances obtained for consolidating democracy in the region through clean and honest electoral processes, which are proof of the efficacy and fulfillment of the political commitments undertaken in the Esquipulas framework;
3. To declare their satisfaction with the successful culmination of the electoral process in the Republic of Nicaragua on February 25 of this year, given that those elections were conducted in conditions of complete freedom and honesty, as attested by numerous international observers;

To command the guarantees presented by the Government of Nicaragua in fulfillment of the political commitments undertaken at the different stages of the Esquipulas process and to express satisfaction with the agreements reached by the Transmission Teams of the present Government and the Government-elect, to which they give their moral support as a mark of respect for the sovereign decisions agreed upon among Nicaraguans;

In virtue of which, the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras express to the President of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, their recognition of his promoting and strengthening the process toward consolidation of representative and pluralist democracy in his country.

4. To ratify their commitment to continue promoting respect for human rights, in-

cluding the strengthening and perfection of their democratic systems, fully guaranteeing participation of all citizens in the political life of their countries, independence and impartiality of the judicial power and respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

5. To emphasize again the need for immediate demobilisation of the Nicaraguan Resistance subscribed to at the Tela Summit on August 7, 1989 and in the Toncontin Agreement signed in Honduras on March 23, 1990 and to express their satisfaction for the goodwill demonstrated by the parties involved in carrying out that objective.

The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras applaud the immediate support that the Government of Nicaragua gave that Agreement, to which they also give their complete support so that peace will be reestablished in the country and transfer of power will be achieved with absolute normality.

To support the Protocol of Procedure for the transfer of the Presidential Mandate of the Republic of Nicaragua and to request the United Nations Observers Group for Central America (ONUCA) and the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV) to take the necessary steps to guarantee opportune support for the demobilisation and disarmament of the members of the Resistance inside or outside Nicaragua, which should begin immediately and conclude by this coming April 25 at the latest.

The arms that ONUCA will receive should be destroyed on site in the presence of representatives of other Central American governments invited for the purpose by the corresponding Government.

To call upon the Government of the United States of America to continue supporting and contributing to the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance and to channel funds approved for these forces to the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV) to use for the reintegration of the ex-members of the Nicaraguan Resistance who deliver their arms to the Group of Observers of the United Nations (ONUCA) into the normal life of the country, and of their families.

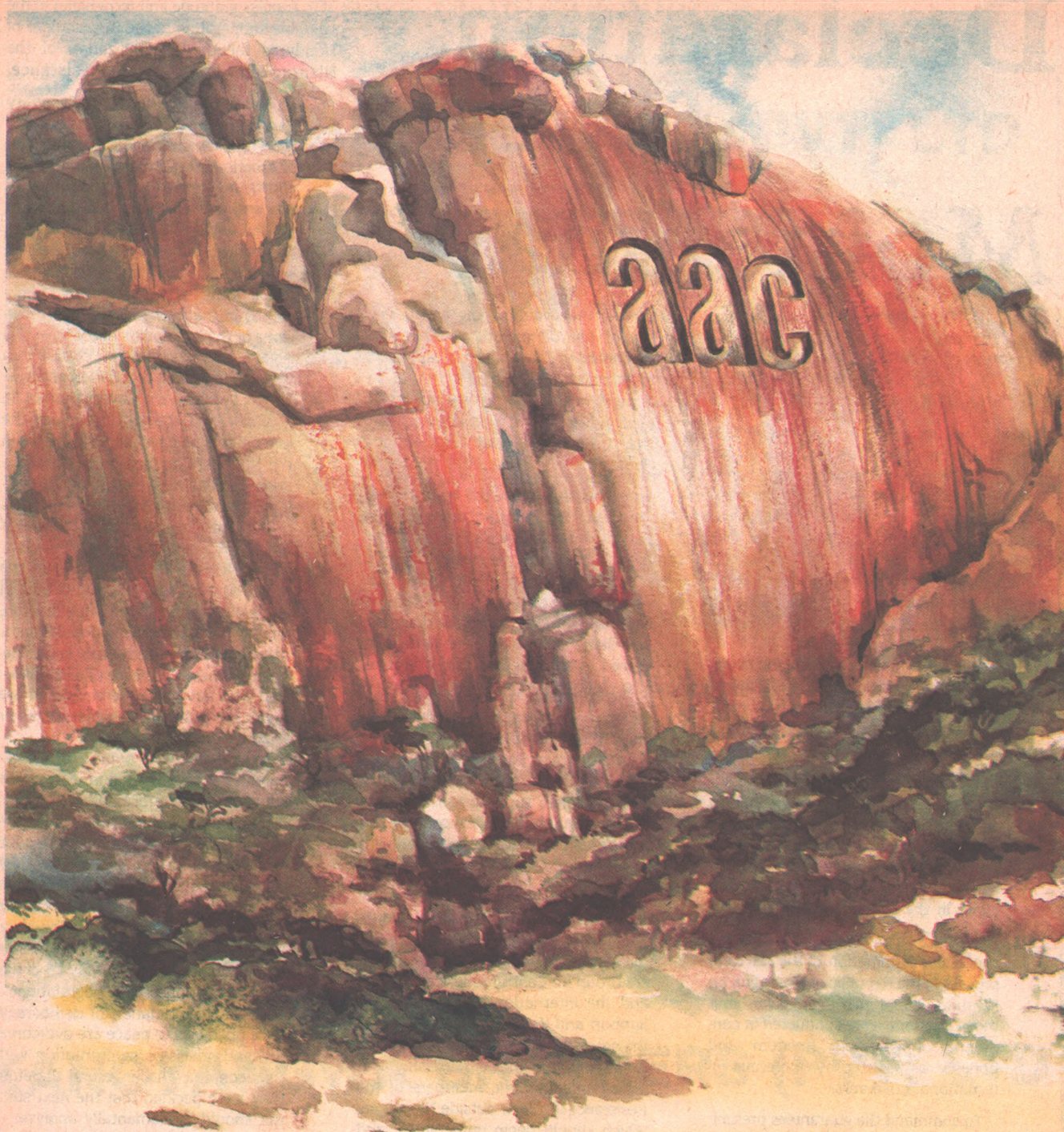
To express gratitude and recognition of the valuable cooperation of the Government of Honduras for the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance.

6. To express gratitude to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States for their continuous efforts in support of the Esquipulas process, as well as repeating support for the work of ONUCA and CIAV.
7. To reaffirm the importance of the consolidation of democracy of the incorporation of the irregular forces into political life in the framework of the provisions of the Esquipulas Accords. In this regard, they declare their satisfaction with the imminent reinitiation of the dialogue between the Government of EL Salvador and the FMLN and for the agreements reached in Oslo between the National Commission of Reconciliation of Guatemala and the URNG. Similarly, the Central American countries offer themselves as sites for meetings for these purposes.
8. To condemn acts of terrorism in the region and to repeat the call to end all kinds of violent acts that directly or indirectly harm the civilian population or the productive infrastructure and to demand immediate release of all individuals who have been detained and are under the power of irregular forces or terrorist groups.
9. In accordance with point 7 of the Esquipulas II Accords and in view of the advance in the processes of National reconciliation, consolidation and perfecting Democracy, they have decided that it is now time to promote and schedule pending negotiations with regard to security, verification, control and limitation of armaments. Therefore, they call on the Security Commission to meet in Costa Rica on May 15 of this year to continue these negotiations.
10. That the consolidation of democracy, once obstacles to peace are overcome, demands decisive confrontation with the economic challenge and therefore they have decided that the next summit should fundamentally analyze:
 - a. The restructuring, strengthening and reactivation of regional economic integration;
 - b. Evolution toward a regional integrative productive system;
 - c. Reconsideration of the problem of the external debt;
 - d. A better distribution of the social costs of necessary economic adjustments.

To support national programs of necessary economic adjustment to face the service economic and social situation of the area, on whose solution depends the stability of the countries of the region.

In this respect, they call on the International Community to reinforce, consolidate and amplify economic support for the regions, in ways such as the Luxembourg Accord, direct cooperation and the Joint Plan of Cooperation for Central America. In this context they

(to page 53)



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Declaration of Montelimar from page 51

reiterate the urgent need to supply Central America with additional financial resources under favourable conditions.

To recognize the need to strengthen the activities of the public and private, national and international organizations that aid in overcoming the political obstacles to the solution of social problems and to the promotion of the economic development of the region. In this respect, they express their pleasure because of the offers presented by the Governments of Canada and Japan to contribute to these tasks.

To express their conviction that in this new stage, the integration of the People and Government of Panama is fundamental to the efforts made towards strengthening and perfecting democratic and pluralist regimes committed to economic and social development of their people. With the firm purpose of materializing this concept and supporting its efforts to normalize political life, within the strictest respect to International Legal Order and, in particular, to the norms of coexistence among sovereign states, we have decided to invite the Government of Panama fraternally to take an active part in the processes of dialogue, negotiation and cooperation that the Central American governments carry out on these matters.

To manifest their satisfaction for the advances reached in carrying out the special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC) as a valuable instrument of the Peace Plan and to exhort the contracting of commitments to finance projects in the framework of the sectional meetings sponsored by the United Nations Programme for Development (PNUD). To underscore the

importance of that mechanism's continuing with budgetary support within the United Nations Program for Development (PNUD).

To take grateful advantage of the proposal formulated by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela in respect to lending their cooperation for the development and strengthening of National Centers established in the Central American countries so they can have regional effect and significance in the areas of education, health, agriculture and energy, as well as recognizing their contribution towards peace in Central America.

11. To express profound satisfaction for the process of ratification of the Protocol for the Constitutive Treaty of the Central American Parliament permitting establishment of that Parliament, thereby beginning a new stage in the process of Central American integration.
12. To subscribe to the Accord of Regional Cooperation for the Eradication of Illegal Traffic of Drugs, as an expression of determined political desire to collaborate closely in uniting forces to prevent and confront the dangers that derive from the illicit traffic. They particularly emphasize the importance of regional and international cooperation and of the adoption of laws that will permit eradication of drug traffic.
13. To declare their satisfaction with the work of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development and to reaffirm support for its continuation and evaluation of the necessity and appropriateness of looking for financial sources and innovative mechanisms to promote its programs and projects. In this respect they agree to discuss the subject of debt conversion for environment at the next Summit.

14. To support carrying out programs of development for displaced populations, refugees and repatriated persons in Central America, requesting the International Community to maintain and amplify support for commitments already made so as not to put off their implementation, and to express support for the first international meeting of the Committee of Supervision of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), which will be celebrated soon at the United Nations headquarters.
15. To reaffirm that the health of Central American people is a political priority that implies maintenance and deepening of joint health endeavours, conceived as a bridge to peace and understanding among the peoples of the area. For these purposes, they have decided to orient their Health Ministers to evaluate immediately the achievements of the last five years of the Plan of Health Priorities (PPSCAP) and to elaborate a new health initiative for Central America. For that purpose, they request the collaboration of the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization (OPS/OMS), among others.
16. They have decided to meet in the second trimester of the present year in the anticipated Regular Meeting to be held in the Republic of Guatemala.
17. The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras wish to commend the fraternal hospitality of the People and Government of Nicaragua that contributed decisively to creating a frank and constructive atmosphere that permits looking forward to the determined continuation of the Central American endeavours for peace.

Signed in Montalimar, Republic of Nicaragua, on the third day of April of one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

OSCAR ARIAS SANCHEZ
President of the Republic of Costa Rica

VINICIO CEREZO AREVALO
President of the Republic of Guatemala

ALFREDO CRISTIANI BURKARD
President of the Republic of El Salvador

RAFAEL LEONARDO CALLEJAS
President of the Republic of Honduras

DANIEL ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
President of the Republic of Nicaragua □

22 April — The 120th Anniversary of Lenin's Birth

Lenin and Socialism

What was Lenin's vision of socialist society? What role are his ideas playing in the conditions of perestroika?

These questions are answered by Alexander Krukhmalev, D. Sc. (Philosophy), deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "Voprosy Istorii" "Questions of History".

In the early years of Soviet government, the general theoretic vision of socialism served as the reference point for building a new society. These views were laid down in the Programme of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) passed by the Party's seventh congress in 1919, which provided

for the "direct" transition to socialism. The forms and methods of socialist development set forth in that document almost totally ignored the use of such economic levers as commodity-money relations.

(Next page)

Lenin and Socialism

The extraordinary conditions connected with the Civil War and foreign military intervention and the ensuing most serious economic dislocation prompted the need for the pursuance of the "war communism" policy by the Land of the Soviets. Instead of the planned voluntary exchanges of manufactured products for agricultural produce, the surplus-appropriation system had to be employed to ensure food supplies for the army and urban dwellers, which meant the use of extra-economic, purely administrative measures. Free trade was categorically prohibited. Peasants lost interest in intensive farming. Another negative aspect of the problem was that many revolutionaries, reaching their goals through tough pressure and pure administering, came to place still more faith in the strength of those methods and in the effectiveness of coercive measures on the part of the state.

The new situation, which took shape in the country after the end of the Civil War and the transition to peaceful development, bore out not only the deficiencies of the surplus-appropriation system but also those of the concept for the "immediate" and "direct" transition to socialism. The country was facing a crisis. "By the spring of 1921 it became evident", Lenin pointed out, "that we had suffered defeat in our attempt to introduce the socialist principles of production and distribution by 'direct assault', that is, in the shortest, quickest and most direct way".

Lenin spoke in no uncertain terms about the mistake made in the period of "war communism". At the same time, as it follows from Lenin's assessment, what was erroneous was precisely the "most direct" method of building socialism, not the policy of "war communism" as a system of specific measures necessary and justifiable in conditions of the Civil War.

Great credit goes to Lenin for succeeding, as he fought against the widespread doctrinaire views the gained strength in the years of "war communism", in revealing, on the basis of insight into the nature of socialism, the effective ways, methods and means of laying the economic foundation for a new society, which were consonant with the objective laws of socialist development. This approach was reflected in the New Economic Policy (NEP) formulated by Lenin.

The New Economic Policy was designed to build up a socialist economy. The new ways of fulfilling this cardinal task were defined, including, among other things, the use of market relations, material incentives and cost accounting. These were the ways and means of transition to socialism, which were accompanied, using present-day terms, by the extensive use of economic methods in managing the country's economy. A new society should be built, Lenin emphasised, "not directly relying on enthusiasm, but aided by the enthusiasm, engendered by the great

revolution, and on the basis of personal interest, personal incentive and business principles. . . ." The experience of history showed the far-sightedness of Lenin's policy of socialist development in the conditions of the transition period.

The ideas of cooperation held a special place in Lenin's conceptions of a future socialist society. In his article, "On Cooperation", Lenin scientifically proved that with state power concentrated in the hands of the working people and in the conditions of public ownership of the land, factory and plants, a mere growth of cooperation was tantamount to socialism's growth: cooperation under these conditions "nearly always coincides with socialism". This was an innovative conclusion. In keeping with this interpretation, socialism is a system based not only on state but also cooperative property in its diverse forms. And though Lenin distinguished between "enterprises of a consistently socialist type (the means of production, the land on which the enterprises are situated, and the enterprises as a whole belonging to the state)" and "cooperative enterprises", this did not mean an attempt to somehow belittle the significance of the cooperative form of property compared with public property for building new society.

In his last works, Lenin examined the New Economic Policy and cooperation in their organic interdependence. This made it possible to find a realistic way of combining the diverse interests of all participants in socialized production (through cooperation, the tax in kind, trade), of combining activity based on cost accounting with people's self-government.

In 1921 - 23, Lenin's interpretation of the transition period from capitalism to socialism underwent cardinal changes concerning above all the methods of socialist development.

Just as founders of Marxism, Lenin never attempted to develop in advance any "ideal model" of a future socialism: there are no cut and-dried recipes in his works for the development of a socialist society proper. But one point deserves special mention: If at the outset of socialist transformation, the socialism's model, abstract in many respects, had an influence on the methods of such transformation, then in the conditions of NEP the new vision, more specific and adequate to reality, of a socialist society and mechanism of its functioning began to take shape in a more patent manner. As it transpired, Lenin's ideas of commodity-money relations, material incentives, cost accounting, the importance of cooperative forms of economic activity and many others expressed above all in connection with the formulation of the New economic Policy intended for the transition period did not lose their topicality and enormous significance even later, when the tasks of the transition period had been performed.

Lenin made a substantial contribution to working out theoretical problems connected with the development of the social system of a socialist society. In his last works,

Lenin expressed the ideas, which make it possible to say that he had conceived a scientific notion of such a social structure of a new society which, at least at the initial stage, still permits the existence of certain social and class-based distinctions between people and is characterised by the worker-peasant alliance.

Elaborating upon Marxist theory on the basis of the experience of building multinational Soviet society, Lenin arrived at the conclusion that it should rest on undeviating observance of the principles of internationalism, socialist federalism, equality and brotherhood of all the peoples inhabiting the country. We know how uncompromisingly he opposed Stalin's concept for "autonomisation" and worked for the formation of the union of equal socialist republics, within the framework on which both federal and national interest would be considered.

Viewing society as an integrated system, Lenin gave much attention to the problems of a socialist political infrastructure, the role of the Communist Party, full powers for the Soviets and the promotion of self-government by the people. Of the aggregate of his ideas about the Party as the people's political leader, let's single out the idea of delimiting the functions of Party and state bodies. Taking into consideration the practical experience of Party leadership, Lenin scathingly criticised the attempts to make the Party shoulder responsibility for solving any specific problem. It follows from his works that the Party is called upon to develop the theory and strategy of social development, domestic and foreign policy and carry out continuous political, educational and organisational work among the people. Its leading role in society depends to a great extent on the way it discharges these functions.

Lenin did a lot to create an effective state apparatus, seeking the most efficacious forms and methods of state administration on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism. At the same time, he drew attention to the possibility that the working people should exercise the strictest control over the apparatus of power.

Lenin viewed the system of Soviets as the unity of direct democracy, self-government by the people, and the elements, as he put it, of parliamentarism, that is, representative bodies democratically formed through elections. During his lifetime, there existed the system of congresses of Soviets: the working people's broad-based assemblies enjoying full powers, with plenipotentiary central executive committees functioning in the intervals between them. The mass character or representative was combined with the work of law making, administration and supervision. Millions of workers were involved into running political affairs through local Soviets.

Lenin's central idea in the concept of the socialist political system is the idea of drawing the working people, to a man, into running state and public affairs, which implies a steady development of socialist self-

Lenin and Socialism from page 54

government and large-scale promotion of people at the grass roots to leading posts. Living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves — this idea keynotes many of Lenin's works.

Lenin's vision of socialism was imbued from beginning to end with the spirit of humaneness, with faith in the working man's creative activity. It surely presupposed the development of all latent abilities of the individual, of all the cultural and intellectual makings which he had. It is known how highly Lenin valued and loved bright people, how tolerant and understanding he was in his attitude to the variety of views and creative quests and ably enlisted talented persons for building a new society. He emphasised that socialism will increase millions of times over mankind's "differentiation" in a sense of "the

richness and diversity of cultural and intellectual life and ideological trends, aspirations and nuances". Not only theoretically but also on the practical plane did Lenin accomplish a great deal to ensure that the new, socialist culture, which was emerging in those years, absorb both the experience of the past and a multicoloured wealth of creativity by contemporaries whose abilities he sought to make full use of for the benefit of the people.

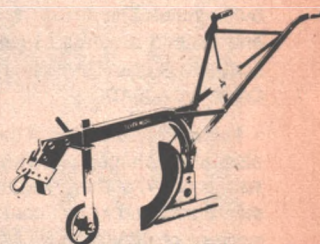
The conclusion concerning the possibility of building a "full-scale socialist society" in the Soviet Republic was scientifically grounded in Lenin's works written in 1921–23. If one takes Lenin's ideas in their totality, one can say that he worked out an integrated concept for building socialism, covering every level of the social edifice — from the economy to culture, from the development of so-

ciety's material and technical base to transformation of people's cultural and intellectual life.

It stands to reason that it would be wrong to interpret the revival of Lenin's notions of socialism in the USSR today as simply "returning to Lenin". The circumstances are now different from what they were during his lifetime. The essence of the matter is to get rid of distortions altogether, to develop and put into effect a scientific concept that would take into account most fully the regularities and special nature of the present stage in the development of Soviet society, its ideals, the principles of socialism, and justify the methods of action guaranteeing perestroika's success, and also consider the many-sided experience of the other socialist countries.

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The Decade of the Eighties in the S.A. Struggle

By A Zimbabwe News Correspondent

The decade opened with the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980. That had a tremendous impact on the South African political life. The oppressed black majority was celebrating the defeat of the last remaining ally of the apartheid regime, especially because since 1967 Pretoria had been maintaining some form of military presence in Zimbabwe the then Rhodesia in the tradition of "when your neighbour's house is on fire, you cannot remain an onlooker."

Seeing the approaching complete isolation, the then apartheid Prime Minister, P.W. Botha proposed to the neighbouring states that they joined him in what he called "constellation of Southern African states" — which was going to be nothing except to turn these countries into Pretoria's satellites and buffer zones. The African states rejected that and instead organised themselves into the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

Political organisation of the oppressed was also taking shape. Following the Soweto uprisings of 1976, there was nothing that Vorster, Botha and Kruger could do to wipe the spirit of resistance. June 1976 had opened a completely new page in the South African political history. October 1977 had seen the banning of nineteen organisations and newspapers in one day.

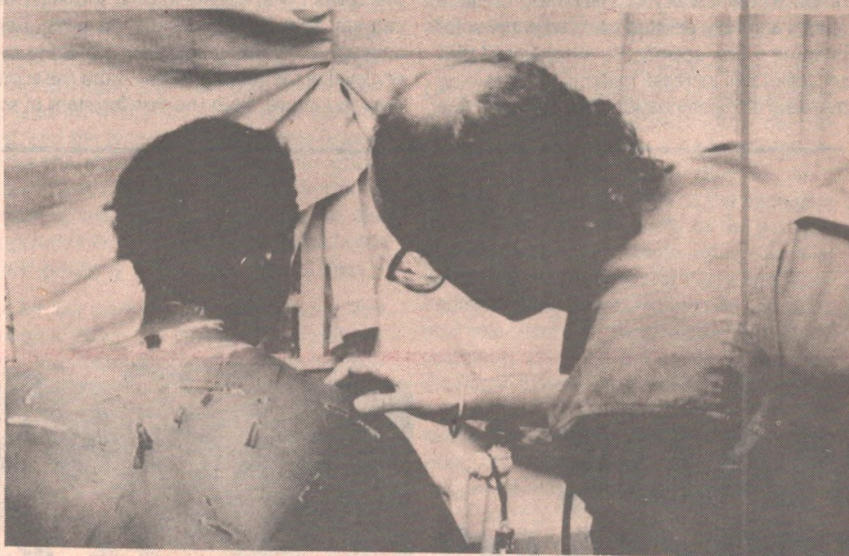
The following year saw the emergence of the Azanian People's Organisations and then in 1979 students formed the Congress of South African Students. That was followed by the formation of the Azanian Students Organisation which was later renamed South African National Students Congress. The year 1980 saw the formation of a number of local, regional and national organisations of different types.

Trade Unions

On the trade union front, 1979 had seen the enactment of the Labour Relations Act which legalised the formation of African trade unions. Then 1980 which was at the same time the silver jubilee of the formation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions was the year when quite a number of African trade unions were formed.

Militarily, the People's Army, Umkhonto WeSizwe used 1980 to mark its dramatic emergence on the scene. The previous year the military wing had carried out a number of operations which made the racists to start

th Africa. The beatings took place last week after incidents of unrest in this rural equally severe slashes across the front of her body and her arms. She is being examined by a doctor. Detainees Parents Support Committee in Johannesburg where many of these people have been held. (AP Wirephoto) 1986.



A doctor examines sjambok wounds inflicted on a black civilian by racist South African police

threatening neighbouring states. Among others 1980 was the year when Umkhonto attacked the SASOL oil from Coal plant causing millions of rands in damage.

With this background, the following years of the eighties unfolded a catalogue of events that forced the apartheid regime into a tight corner until in 1986 when it was forced to resort to the imposition of the State of Emergency. In 1981 when the regime was staging celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the racist republic, the oppressed people retaliated by boycotting these celebrations and instead demanded a non-racial republic. That demand for the establishment of a non-racial democratic republic remains on the lips of the African people right up to this day. It has contributed a great deal towards the collapse of a number of political schemes that the Botha regime tried to impose. When Pretoria was trying to set up the tri-cameral parliament which was aimed at co-opting Coloureds and Indians into the oppressive structures, the entire black majority rose in unison and frustrated the scheme. Its elections were turned into a circus as less than 10 percent Indians and less than 15 percent Coloureds turned up to vote. However, the racists went ahead to impose the scheme.



Brutality is the character of the Pretoria regime

(Next page)

In 1987, Bantustans began to crumble. In the Transkei there was a coup led by Major General Bantu Holomisa which toppled the Mathanzima dynasty. Holomisa introduced a string of changes which called into question the validity of the Bantustan system itself. This led to a lot of trouble brewing in a number of Bantustans. Then at the beginning of 1990 more started collapsing. Lennox Sebe was toppled in the Ciskei and Frank Ravele was on April 6, 1990 deposed in Venda.

Mangophe of Bophuthatswana, who in February 1988 survived a coup, thanks to the intervention by his boss P.W. Botha, is the only one still remaining from those Vorster-Botha hand-picked puppets who accepted the bogus independence. Needless to say he is sitting on a time bomb. The constant cry in these Bantustans is the demand for re-incorporation into the broader South Africa coupled with the general call for a democratic South Africa.

Consolidation

Organisationally, people consolidated their earlier gains by coming together into larger and stronger organisations instead of the smaller local, regional and national organisations of different interests they had been forming since 1979. In 1983 more than five hundred democratic organisations came together under the umbrella of the United Democratic Front.

Two years later democratic trade unions set up the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). Youth organisations came together under the South African Youth Congress in 1987 and later affiliated their congress into the UDF. Towards the end of last year, 1989, all these organisations had already adopted the Freedom Charter of 1955 as their programme.

In December, 1989 these organisations, together with others which believed in a non-racial, democratic South Africa, held a conference to discuss the way forward. Thus was formed what is today called Conference for a Democratic Future (CDF).

The oppressors did not take these events lightly. Violence and repression became their main weapon. The state of emergency imposed in June 1986 saw the detention of thousands of democrats including children as young as seven. This led the democratic international community convening a conference in Harare in September 1987 which looked into the detention of children. The other weapon that Botha used was to terrorise the neighbouring African states because of their open opposition to apartheid.

When it became clear that the racists were not prepared to lift their state of emergency the oppressed people decided to defy it. From the middle of last year there emerged a trend of a defiance campaign. Banned persons unbanned themselves and started addressing meetings; banned organisations declared themselves legal; detainees escaped from detention and others went on hunger strikes. Botha's repressive machinery was collapsing. People's organs of rule were revived.



The people of South Africa are offering the highest sacrifice for their liberation



The international community agrees that apartheid is evil



The Pretoria regime's defeat is inevitable

These achievements were not without problems. The major one was the fighting that still goes on in Natal between the Inkatha vigilantes and followers of the U.D.F. Attempts to solve these problems have been tried and are still being tried. More than a thousand people have been killed since this fighting broke out in 1987.

These successes by the oppressed people have forced the newly installed leader of the apartheid regime, Frederick Willem de Klerk, to switch from tough-handed tactics to sweet-sounding talks about reforms. However, unlike his predecessors, he has done more than just talking. He has unbanned people's organisations, released imprisoned leaders and has gone to the extent of sitting down with Comrade Nelson Mandela to discuss the violence of the police force. But at the same time, he still needs to meet a number of demands. The near future will tell if he will meet them. □



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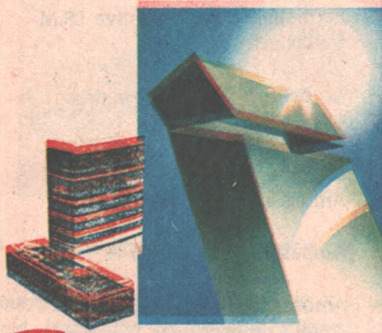
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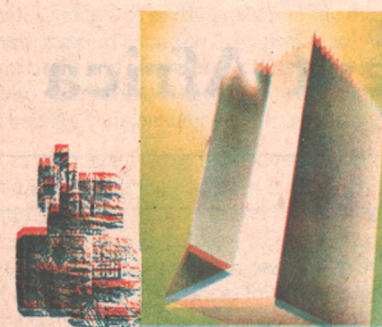
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Anniversary



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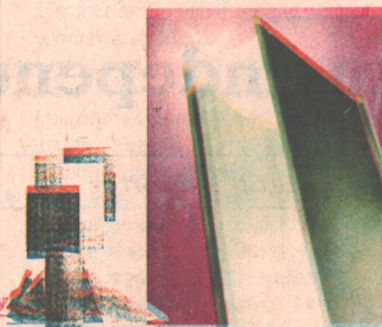
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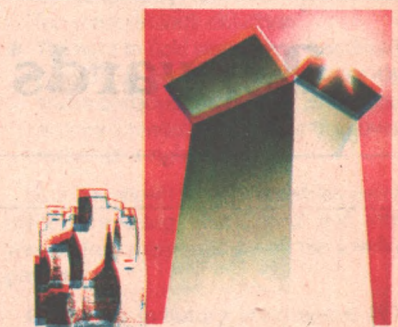
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Zimbabwe Establishes 32 Missions Worldwide

Since 1980, Zimbabwe has continued to play an active and significant role in international affairs guided by its policies and the principles of the charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. An external mission has been opened in Luanda hence completing the national direct representation in all the Front Line States. Two other missions have been opened in Australia and Egypt and an observer mission has been opened in Namibia making a total establishment of 32 external missions.

The diplomatic work in these missions is being reviewed and expanded particularly in the economic sphere. The ZANU PF Party and the government has defined the guiding principles for the Zimbabwean foreign policy thus: respect for independence and national sovereignty, equity between states, non-interference of internal affairs of other states and relations based on mutual benefits.

The People's Republic of Zimbabwe has defended these principles in its relations of cooperation with other states. In the application of the principle Zimbabwe seeks to strengthen bonds of friendship and solidarity with African countries, democratic and progressive forces and with peoples of all continents who love peace, justice and social and economic progress.

The Party and government have continued to support just struggles of peoples against imperialism and colonialism. It is with this in mind that the following missions have been set up since 1980:

1. Mozambique
 2. Malawi
 3. Tanzania
 4. Senegal
 5. Nigeria
 6. Kenya
 7. Ethiopia
 8. Egypt
 9. Zambia
 10. Algeria
 11. Angola
 12. Namibia
 13. Trade Mission In South Africa
 14. Cuba
 15. China
 16. Australia
 17. Belgium
 18. Canada
 19. United Kingdom
 20. United Nations
 21. United States of America
 22. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
 23. Yugoslavia
 24. France
 25. Federal Republic of Germany
 26. German Democratic Republic
 27. India
 28. Japan
 29. Romania
 30. Sweden
 31. Switzerland
 32. Botswana
- Ambassador J. Mayowe
 - High Commissioner J.S. Mvundura
 - High Commissioner J. Shava
 - Ambassador H.M. Hlabangana
 - High Commissioner I. Nyathi
 - High Commissioner E.O.Z. Chipamaunga
 - Ambassador A.M. Chidoda
 - Ambassador M. Mvenge
 - High Commissioner A.H. Mtetwa
 - Ambassador A. Chadzingwa
 - Ambassador N. Ndondo
 - (Observer Mission) Comrade Manyika
 - Trade Commissioner S. Comberbach
 - Ambassador A. Midzi
 - Ambassador N.T. Goche
 - High Commissioner E.P. Mashaire
 - Charge D'Affaires P.C. Dube
 - High Commissioner M. Kajese
 - High Commissioner H. Murerwa (Some change may occur in the near future)
 - Permanent Representative I.S.M. Mudenge
 - Ambassador S.G. Chigwedere
 - Ambassador M. Sibanda
 - Ambassador C. Sanyangare
 - Ambassador B.K. Jambgwa
 - Ambassador G. Kahari
 - Ambassador L. Tavaya
 - High Commissioner T. Kangai
 - Charge d'Affaires R. Masango
 - Ambassador C.S. Chikota
 - Ambassador A. Makwavarara
 - Ambassador/Permanent Representative A.T. Mugomba
 - High Commissioner Comrade Makura.

Towards An Independent Africa

Staff Reporter

Now the decade of decolonising has fully descended on Africa with the ball of decolonisation now rolling in Southern Africa. 1975 saw Mozambique freeing itself from the Portuguese. On the same trek was Zimbabwe in 1980 from the British oppression

and the latest act of decolonisation was on March 21, when Namibia got its independence from the South African controlled government.

The Namibian independence which marks

the termination of 129 years of colonial domination of the country (South Africa ruled Namibia for 75 years) makes 90 per cent the number of African states who have shaken off the colonial yoke. The above statement is based on the fact that Azania is the only



Apartheid stands condemned by all peace loving people

country still experiencing the rule of apartheid. Hopefully the ongoing international pressure on the apartheid regime to handover power to the blacks (Azanians) is going to be speeded up and yield the desired results.

The independence of Namibia is a historic achievement born of sweat, sacrifice, endurance and blood of the black Namibians and the neighbouring states who had it all from the bombings by the South African regime.

It was even mentioned by some progressive political observers that the Namibian independence was partly a result of the mammoth support from the Organisation of African Unity and of course Pretoria's defeat at Cuito Cuanavale that paved way for the Namibian independence.

Its President (elected by a 72-member, Constituent Assembly) had seen it all by being imprisoned on Robben Island together with Comrade Toivo ja Toivo, a top SWAPO official. President Nujoma has been in the thick of action at all conferences involving negotiations towards the independence of Namibia.

The independence celebrations were blessed by the presence of the deputy President of the ANC, Comrade Nelson Mandela who was recently released from prison, leaders from around the world including the Zimbabwean delegation which was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira.

The final document which was drafted and agreed upon by the seven constitutional parties was seen as a major political accomplishment.

Key provisions are:-

- Namibia will be a sovereign, independent and secular republic which will include Walvis Bay and nearby offshore Islands which South Africa now illegally claims for itself.
- A Bill of fundamental rights and freedoms guarantees the right to freedom from torture and forced labour and outlaws discrimination on racial, sexual, religious or economic grounds.
- No one can be held without charge for more than 48 hours and everyone is guaranteed a fair, public hearing in the courts. Property cannot be expropriated without just compensation.
- In times of "war, national disaster or public emergency", the president may declare a state of emergency but any laws made in that regard must be approved by the National Assembly within 14 days.
- The President is elected by secret ballot by the National Assembly by a simple majority and executive powers include heading the cabinet. Term of office is restricted to two five-year terms.
- Legislative power lies with the 72-member Assembly elected in secret proportional representation elections.
- Within five years of independence a se-

"... the decade of decolonising has fully descended on Africa ..."

"Hopefully the ongoing international pressure on the apartheid regime to handover power to blacks is going to be speeded up and yield the desired results ..."

cond chamber — the House of Review — is to be established consisting of representatives of regional councils and municipalities. It is empowered to review legislation and reject it or send it back to the National Assembly.

- Ownership and control of "material resources are distributed to serve the common good" but property ownership will include state and private enterprise.
- There will be separate police and defence forces, the heads of which are appointed by the President. Military service will be compulsory, however, with a clause for conscientious objection.
- The right to hold peaceful protest demonstration is assured with a clause that states participation in "peaceful political activity intended to influence the government" is a right.

So, it has shown that the Namibian government has a strong constitutional draft which was entirely supported by all the involved parties.

Going back to history, in November 1979, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the South West African command said, "SWAPO's urge to win is fading", which has proved to be dreams which never came true.

Tomorrow, it is going to be Azania which is to gain her independence hence making a complete continental decolonisation. □

Zimbabwe Looks Back on Decade of Despair

From the bush, the victorious Zimbabwean people lowered the Union Jack and settled down to phase two of the struggle, national development. The colourful celebrations at Rufaro Stadium in Harare and elsewhere in the country gave us hope of victory galore in the promising decade to come. More disappointment than merriment lay in wait for the triumphant Zimbabweans as the national senior and junior soccer squads were content on playing second fiddle to other African squads.

The story is no different for the young nation's continental club representatives who only managed to reach the quarter finals of the Africa Cup of Club Champions and the Africa Cup Winners Cup.

Down to the local scene, the pattern and standard of play has stubbornly remained mediocre with Dynamos running away with league honours more than any other club. Caps United dominated in most domestic cup tournaments and earned themselves the 'Cup Kings' tug. However, the second half of the decade was to see much more competitiveness with teams like Highlanders, the then Karls United, Black Rhinos, Gweru United, to name just a few, invade the arena to deny runaway clubs Dynamos and Caps United monopoly over such competitions.

Prominent Players

The decade saw players of exceptional individual skill and brilliance emerging but the country could not utilise them and was thus found wanting when tied against more polished nations.

The 1980s saw Zimbabwe producing stars like Moses 'Razorman' Chunga, Japhet 'Shortcat' Mparutsa, the late Onias Musana, Sunday and Misheck Marimo, Friday 'Breakdown' Amayenge Phiri, David Mandigora, Boy Ndlovu, Stanford 'Stix' Mtizwa, Stanley 'Sinyo' Ndunduma, Oliver 'Monitoring Force' 'Flying Saucer' Kateya, Joseph Machingura, Memory Mucherahowa, Joel 'Jubilee' Shambo, Willard 'Nduna' Khumalo, John Sibanda, Shackman Tauro, Madinda 'Juluka Khathazile' Ndlovu, Mercedes 'Rambo' Sibanda, James Takavada, Ephert Lungu, John Dzimbiri, Brenna Msiska, David 'Chikwama' Mwanza, Ephraim Chawanda and a host of enterprising young and old players.

With the soccer feast featuring Zambia and Mozambique at independence in 1980, Zimbabwe

emerged victoriously thrashing the visitors 2-1 and 6-0 respectively. Many thought the future held much hope and success for the heroic young nation. But it was never to be for the long and tiresome journey meandering in the past decade yielded nothing less than disappointment and self-discovery, hopefully for the better.

The red-shirted Malawians came and Zimbabwe beat them in the preliminary rounds of the then Africa Cup of Unity only to be humiliated by Zambia in 1980. The uncomfortable journey to the 1990s had begun.

In the same year, Cameroon eliminated Zimbabwe from the World Cup in the preliminary rounds on a 2-1 aggregate. Zimbabwe had lost 0-2 to the Cameroonians in Douala but managed a face-saver of 1-0 in the return match.

On the domestic league, Bata and Black Chiefs became the first teams to be relegated in independent Zimbabwe.

Young Warriors

Come 1981, the Zimbabwe junior soccer squad, affectionately known as the Young Warriors, went down 0-2 to their Egyptian counterparts in the World Youth tournament. As if this was not enough, Jet (Jeunesse Electronique Tizi-Ouzou) of Algeria ousted local league champions Dynamos from the first round of the Africa Club Champions Cup. That year ended in gloom save for a few partisan fans who celebrated the success of their clubs on the local scene.

The following year was no better at all. Dynamos, after clinching the league title qualified to represent Zimbabwe in the Africa Cup of Club Champions. They were pitted against the Botswana Defence Forces who held them 2-2 in Harare in one of the famous club's worst performances. They however put up a spirited performance in Gaborone, Botswana to force a 2-1 victory in the reverse fixture. From here, they went nowhere near the quarter or semi-finals of the competition.

The other local giants, Caps United entertained Maseru Rovers of Lesotho who they accounted for without much ado. The goldminers Rio Tinto qualified for the finals of the East and Central Africa Challenge Cup when they beat Young Africans of Zambia 2-1. They were later trounced 0-2 by AFC Leopards of Kenya.

After accounting for the Botswana Defence Forces in the first round of continental championship tournament, the Harare Glamour Boys drew nil all with Lupopo F.C. of Zaire before playing 1-1 at Rufaro stadium in Harare hence making an early exit.

Makepekepe, Caps United, went on to meet Denamo de Fima of Malagasy in the Africa Cup Winners Cup tournament in which they beat Maseru Rovers to meet the islanders. Denamo de Fima forced a 1-1 draw before the Harare crowd at Rufaro before being subdued 3-2 in Antananarivo thus falling 4-3 on aggregate. Both Dynamos and Caps United later tumbled out of their respective tournaments until the next year, 1983.

1983 came with no better prospects as the same old story surfaced again. A year later, De-Mbare fell to Jet 'Shooting Stars' of Algeria in the quarter finals after a 2-2 deadlock which was followed by a penalty shootout in which the local giants bowed out 3-2. The reason given for Jet wiping the 0-2 deficit they suffered in Harare is that Dynamos played on a watery astroturf pitch which was so slippery that the local giants never made any telling moves.

In 1984, Zimbabwe hosted the Egyptian national team which edged the hosts 2-1 on aggregate in the preliminary rounds of the World Cup.

Five years after independence, Zimbabwe was still unable to put its act together. Youthful Gweru United went down to Kampala City Council of Uganda in the second round of the Africa Cup Winners Cup following the former's acceptance to compete by ZIFA. Gweru United had earlier slain LIOLI of Lesotho 3-2 on aggregate.

In October the same year the national team humiliated the Kenyans 2-0 booking themselves a place to play Senegal in one of the most disappointing encounters for the local squad. Zimbabwe went down 1-3 on aggregate in this Africa Cup of Nations final qualifying round.

A month later, the local army side, Black Rhinos hosted US Goree of Senegal in the Africa cup of Club Champions. The army side unpredictable poacher, Jerry Chidawa notched

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Profile on the Red Hot Garikayi Zuze

Staff Reporter

Popularly known as "Bindura Part II," Garikayi Gilbert Zuze has become a household name in the soccer circles in Zimbabwe. The diminutive winger is known more by reputation than otherwise for his swift movement with the ball and passing through several defenders at high speed.

Born on February 4, 1967 in Bindura, Garikayi started his primary education at Bindura S.A. School in 1976 and did his secondary education at Chipadze Secondary School from 1984 to 1987. He is still single.

Considering the age at which Garikayi started playing soccer, there is every reason to say that the 23 year old nimble-footed dribbler has an inborn gift. At the age of six Garikayi started his career by playing plastic balls in the streets.

At 12 years and after having qualified for the school's first team, he joined Bindura United Youth Club. While playing for the under 16 as a striker, Garikayi, then 13 years old, clinched his first winners medal.

In 1983 the present dynamic winger got a jersey in the Bindura United (First Division) First Team playing as a centre striker with his brother, Biggie, as the right winger. When Biggie was shifted into the midfield, Garikayi assumed the right wing position which he is currently playing with his present club.

1985 to 1987 saw Garikayi captaining Bindura United. Before joining Dynamos, he spearheaded Bindura United to many glorious victories. He was the team's top goal grabber for 1984, 85 and 86 and became the runner up for the club's top goal grabber in 1987.

He joined Dynamos in 1988 after his brother, Biggie had on many occasions persuaded him. Besides encouragement from his brother, Garikayi had an inner admiration of the team and he used to support it.

Responding to a number of questions from this magazine, Garikayi said he finds the going a bit tough at Dynamos because of the high competition. However, the striker stated that he likes the competition as it encourages players to improve their performance.

During his first days with Dynamos he was at times nervous and that used to result in him failing to put his best performance. He however gained confidence as days passed.

"My best game was against Highlanders in the ZIFA Cup Final. I created all the four goals and was the scorer of the third goal and we beat Highlanders 4-2", said Zuze further adding that his worst game was against Caps United in the Natbrev Cup Final when Dynamos went down 2-1.



Garikayi Zuze

The Dynamos right winger said 1989 was a memorable year for his club because it featured in all cup finals, winning five trophies. "The 1989 team will definitely appear in Dynamos history books as one of the best teams to win a double under unbearable pressure, at times playing three games in a week".

On his views on the current season the Dynamos player expected it to be tough as every team will be eager to break the Glamour Boys' record. Therefore in order to keep their record and prestige, all players must work hard.

From his participation in international games Garikayi discovered that hard work is needed to achieve success in these games. "One needs to think and act fast and all players must work hard as a team and must be strong enough and fit to last the entire 90 minutes."

If given the chance to go abroad, Garikayi said he will accept the offer and added that

it is every player's wish to go and play soccer abroad.

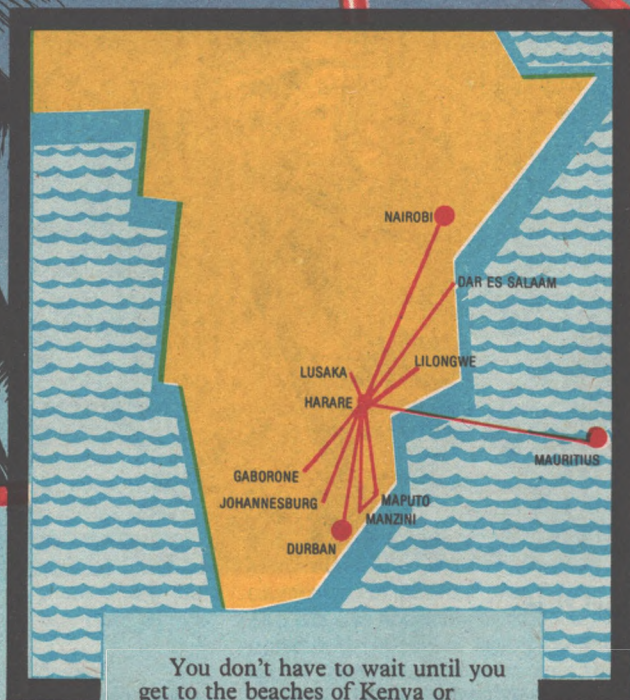
On the question of the defenders he find difficult to pass through, the 23 year old winger who enjoys roasting defenders and very difficult to mark, said he fears no defender. He however, went on to say that the situation depends on his form on that day.

"When I am in form, then the defender has to work extra hard to stop me. Whenever I am on the line-up the best defender of the opposition team is always assigned to go after me and even if I switch on to another position, he will still go after me. However, that does not worry me because I am capable of giving a hard time to whoever comes after me", he said.

Commenting on the BAT Rosebowl Football gala, the speedy winger expressed satisfaction but would have loved the four groups to play in separate cities giving as an example; Group A playing in Mutare, Group B in

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Zimbabwe looks back on decade of despair from page 62

two goals to ensure that the return game in Senegal would be a mere formality but the hosts overwhelmed the former league champions 0-3 to send them packing and out of the tournament.

On the road to the quarter finals, Black Rhinos had lambasted Mbabane Highlanders of Swaziland and Power Dynamos of Zambia 4-1 and 3-1 respectively. Five years had disappeared into the abyss of gloom leaving the nation's soccer starved fan without faith with his own team. However, a consolation came with the assignment of the versatile and motivating Mick Poole, assisted by Obediah Sarupinda and Freddy Mukwesha to the national squad in barely two weeks before the Confederation of East and Central Africa Football Association tournament kicked off in Harare and Bulawayo.

The trio led Zimbabwe to its first and major cup victory in the region. They felled the Taifa Stars of Tanzania, the Harambee Stars of Kenya, the Cranes of Uganda and other participants in a memorable display of mature and entertaining soccer. How Zimbabwe has lived to treasure that year, only that it has never showed up ever since. If only wishes were horses ...

In 1986 we had to find solace in the victories of the most loved Young Warriors who managed to hold the national flag high on several occasions under the respected Dynamos mentor Peter Nyama and later the 'master' himself Mick Poole and the pharmaceutical side's chief strategist, Freddy Mkwesha.

Firstly, the Young Warriors raised a hot debate in soccer circles following their display of rare brilliancy under Peter Nyama to overwhelm many opponents in international matches. Initially they stunned the Somalis 4-2 in the World Youth tournament but were disqualified on technical grounds following the fielding of an over-aged Paul Gundani

With this gloom overwhelming the national soccer lovers, the national soccer team crumbled to Malawi 1-2 on penalty shootouts at Barbourfields stadium in Bulawayo following a 1-1 draw in all their encounters.

ZAMALEK

In the continental club tournament, Zamalek of Egypt cut short Dynamos hopes of proceeding further in the Africa Cup of Club Champions by 2-1 and 2-0 dopping in both fixtures. The story goes on. Still in 1986, Zimbabwe pipped Mozambique 4-3 on aggregate after a 1-1 away draw and a 3-2 win in Harare in the Africa Cup of Nations. Tribute here goes to coach Gibson Homela's substitution in goal-grabbers Moses Chunga and Shacky Tauro.

The same year, Bulawayo crowd pullers made an early exit falling to Power Dynamos of Zambia in the Africa Cup Winners Cup tournament. Bulawayo and Zimbabwe at large drowned in tears following the Zambians' punitive drubbing of Amahlolanyama.

The decade continued waning as the last half drew to a grinding and miserable halt giving birth to a new decade - the 1990s. What does it hold for Zimbabwe? You can argue and build castles in the air but reality will dawn, still, hopefully for the better.

In 1987 Zimbabwe beat Swaziland 8-1 on aggregate in the Olympic games qualifiers (first round). The nation followed this up by knocking out Mozambique 3-2 on aggregate in the Africa Cup of Nations. It is fitting to pay tribute to Zimbabwe's only professional outside the continent who curved in an historic banana corner kick which glided majestically into the net, sending the crowd at Rufaro stadium into a frenzy in the match mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph.

But the Zimbabwe national team was to suffer further defeat before the close of the decade. Three years in the dusk of the decade, the national squad was held 1-1 by Kenya's Harambee Stars before settling for a goalless draw in Nairobi's Nyayo stadium in the Africa Cup of Nations tournament.

The Young Warriors were to suffer the same fate in the World Youth Cup preliminary qualifying rounds going down to Nigeria's young Flying Eagles. The best chance for Dynamos advancing further than the quarter finals came the same year. They munched F.C. Lupopo 4-2 on aggregate. The in-form 'Boys in Blue' went down 1-2 to Canon Yaounde of Cameroon and drew one all at the National Sports Stadium in Harare.

In December that year, the national team tumbled out of the finals of the CEEAFA tournament in a 3-4 penalty shootout with Ethiopia.

The following year saw Caps drawing 1-1 with the mauling AFC Leopards of Kenya before going down to a disgraceful 0-4 in Harare after being ransacked by the latter's chief marksman, Wilberforce Mulamba. The green-shaded pharmaceutical boys were content on chasing shadows that day. In Malawi, a miraculous electric failure sent the senior side out of the semi-finals of the CEEAFA tournament.

The same year, Lesotho pulled out of the first round of the preliminary world cup qualifier and Zimbabwe slipped into the next round without kicking a ball. However, the obvious happened. Zimbabwe bade the decade good-bye in a 1-4 defeat by the Nigerians. Dynamos fell to F.C. BFV of Madagascar 0-1 at home and 1-1 on the island in the Africa Cup Winners Cup competition. Black Rhinos were no better blowing a 2-0 lead to crumble 3-4 to Sunrise of Mauritius in the Africa Cup of Club Champions.

Gala

The new decade saw a new format B.A.T Rosebowl Trophy going to Blue Line Aces ending their 13 year cup drought. They fired coach Steve Kwashi soon after that. The Nat-brew Cup went to Caps United in 1989 and Dynamos clinched a second double grabbing

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Red Hot Garikayi (From page 63)

Harare, Group C in Gweru and Group D in Bulawayo.

The semi-finals, he suggested, would have been played in Harare and Bulawayo with the final being staged at the National Sports Stadium. He also felt that the games should have been played over normal time. He hoped that the gala is going to see improvements in the next season.

Looking at the standard of soccer in Zimbabwe in comparison to other African countries, Garikayi could not say whether it had gone down or not but had the following to say: "We have the talent but we are not making full use of our talented players who are within the country and abroad. Look at the Nigerians, Egyptians and Algerians, for instance, they are well organised from the club to the national level. They make full use of their professionals whenever they play international games. That also gives the local players the chance to get ideas on how they play over there".

Zuze, however, pointed out that Zimbabwe's approach to international games is not serious. In most cases things are taken simply but at the end of the day the team emerges the loser. There should be adequate preparations with seriousness, he suggested, if Zimbabwe is to achieve success in international competitions.

He also discouraged 'stars' who are full of individualism. "We must always play as a team and not as individuals because one player cannot win a game"

On the question of how he sees the refereeing standard in this country, he mentioned that although there is a lot for the referees to learn, their performance is not too bad. However, he pointed out that improvements are needed.

He mentioned the tendency of changing decisions as a disease rife in our referees. "Though the referee might err, we know that his decision is final but in many cases they are influenced by the crowds and change their decisions"

Garikayi Zuze takes pleasure (hobbies) in reading books, listening to music, watching films and playing table tennis.

His favourite team-mate is Elvis Chiweshe and Stanley Ndunduma of Black Rhinos is his favourite local player. On the international scene, John Barnes of Liverpool, which he supports, is his favourite player.

Garikayi, who in many instances initiates dangerous raids in the opposition, aims to improve his style of play in every game and also wants to play for Dynamos for a long period. He also looks forward to lifting the soccer star of the year award and likes to see his team win as many trophies as possible. □

Dynamos Drew with Petroleos

Staff Reporter



Dynamos in action against Petroleos of Angola

Soccer loving Zimbabweans thronged early to the National Sports Stadium but later left early again after being disappointed by the poor performance of Dynamos Football Club against Petroleos of Angola in the Africa Club Champions Cup first leg first round in Harare on Sunday, April 8.

Although people had come in thousands to cheer up their country's representative in this competition, it has shown that the players themselves do not appreciate this gesture as they often show no seriousness in their play.

A week ago (1st April) it was yet another downfall of a Zimbabwean club, Darryn T. in the hands of a visiting Zambian Team, Red Arrows in the Cup Winners Cup first leg first round, this time again, within a week (April 8) another burial, death caused by a similar disease showing no seriousness.

The 1-1 draw at home would mean an uphill task for the glamour boys of Zimbabwe who need to wipe out the goal deficit away

with a convincing win of 1-0 which is very unlikely taking into consideration the way they performed on that fateful Sunday.

Some people might say 'everyone has got his/her own day' but when is Zimbabwean soccer standard going to have its day on the international scene.

The Dynamos Petroleos game which started at a very fast pace with the home team dominating in the midfield with the exception of the frontline which was dead as from the word 'go'.

Although the Dynamos midfield was sharp at the beginning, it was only Memory Muchirahowa who showed some commitments. His colleagues, Elvis Chiweshe and Biggie Zuze failed to combine well. Despite that Biggie scored the Dynamos' only goal he was lacking imagination and failing to read the pace of the game.

Chiweshe who was link-cum striker was more than a mere spectator, his only acts

were that of running, falling down and fouling the opposition which later earned him a yellow card.

The visitors were very enterprising whenever they got hold of the ball, their chief tactician, Paulo Baptista who was playing a 'disco' style of dribbling was supported by Nduvguidi Daniel, causing havoc to the Dynamos suspect defence.

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the league honours and the inaugural ZIFA Trophy. The Mandela Trophy, sponsored by the Harare City Council in honour of the recently released ANC leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela, was introduced. It is yet to be known whether it has come to stay although it is now worth \$20 000.

The national team meets Zambia in the finals of the SADCC tournament organised to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the regional grouping.

Masimba Dinyero of Black Mambas became the second (after James Takavada) controversial soccer star of the year with the decade seeing Moses Chunga being joined by Max Makanza, Willard Khumalo, Madinda Ndlovu, Ephraim Chawanda, Henry Mckop and Tito Paketh in playing professional soccer overseas.

And as the endless humiliation in international matches persist, do the 1990s hold any salvation for the success starved nation?

The national squad saw John Rugg, Shepherd Murape, Mick Poole, Lovemore Nyabeza, Daniel Chikanda, Peter Nyama, Wieslaw Grabowski, Paul Moyo, Ashton Nyazika, Obediah Sarupinda, Freddy Mkwesha and Armando Ferreira taking turns to try their luck with the team and sometimes as a team of coaches. Ben Koufie of Ghana became the first director of national coaching and is supposed to come up with a unified coaching programme for the country.

The soccer scene lost respected writer Allan Hlatshwayo and Harare businessman and soccer administrator Job Kadengu as we slipped into the new decade.

Zimbabwe Saints ended their cup drought when they beat city rivals Highlanders 1-0 on May 29, 1988 to snatch the Chibuku trophy.

The decade of self discovery and awakening saw the nation failing to utilise its potential. With the youth policy now slowly taking shape, it is hoped Zimbabwe will blaze the right trail.

With that, Zimbabwe has entered a new decade armed with more than enough lessons following the numerous defeats and friendlies with overseas clubs and the recent "Goal Against Hunger" charity match between PSV Eindhoven of Holland and Racing Club of Argentina at the National Sports Stadium. Good Luck! □

Dynamos Drew with Petroleos from page 53

The Dynamos goal which came in the 28th minute of the first half was initiated by their goalie, Ernest Chirambadare who made a meaningful goal kick to Garikayi Zuze. Inturn, Garikayi dribbled past three Petroleos defenders and sent a telling cross to his brother Biggie who made no mistake from a connect-kick.

Charles Chirwa, who was on a 'hire for the job' to spearhead the Dynamos striking force which was without regulars Cloudius Zviripayi and Bonface Kabwe, failed to deliver the goods. He was at all times found shooting wide and over the bar.

Zviripayi and Kabwe were not yet registered with Dynamos when the final registration of the competition reached its deadline. It was believed that they would feature in the return leg as they will qualify for a late entry.

The substitution of Elvis Chiweshe in the 25th minute for 'hired' Masimba Dinyero was only a matter of soccer rules that a substitution is permitted, otherwise it was as if there was no substitution at all.

Masimba Dinyero, like Chirwa and Gift Mpariwa has not been playing together with Dynamos for sometime, why playing him on that particular day?

As a result of the De mbare's suspect defence, they allowed Petroleos' man of the match, Paulo Baptista to score a vital away goal in the 35th minute.

The back four for Dynamos, Angirai Chapo, Eddie Muchongwe, the inexperienced Nyasha Kanogoiwa and Francis Shonhai made some questionable ball clearances which made them to concede a goal.

In a bid to clear the ball under pressure, the Dynamos defence unwisely made turns to fumble with the ball in their eighteen area to the blessing of the opposition.

The second half saw the change of play in the Dynamos midfield where Mucherahowa was now a pale shadow and Petroleos was having a field day.

This weakness of not utilising the midfield has contributed to the downfall of many Zimbabwean teams. They mostly rely on using their wingers who at most of the times have only one capable winger.

Sunday's game (April 8) brought tears of memories when we used to watch overlapping defenders like Oliver Kateya, Garnet

Muchongwe (Dynamos), Charles Sibanda (CAPS United) and Steven Chuma (Zimbabwe Saints) who at this stage would have helped a lot.

This was the contributing factor which has diluted the drug of tranquilising the Dynamos hope to victory on the day in question.

The whole Dynamos team needs an overhaul as from the defence, midfield and the striking force if it is hoping for a resurrection.

Young Taurai Mangwiro is forever a write-off according to this writer because he lacks everything; vision, stamina and imagination.

Although Gift Mpariwa might be a rescuer in some cases, on this day, he was however hesitant to show his skills. This might have been caused by a long layoff since he last featured for the 'Boys in Blue' in February.

Condolences

The Zimbabwe News Sports desk together with the rest of the sports writers of Zimbabwe sends with deep shock condolences to the family of the late *Herald* Sports reporter, Ephraim Masiwa who died at the beginning of this month (April). □

Who is the Best Goalminder: Mparutsa, Sibanda or Chirambadare?

By Granger Kunaka

Japhet "Short Cat" Mparutsa is still rated by most soccer fans as the best goalkeeper in the land. Some more fanatical ones put him on the continental ratings. Some soccer fans feel he is the right man to put on the country's number one jersey.

After graduating from the Young Warriors, Japhet displaced Frank Mkanga from the National Squad and Dynamos. The old adage wine grows tastier with age goes well with him. He is one of the most consistent goalkeepers in the land who can be called upon to save the team from humiliation when the chips are down.

He is good at ball distribution but panics under pressure. When the odds are against his team, he usually emerges man of the match. He is very short-tempered especially when the tide is against his side. He finds it difficult to deal with penalties. Japhet is currently Darryn Tornado's first choice goalkeeper after having started his carrier with Dynamos and transferring to Black Rhinos.



Japhet Mparutsa (Darryn T)

Who is the Best Goal Minder?

John Sibanda

John Sibanda, the Zimbabwe Saints goalminder is very steady in goals. Very hard to beat especially with high balls. He is not as good as Mparutsa in handling grounders. Very cool as a cucumber and rarely panics under pressure. Might fall second or third to former Dynamos keeper Lucky Dube and Zis-costeel's William Mutekesa in dealing with penalties.

He is currently in brilliant form and is the national team's goalminder deputised by Ernest Chirambadare. He makes daring saves when his defence panics and lets strikers pass through them. On such occasions, he shines like a beacon. However, his ball distribution is not quite as good because he concentrates too much on throwing balls to defenders. Sibanda is very slow in reading games.

In 1989, he was the Vaseline Goalkeeper of the Year and Soccer Star finalist. He is a worthy man to wear the country's number one jersey.

Ernest Chirambadare

Ernest Chirambadare is Dynamos' first choice goalkeeper to date. He is second choice to John Sibanda of Zimbabwe Saints in the national line-up. Chirambadare is exciting goal, very hard to beat. He is a product Stephen Kwashi formerly of Blue Line Aces.

When Emmanuel Nyahuma was injured, Kwashi called on Chirambadare to mind the goals for the Harare laundry side. Since then, he has never looked back as he worked like a trojan horse between the posts. He proved his supremacy and forced the recovered Nyahuma to sit on the bench. He was first runner-up to John Sibanda in the Vaseline Goalkeeper of the year. Peter Fanuel of Dynamos came second after him.

Young Chirambadare has forced Peter Fanuel to sit on the bench. His performance in international matches is not yet known. He might only be good at club level, who knows.

This writer believes its too early to predict or point at 'a best keep' in Zimbabwe. 'Keepers' 'emerge', grow to maturity before declining and later, maybe 're-emerge'. So, it is very difficult to stick one's head out bravely and say who is the best keeper in the land. One man's meat is another man's poison.

Suppose a referendum was to be held, who among the trio can emerge victorious? Well, the national selectors have got their own choice, the soccer fans with various affiliations have got their aim and the sports writers themselves do have a candidate. It is a safe bet to say the best goalkeeper to date can come from among these three.

However, Granger Kunaka says Japhet Mparutsa comes first, followed by John Sibanda and Ernest Chirambadare. Take your pick. ☐



John Sibanda (Zimbabwe Saints)



Ernest Chirambadare (Dynamos)

Sending The Message to the People

Staff Reporter

The ten years of independence in Zimbabwe have seen major strides being made in many areas of the economy, society and politics. People have seen developments in the education system, agriculture, industry, health, transport, only to mention a few.

Now looking at music, there is every reason to say that post-independence Zimbabwe saw the coming into existence of several dozen musical bands. Those bands which were already existing before 1980 are now floating high.

Music, besides providing entertainment to the people also informs, educates and encourages them to participate in a variety of social activities.

Going back to colonial days, the colonialists, having realised how people could convey certain messages through music made sure that there should be enough censorship on African songs. The few people who defied the set regulations and restrictions and composed songs which encouraged the people to revolt against colonial rule at times found themselves behind bars. Thomas Mapfumo, for instance, was jailed for releasing records which the whiteman and their black solicitors felt were not of their taste and were likely to undermine their rule.

At that time we had several music groups but they were never given the chance to develop their talent and improve upon their style of play. We only discovered that Mapfumo and many other musicians are stars. Mukanya has managed to stick to his Chimurenga music and improved the beat to perfection.

Oliver Mutukudzi is another star whom many Zimbabweans would love to see on the stage. The list of the musicians who have been in existence but suffered suppression and lack of recognition include: Tineyi Chikupo, Mawonera Super Stars, Green Arrows, Job Mashanda, OK Success, Sungura Boys, Muddy Face, Devera Ngweni, Lovemore Majaivana and many others.

Immediately after the announcement of the ceasefire and the return of freedom fighters, it was again music among all the arts which most powerfully demonstrated the birth of Zimbabwe which Smith had insisted was a collection of fragmented tribes held together only by the power of the whiteman.

All the songs and dances which had remained underground for a long time exploded onto the stage as musicians sang praises to all who had made contribution to the creation of the new nation.



The Vhuka Boys at one of their performances

A band which came into the country simultaneously with independence, Kasongo, became popular with its Swahili hits. This band has however split into two groups. Some of the groups which were born in the post-independence era were; Biggie Tembo and the Bundu Boys, Marxist Brothers, Leonard Dembo and Barura Express, John Chibadura and the Tembo Brothers, Scanners International, Marshall Munhumwe and the Four Brothers, the Runn Family, Black Saints, Mazana Movement, Ilanga, Blues Revolution, Frontline Kids, Talking Drum, Soul Birds, Pyramid, the Leaders, only to mention a few. Many others are in the making and will be on the stage soon.

In Zimbabwe we have a variety of music which ranges from rhumba, jazz, reggae, jit and the popular local beat. A number of groups including the Leaders who at times back Solomon Skuza are nearing perfection in the reggae beat. John Chibadura surprised local fans when he released successively two masterpieces of reggae. Mapfumo with his Blacks Unlimited gained himself fame throughout the country when he released his mini LP, Mugarandega and recently, Corruption.

Besides reggae, we have groups like Midnite Magic, Ilanga, Pyramid, Frontline Kids who have introduced a new blend of music to Zimbabwe. All these are developments in our musicians.

On the part of traditional music, Stella Chiweshe who spent some time in Germany



Above is Nhamo Katedza of Pyramid

has established her name in this field. The female singer, who plays mbira is no doubt the best in traditional music. This type of music depicts and preserves our culture.

Besides these established groups, a number of schools are engaged in traditional dances and some schools have established marimba clubs.

done by us was of poor quality. However, the attainment of national independence proved this thinking wrong.

Another group which stayed abroad for a long time was the Bundu Boys. The boys have an excellent beat. There are so many local groups who have made it on the international scene. Some of them are: John Moyo

held at the National Sports Stadium and where the popular Bruce Springsteen featured. Some of the artists who also participated were Manu Debango, Tracy Chapman and other reggae groups.

Recently, the Culture Group was around and with them were Eric Donaldson and Levi Ijah man. Zimbabweans have been treated



Trying out the newly donated instruments

Just a minute of digression, across the Limpopo, a number of musicians have gone into exile because they have decided to sing revolutionary songs which reveal the evils of apartheid. People like Makeba and Masekela are the only ones who are capable of telling the world about the Pretoria regime through music. For those who are in South Africa, the message might be there but there is no way of letting the people know.

Coming back home, Zimbabwean music in all its different forms has gone international. A number of local groups crossed the oceans and showed the people there what the country can brew.

People like Thomas Mapfumo and the Blacks Unlimited have made names overseas. They have carried the flag of Zimbabwe on a number of occasions and have on their visits unbelievable big audiences. People out there like our music.

Before independence, we never knew that some of our musicians could be so popular and we were made to believe that anything

and the Devera Ngwenya Band, Stella Chiweshe, Lovemore Majaivana and the Jobs Combination, John Chibadura and the Tembo Brothers.

It's not only our local bands who have gone out but since independence we have received a number of bands from Africa and from other continents.

During our first independence celebrations in 1980, we were introduced and treated to reggae music by the late Bob Marley. To many of the local people, reggae was unknown. Marley was the first outside musician to visit independent Zimbabwe.

After the reggae superstar, a number of groups have flown into Zimbabwe to give us their masterpieces. Among them were; Misty in Roots, UB 40, Lucky Dube, Anna Mwale, Amayenge, Yvone Shaka Shaka, Brenda Fassie, Ray Phiri, Steve Kekana, Gregory Issacs, Themba Ndlovu and the Children of Nandi, Calabash and many others.

The most exciting of all these shows was the Human Rights Now Concert which was

to a variety of music ranging from reggae, rhumba, disco, funk, country, jazz and the like. Rumour has it that the group, Misty in Roots might be jamming in Zimbabwe in May.

From all groups which have been around, local musicians have learnt a lot. They have seen how some musicians stage and perform. Through imitation their performance has improved.

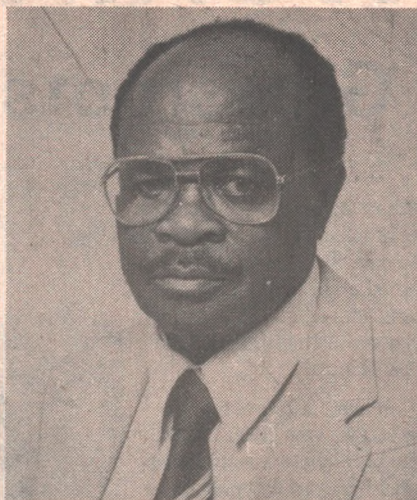
A lot of compliments should be given to the local media for they have promoted our musicians within and outside the country. The ZBC promotes music through playing records on the radio and screening some video tapes on both TV 1 and 2 on their Mverengwenge programmes. This obviously sells the music. The recording companies, Gramma and Zimbabwe Music Corporation have done a good job in selling local music.

The press should not be forgotten, for instance *The Herald*, *Parade*, *Prize Beat* and *The Manica Post* have columns specially reserved for music. In the case of *Prize Beat*, it has given most of its space to music of late.

One thing that should not go without mention is the problem of instruments in the country. This problem has resulted in a lot of talent remaining unknown. □

OBITUARY

Musarurwa: a Loss to the Nation



The late veteran journalist Comrade W.D. Musarurwa

Comrade Willie Dzawanda Musarurwa passed away on the 3rd of April 1990 with only a fortnight left to celebrations of the tenth anniversary of independence.

Comrade Willie Musarurwa was born in a peasant family in 1927 in Zvimba Communal area. He went to School in 1939 at Nyamangara, he later attended Marshall Hartley Boarding School and completed standard six at Howard Institute near Glendale. In 1945 he taught at Mashonganyika School in Zvimba. He was a pioneer student of Goromonzi High School where he completed his ordinary level. In 1950 he studied a Higher Teacher Course and passed at St Augustine College in Penhalonga.

He later studied journalism with an outside college gaining a diploma in 1953. He started freelancing for the Rhodesian Paper now *The Herald*, *The Chronicle* and *The Sunday Mail*. He was also a contributor to *The Bantu Mirror* and *The African Weekly*. Four years later he was editor for *The Bantu Mirror*. Soon after independence in 1980 he was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's Board of Governors.

In February that same year he was appointed editor of *The Sunday Mail* until 1985. He later set up his own business, industrial and public relations consultancy. He died on his way to hospital after collapsing in a Harare hotel after a meal.

Respect

His excellency, the honourable Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe accompanied by Vice President Muzenda, Minister of State (National Security) Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Mines Richard Hove, Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Witness Mangwende, Deputy Minister for Finance Tichaendepe Masaya and senior ZANU PF officials paid their last respects at his home in

Tynwald, Harare. The ZANU PF Politburo declared him a hero and he was laid at the Heroes' Acre on the 7th of April. He becomes the 14th hero to rest at the national shrine.

Friendship

Comrade Mugabe said at Comrade Musarurwa's home that their friendship was both personal and political. The friendship dates back as far as 1950 when Comrade Musarurwa was a school teacher in Zambia and Epworth in Harare. He was also a good friend of Doctor Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Foreign Affairs who is also ZANU PF Publicity Secretary. Comrade Mugabe said whilst in Ghana in 1958, he used to correspond with Comrade Musarurwa. When Comrade Mugabe returned home, Willie Musarurwa formed a party, the National Democratic Party, a party which was against colonial rule. Comrade George Nyandoro and James Chikerema were some of his friends.

Struggle

Comrade Musarurwa had been a committed liberator of Zimbabwe during colonial rule. He was a co-spokesman of the Patriotic Front at the Lancaster House Constitutional conference. He was a patriotic Zimbabwean, a man who dedicated his life so that Zimbabwe should be free. Willie, rest in Peace.

Family

He is survived by his wife Elizabeth and seven children. The family will miss you, what a grave pain to the family. My sincere sympathy goes to the family.

Comrade Mugabe described the late Musarurwa's death as an untimely blow to those involved in the struggle in Zimbabwe. The President was shocked and grieved as he joined relatives and friends when they paid their last tribute at the Heroes Acre. What a hero he was, Willie! □

OBITUARY

Grassroots Politician Dies

On the 19th of April, 1990, ZANU PF lost one of its dedicated political cadres, Comrade Ernest Mhande Chipitiri, who passed away at Parerenyatwa Hospital, in Harare, after a short illness, and was buried at his home in Chihota communal lands on the 21st of April.

Comrade Chipitiri, who during the recently held general elections was elected member of Parliament for Chihota constituency was known for his "grassroots" politics.

Born on November 23, 1939, Comrade Chipitiri's political career was launched with his joining the National Democratic Party's (NDP) Youth Wing in the early 80's. At the formation of ZANU in 1963 he joined the Party of which he has been a member until his untimely death.

Arrested and detained at Mahusekwa and Marondera for supporting the liberation struggle, Comrade Chipitiri provided shelter, information and medicine to ZANLA combatants operating in the Chihota and Wedza areas between 1978 and 1980 such as Comrades Darlington, Fungayi and Pfumo. The latter stayed the longest in Comrade Chipitiri's house — two months — receiving



The late Comrade Ernest Chipitiri
Mukucha

treatments for injuries sustained during a fierce battle with Rhodesian soldiers. In the process, enemy forces destroyed Comrade Chipitiri's house.

Comrade Chipitiri, who holds a certificate in horticulture and market gardening obtained at Domboshawa Training Centre was headmaster between 1964 and 1969.

He was a district councillor for Mashonaland East and in 1983 was elected the first president of the Association of District Councils of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Chipitiri was the President of the Local Government Association of Zimbabwe and in 1987 was appointed by the then President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Canaan Banana, to be a member of the Natural Resources Board.

At independence, Comrade Chipitiri was elected the ZANU PF deputy provincial chairman for Mashonaland East which then included Harare. During last year's ZANU PF restructuring exercise, he was elected secretary for transport and welfare for Mashonaland East.

He is survived by his wife and ten children. □



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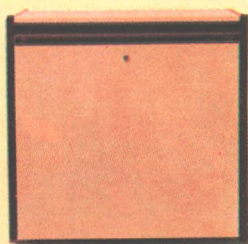
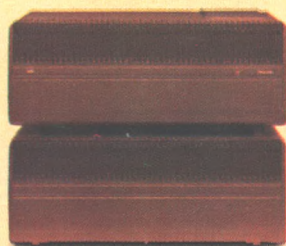
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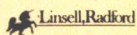
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