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President Opens Third Parliament



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ZANU-PF Launches Weekly

The following statement was issued on the 31st May, 1990 by the Secretary for Publicity and Information of ZANU PF, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira.

ZANU PF has decided to launch a new weekly newspaper to be known as "THE PEOPLE'S VOICE" with effect from 1 July, 1990. *page 23*

Israel Accused of Human Rights Violation

A new report by the Swedish organisation: Save The Children, accuses Israel of major human rights violations against children during the 30 months of the Palestinian Uprising in the Occupied Territories, including responsibility in the death of more than 150 children with the average age of 10. *page 38*



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EDITORIAL

The Strikes and Elections

Professional Zimbabweans should not use the weapon of the strike in order to get salary adjustments. Professions such as teaching and nursing are more than just means of earning a salary; they are noble devotions to national service and to national duty. Those called upon to serve in such professions should be men and women who are totally dedicated to the welfare and the well-being of their students and their patients; and devoted to serve the nation in that capacity.

That has not been the case with some of our teachers, nurses, and doctors in Zimbabwe. Some of them have taken part or joined in strikes that were illegal and totally irresponsible. They did not exhaust the negotiating machinery provided by the law. Infact, at the time of their irresponsible action, the Public Service Commissioner has promised them an adjustment of their salaries and wages, and even fixed a date when the new scales would be operative. Those new scales required an additional \$140 million which the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, was seeking to identify, and allocate to the Ministry of Education and Culture. We are pleased that the leaders of the professional organisations of teachers and nurses, did not take part in and did not encourage, these irresponsible and illegal actions.

It is difficult to use the strike weapon effectively in a society that as a high lev-

el of unemployment such as ours.

We were not surprised that so many prospective teachers turned up to register. As far as the vocal untrained teachers are concerned, we would urge the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Public Service Commission, to dismiss permanently the 10 000 teachers who went on strike, and replace them with the new recruits. The minority that went on strike should be punished. The majority who remained in their classrooms — 74 000 teachers — should be rewarded with the new salary scales. The same formula should be applied to the nurses and doctors.

We commend the International Red Cross, the medical corps of the Zimbabwe National Army, and the hundreds of retired nurses who volunteered to maintain essential services. We also commend the thousands of retired teachers who also volunteered to return to the service, some of them offering their services for no pay. This type of patriotism and devotion to duty should be commended and rewarded.

Most importantly, the key organisers of the strikes should be identified and arrested. Their motives should also be exposed. The social forces of reaction which we defeated in the general elections last March, are still active in our society. They may be linked with some of the irresponsible strikers. □

Letters Letters Letters Letters Letters

Striking Teachers — A Confused Lot

Editor,
Allow me space in your magazine to comment on the current teachers' strike.

While I do not support the idea of workers (be they doctors or security guards) getting low wages, I am certainly opposed to the means through which some of these workers achieve their end. Teachers, through their rightful representative organs, viz; the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association and Zimbabwe Teachers' Union, respectively, agitated for a salary increase and the Government heeded their call. In all fairness, a non-graduate teacher should not expect to be on the same salary scale as that of a graduate teacher. Should Government disregard that extra qualification possessed by graduate teachers, then that would be a sure disincentive for graduate teachers to join the civil service.

That aside, the government DID agree to give the non-graduate teachers a salary raise. Now for these teachers to turn round and resort to strike action only leaves one wondering what it is that they really want. While negotiations are still in progress as to when the increase could be effected, the teachers have downed their chalks.

To illustrate the extent of the confusion besetting the striking teachers, some non-graduate teachers have refused to join in the strike. It is indeed heartening to know that not all is lost, some teachers have seen the light. But a second, more serious point of their confusion is displayed in one of the placards the teachers were carrying. It read: "Fay Chung, go back to China."

Without appearing to defend Comrade Fay Chung for what she has or has not done in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, let me point out that she fought for Zimbabwe just like many Zimbabwean blacks in Mozambique and elsewhere. Fay Chung was an educational pillar during our struggle for independence, and for anyone to shout that she should go back to China — now — is a revelation of serious misunderstanding of the political events leading up to the attainment of independence in Zimbabwe.

George Choto
Glendale

Street Kids A National Problem

Editor,

I feel that the issue of street kids must not be viewed only as a phenomenon existing only in Harare but throughout the whole country. I view it as a national problem which needs a national solution. Considering the fact that the lives of our potential future leaders is at stake, I feel that we must address ourselves more seriously than ever before. Much has been said in highlighting the plight of these children but very little has been done by the public at large in expressing its sympathy, in practical terms, towards such a pathetic situation which seems to be escalating at an exponential and unprecedented rate. It is now time for action and practical solutions, not only by government, but by the entire nation as a family unit.

Below are some concrete, down to earth, suggestions which I feel may be put into practice and help in curbing the problem. The list is by no means exhaustive:

- 1 That the kids be collected from the streets and handed to the Child Survival and Development Foundation which is under the able leadership of the First Lady, Amai Mugabe.
- 2 That the kids, when collected, be housed in already-existing Children's Homes throughout the country.
- 3 That the local authorities, city councils, be approached to donate land in cases where present homes are crowded.
- 4 That the Child Survival and Development Foundation, with Government's blessing,



HELL STREET . . . Life for the street kids is tough and an urgent national solution needs to be identified in order to rectify the situation

Because I view this problem as a national one, I tend to think that everyone must run to the rescue before these unfortunate souls are moulded into hard-core criminals. We just cannot afford adopting a "Wait and see" attitude when we are expected to offer concrete help. The governmental, non-governmental organisations, charitable organisations, schools and individuals must give tangible help in order to wipe out this menace. We cannot afford developing technologically before an attempt is made to develop the human resources, people, which we have in abundance.

- opens up a "SAVE THE HOMELESS CHILD FUND."
- 5 That all sympathetic organisations and individuals donate generously towards such a noble cause.
 - 6 That sporting bodies and persons be persuaded to play charity games to raise funds.
 - 7 That our talented musicians stage concerts, at low fees, in order to enable many people to attend and thereby make their contributions.
 - 8 That church organisations donate in cash

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or in kind towards this goal.

9 That school pupils and students donate their old clothing items and sets of uniforms.

10 That the Timber industry donate timber to help in the construction of cheap but durable shelters.

11 That the kids be sent to normal schools where they would mix with other children.

12 That the kids be taught self-reliance skills so that they don't rely on handouts from society. They can be taught market gardening, toy-making, decorative crafts, weaving and other skills which may be useful in their later lives.

It must be noted that the above suggestions are by no means hard and fast rules. Society is being openly challenged by the present writer to come forward with better suggestions. It must also be noted that it would not suffice just to collect, feed, clothe and shelter the kids without establishing the root cause of the problem. Thorough research has to be done in identifying the crux of the matter. In this regard a commission of enquiry may be set up to dig down further on the causes of the problem. The commission would then make its recommendations to Government, through the Child Survival and Development Foundation.

Zimbabweans are well-known the world over for their hospitality, understanding, co-operation and general love for human. My people have a very good sense of responsibility and are always willing to help even against a background where their own resources are limited and dwindling. We must transform words into concrete actions. The world must continue to view us as a nation capable of looking after the less-privileged members of society. According to a United Nations pamphlet on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (December 1989) "The way a society treats children reflects not only its qualities of compassion and protective caring but also its sense of justice, its commitment to the future and its urge to enhance the human condition. . . This is as indisputably true of the community of nations as it is of nations individually." We Zimbabweans, as members of the United Nations, must not be found wanting in this regard.

If all Zimbabweans were to put their heads together, like we did in our fight against colonialism, I am sure that a lasting solution can be found to the problem. It is such a pathetic and degrading situation to see untapped talent roaming about on our streets daily without proper utilisation. We just must do something as a matter of urgency.

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Glen View
Harare

Teacher and also student of Journalism at
CCOSA College, Harare.

Cooperative Needs Assistance

Dear Comrade Editor

I am writing on behalf of Takawira Project asking for information on the assistance for co-operatives.

I came across the information in the *Zimbabwe News Magazine* that anyone with a problem concerning co-operatives can be assisted by your department.

Our problem is that we have run short of money to run our project. Can you please help? How can we overcome the problem?

I hope and trust that you will assist us.

Yours Comradely (Chairman)
Francis Chidhakwa

***Thanking you for writing to us, we would like to advise you to approach the Small Enterprise Development Cooperation (SEDCO) the Organisation for Collective Cooperatives of Zimbabwe (OCCZIM) for assistance. Their offices are in Harare.

We have checked through our previous issue of the *Zimbabwe News* and we found no article which says that we assist cooperatives. We do highlight the plight faced by cooperatives.
Editor

Give us "Gwara" rePolitics

Editor,
For the whole of last year I was a keen listener and contributor to the ZANU PF radio programme, "Gwara Rakanaka rePolitics muZimbabwe." I am rather disappointed now because for some reason or other, the programme is no longer on air.

"Gwara Rakanaka rePolitics muZimbabwe", or the Ndebele version, "Indlela Eqondileyo yePolitics eZimbabwe" was a very informative programme which afforded us, the povo, a chance to have our queries directly attended to and answered by the

Chefs. This programme went a long way in assisting some of us to understand the meaning of unity in Zimbabwe. It also enlightened those who could not attend National Congresses and other such events on what transpired there.

To have the programme suspended now is like depriving us of our political life-line. Please let us have "Gwara" back, and if possible, on Radios Three and Four as well.

John Tarumbwa
Honde Valley

Bring Back Chunga

Dear Editor

I am writing to comment on the performance of Belgium-based Moses Chunga during the friendly Match between Dynamos and Coventry, played at the National Sports Stadium on May 13, 1990.

Chunga's performance on this particular day showed maturity and he destroyed Coventry's mid-field and was very instrumental in the creation of all goals.

I always wonder why Moses Chunga (after having improved so much) is not called up for national duties. Our national team lacks punch up front but ZIFA is reluctant to utilise Chunga.

Any differences between the former Dynamos player and the country's soccer ruling body must be ironed out.

Other countries in Africa for instance Zambia, Algeria, Nigeria, only to mention but a few, always make full use of their professionals when they are engaged in international tournaments, and they have always done well.

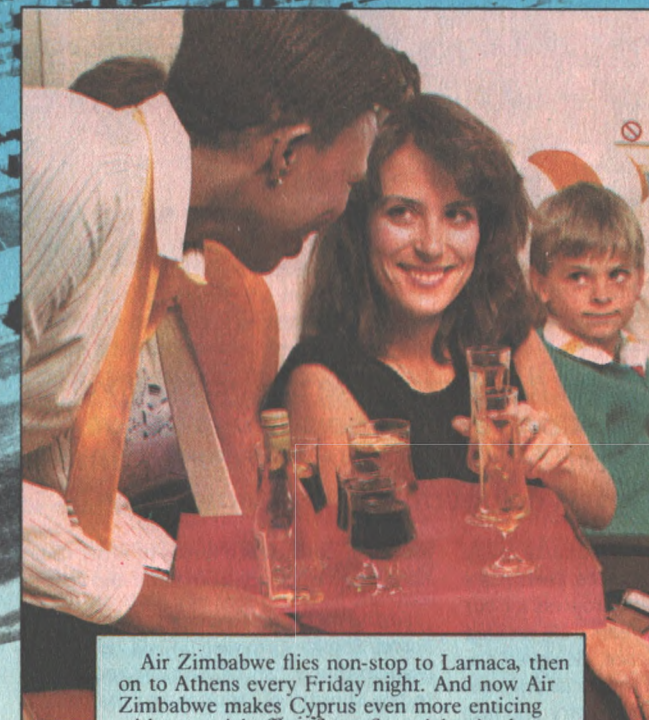
Likewise, Moses Chunga should be called up when Zimbabwe plays international games.

T. Mbizi
Harare



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President Opens First Session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe



President R.G. Mugabe

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by the President, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at the opening of the first session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe on Wednesday, 2nd May, 1990

The last ten years have, despite many obstacles and difficulties, been years of achievement and progress for our people. We have in these years truly secured our hard-won independence, achieved national unity, transformed the social and economic environment of our country and laid a firm foundation for further people-oriented all-round progress within the context of national unity, harmony and peace.

It has not all been plain sailing but from our ten years as a sovereign State we have learned many important lessons and are well justified to look to the future with confidence and optimism.

The Constitution will be amended to provide for the creation of an additional office of Vice-President. Other amendments to the Constitution will include the removal of the restrictive provisions under Chapter III as they relate to property rights and, in particular, those concerning land. Necessary amendments will be introduced to enable Government to distribute land more equitably and speedily than has been possible hitherto. A further constitutional amendment will deal with the status and role of various commissions.

In the area of defence, my Government will in this session ask Parliament to effect the constitutional amendments which are necessary for the introduction of a single com-

mand for our defence forces in order to enhance their efficiency, command and control.

Furthermore, the functions of the Defence Forces Service Commission will be rationalised so that it can relate more realistically to the Ministry of Defence and the defence forces themselves.

Our military presence in Mozambique is based upon a firm appreciation of our national interests and the moral duty to assist a friendly neighbour. It is also pertinent to reiterate that our forces operate in Mozambique at the invitation of that country's legitimate Government. They certainly will not stay or remain in that country one day longer than is absolutely necessary.

In the meantime all our people feel nothing but a sense of pride and gratitude for the manner in which our defence forces have carried out their most difficult and complex assignment in Mozambique and along our common border with that country. We thank and congratulate the defence forces for their dedication, loyalty and commitment.

Our security forces will continue to monitor and contain any threats to Zimbabwe's security and territorial integrity. Whilst security forces will be on the frontline of the defence of the country, Government expects the co-operation of the whole population in identifying any hostile elements in order to

contain any threat before it manifests itself in acts of subversion.

In the field of foreign affairs, our diplomatic missions abroad have not only served to strengthen our relations with other countries but have also paved the way for greater appreciation and understanding of our problems, hopes and aspirations among the host Governments and peoples. In return, we have witnessed in our country a steady increase in diplomatic missions, indicating the range and nature of the mutually beneficial contacts we have established with other members of the international community.

My Government, alongside other members of the Frontline States, and under the auspices of the OAU, will continue to give moral, political and material support to the liberation struggle being waged in South Africa.

In that regard, therefore, my Government welcomes the release from prison of some of the South African leaders including Comrade Nelson Mandela. However, we will still call on the international community to continue to put pressure on the Pretoria regime so that total freedom and democracy can be achieved in that country.



The President Comrade Robert Mugabe and the First Lady, Comrade Sally stand at attention during the playing of the National Anthem before opening Parliament

Concerning the legislature, the Third Parliament is seeing the introduction of a Unicameral Parliament in keeping with our socio-economic and political goals. Under a new system of departmental committees, Government ministries will be divided into groups and each group will be accountable

to a departmental committee of Parliament. The departmental committees will inquire into and report upon the activities and estimates of expenditure of Ministries, Departments of Government and parastatals.

During this session Parliament will be asked to consider the Civil Evidence Bill, and the Infanticide Bill which will create an offence different to that of murder. Recommendations from the Law Development Commission will be considered with the intention of formulating legislation on the Small Claims Courts, the Companies Act and related matters.

In the area of home affairs, the registration of voters and updating of the voters' rolls will be undertaken in order to ensure that they are ready for the next delimitation exercise and the 1995 General Elections. The system of national registration will be reorganised to ensure efficiency and speedy action. In this connection, 55 district offices will be opened countrywide to deal with the registration of births and deaths.

Regarding the National Archives, Provincial Centres which will handle local records will be built as an ongoing exercise. The construction will begin in Bulawayo during the course of this year. Land for this purpose is already available.

Decentralisation

The decentralisation and reorganisation of the Department of Immigration will be completed when all border posts have been opened on our borders with Botswana and Mozambique. This decentralisation exercise will reduce the number of illegal immigrants and illegal border crossers.

In the Police Force, the colonial ranks of patrol officer and section officer will be abolished and a single entry point into the force introduced. In order to curb crime, mounted police patrols will be introduced.

The First Five-Year National Development Plan ends this year. Preparations of the Second Five Year Plan are already underway, and when completed, the plan will be published during this session and will include a concise regional development policy.

Government has now stepped up its efforts to increase investment, especially in the productive sectors. In addition to the protection of investment embedded in our Constitution, Government will enter into multilateral and bilateral investment agreements with those countries whose nationals are willing to invest in Zimbabwe. These agreements should go a long way towards attracting investment into Zimbabwe. In addition, the 1989 Investment Register, which is nearing completion, will be published during this session.

Trade Liberalisation

In order to improve the environment for the forthcoming trade liberalisation programme, a number of amendments will be made to the Customs and Excise Act and these will be tabled during this session.

Government will also examine the possi-

bility of establishing a venture capital company to cater primarily for small-scale investors. The company will be designed in such a way that investors in growth points will have easy access to loans offered by the company.

In the area of international economic relations, my Government will intensify efforts for greater regional cooperation and integration in the SADCC and PTA subregional groupings as this will form a reliable base for the development of the economics of the region. However, my Government will continue to promote bilateral economic relations with friendly countries. In this connection, a number of trade agreements and additional agreements on double taxation between Zimbabwe and several friendly countries will be tabled in Parliament during this session for ratification.

Government accounting will be upgraded by increasing professional competence, instituting a code of ethics and establishing a national body to guide and advance Government accounting from a technical to a professional level.

Amend Regulations

My Government will continue to seek ways of making the financial sector more responsive to the development requirements of the nation. In this regard, the regulations controlling the activities of private pension funds will be amended with a view to increasing worker participation on the boards of trustees that administer these funds. Measures will be taken to make pensions career-related rather than employer-related so that a pension accrued under one employer can be transferred to the next job.

In the area of industry and commerce, the pace of ZISCO's rehabilitation programme will be accelerated. The first phase of the coke oven rebuild project will be completed. A new iron ore deposit will be developed at Ripple Creek to provide for a new sinter plant that will feed the blast furnaces. The development of a flat steel product project will be pursued with vigour in order to reduce the country's dependence on imported plate and sheet steel.

Support for Transport

The transport industry will continue to get the necessary support from Government particularly in respect of the provision of foreign currency for the importation of vehicle kits and spares to meet national requirements and fully support efforts to manufacture domestically, components and parts here in Zimbabwe through joint venture enterprises established between local and foreign capital.

During this session, the Industrial Development Corporation will commission a sheet glass factory thus easing the shortage of building materials in this field. Cement plants will also be established in various parts of the country and a major expansion project by Portland Holdings will be completed. My Government will increase the brick-making capacity of both existing and new companies to meet increasing local and export demand.

Production capacity for quality car and truck tyres will be substantially increased through new investments and work will commence on a chemical pulp and paper project sponsored by the IDC and its partners.

My Government will spare no effort to improve the operational efficiency of existing industries some of which are experiencing problems of obsolete and antiquated machinery. The replacement machinery programme will be accelerated to make the manufacturing sector more competitive.

My Government will mount a vigorous programme for the establishment of small-scale industries on a co-operative and individual basis. Such a programme is intended to develop indigenous entrepreneurial skills, create productive employment opportunities, decentralise the manufacturing sector as well as establish links with the existing large industries on a sub-contracting basis.

Boost for SEDCO

My Government will take measures to provide for the increased capitalization of both SEDCO and the State Trading Corporation. Both corporations are in the forefront of the development of local businesses, especially by small entrepreneurs.

Government will accelerate the establishment of the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre including the elevation of the status of the Standards Association of Zimbabwe in order to provide the necessary scientific and technological services and research back-up for the manufacturing sector in particular and the economy generally.

A national export promotion organisation will be formed as a partnership between the State and the private sector. This body will maintain the export promotion momentum which has been achieved so far by the Zimbabwe Export Promotion Programme currently being sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities.

Increased Beef Exports

The signing of the 4th ACP-EEC Convention (Lome IV) will enable Zimbabwe to increase its exports of beef further and benefit from progressive reduction or abolition of customs duties on agricultural and other products.

The mining sector continues to experience an upsurge in mineral exploration and production and my Government will promote further and accelerate the present level of activity in order to fully exploit our country's mineral resources.

A major mining project to produce platinum group metals in the Chegutu geological complex at Selous will be commissioned. This project represents a major investment to the country. The further development and production of these metals will again be undertaken in two other similar projects which are presently in the pre-feasibility stage.

During the second half of this year, a new coal mine will be commissioned at Sengwa, in a partnership between my Government and a private company. In recognition of the

economic significance of this undertaking, my Government has already allocated resources for the construction of a full-width tarmac road between Gokwe and Siabuwa.

Following the signing of the agreement between Government and the Mobil Corporation of America, the search for petroleum and gas in the Zambezi Valley will commence. My Government will closely monitor the gathering by the company of geological and geophysical data and the environmental effects of the operation.

In the energy sector, emphasis on power generation will be hydro-based in order to minimise generation costs on electricity.

The medium-sized dam programme will continue to be implemented in order to provide water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes, especially to communal areas. The construction of six medium-sized dams in Masvingo Province is due to start later this year.

Dams Constructions

It is further hoped to start the Shobi Dam on the lower Umzingwane River and the Longlands Dam which will further boost the water supply to Marondera.

In the area of livestock production, it has been decided that to ensure the rebuilding of our national herd as well as regain our European export markets, legislation will be introduced to control illegal cattle movements and other forms of indiscipline in this area. In this regard, a Control of Animals (Trespasses) Bill and an amendment to the Animal Health Act which will raise existing penalties to levels that will have a deterrent effect will be introduced in Parliament during this session.

In this session, Parliament will be asked to amend the Labour Relations Act in order to harmonise labour laws, promote common employment standards and strengthen the role of employers' and workers' organisations in the day-to-day administration of the laws, while Government retains a regulatory, standard setting, monitoring and enforcement role. Free collective bargaining will now be actively implemented following the setting up of a prices and incomes board. In the area of manpower planning, my Government will introduce an amendment to the Manpower Planning and Development Act; and will carry out the detailed sectoral manpower surveys as well as surveys of professions and occupations, while closely monitoring the transfer of skills by expatriates.

Job Creation

Regarding employment creation, my Government will develop a national employment policy in consultation with the employers' representatives and other interested bodies, and structure a modern employment service whose hallmark will be accessibility and responsiveness to job seekers.

In the Public Service, my Government will make ZIPAM an autonomous institution, in order to allow more flexibility in its administration and to improve the execution of its functions.

Regulations to remove some differences in conditions of service between officers and employees in the Civil Service will be introduced. Responsibility for disciplinary matter will be delegated to heads of ministries with leave of appeal to the Public Service Commission, and current regulations will be amended to allow for customary law widows to receive pension benefits.

The in-service training of unqualified and underqualified teachers in our schools will be mounted in every region during school holidays and will be conducted by both Head Office and Regional Office personnel.

My Government will lay greater emphasis on technical vocational education at secondary level, and in this regard, pupils will be streamed after the Junior Certificate level so that secondary education will be more closely linked to job creation.

Standardise Manpower

My Government will formalise relationships



Parliamentarians and other dignitaries, led by President Mugabe, gather outside Parliament for the opening ceremony

among all tertiary institutions, including those run by other ministries, to facilitate vertical and horizontal linkages, the objective being to co-ordinate, standardise, validate and certificate all non-degree professional qualifications in the country.

At the technical, vocational and teacher education colleges, my Government will consolidate existing programmes through provision of additional infrastructure and equipment. Enrolments will be increased in response to the increased numbers of qualified applicants and to the skill shortages in the public and private sectors.

At university level, my Government will place before Parliament this session two bills, one with respect to the setting up of the National University of Science and Technology to be established in Bulawayo and the other to establish a National Commission on Higher Education

Equity in Health

My Government will continue to develop the health infrastructure in line with our policy of equity in health. In addition to the construction of further rural health centres at

tention will be paid to district, provincial and central hospitals, for without these higher levels of the health referral system our efforts to improve the health of the nation will be in vain. In line with the strengthening of district level health facilities, the eight district hospitals built through the Family Health Project will be commissioned. Preparatory work for the second phase of the Family Health Project which will involve the strengthening of health centres and district hospitals will be completed.

The unification of the two nursing grades will start towards the end of this year when State Certified Nurses with the required educational qualifications will undergo upgrading courses. In this regard, the school currently under construction at Masvingo will be completed and training should start at this school this year.

My Government will formalise relationships among all tertiary institutions, including those run by other ministries, to facili-

tate vertical and horizontal linkages, the objective being to co-ordinate, standardise, validate and certificate all non-degree professional qualifications in the country.

With wildlife management already decentralised to local levels, it is proposed to make wildlife an agricultural option to complement crop production and stock raising. Wildlife management will be rationalised to bring economic benefits to the rural communities that engage in it. Game meat will be processed in order to supplement our beef supply in the local market.

Rural Afforestation

The focus in the rural afforestation programme will be concentrated on increased participation by the people in raising seedlings in nurseries and management and on utilisation of forests. Rural District councils will be expected to play a major role in this regard.

Tourist infrastructure throughout the country will be expanded to meet the needs of both local and foreign tourists. Regional tourist offices will therefore be opened in all provincial centres so that tourism promoters

will be able to reach all parts of the country.

My Government is conscious that efficient transport systems are essential in promoting the socio-economic development of the country. Regarding the provision of transport to rural areas, efforts are already underway to alleviate shortages, initially by deregulating all trucks of gross mass up to ten tonnes operating in one province. A Road Motor Transportation Bill for this purpose will be introduced during this session.

At present, 42 mini-buses and 109 DAF buses have been ordered and Government will ensure that they are assembled and put on the roads immediately. Efforts are also being made to augment the rural bus fleet as a matter of utmost urgency. Similarly, Government has decided as an emergency measure to commit a significant amount of foreign currency for the importation of heavy to light commercial vehicles, both in kit and completely built-up forms, with a view to improving the nation's road haulage fleet. My Government will undertake the detailed engineering design for the construction of a rapid rail commuter system to carry commuters from Chitungwiza and the high density suburbs of Harare.

Road Construction

My Government will intensify its road and bridge construction programme to enhance access into rural areas; while at the same time maintaining the already complete national network in a reasonable state of repair.

Work is in progress in regard to the improvement of the operations of the National Railways of Zimbabwe. As honourable members are aware, necessary arrangements have been finalised to procure 30 new diesel locomotives for the National Railways of Zimbabwe. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have gone into the rehabilitation of the existing locomotive fleet and the associated rolling stock. Much of this work and that relating to the rationalisation of the management structures, staffing and operations of the National Railways of Zimbabwe generally, have been undertaken by, or in response to the initiative of, the Emergency Task Force on the National Railways of Zimbabwe, under the Chairmanship of Vice-President, Comrade Simon Muzenda, which I established last year for the purpose of identifying factors impeding the efficient operation of our railway system and working out and implementing necessary solutions.

An additional B767-200 ER aircraft will be acquired during the 1990/91 financial year for Air Zimbabwe. The complete modernisation of the airline's fleet will enhance its competitiveness on the international market.

Decentralisation

The shortage of decent, affordable and durable housing in both rural and urban areas continues to be of great concern to Government. It is intended to implement over 49 new housing projects in rural areas with a total of 8 551 units during the 1990/91 financial year. These houses are planned for resettlement areas and planned villages. In commercial farming areas, farmers will con-

tinue to be urged to provide decent accommodation for their employees.

Government will diligently pursue the establishment of the Building Research Institute which will look into the use of low cost, locally available building materials. My Government will also proceed to establish a National Housing Corporation. The corporation will, among other things, engage in construction works and production of building materials through joint ventures where the partner provides or procures essential plant and machinery.

On the question of shortages of professional manpower which has adversely affected our construction programme, the employment of expatriates will be continued as a stop-gap measure. However, Government strongly supports the establishment of a School of Environmental Studies at the second university in Bulawayo. The school should offer courses in Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Estate Management and Property Valuation.

Decentralisation

My Government will continue to decentralise its information services to make them available to as many people as possible in the rural areas.

Efforts will be made to extend TV 2 to Bulawayo. The transmitter network will be extended to include Chiredzi and the installation of the transmitter at Kenmaur will be completed to cater for the four radio stations. Television services to Mount Darwin and Gokwe will be introduced and television transmission from Nyanga, Gwanda and Masvingo stations will be improved. A new mast and transmitters will be installed at Victoria Falls for the four radio stations.

The expansion and modernisation of the existing telephone network in both the urban and rural areas and the improvement of its efficiency remain a priority of my Government. To improve inter-regional and international communication, the capacity of the Gweru International Switching Centre will be enhanced and a second antenna will be installed at the Mazowe Earth Station to cater for traffic from Asia and the Far East. Existing post office buildings will be extended or replaced to meet increased demand and new post offices will be built at growth points in the rural areas.

My Government will, during this session, complete the unification of the Rural and District Councils. Unification will herald the creation of five additional municipalities, namely, the Town Councils of Bindura and Rusape and the Urban Local Authorities of Gwanda, Karoi, and Ruwa. My Government will also lay before Parliament reports recommending the upgrading of certain municipalities to city status.

Deeds for Growth Points

This session, some 44 growth points and district service centres will be excised from the communal lands and gazetted for title deeds purposes, with stands allocated to those interested in operating businesses at these centres.

With regard to co-operatives, a comprehensive investment plan for the production, agricultural, marketing and supply co-operative unions will be implemented during this session. The key features of the plan include assisting co-operative unions to restructure their management so as to make them more efficient, developing more appropriate management systems for use by Government extension staff in advising unions and by managers of these unions, assisting unions to acquire transport and assisting unions to obtain adequate working capital.

Community Workers

In the area of community development, the training of 8 000 village community workers will be expanded to include basic aspects of enterprise development and management. Efforts will also be undertaken to improve the supervision of cadres.

A new National Sports Commission will be established to co-ordinate the comprehensive organisation and development of sport and other recreational activities in the country. The Dog Racing Prohibition Act will be repealed. This will widen the range and scope of sporting activities in Zimbabwe.

The budget and estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1990/91 and related legislation will be presented to you for your approval.

I commend these matters to your consideration and now declare this, the First session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe, to be duly open.



"CUT OUT SUPERMAN. JUST GIVE ME CLARK KENT"

That's what the M.D. said

Our agency had this great idea for an ad, for Rubber & Allied Products. So, off I trot with the layout and launch into my spiel, headline first:

"THE TRUE STRENGTH OF RUBBER IS ITS FLEXIBILITY" I glance up.

Silence. Yawn.

"It goes with a visual of this macho musclemán, his huge fists bending a bar of solid rubber, like it's steel..."

"Superman? What in the world for?"

"Well, the impact. Everybody knows the strength of Superman. Invulnerability, energy, fantastic power."

"They may believe Superman, but will they remember our name?"

I grin. "That's why we've got it written in big blue letters at the bottom of the page — RUBBER & ALLIED PRODUCTS."

With this, I don my cape and launch once more into the copy, which goes:

"Wherever you may be in the world, we can custom-make anything in rubber, to your exact requirements."

"No. Almost anything. We don't make condoms, and I don't want any more requests from wierdos."

I can see this is going to be a superhuman assignment. But, brushing aside negative force fields, I swoop down at super speed to my next line:

"Our ultra-fast turnaround time from order to delivery is famous."

"Except when we have to make a new mould first".

Aagh! I feel as if I've just hit a ton of life-sapping, kryptonite 'ifs' and 'buts'. I struggle against the galactic poison and continue:

"All our industrial rubber compounds are made to British Standard Specification."

"Quite right. But..."

(Suffering catfish, here come some more 'buts')

"But Zimbabwe is sometimes short of raw materials. And we never compromise on specs, so some orders just have to wait."

"Nobody on earth would say that in an ad! Especially if you're going for exports."

"Clark Kent would. Look, customers want to know the truth — how long an order is actually going to take."

I crash to earth. Can Superman survive this mild-mannered onslaught? I wrestle against the knock-out blow and mutter weakly, "We won't fit it all in."

"Then leave out the rubberman."

Whatever happened to bold creativity, I ask myself. With MD's like this, who needs Krypton. Without a drop of mercy, he delivers the final blow:

"Just say: RUBBER & ALLIED IS ONE OF THE FEW COMPANIES LEFT IN THE WORLD THAT WILL HAND-BUILD DRIVE BELTS, HOSES, etc., AND MAKE MOULDINGS OF ANY SHAPE IN ANY SPECIAL COMPOUND, AND DO IT FAST."

Kryptically, he adds:

"But we are not Supermen. Get the picture?"

"The picture?" I reel and gasp for life, grasp at a straw, anything: "You mean Superman, bending solid rubber, in Full Colour?..."

"No thanks. Put it down in black and white."

I groan. Clark Kent, the truthful reporter, wins the day — but who needs Superman? Can Superman somehow slip out of this one? Whatever happens, it'll be a tight squeeze.



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GRAVES, KEEGANS

President Mugabe Addresses May Day



The President and Amai Mugabe congratulating Comrade Shelter Jasi, 1990 Worker of the Year

The worker is a very vital asset in the development of any nation. In recognition of the important role the worker plays in society, the Government has for the past ten years committed itself to the improvement of the working environment at all work-places through various health and safety promotional activities.

As Zimbabweans joined the whole world in commemorating the workers' day, His Excellency, President Robert Mugabe told several thousands of people at Rufaro Stadium that Government remains committed to the concept of free collective bargaining, both as a philosophy and a system which will enable both employees and employers to bargaining on an equal standing on every aspect of employment condition.

Following is the full text of the President's speech:

"It is once again the time and the occasion when we are called upon to commemorate and celebrate the achievements of our workers not only in Zimbabwe but throughout the progressive world.

In Zimbabwe, May Day has, since Independence, come to be recognised and celebrated as a true State Occasion. This enables us, as Zimbabweans, to accord proper appreciation to our workers, living or dead, for the contribution they have made to the development of our country. We, therefore, join hands, on this day, in a truly united and independent Zimbabwe in paying homage to the workers and encouraging them to confront the problems they face every day in their efforts to sustain not only themselves but also and more importantly our nation.

Government's Priority

My Government is firmly committed to uplifting the well-being and prosperity of our workers. It is our priority as a people's Government to ensure the complete fulfilment of all our worker's fundamental rights at work places. In pursuance of these objectives, my Government, through the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, promulgated the Labour Relations Act of 1985 and also created the necessary institutional structures to further improve on the working conditions of the workers. Our

goal is:

- to harmonise our laws and promote common employment standards to comply with the convention of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and
- to strengthen the role of workers and employer organisations in the day-to-day administration of labour laws.

Through the ILO, Zimbabwe has also ratified a number of labour standards in an attempt to improve the basic working conditions.

Our country is a member of several regional and international labour related organisations which have direct relevance and benefit to the workers' welfare. Zimbabwe now hosts such notable organisations as the ILO/SATEP (Southern African Team for Employment Promotion), ARLAC and ILO/IYB (Improve your Business), all of which positively influence the improvement of working conditions and labour administration to meet specified international standards.

Unemployment Problem

My government is aware of the critical problem of unemployment in the country and is especially concerned by its high incidence among the youth, particularly school leavers, among the disabled, the women and the unskilled. With a population growth rate that is close to the average economic growth rate in the recent years, the problem becomes even more acute. An estimated average of 100 000 school leavers a year between 1985 and 1988 joined the labour market each year in direct contrast to the 7 000 jobs created annually in the formal sector over the same period. Hence, drastic action needs to be taken as a matter of urgency on the employment front.

Government will continue to focus on policy and administrative measures that are necessary to stimulate and accelerate economic growth to expand the basis for employment opportunities. The attention of Government for the next decade is thus to redirect our investment into the material sectors to provide a sustainable economic base conducive to economic expansion and consequent employment growth in all sectors of our economy.

Call for Investment

We are aware that the major cause of unemployment has been the slow rate of investment in new productive ventures which has resulted in a higher labour force growth than the rate of job creation. A new investment code has now been introduced to stimulate and promote investment both domestic and foreign. This policy was further supported by the creation of the Investment Centre in 1989. It is pleasing to note that since its inception, projects worth more than \$400 million have been approved which are expected to create more than 5 000 jobs. Small-scale industries will be promoted more actively as their potential for employment generation is relatively high. Government has also decided to give title deeds to growth points in order to encourage investment and development at such places.

Although unemployment has been felt throughout the economy, the problem has sadly been made worse for the disabled. This is a serious indictment of our society which tends to favour the able-bodied at the expense of the disabled. The situation is particularly disturbing in instances where disablement has been interpreted to mean inability. As a result of these prejudices, disabled ex-combatants and those disabled through natural and other causes have all suffered under unfavourable employment conditions. My Government will continue to seek ways of alleviating their plight. It may be necessary to promulgate legislation to equalise opportunities for all, in addition to expanding the sphere of operation by disabled citizens.

Vital Asset

The worker is, admittedly, a very vital asset in the development of any nation. However, it is sad to note that at times many workers are denied the opportunity to play a meaningful role in the development of the nation as a result of unhealthy and unsafe working conditions that cause both physical injury and ill-health. Such conditions, if

allowed to prevail, deprive the worker of the right to contribute maximally to the economic development of the country.

In recognition of the important role the worker plays, my Government has, for the past ten years, committed itself to the improvement of the working environment at all work-places through various health and safety promotional activities. These activities range from factory teach-ins, health and safety provincial seminars, courses for safety representatives and safety advisors. Through these promotional activities, over 40 000 workers are reached annually, in an endeavour to curtail occupation-related accidents.

The need for Health Services

Occupational health services are essential as they ensure that each worker is assigned a task that is commensurate with his/her physical and mental capability. These services aim at ensuring that all those exposed to health risks are periodically examined. In pursuance of this goal, and since the receipt of the Workers' Mobile Health Clinic, over 2 000 workers engaged in risky occupations have been medically screened.

Additionally, in the effort to ensure the health of the worker, my Government has intensified promotional activities related to the establishment of occupational health services at all work-places.

Furthermore, in order to enhance the quality of the working environment, the Government has established a work environment laboratory. This laboratory will be utilised to analyse various airborne contaminants in the work environment that can give rise to occupationally related diseases, especially the toxic chemicals.

Although it is not the aim of Government to legislate for every detail in the work-place, we have seen it fit to improve on the occupational health and safety legislation. This move is intended to ensure that such legislation keeps abreast with industrial technological advancements, which, unfortunately, introduce new hazards into the work-place.

Social Security Act

To this end, the recently promulgated National Social Security Authority Act, through the Accident Prevention and Workers' Compensation Instrument, clearly outlines the duties of manufacturers, importers, designers and suppliers of machinery and substances liable to cause risks to health. Other aspects of this instrument relate to the establishment at work-places of occupational health services; safety committees and appointment of safety representatives.

I am pleased to announce that the Social Security Scheme for the protection of workers, which Government has been working on since 1982, is now a reality, subsequent to the successful promulgation of the National Social Security Authority Act. The Authority is managed by a tripartite Board, comprising members from the employers and workers organisations and Government appointees. Already the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund has been transferred to the Authority and final touches are being put on the National Pensions and Short-Term Benefit Scheme before its approval by the Board and Parliament.

With most of the work on the scheme completed, it is hoped that the National Pensions and Short-Term Benefits will be operational as soon as possible. The scheme will assist in closing the social imbalances we inherited in our society for the benefit of our work force.

Role of expatriate personnel

The country's reliance on expatriate personnel may seem contradictory to our employment creation policies, but this has been necessitated by the scarcity of adequate skilled manpower in the economy. This state of affairs is partly due to the outflow of skilled personnel at Independence and the continuous technological advancements being made which require certain skills. Recruitment of expatriates is permitted mainly in critical skills shortage areas but, in every case, steps are taken to ensure that skills are transferred to Zimbabwean understudies. The Government has also been establishing new training institutions and expanding existing ones in order to train more manpower to fill the skills shortage areas. This will also help to speed up the pace of African advancement and ultimate control.

Wage Policy

Let me say a word about the salary review for 1990. Government remains committed to the concept of free collective bargaining, both as a philosophy and a system which will enable both employees and employers to bargain on an equal standing on every aspect of employment conditions. Government has now completed an economic analysis indicating what wage and salary levels the economy can carry. The Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare will soon announce the wage policy along which wage negotiations will take place this year. For now, it is certainly important that we lay down parameters for such negotiations in the interest of both the worker and the economy.

Yet, I would also wish here to underscore the point that higher levels of remuneration must be accompanied not only by higher performance levels but also by a higher sense of responsibility on the part of the workers themselves. The tendency, which we see nowadays, to participate in strikes for higher wages or other forms of improvement in conditions of service, without any apparent consideration of the adverse consequences of such actions on other people or the nation as a whole, should surely be put to an end. The safety, health, welfare and, indeed, the lives of our people should surely count for more than the extra dollars to one's pay packet. Any attempt to intimidate or stampee Government in the desired direction of such action is ill-conceived and counter-productive. But I can assure you that we are not opposed as Government to strike action in principle.

I would like to wish you happiness in your celebrations and thank you for the hard work done in the past year. I hope that you will commit yourselves to working much harder in the current year.

I thank you. □

ZIMBABWE NEWS MAY, 1990

Worker's Position Needs More Improvements

Staff Reporter



The Zimbabwean workforce is very conscious of its rights

The setting of minimum wages, the control of firings, legal provisions of workers rights in the Labour Relations Act and the National Social Security Scheme have been cited as positive developments on the part of the worker in the post-independence period.

However, while delivering a speech at this year's May Day celebrations at Rufaro Stadium, the Acting President of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Union (ZCTU), Comrade Gibson Sibanda pointed out that the labour movement today strongly believes that it will soon face a major crisis as the revolution of rising frustration grip the workers in their bid to better their conditions.

Comrade Sibanda said this year's theme

is 'Trade Union Rights are basic human rights' and he added that no other time has this been more appropriate than in 1990, ten years after independence.

"Government pronouncements indicate that we have to engage in collective bargaining as part of our struggle to exercise our genuine rights as workers . . . Our only problem with it is that these pronouncements have, to say the least, been very vague", Comrade Sibanda said and appealed to the state through the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to clarify the pronouncements as a matter of urgency to enable the union to move swiftly and adapt to the new labour relations climate.

He expressed concern at the fragmentation of workers into various sectorial groups governed by separate legislation and asked for clarification of the concept and scope for free collective bargaining in order to meaningfully enhance the position of the worker.

The ZCTU Acting President pointed out that some employers refuse to negotiate, arguing that the parameters have yet to be defined by Government.

"Because of this we end up fighting, instead of engaging into meaningful partnership, with our Government", he said adding that "such fights in the majority of cases benefit the employer and disadvantage the workers".

ZIMBABWE NEWS MAY, 1990

"Even if the state is to announce the parameters today, we will be caught up in an uncompromising disadvantage. There is no time to hammer out a deal before the traditional July wage increments," he elaborated.

It was pointed out that there is an erosion of what workers gained during the past 10 years. Minimum wages have been the maximum wages for the lower paid.

"No extra benefits are awarded, and yet, everybody knows that both the employer and that worker buy the same bread at the same price and the same bakery.

"... the category of workers most affected are those employed in the private sector. The private sector workers, for example, farm workers are undoubtedly the most disadvantaged and they always come last in policy determinations", Comrade Sibanda said.

Farm workers are not allowed to engage in collective job action as a means of redressing their grievances and employers are quick to appeal to the state to invoke its massive legislative arsenal to deal with the workers.

He went on to say that emergency powers protect employers to the extent that they have nothing to fear, they do not respect trade unionists and do not regard their work as important because they will always fall back on government sympathy and understanding.

The ZCTU wants national legislation to prevent arbitrary firings, allow workers to strike if they are being asked to work in unsafe conditions, guarantee the right of workers to union representation on the boards of companies with more than 100 workers, and oblige employers to negotiate with unions before implementing any major changes at work-places.

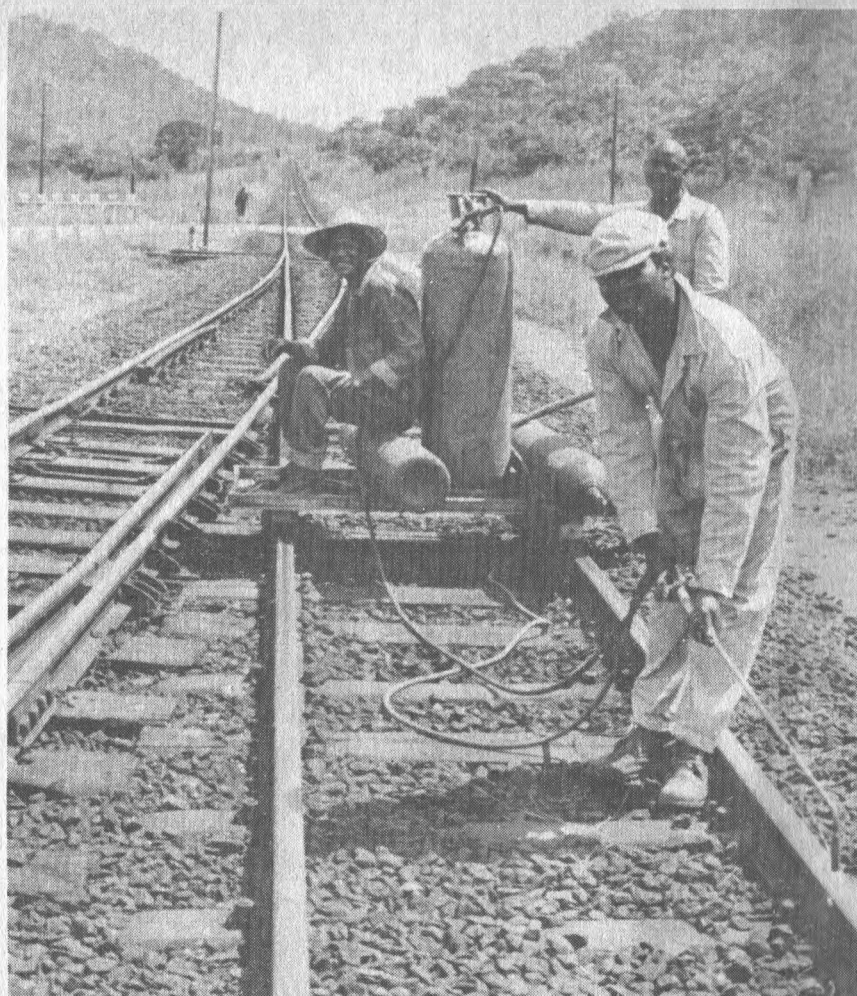
"These are basic rights... the state, the employers and the workers must regard these fundamental goals, among others, as basic rights", he explained.

He further stated that the union wants the right to cause change in any legislation which they see as hindering the upliftment of workers and that some mechanism should be devised to accommodate ideas from the labour movement on matters pertaining to the activities of workers.

Adding on the erosion of workers gains Comrade Sibanda explained that unemployment, the cost of transport, housing, school fees, examination fees and levies and the general poverty throughout the country have put a heavy strain on the worker's meagre minimum wage.

The trade unionist, however, commented the removal up to a certain income level of taxation on annual bonuses as a significant change in one aspect of taxation.

In addition to the tax-free bonuses, the ZCTU believes that an annual bonus must be compulsory and should be a right for every employee. He said most companies that do not pay bonus waste a lot of company in-



National Railways workers on a routine railroad maintenance shift

come buying executive cars and paying huge allowances for managerial employees.

He, however expressed concern at the heavy taxation of basic commodities for the poor section of society.

"ZCTU would like to urge the Government to seriously consider removing or at least significantly reduce taxation on all basic commodities".

Regarding the urban workers and the support they give to the bulk of the rural areas, Comrade Sibanda said unless the land question is resolved and the standard of living improved, the position of the workers "will continue to be precarious".

He added that urgency of implementing a vigorous land reform programme needed no further emphasis and believed that there are no short-cuts to the problem as it is inextricably linked to unemployment.

"A re-organisation of our communal lands would contribute immensely to the provision of jobs in our society. Such changes should help lay the groundwork to the provision of solutions to the unemployment problem", he said.

Comrade Sibanda suggested that Government should undertake a long term infrastructural development. This should not only be on areas where people will be resettled but also where they come from in order to

arrest the deteriorating environmental situation in the communal areas.

"As long as land continues to be a social security in our economic and cultural concepts we cannot afford to remove the issue on the agenda or downgrade its priority", the Acting President of ZCTU said.

Commenting on the collective bargaining system, Comrade Morgan Tsvangirai, the Secretary General of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, said the labour movement welcomed and adopted it.

He praised the Government's decision of setting the minimum wage rise percentage and leave the employer and employee to determine the ceiling after negotiations.

"If the Government determines the maximum wage increments, there is a danger of no improvements as this deprives workers of the opportunity to negotiate with their employers", Comrade Tsvangirai said.

The ZCTU Secretary General revealed that trade unionists have been in camp polishing up ways and mapping out strategies to be used in negotiations.

He however, expressed concern at what he called wrongly timed price increases of some basic commodities which he said were going to nullify the whole negotiating process. He added that the price increases undermine the increments which would have been awarded to workers. □

Ministry to Redress Shortage of Neurologists

Staff Reporter

The Ministry of Health is looking at the shortage of neurologists in Zimbabwe with a view to improving the situation.

Addressing the ninth bi-annual meeting of the Pan-African Association of Neurological Sciences in Harare recently, the Deputy Minister of Health, Comrade Swithun Mombeshora said the shortage of expert specialists in Zimbabwe is critical. He urged the association to discuss ways of redressing the shortage of neurologists, neurologists, and neuro-scientists in Africa.

"This is most urgent especially when one considers the escalating and unaffordable costs of training Africans in North America and Europe. In Zimbabwe, the shortage of specialists is desperate. The ministry is now looking at this very closely with a view to improving and redressing the situation," Comrade Mombeshora revealed.

Neurologists are doctors who study or treat diseases of the nervous system.

The objectives of the meeting were to exchange information concerning neurological

problems in Africa, help each other with the solutions to these problems, encourage cooperation in matters of research and promote Anglophone-Francophone interaction. The association resolved to meet every other two years in some centre in Africa.

"... This type of forum... provides opportunities for common problems to be discussed by experts and common approaches and strategies for solving these problems worked out is most welcome and encouraging," he said.

At independence, he said, Zimbabwe declared the policy of equity in health and primary health care as the strategy for achieving Health for All by the year 2000. The primary health care strategy must have a strong, efficient and effective referral chain and back-up support system.

On the relationship between Primary Health Care and neurological sciences, he said the sciences' care and services constitute an important and indispensable part of the referral system of the primary health care without which the strategy cannot succeed.



Comrade Swithun Mombeshora, the Deputy Minister of Health

The Deputy Minister paid tribute to the late and eminent physicians, teachers and scientists like Professor Collomb of Dakar, Professor Odeku of Ibadan, Professor Dada of Lagos and Doctors Sorom and El-Bahamwi of Egypt. He expressed the hope that the meeting's recommendations will help governments in developing policies and plans that will ensure better neurological services and care in future. □



NATIONAL MEATS

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Magadu Re-elected to Lead Urban Councils



Comrade Forbes Magadu — Re-elected President of the Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe

The 49th Annual Conference of Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe was held at the end of May this year in Nyanga. A number of resolutions were passed to strengthen local authorities. The conference resolved that local authorities should provide the necessary infrastructure to facilitate investment in their localities.

Some of the resolutions were that local authorities seriously consider providing incentives such as reduced rate changes to complement similar incentives provided by the government.

- Local authorities should enter into joint ventures with local and foreign investors to create employment opportunities.
- Local authorities should pursue actively the question of promoting tourism within their localities.

(Continued next page)

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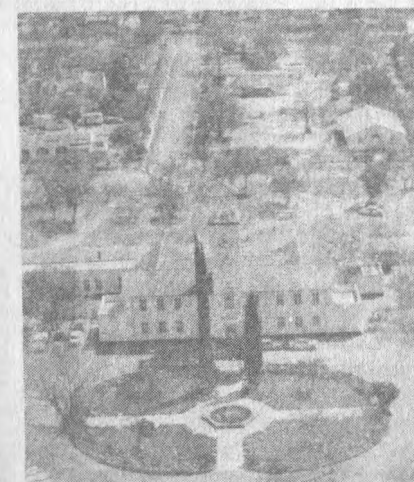
BALKAN

55 SAMORA MACHEL AVENUE HARARE: PH 729213 TELEX 4203



Bindura

- They should consider appointing a committee to deal exclusively with investment matters.
- That they work closely with the central government in eliminating bureaucratic procedures which were likely to discourage would-be investors.
- That local authorities reiterated their previous resolution that their breweries be exempted from excise duty as they were an arm of the government.
- That priority be given to local authorities in the allocation of foreign currency for the purchase of plant, equipment and vehicles.
- That they accept the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development's challenge and recommendations that individual local authorities come up with their own investment.
- That they consider setting up joint ventures for the provision of urban transport and to seek the necessary assistance from the minister concerned on securing buses, spare parts and foreign currency



Mutare

Meanwhile at the same meeting Comrade Forbes Magadu was re-elected as president of the association unopposed for the second time running with Comrade Jareth Ndlovu also re-elected as first Vice-President.

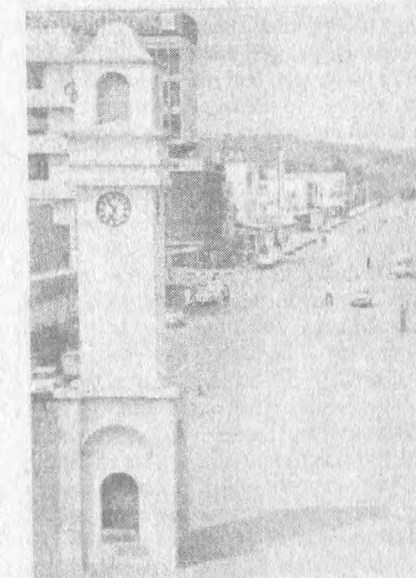
Harare Mayor Cllr Simon Chikwavaire was elected second vice president.

Present at the conference was Comrade Joseph Msika the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development who also urged local authorities to maximise their drive to create employment, industrialise and provide quality housing and transport in their cities and towns.

Comrade Msika also went on to say that although urban councils could play a major role in investment and income generation, they were ill-equipped to play a significant role directly.

"Your major role should be that of a facilitator of investment into your areas. This means that you must have adequate infrastructure and housing", Comrade Msika said.

He also went on to challenge councils to enter into joint ventures in order to provide



Gweru



Hwange

quality transport system.

The Urban Council Association of Zimbabwe is a member of the International Urban Local Authority Association of the world.

In addition to that, Zimbabwe is the secretariat for African Urban Councils Association of Africa which runs from Cape to Cairo which meets annually to discuss problems at country level.

The Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe was established in 1940. Since 1924 Urban Local Authorities have been meeting on an annual basis to discuss their common problems.

The current president of the association is Comrade Forbes Magadu who is also the council chairman for the town of Chitungwiza.

The present membership of the association comprises of the following Urban Local Authorities of the following cities, municipalities and town councils: Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare, Kwekwe, Kadoma, Masvingo, Chinhoyi, Marondera, Chegutu, Redcliff, Chitungwiza, Shurugwi, Victoria Falls, Kariba and Hwange local town board.

Attendance at the 49th Annual Conference

L/A	Delegates	Observers	Officials	Others	Total
City of Harare	10	15	9	4	38
Bulawayo	7	13	2	—	22
Chitungwiza	6	7	2	1	16
Gweru	5	10	3	2	20
Mutare	5	3	2	—	10
Kwekwe	4	3	1	2	10
Kadoma	4	2	3	—	9
Chinhoyi	2	5	1	2	10
Masvingo	4	2	3	—	9
Marondera	2	4	2	—	8
Chegutu	2	2	4	2	10
Redcliff	2	1	1	1	5
Victoria Falls T/C	1	—	1	—	2
Shurugwi	1	—	1	—	3
Kariba	1	—	1	—	2
Hwange	1	—	1	—	2
Total	57	67	36	14	176

Msika Calls for Collective Efforts in Industrialisation and Employment Creation



Comrade Joseph Msika, Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development

The central government, Local Authorities and the private sector must give maximum attention to industrialisation and employment creation, provision of sufficient housing as well as provision of adequate transport in both rural and urban areas.

Addressing the 49th Conference of the Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe in Nyanga on May 22, the National Chairman of ZANU PF who is also the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Comrade Joseph Msika said he was pleased that the association has already taken up investment as the theme for its congress.

Present at the conference were the President of the association, Comrade Forbes Magadu, the Minister of Public Construction and National Housing, Comrade Enos Chikore, the President of the Internal Union of local authorities (African Section) Mr. Dijerg, delegates from Botswana, Malawi and Tanzania, provincial governors, mayors, town clerks, chairpersons of rural councils and other senior government officials.

Following is the full text of the speech:

Comrade President and members of the Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe, we are gathered here at the 49th congress of your association during the 10th anniversary of our independence. In reviewing the Urban scene during the past few years, we have every reason to be proud of the tremendous strides achieved by all urban councils to make urban areas fit places for our people to live in freedom and dignity.

Prior to independence, urban areas were the homes of a racially privileged white

minority population. The few blacks residing in the so-called African locations or townships were by law allowed to live in urban areas only because they served as a reservoir of cheap labour for white owned industry and commerce and as domestic servants. There was, therefore, no question of providing Africans with proper and adequate housing, schools, clinics, hospitals, recreational facilities, etc because urban areas were not intended to be their permanent homes. In fact, for the greater part of the colonial and white settler era, an African needed a permit to reside in urban areas.

Of course, the 18th April, 1980 saw all that disappear. Our revolutionary government guaranteed the freedom of movement and the right of every man, woman and child to live wherever they choose to in Zimbabwe. The hitherto closed urban doors were suddenly flung open and many a rural folk began to move to the city or town. This rural to urban movement has since increased at a very fast pace.

Whereas the infrastructure of the pre-independence urban centre was geared for a small white population, the post-independence urban centre is now confronted by a vastly increasing population of free Zimbabweans, with high expectations and demanding — rightly so — the same quality of services previously accorded the vanquished white settler population.

Comrades and friends, it is this revolution that has confronted all city fathers during the past ten years. The question is, have the city fathers risen to the occasion and acquitted themselves well. I believe that, given the limited resources at their disposal, the answer is yes, tremendous gains have been scored by all councils inclusive of rural/district councils.

In the whole of Africa, it is said, and I totally believe it, that Zimbabwe is one country, if not the only country, that can look at itself squarely in the face, in front of a mirror, and say, "We did the best in providing roads, schools, clinics and hospitals in both urban and rural areas. We did an excellent job in providing adequate clean water and sanitation for every resident of urban areas, and we are making notable advancements in providing housing and recreational facilities for urban dwellers."

Comrades and friends, I do not wish to be guilty of making you believe that you have done a perfect job. Far from it. You have begun well but much more needs to be done.

It is for this reason that his excellency, the president in his address to the nation on 18th April 1990 indicated three major areas of de-

velopment which have greatly fallen behind and to which central government, local authorities, the private sector and indeed the whole nation must give maximum attention.

These are: Industrialisation and employment creation, provision of sufficient but quality housing as well as provision of adequate transport in both rural and urban areas.

These are the three challenges before the nation. Indeed, these are the challenges before your 49th congress. I am therefore pleased, Mr. President, that your association has already taken up one of these challenges — investment — as the theme for its 49th congress. I therefore hope that some useful ideas regarding the role of urban councils in promoting industrial and commercial investments will come out of your deliberations.

Mr. President, Comrades and Friends, while I do not wish to pre-empt your deliberations, allow me, however, to suggest one or two approaches to your discussions.

First, I honestly believe that while urban councils can play a major role in the investment programme, that is in manufacturing and commercial ventures and thus create many more jobs as well as generate incomes for council revenues, urban councils are presently ill-equipped to take the leading role in investment. The major role of urban councils should be that of facilitators or attractors of investments into their areas.

Secondly, it is my considered opinion that the primary objective of every urban council is to create such an attractive environment as to make it impossible for both local and foreign investors to say no to investing in their cities. An urban council should be like a lady who goes to a beauty shop for a thorough beauty treatment before a "date" with a handsome gentleman so that every piece of hair, finger-nail or toe-nail, tooth, lipstick, eyebrow, etc is in place to ensure that she captures the man.

Likewise, urban councils must behave like potential brides or bridegrooms shopping for a mate that is investment. To succeed they must ensure that they have adequate infrastructure that is roads and stormwater drainages, water and sewerage reticulation and sewerage treatment plants, electricity, refuse removal systems, schools, clinics, hospitals and recreational facilities. Above all, they must have adequate housing and/or serviced stands to accommodate workers to enable industry and commerce to build business or residential accommodation for their own employees.

Apart from having a high standard of tarred roads and streets, councils must ensure that there is also provision of adequate transport. While it is recognised that public transport is still in the hands of central government or foreign investors, there is no law or government policy forbidding urban councils from becoming partners in the provision of urban passenger transport. I therefore urge councils to give this matter serious consideration.

Thirdly, councils should actively promote both local and external investments. To this extend your association may wish to consider setting up an "investment research and promotion committee" to assist councils in this matter.

In this respect, several potential investors, both local and external, have begun making enquiries in the ministry regarding potential areas of investment. It would be useful to have a referral point within the structure of your association.

Finally, it is not enough to provide the infrastructure and to attract investors. Councils must retain the present investors and persuade the same to expand their activities within the council area by efficiently and effectively managing the local authority area. A manufacturer will not stay in a town where roads and streets are always full of pot-holes, street-lights do not work, refuse is all over the streets and alleys, sewerage is broken down and affluent-flows all over or the water supply is unreliable or undrinkable etc. an investor will not stay in a city where council employees are corrupt, lazy or hostile to him when he seeks services or advice from them in order to ensure that his business succeeds. In short, a well managed council, will attract and retain investors.

Mr. President, comrades and friends, these comments are not intended to stifle your deliberations on the conference theme. I look forward to hearing your views and approaches.

I must however take note of a few constraints that have previously hindered adequate provision of infrastructure and services as well as proper management of councils.

These are:

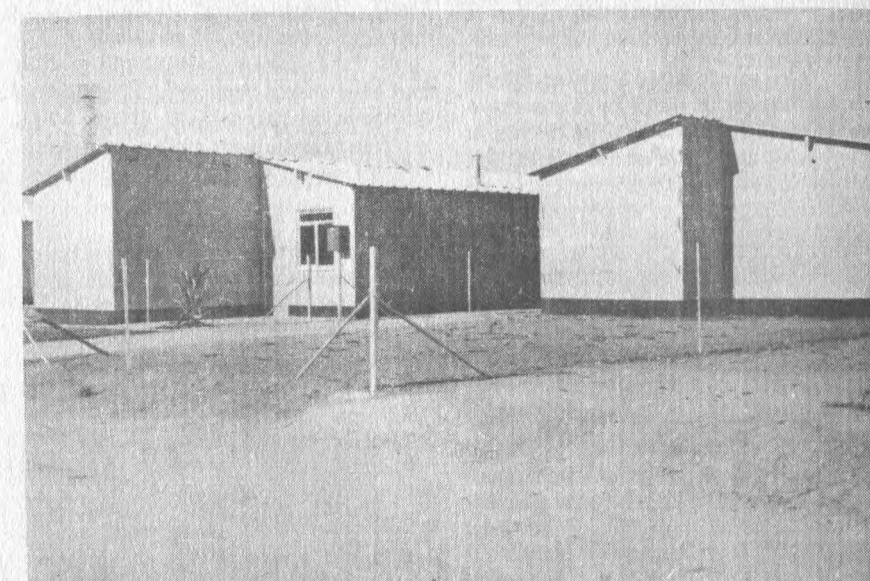
Revenue

Councils consider that the national revenue is unfairly distributed between central government and local authorities notwithstanding the fact that central government continues to increase the responsibilities of local authorities such as education, health, roads and maintenance of infrastructure without a corresponding increase in the revenue base.

On this issue, councils are supported by both my ministry and the Tax Commission report. Following consultations among councils and between your association and the ministry, the following recommendations have been forwarded to central government for its consideration.



From sub-standard rural accommodation to . . .



. . . Acceptable housing for all

Financing the local plan

Local authorities have pointed out that while it is necessary that their local plans be integrated into the national plan framework the capital financing mechanism for such plans needs to be spelt out by the national planning agency so that the preparation of such development plans does not continue to be an exercise in futility as it is at the moment. The national planning agency is urged to do much more on this area. Capital finance is being allocated on an ad-hoc basis and very often chopped without any consultations to the extent that most local authorities no longer submit P.S.I.P. bids.

Accounting

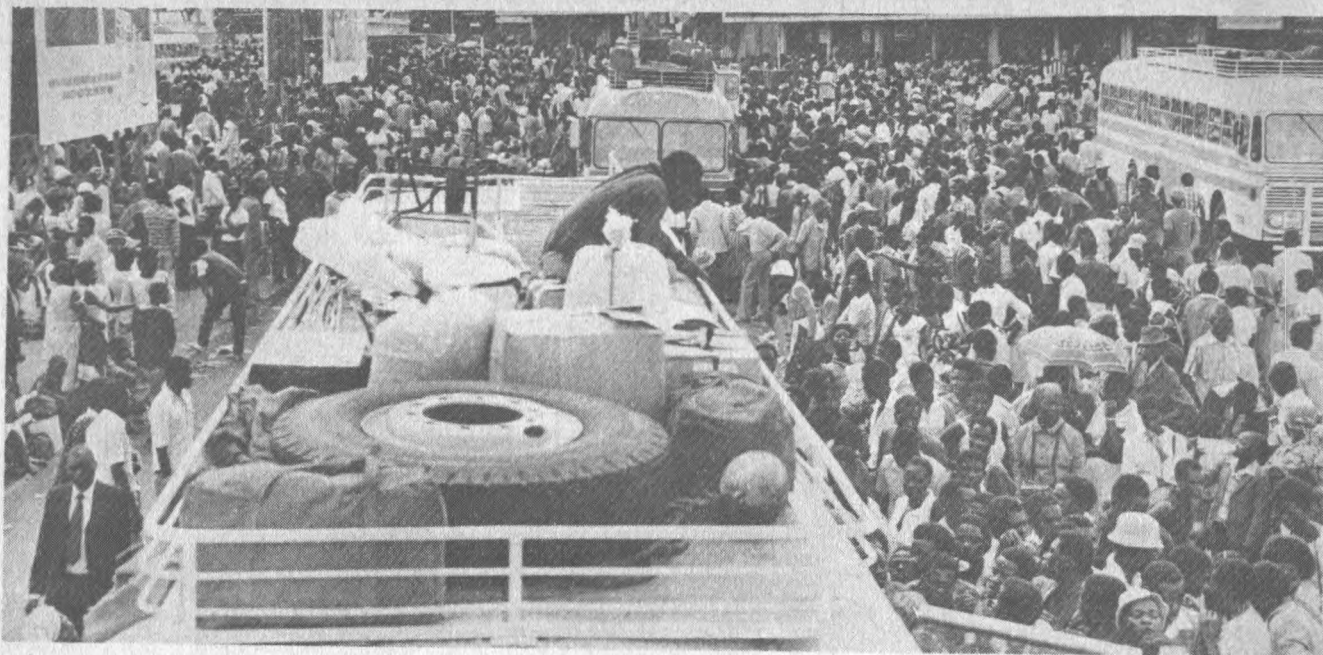
The need for standardisation of accounting

and the systematic integration of the various accounts is accepted by all local authorities. The Ministry is already in the process of doing this for the new rural district councils. A standardised accounting handbook has already been prepared. After this one, another one for urban councils will be prepared.

Other Recommendations

The other recommendations from councils that are being considered by central government in order to strengthen local government institutions are:-

An increase of education tuition grants from the present levels by 100% for primary schools and 50% for secondary schools.



A familiar, unsavory scene at Mbare Musika — The transport situation needs urgent redress

Political backing to local authorities to charge education levies and increases in rates, tariffs and supplementary charges to meet capital development and running costs.

Fix health grants at 100% of local authorities expenditures on health for all those earning less than \$150 and 25% for the rest or alternatively approve re-introduction of clinic fees for all patients with government grants still being provided as at present and in respect of the destitute.

Provide sustainable level of capital finance to meet an increasing demand for infrastructure, housing urban services and maintenance to meet needs of an increasing urban population coupled with political backing for the approval of corresponding tariff, rates supplementary charges increases.

Increase road grants for state roads passing through urban areas to 100% of actual cost. Increase unit tax grants to 100% of collection.

Establish and enforce a common land evaluation system. Pay 50% rates to provide general purpose grants in lieu of rates in urban areas. Approve introduction of crop and livestock levies in respect of the new rural district councils.

Provide initial cheap capital for income generating projects and assist in developing managerial, entrepreneurial skills in local authorities.

Effect revenue sharing proposals with local authorities on excise duty on traditional and clear beer. Increase beer levies by 1 cent per litre.

Comrade President, as these recommendations are now being considered by government, I hope to be able to report the results as soon as possible.

Capital development funds
Another constraint is adequate capital, in particular, foreign currency to enable coun-

cils to expand the infrastructure and to service stands. The ministry recognizes this as a great obstacle at the moment but hopes that these problems will be resolved as soon as the Urban II development project comes into effect shortly. Already councils, such as Bulawayo, are beneficiaries of Urban II as a result of advance loans having been allocated pending the signing of that agreement.

Equipment

With respect to the provision of development and maintenance equipment in urban areas, I am pleased to inform your association that orders worth Z\$50.6 million for the supply of ambulances, fire-fighting and other emergency equipment have been placed with British and French suppliers. Deliveries will begin towards the end of this year. The exact equipment ordered for each council was that requested by the respective council.

However, with respect to refuse removal trucks and other development and maintenance equipment it has not been possible to place any orders as yet because the proposed financing package has not been signed for reasons beyond the control of central government.

Manpower

Many councils have experienced an increase in the loss of qualified and/or experienced staff, particularly in the technical and professional areas. To arrest the situation from further deterioration, government granted special technical and professional allowances for all levels of council staff. A review is still underway for those council departments not considered technical or professional with a view of enhancing the conditions of service for employees in these departments. We hope that these measures will promote the recruitment and retention of qualified and experienced council staff as a whole.

Councillors' allowances

My ministry has not forgotten the necessity to ensure that the duly elected representa-

tive of urban dwellers, the urban councillor, is supported by adequate council allowances to enable him or her to carry out council duties. It has been noted that councillors' allowances have not been adjusted since 1986 despite inflation over the years. Accordingly, with effect from 1st July 1990, councillors' allowances in urban areas will be substantially increased to align them with the increase in inflation and other costs. Details of the amounts approved for each category of urban councils will be published in the Government Gazette early next month. Meanwhile the Secretary for Local Government, Rural and Urban Development will advise each town clerk to submit the necessary budgetary proposals for approval by the Minister.

Mr. President, I notice on your agenda that you have a paper on the issue of a unified franchise between Government and ZUPCO.

The Franchise agreement is a product of extensive and protracted consultations and negotiations between government and ZUPCO. At critical stages in the consultation process, all urban councils were either requested to attend crucial meetings or appropriate documents e.g. draft franchise agreement, were availed to them. Their inputs were sought and taken into account.

Subsequent to the signing of the agreement, however, two issues have arisen:

Some urban councils want the provision of bus shelters to be the responsibility of ZUPCO. We see this as a fixed asset which must be provided by councils as they provide roads and bus stops. The shelters can be managed as an income generating activity since they are leased to the bus operator. Advertising space on shelters can also be sold by councils. Shelters could also be erected by the private sector on behalf of the councils.

(Continued next page)

In terms of section 139 of the Urban Councils Act, the provision of Omnibus Services and Stations is the responsibility of council. Council should not therefore abrogate their public responsibilities and expect a bus operator to shoulder that responsibility.

Rural bus operators want a share of the cake that is they want to be allowed to operate in urban centres when their buses are not plying the rural areas. Whereas there may have been a case for this prior to government taking 51% shareholding in ZUPCO, the position is different now.

Mr. President, more new buses and mini buses have been purchased to improve public transport in urban areas. More are being

purchased. Government is committed to solving the public transport problems in urban areas.

Mr. President, Comrades and friends, in conclusion, many of you will be aware that the government of Zimbabwe was invited and accepted to host the Commonwealth conference of heads of state and government in September, 1991. This is indeed the greatest honour bestowed on Zimbabwe by the Commonwealth. While most of the activities will be held in Harare and Victoria Falls town, many heads of state and government plan to visit your cities as well as rural communities. Cabinet has assigned the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Ur-

ban Development the responsibility of ensuring that the physical environment throughout the country is clean and conducive to the visit of so many heads of state and government.

I therefore take this opportunity to invite all councils, in particular urban councils, to make the necessary preparations to ensure that your council areas are worthy of the visits.

Mr. President, hon. ministers, comrades and friends, I now have the honour and privilege of declaring the 49th conference of the urban councils association of Zimbabwe officially open. □

Government to Establish Ventures Capital Company — Chidzero

Staff Reporter

Government will establish a venture capital company to look into the needs of small scale businesses and assist them to develop into successful businesses in future.

Officially opening the Gweru branch of the Bank of Credit and Commerce Zimbabwe Limited in Gweru recently, the Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Bernard Chidzero said the Zimbabwe Development Bank has already introduced a "soft window" through the formation of the Zimbabwe Development Fund whose aim is to ensure that small scale businesses have access to affordable funds.

Assistance for Small-Scale Enterprises

He said the Small-Scale Enterprises Development Corporation, whose main problem has been under-capitalisation, is being closely examined with a view to injecting more capital to enable it to be in a better position to assist small scale enterprises especially in the small centres of Zimbabwe. All these measures are consistent with government's policy of mobilising financial and human resources for the development of the country.

Comrade Chidzero appealed to institutions to be more bold, imaginative and be risk-taking than continue outmoded practices of colonial days. He said there is plenty of room to introduce in the market place a product geared to assist the small indigenous business to help develop local investment in the country.

The Senior Minister also urged commercial banks to expand their services to outlying areas of Zimbabwe and help mobilise resources for the development of the country. He said savings from such branches should be used to support small cottage industries to minimise the migration of rural folk to cities.

New Branches

Addressing people at this ceremony, Com-

rade Chidzero said the nine-year old BCCZ has grown impressively from an asset base of \$30 million since its inception in July, 1981 to \$726 million by December 31 last year. The bank plans to set up 16 new branches during the next five years.

"This is indeed a positive move as it is in step with government's policy of encouraging decentralisation by the various sectors of our economy to the small towns and rural



Comrade Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

growth points. It is a move which demonstrates confidence in the growth of the economy and the very future of Zimbabwe," Comrade Chidzero said.

The Gweru branch of the BCCZ will service rural centres around the town which include Silobela, Lalapanzi and Somabula. The residents of these areas will no longer be compelled to travel all the way to Gweru in search of banking services, he said.

He said there has been a fairly positive response to the call to take banking to the people, but was quick to point out that there is a long way to go as many remote areas of Zimbabwe remain in dire need of banking and other services.

The minister commended those financial institutions, including the Bank of Credit and Commerce that have responded to the call for decentralisation.

"To those that are still holding back, I must say a word of warning. The time for fence-sitting is fast running out; it is high time they fell in step with everyone else and help mobilise resources and develop our country's economy for the benefit of all its citizens," he warned.

Unemployment Problem

Government, he proceeded, is working tirelessly to encourage both local and foreign investment in an attempt to address the unemployment problem which is a matter of grave national concern. Government is also taking measures to relax some of its policies so as to stimulate investment in the economy. It is therefore logical for the various sectors of the economy to play their roles to support government's effort.

He made it clear that government is open to suggestions from both companies and individuals in as far as tackling the unemployment problem is concerned, and "we have infact been consulting with the private sector on such matters as structural adjustments, including the issue of trade liberalisation".

(Continued on page 27)

Existing Telephone Services Must be Used Responsibly

Telecommunications have become the life-blood of every society. Various sectors of society cannot function smoothly without efficient and reliable telecommunication infrastructures. In this regard, the Minister of Information, Post and Telecommunications, Comrade Chitepo, has appealed to the public to use the existing telephone services responsibly.

In her address at the commemoration of the 22nd World Telecommunication Day in Harare, in May, the Minister strongly condemned those irresponsible persons who continued to vandalise public boxes, thus depriving the public of an essential service.

This year's theme for the World Telecommunication Day is 'Telecommunication and Industrial Development'. This day is observed every year in recognition of the vital role played by the telecommunication services in the lives of all mankind.

"The theme is quite appropriate to the efforts being made in Zimbabwe to accelerate industrial and telecommunication systems development throughout our land, particularly, in the long neglected rural areas", Comrade Chitepo said.

Accordingly, she stated, it is Government's policy that telecommunication systems should as a priority be established and expanded in such a manner as to be within easy reach of all the people.

"However, because of the limited resources at Government's disposal to develop all economic sectors, the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) has not been able to adequately meet the growing demand for more telecommunication networks and to offer improved and efficient services", Minister Chitepo said.

She however, assured the nation that her ministry is fully aware of these problems and is doing its utmost to improve the situation.

As part of the Government's policy of accelerated development and industrialisation of Zimbabwe, even higher priority has been accorded to the provision of more telecommunication services and the improvement of existing ones.

Work is already underway to meet these twin objectives through the PTC's current digitalisation programme. It is important to appreciate that the Government has invested heavily in telecommunications over the last ten years.

Since 1980, over \$250 million has been spent in PTC projects the bulk of which has gone towards the replacement of obsolete plant and equipment on an ad hoc basis because of foreign currency constraints.



Comrade Victoria Chitepo, Minister of Information Posts and Telecommunications

"Although the replacement of obsolete plant and equipment has taken the lion's share of Government's investment on our telecommunication services, we have nevertheless achieved success in other new directions such as; providing new services and extending existing lines into the rural areas to bring them to masses of people, converting 44 of the 50 rural exchanges from manual to automatic, establishing and maintaining a reliable and effective telecommunication service based on modern technology and embarking on extensive manpower training and development programmes", the minister explained.

As a result of these measures, the number of telephone subscribers rose from 95 670 in 1980 to 121 893 by December 1989, whilst that of telexes rose from 1 342 to 2 949 respectively. In addition, public call boxes have been installed in the urban areas. These are now being introduced in the rural areas.

In the urban centres such as Harare, some areas have reached saturation point in the density of lines.

Regrettably, would-be subscribers in these areas are either being turned down or put on the waiting list because there are no more additional lines. With the completion of the digitalisation programme in two years' time, additional lines will be made available for would-be subscribers thus easing the situation.

Comrade Chitepo appealed to all subscribers particularly those on part line not to engage in telephone conversations more than is necessary as this causes congestion and prevents others from using the phone. In this connection, part-line subscribers should avoid putting their receivers off the hook because by so doing, they are effectively barring other subscribers from the service.

"In the past the public has heeded our call to bear with us as we rehabilitate and modernise our network. PTC has been equally responsive and sensitive to the problems of the people and their just demand for more better services", Comrade Chitepo said further adding that PTC will continue to accelerate their current programme so that at the end of this decade, telecommunication problems will be a thing of the past. □

Street Vagrants on Increase — A Concern

Staff Reporter

The number of vagrants on Harare streets is on the increase. Social Welfare and non Governmental Organisations are considering ways and means to arrest the situation before it goes out of hand.

While there is as yet no definite programme on the part of the government ammended the redressing situation, some non Governmental organisations are taking major steps aimed at venturing into self help projects for the destitute.

Churches in Harare are currently running a feeding scheme at the Anglican Cathedral. More than 150 destitute people get a meal there everyday and are on the increase.

"A solution should be found so that these people will not have to be fed all the time, but will be able to feed and cloth themselves," a social worker who declined to be named said.

Although details of any rehabilitation for the vagrants could not be obtained, vagrants staying at the Harare Railway station were confident a poultry co-operative venture would help them. "We have decided to run a co-operative to keep chickens, and it will be called Street Wise Project", Cde. Morris Mabuwa (41) said.

He went on to say 50 people have been registered for the venture. But the question is have they got the skills to run the project. Many co-operatives have become a failure

due to poor leadership skills.

Some sociologist, however, argued that the problem of vagrancy is a complex one and cannot be resolved by simple methods. The cause of vagrancy for each individual would need to be addressed, because if some of them are given means to help themselves, they may still fail to make it.

Most vagrants interviewed by *The Zimbabwe News* said they came to the city to look for jobs. Many of these vagrants came from communal areas. Cde. Don Kamuto a vagrant from Mt. Darwin said "I can't raise bus fare to go back home. I cannot even afford to get 50c over a period of two weeks. When I wake up in the morning I go to the light industrial area to seek employment. Nepotism is on the increase. Nothing for nothing."

Others, however, have since stopped looking for jobs and now consider vagrancy as a fact of life and will have to make the best out of it. Cde. Morris Mabuwa stopped looking for a job, because the idea of a co-operative is underway. Some vagrants have become beggars, a thing that worries a lot of people. □



Managing Director of Jongwe Printers Comrade Nyamangara caught by one of our photographers viewing copies of the People's Voice dummies

The following statement was issued on the 31st May, 1990 by the Secretary for Publicity and Information of ZANU PF, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira.

ZANU PF LAUNCHES WEEKLY

ZANU PF has decided to launch a new weekly newspaper to be known as "THE PEOPLE'S VOICE" with effect from 1 July, 1990.

The reason for the launching of the newspaper is that the Party wants to correct its image which in the past has been subjected to distortions by both the existing local and international news media.

The new paper will also seek to inform Party members about issues affecting them and give a correct version of international and national events because the country is

entering a new phase in which it is going to witness a bitter struggle between the ordinary people and the petty bourgeoisie . . .

The petty bourgeoisie will start new political parties with the aim of confusing the broad masses, the peasants and workers.

The new paper will cater for ordinary members of the Party and will intensify political education of the masses as relating to issues of unity, peace and development — the main theme of the last ZANU PF congress which was also adopted for its election campaign.

The newspaper will also strive for the consolidation of these three objectives to frustrate the efforts of the enemies of these goals.

The newspaper will be edited by the Department of Publicity and Information of ZANU PF and is being launched with the full approval of the Party's Central Committee, the Politburo and the First Secretary and President of the Party, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

It will be published on Fridays and will contain news of politics, economics, culture, sport as well as a broad spectrum of other light-hearted news and pictures which will be in short condensed forms.

After three months of publication it will contain a pull-out section in the two main local languages Shona and Ndebele to cater for those of the population who cannot read English.

The Zimbabwe News will remain the theoretical journal of the Party and will continue to be published monthly. □

Transport Unmatched to Population Growth

Staff Reporter

The 57.5 percent increase of the population of Harare between 1982 and 1990 while the Zimbabwe United Passenger Company (ZUPCO) fleet of vehicles only increased by 12.8 percent during the same period has been cited as one of the major causes of the persistent transport problems facing residents of Harare and Chitungwiza, especially during peak hours.

Responding to a number of questions from this Magazine, Mr. Peter Corbett, the Public Relations Officer (PRO) of ZUPCO, said the situation has been worsened by high density suburbs being located quite long distances from the city, which means more people depending on buses than before.

"However, this is being corrected with the assistance of Government and we hope to have new buses which are more powerful and reliable to cover scheduled trips over the next two to three years", Mr. Corbett pointed out.

Replacement

The PRO also mentioned that the ageing vehicles require replacement which is being done through an accelerated vehicle purchase plan with Government.

Commenting on the view by many commuters that mini and train-buses seem to have failed to alleviate the problem, Mr. Corbett clarified that the introduction of mini and train-buses did not seek to solve the transport problem in Harare completely.

"These vehicles assist in transporting passengers who were not being catered for in the past. While we are trying our best, and with the introduction of more replacement vehicles, the company (ZUPCO) will solve the problem," he said.

Mr. Corbett, however, explained that the introduction of the two types of buses (mini and train-buses) to some degree resulted in the re-deployment of the conventional buses to other areas in need of additional vehicles on the routes covered by mini and train-buses.

"However, this has not reduced the service level from the residents affected, as we wish," the PRO said further adding that "in some cases the services have improved but people should give us the chance to improve the services to acceptable levels."

ZUPCO, which has a fleet of 653 conventional buses, five trainbuses and 40 minibuses in Harare, works on a 90 percent avail-

ability for the conventional vehicles (588 buses) being available during the peak hours.

Since the other vehicles are new, they are fully used every day, and because of their reliability these new buses satisfactorily cover their scheduled trips.

Mr. Corbett revealed that there are certain factors affecting the smooth running of ZUPCO. He cited lack of replacement of vehicles as quite a number of them are write off because of old age, lack of spares and lack of a fares increase to enhance payment of creditors as some of the factors affecting the company's operations.

"In the present five year plan for the company, if the financial implications are agreed to and if the relative forex is made available, there will be a marked improvement in the next two to three years," he said.

Despite ZUPCO's failure to meet demand, Mr. Corbett said that the coming of rural bus operators to their aid during peak periods is not welcomed by the company.

"This will, create a situation which will worsen the current problems which commuters experience now. For the sake of the smooth running of transport in the city, this must be avoided at all costs", he stated.

Poor Planning

While commuters would want to believe that ZUPCO has enough buses to satisfy them and hold the view that the transport crisis is a result of poor time-tables and bus distribution, Mr. Corbett said, "we continually strive to improve the utilisation of buses whenever they operate. No bus will just run without plans. Every bus is deployed according to plan but a situation that our fleet has only increased by 74 buses since 1982 is a case in point."

Most commuters to high density suburbs have also complained about the unavailability of fixed timetables at their bus termini but Mr. Corbett said that due to shortage of the type of material used and increased vandalism, timetables are not displayed.

"Our experience is that no sooner do we put a timetable in the bus or at the terminus than it gets removed or vandalised", he said.

Bus Fares

On the issue of raising bus fares, the ZUPCO PRO pointed out that the last increases were two years ago.

"Prices of all commodities including fuel,

lubricants, tyres, the bus itself, spare parts, wages and salaries have increased.

"When fares, from where we derive our revenue are not increased, we incur losses and operate under serious financial difficulties. The application (for fare increases) was made to Government which will determine the percentage of the increase", Mr. Corbett explained.

Responding to why fares for certain routes are raised at weekends and public holidays, he revealed that these fares are affected by the old agreement (subsidy) with the municipality. He however disclosed that representation has been made to Government to do away with this when they review fares.

Two years ago, the Government introduced staggered working hours in Harare in a bid to alleviate the transport crisis. According to Mr. Corbett that effort did not even get off the ground because not everyone was willing to accept the change.

"Firms and organisations should agree to the staggering of hours between themselves and ZUPCO so that time can be spread reasonably to reduce the sharp peak service", he said.

Training Drivers

On the question of whether ZUPCO's advertisement asking for persons interested in becoming drivers meant that the company has a shortage of drivers, the PRO said, "Notwithstanding the fact that we are slightly short of drivers, the training of drivers is an ongoing thing, but since we had opened the chance to the public, this advert referred to our driving school which has recently been approved by the ZTSB to train class 1 drivers".

He said the driving school in Harare has recently not done Class 1 PSV licences because they do not have the vehicles.

Accordingly, he said, to assist the country the company has registered its internal school to teach residents to become bus drivers.

"If these people do not have jobs, they will be offered employment with the company if found suitable after qualifying.

"In a small way, this does assist the unemployment problem since there is a general shortage of bus drivers in Zimbabwe, and has been for over two years. It therefore does not mean that we have idle buses without drivers," Mr. Corbett pointed out. □

YOUR GUIDE TO THE WORLD CUP

GROUP A
Italy
Austria
USA
Czechoslovakia

GROUP B
Argentina
Cameroon
Soviet Union
Romania

GROUP C
Brazil
Sweden
Costa Rica
Scotland

GROUP D
West Germany
Yugoslavia
United Arab Emirates
Colombia

GROUP E
Belgium
South Korea
Uruguay
Spain

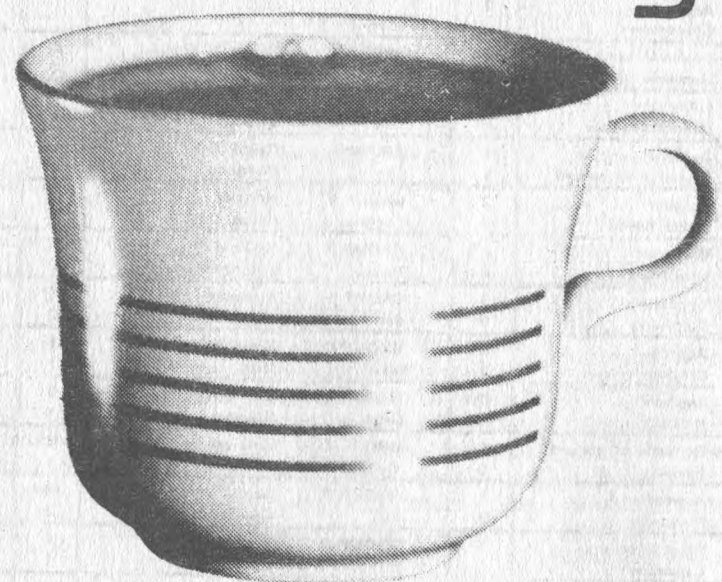
GROUP F
England
Republic of Ireland
Holland
Egypt

Fri June 8th	GROUP B Milan	Argentina Cameroon	0 1						
Sat 9th	GROUP B Bari	Soviet Union Romania	0 2	GROUP D Bologna	UAE Colombia	0 2	GROUP A Rome	Italy Austria	1 0
Sun 10th	GROUP A Florence	USA Czechoslovakia	1 5	GROUP C Turin	Brazil Sweden	2 1	GROUP D Milan	West Germany Yugoslavia	4 1
Mon 11th	GROUP F Cagliari	England Republic of Ireland	1 1	GROUP C Genoa	Costa Rica Scotland	1 0			
Tues 12th	GROUP E Verona	Belgium South Korea	2 0	GROUP F Palermo	Holland Egypt	1 1			
Wed 13th	GROUP E Udine	Belgium Uruguay	2 0	GROUP B Naples	Holland Soviet Union	1 0			
Thurs 14th	GROUP D Bologna	Yugoslavia Colombia	1 0	GROUP B Bari	Romania Cameroon	1 2	GROUP A Rome	Italy USA	1 0
Fri 15th	GROUP A Florence	Austria Czechoslovakia	0 1	GROUP D Milan	West Germany UAE	5 1			
Sat 16th	GROUP F Cagliari	England Holland	0 0	GROUP C Genoa	Scotland Sweden	2 1	GROUP C Turin	Brazil Costa Rica	1 0
Sun 17th	GROUP F Palermo	Republic of Ireland Egypt	0 0	GROUP E Verona	Belgium Uruguay	3 1	GROUP E Udine	Spain South Korea	3 1
Mon 18th	GROUP B Naples	Argentina Romania	1 1	GROUP B Bari	Soviet Union Cameroon	4 0			
Tues 19th	GROUP D Milan	West Germany Colombia	1 1	GROUP D Bologna	Yugoslavia UAE	4 1	GROUP A Rome	Italy Czechoslovakia	2 0
	GROUP A Florence	Austria USA	2 1						
Wed 20th	GROUP C Turin	Brazil Scotland	1 0	GROUP C Genoa	Sweden Costa Rica	1 2			
Thurs 21st	GROUP F Cagliari	England Egypt	1 0	GROUP F Palermo	Holland Republic of Ireland	1 1	GROUP E Verona	Belgium Spain	2 1
	GROUP E Udine	Uruguay South Korea	1 0						

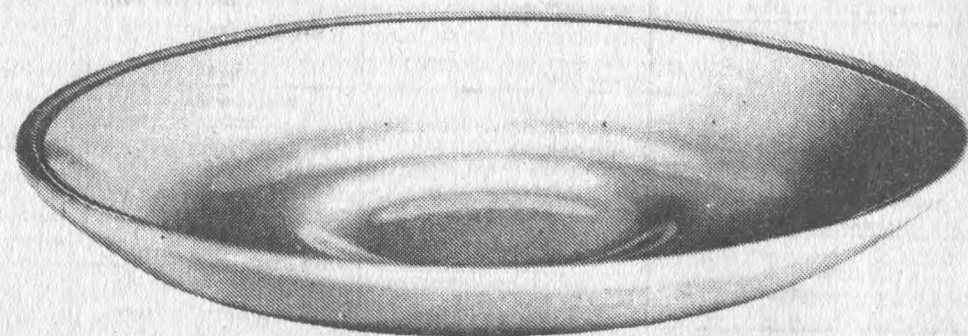
Matches in red: Commentary highlights in *Sportsworld 2009-2100*

SECOND ROUND		QUARTER-FINALS		SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
Sat 23rd, Naples Cameroon Winner GROUP A	v Colombia Third GROUP A/C/D/	Sat 30th Florence Winner TURIN		Tues, July 3rd Naples	Sun, July 8th Rome
Sat 23rd, Bari Czechoslovakia Runner-up GROUP A	v Costa Rica Runner-up GROUP C v Winner VERONA			
Sun 24th, Turin Brazil Winner GROUP C	v Argentina Third GROUP A/B/F	Sat 30th, Rome Winner GENOA		Second half live on Service from 1906	Live on World Service
Sun 24th, Milan West Germany Winner GROUP D	v Netherlands Third GROUP B/E/F v Winner ROME		from 1745	
Mon 25th, Genoa Ireland Runner-up GROUP F	v Romania Runner-up GROUP B	Sun July 1st, Milan Winner BARI		Wed, July 4th Turin	3RD/4TH PLACE PLAY-OFF
Mon 25th, Rome Italy Winner GROUP A	v Uruguay Third GROUP C/D/E v Winner MILAN			Sat, July 7th Bari
Tues 26th, Verona Spain Winner GROUP E	v Yugoslavia Runner-up GROUP D	Sun July 1st Naples Winner, NAPLES		Second half live on World Service from 1906	
Tues 26th, Bologna England Winner GROUP F	v Belgium Runner-up GROUP E v Winner, BOLOGNA			

Bright, Fresh Tanganda



For Every Uplifting Occasion



UP UP, IT LIFTS YOU UP

Apart from establishing branches in outlying areas, the minister called for the utilisation of the savings mobilised in the remote areas to develop these same areas.

"This would go a long way in sustaining small cottage industries suited to such areas as well as create employment for the local people. The ploughing back of funds to the locality would help minimise if not eliminate the tendency by rural folk to flock to the cities in search of jobs. This is therefore a challenge to those institutions that have already got a presence in these areas and those that are planning to set up branches to ascertain what potential small businesses exist in the vicinity of their branches and to consider giving them financial assistance and advisory services," Comrade Chidzero emphasised.

Banks Must Serve the People

It should be borne in mind, he added, that the small saver may not be very familiar with what other services a bank offers in addition to keeping money for its customers. It is therefore incumbent on the bank concerned to nurture these small entrepreneurs to success. He said that some banks, are making

an effort along these lines. He challenged other banks to follow suit and to accelerate the pace so that communal lands benefit from the deposits they lodge with these institutions.

"It does not make much sense to utilise deposits collected from the communal lands for the purpose of lending them to big and established businesses in the big cities. With the mounting unemployment problem and drift to urban centres it is more logical to tackle the problem at source and . . . creating employment where the people are. It is therefore in this respect that I am challenging our financial institutions to be as responsive as possible to the needs of the rural dwellers, as well as growth points," said Comrade Chidzero.

Proceeding, he told the people at the function that financial institutions have tended to stick to their traditional borrowers and have avoided introducing new products to accommodate the small man in the informal sector and rural areas. He appreciated that banks have to be prudent in their lendings

so as to protect the depositors' money, hence the stress on collateral.

The minister believes that local banks have in general been too complacent in as far as luring new clients who have traditionally been kept out of the pale of the money economy. He said banks should be innovative and adventurous in their lending to the entrepreneur.

"Government is encouraging both local and foreign investment and by local investment we mean both small and big businesses which are truly indigenous. If our lending institutions avoid to assist the small businesses, then our goal of nurturing and develop truly Zimbabwean entrepreneurs may never be fully realised.

"Government is on its part embarking on measures to bring many more people, particularly the small scale entrepreneurs, into the financial sector . . . Recently, lending interest rates charged by the banks and finance houses were reduced so as to ensure that small scale enterprises could now have access to loans which were prohibitively expensive," he concluded. □

The Future of Liberation Theology in South Africa

Now that South Africa is moving towards a more just society, albeit painfully as expected, questions are being asked about the future of "Liberation Theology" — fiery trend that has played such an important role over the past decade in galvanising the oppressed masses.

The proponents of "liberation theology" have argued that the issue at stake in contemporary theological practice is the function of theology: is theology merely an articulation of Christian thought with a view to proving spiritual edification as against physical and material well being, or is it a function to create awareness of the need for persons to have dignity?

The church in South Africa has long been a site of struggle. This struggle has been waged between those standing for the status quo and those against, between the rich and the poor, and between the oppressed and the oppressors. Most importantly it is a struggle between apartheid and the church.

Ever since the meeting of various Christian groups in Dar es Salaam in 1976, theology which was purportedly apolitical became intensely political. Church leaders decided that the church had to have a socio-political conscience rather than being depoliticised.



Pretoria has no regard for human dignity

The primary concern of liberation theologians is that theology should be experiential — that it should place the concrete situation at the forefront of the church's thinking. In South Africa critics led by anti-apartheid church leaders such as Dr. Beyers

Naude they published the Kairos Document which re-defined the role of the church in South Africa. The publication, which was presented by the south African Council of Churches (SACC) to the World Council of Churches (WCC) at its annual conference in



"Images of Israeli Brutality"



1. VICTORY FROM THE ASHES: A masked Palestinian youth shows the "victory" sign after a pitched street battle with Zionist soldiers
2. CUTTING THE BLOOD LINK: The agony of watching a son being snatched away by brutal Israeli forces clearly shows on this Palestinian mother's face
3. DEFIANT DECLARATION: A galant Palestinian youth hoists the Palestinian flag in the Israeli-occupied territories
4. SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN: Indiscriminate Zionist bombing have not spared the lives of innocent Palestinian children
5. MARK OF THE DEVIL: A Palestinian displays wounds received during whipping while in an Israeli jail
6. REVOLUTIONARY FIRE: Israeli soldiers force Palestinians to put out a burning fire with their bare hands
7. BRUTAL PERSUASION: A Palestinian youth is dragged away for "interrogation" by Zionist soldiers



In violence-torn South Africa, The minority regime attaches no value to the lives of Blacks

Geneva in 1985, was subsequently adopted. The basic thesis of the publication is that the church has to commit itself to the struggle for liberation and to speak out against injustice in whatever form it may exist, while not detracting from its primary role, that of the preaching of the Kingdom of God.

The Kairos Document and more recently the Road to Damascus has launched a scathing attack on the so-called "state churches". These churches which are supportive of the status quo have perverted the gospel by changing spiritual edification into an otherworldliness, divorced from the political reality of South Africa.

But the material reality of the South African situation is that the people of colour, particularly the Africans, have been restrained to the den of poverty because of the South African government's apartheid policies.

Under these circumstances, the anti-apartheid church leaders contended, that spiritual edification cannot take place unless the material circumstance of the people is addressed, that is unless the yolk of oppression is broken.

Some have said this call is tantamount to joining liberation movements and subscribing to their ideologies. But others have countered this by arguing that the call of the church is to support liberation in principle rather than any political organisation. According to the anti-apartheid stalwarts it is more importantly a call to Christians to be part of the struggle for liberation as Christians, not as activists of a specific political grouping.

Christians whether as political activists or members of anti-apartheid groups have been in the avant garde of the anti-apartheid lob-

by (the Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Dr. Alan Boesak are current examples) and their contribution and allegiance to the liberation struggle is unquestionable. It is these proponents of sanctions and disinvestment who have played a crucial role in bringing the apartheid government to a negotiating forum.

Now with the role of the church in the liberation struggle justified and at an end a question that must be answered is what is the role of the church in a post-apartheid South Africa? More specifically it could be asked what is the role of liberation theology in a post-apartheid South Africa? Professor Willem Krige, Dean of the Faculty of Theology at the University of Durban Westville, in an interview with the Press Trust of South Africa News Agency addressed this question.

According to Professor Krige liberation theology most certainly has a role to play in a post-apartheid dispensation.

"To regard post-apartheid South Africa as utopia may be naive and simplistic. In a post-apartheid society which has been subjected to economic, social and political restructuring, new inequalities and differences will appear and it will be the task of liberation theology to address itself to these inequalities and where they occur, injustices.

"The structure of liberation theology will be different, but theology will always have a dimension geared towards liberation, which is the essential nature of the gospel. It is a liberating power depending on the needs of the situation".

Professor Krige articulated that although there will be a change of focus away from the political struggle, there will be a continuous process of liberation theology.

Professor Krige continued: "Five years, ten years, fifteen years, after the complete abolishment of apartheid the process of liberation will have to continue, depending on what threats the church has to face, there could be internal schisms or heresies or it could be threats from other ideologies from outside. There are many possibilities of danger for the church and therefore the church will always have to maintain its position of preaching the gospel of liberation and itself being a liberating force as the church in a society, in a community, in a certain nation under certain circumstances". Prof. Krige says that the church has played a role in terms of its prophetic ministry (speaking out against injustice) and will continue to do so. By definition liberation theology is anti-oppression in whatever form it exists. Therefore in post-apartheid South Africa this definition will remain.

"Liberation theology prides itself on being a theology geared towards praxis or practical action. The church has the task to work towards healing and reconciliation, not only physical healing but mental, psychological and religious healing.

In terms of deeds also. Therefore the church always addresses itself to the concrete situation.

"In post-apartheid South Africa the church will have to retain its very important prophetic function, whoever the new government will be. The church may have a very difficult task in the new South Africa and might be tempted not to be prophetic but to accept a status quo. This is possible.

"However, the struggle does not end at the achievement of freedom or independence or a new South Africa but will continue, generation after generation".

Africa Day Speech — By Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade N.M. Shamuyarira

Africa Day is a public holiday in the whole of free Africa. It is a day for Africa to reflect upon its direction and its development. In this country, one of Africa's preoccupations has been to unite all its people — the black indigenous populations — in a common struggle against colonialism and imperialism. In 1884, the European powers met in Berlin to partition Africa. Six years later, in 1900, several African leaders met in Lisbon, under the leadership of Dr. W.E. Du Bois of the USA, to protest against colonisation, and to launch a movement of Pan-Africanism, or African Unity.

Pan Africanism

Pan-Africanism grew from strength to strength throughout the colonial period. It culminated in the formation of a continental organisation, the OAU on May 25, 1963 in Addis Ababa. Our own leaders — Comrades R.G. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo — were present in Addis Ababa on that occasion, seeking support for our struggle for independence.

Pan-Africanism was the moving spirit behind our nationalist organisation, when the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress was formed in 1934; and when it was resuscitated in September 1957. Indeed when the OAU was formed, our leaders committed themselves to African unity and to the promotion of the Pan-African ideals.

African Unity

Pan Africanism means three things — anti-colonialism, anti-racism; and African unity. These three objectives have been at the centre of our own struggle in Zimbabwe, and the struggles of all other African peoples.

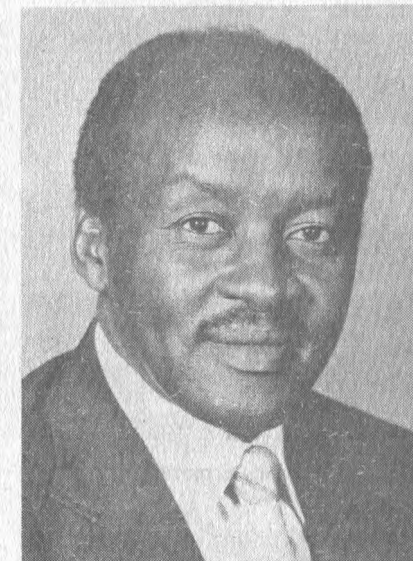
These objectives were the centre-piece of the Charter of the OAU, which some authors have described as Africa's freedom charter.

A separate schedule was also adopted setting up the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, or the Liberation Committee, which was charged with the responsibility of liberating every inch of African soil and removing colonial and racist rule from every state of Africa.

The liberation struggle was launched in every African country, and from all the linguistic regions of the continent. One of the leading Pan-Africanist, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, suggested that African states should work towards total political unity. Since the inauguration of the OAU — 27 years ago — as many as 54 countries have overthrown the yoke of colonialism, and African peoples have been freed. That is a monumental achievement for all our people.

Shining page for OAU

The liberation of Southern Africa from racist and colonial rule in recent decades is a shin-



Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs

ing page in the history of the OAU. One after another, the countries of Southern Africa fell like dominoes, as the liberation movements scored one major victory after another, and defeated the forces of colonialism and imperialism.

The number of independent countries has increased from 30 who signed the charter to 54 now — an addition of 24 countries. Many of the newly independent states are in our region of Southern Africa. The latest addition was the state of Namibia which attained its independence in March this year. South African occupation of Namibia was terminated at midnight on March 6, 1990, as the crowds at Windhoek Stadium booed the lowering of its flag, and cheered the raising of the new bright flag of Namibia. What was remarkable about that occasion was the obvious joy on the faces of both black and white Namibians that the occupation had ended, and freedom had come to their land and all their people.

South Africa last Bastion

Over the next few years, much attention will be focussed on the last bastion of racism and internal colonialism, the Republic of South Africa. Although some reforms have been introduced, all racial legislation which constitute the pillars of Apartheid remains intact; and all instruments of political and economic power remain firmly and exclusively in the hands of the white minority.

Clearly, the ending of Apartheid, and the emergence of a democratic and non-racial South Africa, will be a major threshold in Africa's search for freedom, independence, and human dignity.

Zimbabwe Benefitted

We in Zimbabwe have benefitted a great deal

from the work of the OAU, and the general cooperation from other African countries, groups, and individuals.

During our liberation struggle, our sons and daughters who were fighting the "Chimurenga" war, were fed, housed, and clothed by other countries. Since our independence, we have continued to cooperate with other African countries in the diplomatic field, in trade and commerce.

We should continue to give our full support to our brothers and sisters in South Africa in their struggle; and to work closely with all other African States in Africa.

There are a number of issues in Africa which are of concern to Zimbabwe. The continuing wars in Ethiopia and in Sudan; and the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania, raises many difficult and delicate issues.

We think that these conflicts can and should be settled peacefully and through dialogue, and in a spirit of reconciliation. The OAU should be more deeply involved in the peace processes of those countries, and not leave the field wide open to various individuals and private groups to try their luck.

High priority should be given to mediation by international and regional organisation.

In the decade of the 90's Africa is turning to economic problems that beset the continent. The last decade was a lost decade as far as growth and development are concerned.

Both the OAU and the United Nations are paying increasing attention to the economic problems before us. Nearer home, our two-subregional organisations — the SADCC and the PTA — are making progress in promoting trade between countries in our region. The PTA in particular has a viable clearing house and a viable regional currency. These trends can improve the economy of our country and our region. We in Zimbabwe must continue to support all regional and international efforts of economic and political cooperation."

Thank you.



Anatoly Gromyko: USSR and the 30th Anniversary of the Africa Year

On the eve of May 25 marking the Africa liberation day and the 30th anniversary of the 'Africa Year', the director of the USSR academy of sciences' institute of Africa, professor Anatoly Gromyko granted an interview to Novosti analyst Boris Krivtsov.

Novosti: Professor, how do you assess Africa's development over the 30 years since the 'Africa Year' was marked, and what would you say about the current situation on the continent?

Gromyko: The African countries' performance over the past 30 years and the organisation of African unity's (OAU) work over the 27 years should be assessed by Africans themselves. I can only say that initially African nations and the OAU rightly concentrated their effort on the struggle for liberation and independence, which brought sovereignty to all African states.

As you remember, this year marks the 30th anniversary of the UN Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people, which was drafted with Soviet participation. The implementation of this declaration had a direct impact on Africa.

The current new impulse of the liberation movement derives from the tasks of socio-economic development, of the removal of violence from the continent and of achieving economic security.

But most important, there is growing awareness that African and global relations are mutually related. The OAU Charter specifies the following three principles: Unity, anti-colonialism and non-alignment.

Today, they have been supplemented with support for the UN and efforts to strengthen it, peaceful settlement of conflicts and the establishment of Pan-African cooperation.

Novosti: What would you say about the Soviet Union's policy in Africa yesterday and today?

Gromyko: The USSR's transition to the new political thinking in foreign affairs strengthens the concept of 'Solidarity with African States' what's more. This concept is being filled not with slogans as previously, but with a practical content.

Only the new thinking which in my opinion combines high moral principles, pragmatism and common sense, plus the joint efforts of the USSR, the US, the Frontline States. The OAU and the UN have helped untangle the Namibian problem. Important changes are taking place in South Africa and in other regions of Africa.

Of course, in the past we made many mistakes. The current negative tendencies in Africa, particularly in its economy, result directly from the erroneous policies of the governments in the majority of the African states

but also from the activity of the 'Advisers' and 'Donors', among them the US, West European States, international financial bodies and the Soviet Union.

And yet, I'm far from crossing out the past in Soviet-African relations. There were many positive things that helped Africa gain independence and occupy its own place in the system of international relations.

Today, Africa hopes that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America will further improve Soviet-American relations and, consequently, normalize the international climate as a whole.

As to the Soviet Union, it helped and will continue to render assistance to African countries in strengthening their freedom and sovereignty, and in overcoming socio-economic backwardness.

The USSR is consistently campaigning to ensure that every African nation uses the legitimate right to choose its own way of development.

Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to congratulate the African nations on the occasion of the jubilee and wish them successes in their difficult advancement towards a new life, and towards the final victory over the outgoing forces of evil, violence and injustice. □

The Soviet Union Stands for a Peaceful Settlement in Africa

This statement was made by Yuri Yukalov, Chief of the African countries Department of the USSR Foreign ministry, who accompanied the Soviet foreign minister on his recent tour of a number of African States, including Angola and Mozambique.

Zimbabwe at the request of APN correspondent Vladimir Astafyev, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's official answered questions as to what aim the Soviet Union pursues in making efforts concerning the settling of internal conflicts in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique.

'Our aim is' said Yuri Yukalov, 'to help a political settlement in those countries the Soviet Union is interested in peace and stability in Africa, just as in other regions of the world.

'This principle is part of the Soviet Union's Foreign policy aimed at creating a new, non-confrontation world order, which meets the national interests of the Soviet state.

'This peacemaking mediation 'continued Yukalov, 'is advantageous for us also from the economic point of view. As you know, we've not made a fortune by selling arms. However, the stopping of military actions and the establishment of peace and security are opening prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation.'

According to the chief of the African countries department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, a number of programmes for such cooperation in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia have remained on paper though the Soviet economy is interested in their implementation. The programmes cannot be carried out because military operations are going on in those countries and there are no safe conditions for the work of Soviet specialists. 'We cannot risk the lives of our citizens,' said Yuri Yukalov.

Thus, the Soviet Union is also economically interested in seeking ways to settle the conflicts in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia and in promoting this noble cause. □

The Israeli State — A Bridgehead for Aggression

Amina Karrim

The recent developments in the Zionist state of Israel have shown the world that there is a conspiracy against the Palestinian Revolution. The Zionist entity is prepared to fly in the face of the international community. The aggressive statements to the Iraq government regarding the nuclear missiles showed the Zionist leaders belligerence towards the Arab states in the Middle East. They continue to support the struggles of the Palestinian people. Then the present campaign of disinformation on the phenomena of anti semitism in some eastern European countries assists Israel's campaign of recruitment of settlers.

Lastly, the continued settlement of thousands upon thousands of Soviet Jews in Israel intensifies The Middle East problem.

These are all pointers to Zionist objectives to destroy the Palestinian people and their struggle for self determination.



FREEDOM BEYOND THE WIRE: A Palestinian woman raises the victory sign as a show of hope for the victory of the PLO

Recognition

According to the Israeli government the Palestinian state which was established on the 15th of November, 1988 and recognised by over 90 countries must never become a reality. There will never be round table negotiations with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

They will never support a peace process initiated by the United Nations. In other words they will never recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. Instead they hope to implement their expansionist policies to create an Israeli Empire which will stretch from the Nile River in Egypt to the Euphrates in Iraq.

The only role they envisage for the Palestinian people in this area would be as unskilled labourers, creating the wealth for their masters. They will forever remain second class citizens living in filthy unhygienic slums, situated in the occupied areas of Gaza and the West Bank.

Expansionism

These expansionist schemes of the Shamir clique are supported by the Imperialist powers such as the United States and Britain. This co-operation between these powers is very evident at the present time, but in the past there were many instances.

There was the Balfour declaration in 1917. This was when the Palestine people lost their sovereignty and civil rights in their homeland. The Zionists were then granted a foothold in Palestine in the form of a "national home".

The British occupied Palestine and convinced the League of Nations to permit Britain to mandate Palestine.

Jewish Immigrants

This then opened the gate to European Jewish immigrants. Their intention was to dominate the indigenous Palestinian Arab population both politically and economically.

After this the genocide was started against the Palestinian people. There were underground terrorist groups who attacked unarmed civilians. There were several massacres of innocent victims. The most brutal slaughter was at the village of Deir Yassin. Shamir the present political leader in Israel

This made it clear that they hoped to occupy the whole city of Jerusalem. Yet this city is the spiritual shrine of the Arab, Jewish and Christian people alike. The Palestinian Arab people have an attachment to the city in which they have lived and controlled for many centuries without interruption.

Occupation

The recent shortlived Easter occupation of the Christian Coptic church in Jerusalem by Jewish settlers highlights the present policies of the Israeli authorities. The funds provided for this illegal purchase were obtained from the Zionist authorities and their United States supporters.

The Soviet Jews have also been settled on the eastern sectors of the city, despite protests by the Palestinian Arab people. They are unable to conduct lengthy court cases to prove ownership rights. Also the Land Acquisition Law legalised seizures of Palestinian Arab properties. The Law of Limitation of 1958 required Palestinian Arabs to produce evidence that they have been in continuous possession of their land or property for 15 years.

Ben Gurion

The expansionist policy of the Israeli state was expressed by Ben Gurion when he addressed the Mapai Party in 1952.

He said, "I accept to form a cabinet on one condition and that is to utilise all possible means to expand towards the south."

Moshe Dayan had expressed similar views earlier the same year when he spoke on Israeli radio saying it was incumbent upon the Israeli army to carry out the fight with the ultimate object of erecting the Israeli empire.



Israeli brutality escalates as the struggle for Palestine intensifies

Rejected State

The Palestinian Arab people rejected this new state, which was biased against them. It had also unleashed a campaign of terror to dispossess them of their land and property by force.

The Zionist leader Dr. Weizman set out his views clearly to a Jewish audience at the time.

He said, "Jerusalem is ours by virtue of the blood which your sons shed defending it."

Seven Days War

The Israeli-Arab war of 1967 followed these pronouncements. This led to the occupation of Arab lands. The Zionist authorities by their brutal suppression of the 30 month intifada on the West Bank and Gaza have made it quite clear that they have no intention of withdrawing from any occupied land.

At present the world is witnessing the belligerent nature of the Israeli state. The threat to strike against Iraq and to destroy that

country revealed the military preparedness of the Zionist regime.

This was only possible because of the financial, technical and military assistance granted by the United States government.

Israel's reluctance to join any peace process shows the warlike nature of its existence. Previously there has been preemptive strikes against the Iraq government.

Now with the orbiting spy satellite the Israelis will be able to prepare for even more preemptive strikes against the Palestinian camps and the Arab people of the different states. This increases tension in the whole region. Funds that could be utilised for development must now be spent on defence by these Arab states.

The Domestic policy of the Israeli state has shown the same colonisation. The uprising or intifada which has continued for the last thirty months in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank has shown the world how determined the Palestinian Arab people are to throw off the yoke of Israeli domination. The brutal torture, imprisonments, demolitions, killings and beatings have still not led to the crushing of the revolt. The Israeli soldiers are completely demoralised by these failures to stamp out the resistance. This struggle has raised the political consciousness of the Palestinian people to a very high level. All sectors of the people have been drawn into the struggle. This

has affected even the Jewish people in Israel. Many generals in the army and ordinary working people have shown their abhorrence of the atrocities committed by the Israeli army.

State of war

The majority want an end to this state of war. The bogey of the security of their borders is no longer acceptable.

The present campaigns to whip up international sympathy for the Zionist cause is another level of the conspiracy. The Second World War's memorial ceremonies are once again being used to build up public support. But this is now being linked to the so called anti-semitic pogrom in Eastern Europe. However, Newsweek of May 7th this year let the cat out of the bag when it stated that young Jews who had recently discovered an identity hidden from them by their parents are struggling to revive a brilliant culture all but snuffed out by the Nazis.

Subtle Campaign

This is a subtle campaign to recruit more settlers for Israel and the occupied territories. The label of anti semitism is now no longer used against those who criticise the regime and its aggressive policies. Instead it is now being used against the Hungarian, Rumanian and Russian peoples who try to suppress the reactionary nature of this Jewish identity.

There is now to be an ingathering of the Jews of the world just as it was prior to the formation of the Israeli state. This means a massive influx of young people who are will-

ing to fight and die for the cause of Judaism. There will be colossal financial contributions as a result of these campaigns. Already \$400 million has been raised in so called loans to assist the settlement of Soviet Jews.

Against this background one can understand Shamir's arrogance, obstinacy and total disregard for the right of the Palestinian people. Once again they will resort to mass killings and expulsions to clear the occupied lands.

Zionists failed

However as the Zionist leaders have failed to stifle the voice of the Palestinian people since 1948 they will once again fail. Today the Palestinian Arab people are recognised as a united people. They have been steadfast against all the machinations of the Zionists and their supporters. They have forged a political embodiment the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is recognised by the whole world community, as well as regional and international institutions.

Despite the many massacres the PLO has always led the campaigns of the people. It will be in the forefront of all future struggles against Zionism.

A just and comprehensive peace in the middle East can only be achieved if Israel accepts total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. It also has to restore all inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The outcome of this is the recognition of the state of Palestine. □

Portray Renamo Bandits in their True Colours

The Chairman of the PNDC Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, has said that the RENAMO bandits have caused so much destruction in Mozambique that they should not be presented as a respectable political grouping during negotiations for a settlement.

He said Maputo has gone through a lot of hard times because of their activities and urged Kenya, which is now trying to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, to place the bandits in the right political perspective.

Receiving Dr Fluid Ikusa Maluki, Kenyan High Commissioner to Ghana, at the Castle,

Osu, Chairman Rawlings said RENAMO is not a viable political entity and should be treated as such.

He told Dr. Maluki who had called to say farewell after a four-year duty tour that external forces which aid the bandits try to put an aura of respectability around them.

Flt-Lt Rawlings praised Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi's efforts at promoting preservation of the ecology and said Africa had suffered a lot of damage.

Chairman Rawlings said consumer attitudes in developed countries have led to this and expressed the hope that policies aimed at preserving the ecology would be pursued.

He added that Africa has paid enough price for the level of development of certain countries and again expressed the hope that all would ensure that the ecological balance is restored.

Dr. Maluki traced Ghana/Kenya relations from the colonial era and said they have been improving over the years and called for more co-operation between the two countries.

Dr. Mohammed Ibn Chambas, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said Accra and Nairobi could co-operate in agriculture, Kenya having advanced so much in this area. □

Personal View Point

Professor P.T. Kazembe
PhD. (London)

Zimbabwe has been accorded with another first, this time in the important field of education, a United Nations Children Educational Funds (UNICEF) report published recently stated that Zimbabwe had made the most impressive advancement in Africa since 1980, the year in which Zimbabwe attained its political independence after a bloody protracted war which claimed thousands upon thousands of Zimbabwean precious lives. The accolade followed in the wake of the President of Zim-

babwe, His Excellency, Robert Gabriel Mugabe's being presented with the prestigious US\$100 000 award for the Sustainable End of Hunger in Africa and other continents. The education award can fully be appreciated if one takes cognisance of the fact that Zimbabwe votes the largest budgetary sums of money to education ahead of defence and health. Attempts by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to have education spending reduced were futile. President Mugabe stuck to his government's poli-

cy of investing the most in education. The purpose of this article is to "put the cards on the table", in other words to explain the major reasons why UNICEF concluded that Zimbabwe had made the greatest educational strides.

Discrimination

Soon after independence, the government did not dilly dally in its avowal to end racial discrimination that had been enshrined in the colonial regime's constitution. Black Zimbabweans denied legitimate access to education. There had been non-equitable provision with whites enjoying better learning facilities; congenial pupil-teacher ratio. In point of fact, there had been two Education Secretaries, one for the white education and the other for native education although there had been one white Minister of Education! A decree was passed by the then Secretary for African Education Mr. A J Smith, the basis for which was the Psychologist, Mrs Jane Fennell's views who came to the conclusion that only twelve and half percent of one eighth of all the black pupils who wrote the Grade 7 examination had the mental calibre or the needed intellectual prowess to be able to withstand the rigours of secondary education and then proceed to University; what blatant discrimination of misconceptions of differing inherent capabilities!

Sex discrimination

For decades many Africans in this country were grossly misguided about the objectives of learning, we thought that it was to secure a "white-collar" job, not surprisingly, therefore, many scorned manual work and the study of practical subjects. However, when somewhat belatedly some realised the importance of education, the heavy stress on the study of academic subjects became less. African parents, the majority of them, had regarded the education of girls as not worthwhile; it was only a sheer waste of money." Misconceptions about differences between African boys and girls have now disappeared. Chibero Agricultural College at Sandringham near Norton was the first to "thaw the ice" in terms of sex discrimination in subject choice. Gone are the days when women were despicably and inherently regarded as inferior in terms of body sinews. In many instances of husbands and wife altercations where disagreements have to be settled by the exchange of blows, many women get the better of the pugilistic exchanges! This is quite a far-cry from the old days when a wife could easily be cowed and silenced by the angry, booming threatening voice of her husband.

Ethnic discrimination

A desperate attempt was made by the colonial regime in order to try and thwart African genuine claims to decent education. In pursuance of this heinous thinking secondary schools were divided into Group A and Group B. The former were in the all-white suburbs (Low density) and the latter in the townships (High density). What this meant in practical terms was that a low density student could only be admitted into an A school if his parents owned immovable property in the en-

viron of the school. The practice quite surprisingly still obtains to this day. The notorious Education Act of 1979 was passed allowing the different ethnic groups to build their own schools which were to be used exclusively by the children of those ethnic groups, be it Greek, Indian etc. This was sanctioning of the establishment of community schools. Lomagundi College was built with this in mind, but uppermost in the minds of the designers was financial considerations which they thought could bar Africans. The ZANU (PF) Government expeditiously scrapped the Act.

Policies

The government pursued vigorous programmes. First, it opened the "flood-gates" which had ensured that blacks were permanently denied access to education. Without access to education, blacks were reduced to the level of second class citizens in the country of their own birth. When the people's government came to power, it declared education a "Birth-right". Thus, today, no child is denied education in this country on the basis of race, colour or creed. The government went further and decreed in September, 1980, that primary education was free for all. This step was the more poignant and coupled with the Government's introduction of National Health Service, although on a differential scale, it indeed met the requirements of the old Latin adage, "Mens sana in corpore sano" ("a health mind in a healthy body"). There was an "avalanche" in the quest for education. This created mammoth problems; but the Government met them with determination. The first major problem was that concerning teachers. The pre-independence small teaching manpower could not conceivably cope.

Teacher Education

A teacher programme code-named ZINTEC (Zimbabwe National Teacher Education Certificate) was launched. It was two-pronged; to train teachers and to alleviate the acute teachers shortage. To this end, ZINTEC was a combination of classroom learning and practical application of the theoretical knowledge that had been gained. The trainees had stints in the field where they had to do the real work of teaching. The "student" received a deserved stipend. The teachers worked under unsavoury conditions where laboratories were non-existent. The Government introduced its innovative ZIM-SCIENCE. Learning kits were produced to enable teaching and learning of Science to take place in the absence of scientific facilities. Impressive results have been obtained through the use of the science kits. The Government went further and recruited expatriate teachers all aimed at ensuring provision of education for all. Then came another major problem that of the shortage of school buildings.

Communities

The Government realistically decided to go for an association with the local people who would shoulder the responsibility of moulding bricks, carrying sand and stones plus hiring builders. For its part, the Government

provided all the required building materials. This astute move made the parents much more interested in the education of their offspring. The association was further strengthened by the intensity of adult literacy and the teaching of women in matters of income generating projects based on co-operative development whose modern approach demanded knowledge which the ordinary people loved. Significant strides have been made and these must be seen and appreciated against the main trends of Zimbabwean education since 1980!

New Ideologies

The Government introduced new educational ideologies. The first is Education With Production — a philosophical tenet of the practical application of school learning to the real — life situation away from the school. Very few seriously engage in learning for its own sake. Most justifiably point out and argue that learning outcomes must bring positive results. A student who learns mathematics at the elementary stage, goes to a supermarket to buy something, but is unable to check for himself whether or not he has been given correct change would obviously, have expended his energy in vain, not to mention the squandering of money that might have been invested in his learning by his parents and others and the Government in some cases. *Education With Production* was formally launched at Chindunduma Youth Academy (1981) by President Robert Mugabe in his capacity as the then Prime Minister. The principle caught the minds of many. It was not long before schools prided themselves in having lush gardens.

There were tremendous spin-offs. Schools sold the produce and were, thus, able to augment their limited school budgets. The students were strongly urged to go and grow vegetables in their home gardens. This put into sharp focus how education can easily be made relevant to the real — life situation.

Education For Self Reliance is another tenet. The programme was initiated at Majoda Farm in Matabeleland. However, the mantle for continued inspiration about this ideology was given to Rusununguko (Freedom) School in Ruwa near Bromley on the way to Marondera. When a child is born he is not breast-fed or spoon-fed for the rest of his life. There comes a time when he must stand on his own two feet and look after himself. Similarly in education, a learner must learn information and acquire such skills that will stand him in good stead when he finally leaves school. Education with Production and Education For Self-Reliance are related. The Government set up the Education With Production Foundation, a training school where theory and practice are neatly interwoven. Implementation of the ideologies cannot be realised without a consideration of the part that must be of necessity, be played by Practical Subjects.

The Government seriously and ardently embarked on the path of making the study of practical subjects compulsory with the building of Belvedere Teachers College on the outskirts of Harare. The building was made

possible through generous funding by the American Government. Students are bound to study the teaching of at least one practical subject be it technical drawing, home economics, carpentry or whatever. The study of practical subjects was made compulsory in secondary schools. Up to the second year of secondary schooling, all students have to study both academic and practical subjects. On the basis of their performance in the examination the students are then channelled into either the academic stream with the hope that they will eventually study at the University, or the largely vocational stream. After "O" Level these students are expected to take up apprenticeship and other career-oriented pursuits. The students who are required to follow the vocational path are not necessarily doomed. There is provision that they can join their "academic" counterparts depending, of course, on their academic performance. I now turn to a discussion of one of the outstanding achievements in the educational sphere.

Child Education

The greatest concern of the Government has been over Child Education. This is the provision of conducive and congenial environments and materials that can ensure, within limits that a firm foundation for formal learning (i.e. primary schooling) is laid. This is the hall-mark of pre-school learning that had virtually been non-existent for Africans before the advent of independence. In the mid-70's a start was made on Play Groups. This fizzled out. It was with St. Mary's Early Learning Centre proffered that the Government held the reigns. Pre-school teachers were trained and others were trained to become teachers of future pre-school teachers. Apart from the fact that pre-school learning is vital for the start of formal schooling, this cannot be realised if attempts are not made to maintain and secure the welfare of the children. It was on this that The Child Survival and Development Foundation was founded. It has several Chapters throughout the country.

Zimbabwe's thrust for Child Education is not limited to "normal" children — the disabled have not been forgotten. In 1981 the year of the disabled, Zimbabwe set up the ZIMCARE TRUST for the teaching and rehabilitation of the disabled. Jairos Jiri Centre, St. Giles, Emerald Hill and Capota school for the blind, have come under the same umbrella, orphanages have been established throughout the country.

Dissemination: Mass Media

Zimbabwe's educational advancement would not have been realised in the absence of an efficient, well-defined system of information dissemination.

The most daunting task that confronted the Zimbabwean Government at independence with regards to "selling" its policies to the masses was that of restructuring the mass media into a system of information dissemination that could be identified with the people. Thus, a "people-oriented" media was introduced, by way of government purchasing the majority shares in some media organisations, as well as changing the editorial policies of others.

Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's radio channels were extended so as to fully cater for the interests of the majority. Hence, hitherto "unimportant" areas of educational development, such as news about our own rural developments, were given prominence in the post-independence school syllabi. To this end, a radio channel (Radio Four) which is exclusively educational, was established.

While Radio Channels One and Three mostly cater for a small sector of the community, Radio Two is a "Mass Station", and it too is geared towards highlighting developmental issues closer to home.

The nation's TV broadcasts, which were almost exclusively aimed at the white populace prior to independence, were immediately altered at independence in keeping with the government's policy of "information for all". Thus, vernacular languages were introduced on local television; drama that is more akin to our situation is being screened; and there is now a detailed segment of local news on the main bulletins.

The introduction of rural newspapers was another positive step taken by the government towards enlarging the sphere of flow of information in Zimbabwe. These publications, in most cases published in vernacular, are now within easy and affordable reach of the rural population.

The achievements of the Zimbabwean government in the field of information dissemination cannot be over-emphasized. One hopes, however, that the problem of destabilisation propaganda against Zimbabwe by racist South Africa will be effectively contained. □

with the Israeli plan, making it plain that they were ready to try any avenue that could lead to the achievement of their human and national rights.

This left it up to the Israeli government to either press ahead with its own plan or kill it. Predictably, Prime Minister Shamir decided to kill it, leaving nothing on the table but the peace plan originally proposed by the PLO, which calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza that would live in peace with Israel.

That outcome, the Palestinians proposed, should be arrived at in negotiations to be conducted in the context of an international conference attended by Israel, the PLO, the Arab states concerned and the permanent members of the UN Security Council, who would endorse the agreements reached and set all parties' minds at ease by instituting whatever arrangements are needed to guarantee the security of the states involved.

Khalaf

Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), the PLO's second-in-command, recently called on the US to start preparations for an international peace conference, now that it had become clear to everyone that Israel was not ready to voluntarily take the smallest step toward a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What was evident to the Palestinians from the beginning, Abu Iyad said, should now be evident to everyone: the Shamir plan, which the US took to be a sign of Shamir's readiness to move toward a just peace step by step, was nothing but a tactical manoeuvre to obstruct the Palestinian peace initiative.

"The PLO demonstrated utmost flexibility in dealing with the plan and its various offshoots, including the five points of US Secretary of State James Baker," he said, "and yet it was blocked by Israel. We must now go back to the Palestinian peace initiative and its call for an international peace conference."

Israel has consistently rejected the idea of an international conference on the grounds that the entire world with the exception of the US disapproved of Israeli policies, and the conference would therefore be little more than an international tribunal, with Israel in the dock. That objection has since been undermined by root changes in the Soviet Union, which has reestablished consular relations with the Jewish state and demonstrated its good will by permitting its Jewish citizens to emigrate, and by similar changes in Eastern Europe, some of whose states have already resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

Labor

Asked whether the PLO would welcome the formation of an Israeli government led by the Labor Party of Shimon Peres, Abu Iyad said the PLO's attitude would be determined by the Peace program Labor proposed.

Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, less inclined toward diplomatic niceties, said they felt a Labor-led Israeli government

would do nothing to advance the peace process.

Intifada leaders said there was no difference between Likud and Labor except in tactics. Both rejected the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, both were opposed to negotiations with the PLO, which most of the world has recognised as the sole legitimate representative of all the Palestinians, and both were determined to maintain Israel's hold on all or most of the Palestinians' territory, including the Palestinian half of Jerusalem. The difference was that while Likud pursued this policy with utter disregard for international public opinion, Labor pursued it more circumspectly, dissembling whenever necessary to represent itself as a peace seeker.

The Intifada leaders pointed out that it was a Labor government that took over the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights; it was a Labor government that seized over 50 percent of the Palestinians' land in the West Bank and Gaza; and it was a Labor government that launched the Jewish settlement program in the occupied areas.

Iron fist

"The outside world also conveniently overlooks the fact that everything that is being done to the Palestinians in the occupied Territories now is being done not by Likud but by Labor," one Intifada leader said. "The so-called 'iron fist policy,' which has killed around 800 Palestinians, maimed of thousands and crowded tens of thousands more into Israeli concentration camps, is the brainchild of outgoing Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is not only a member of the Labor Party but a contender to Labor leadership."

The Intifada leaders said that the Labor-Likud dispute that brought down the coalition government was not over objectives but over means. Likud, afraid that a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue would set in motion an unstoppable democratic process that would inevitably lead to Palestinian human and national rights, wanted the process nipped in the bud regardless of international reaction. The more subtle Labor Party, aware that Israel could not survive for long as an international outcast, was in favour of going ahead with the process, confident that it could destroy it from within with its arsenal of negotiating ploys without appearing to oppose the idea of peace.

Some Intifadists are convinced that the deadlock that led to the collapse of the Israeli government is itself a well thought out political manoeuvre to push a peaceful settlement as far into the future as possible.

The pause needed for the formation of a new government, whether it was managed with or without new elections, would leave the international community with no Israeli leadership on which to exert pressure and give Israeli parties the breathing space they need to regroup and plan their next stonewalling manoeuvre.

The idea, those Intifadists believe, was to gain as much time as possible, in the hope

that Rabin's "iron fist" could pound all hope out of the Palestinians, or that some regional or international development would reshuffle the cards and give Israel a few more years to consolidate its fait accompli in the Palestinian territories.

Whatever Israel's motives may be, the Palestinians are ready for all eventualities.

Said one Intifada leader in Jerusalem: "It will take more than murder and bone-breaking to crush the Intifada. Rabin may have an iron fist, but our people's determination to be free is unbreakable."

Husseini

A leading Palestinian peace activist, Jerusalem's Faisal al-Husseini, told newsmen last month that his people were waiting for the new Israeli government, ready to give as good as they get.

"If the new government opts for peace, we will be ready to deal with it," he said. "If it opts for war, we will be ready for that too." □

Time for a Peace Conference

Now that the Israeli Peace Plan has been exposed as a delaying manoeuvre, will the international community go back to the Palestinian initiative?



Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, chatting to Comrade Ali Halimeh, the PLO Ambassador to Zimbabwe

Palestinians in the Occupied Territories and the Diaspora are calling for an international peace conference on the Middle East now that the counterfeit peace plan advanced by Israel has been exposed as a delaying tactic.

The calls for an international conference followed the recent collapse of the Israeli coalition government, which was precipitated by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's refusal to apply his own plan for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The PLO, backed by the Palestinian intifada and Diaspora, had accepted the Shamir plan as a first step toward the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their own land

The PLO acceptance had thrown Shamir's Likud Bloc into confusion.

The Likud had proposed the plan in response to international pressure on the Jewish state to move toward a peaceful settlement, as the PLO had done. Likud's assumption was that the Palestinians would reject the proposal, which would bring the peace process to a halt and allow Israel to maintain its hold on the Palestinians' land without incurring the wrath of the international community.

The Palestinians did not cooperate, however. Adapting quickly to the new situation, they said they were ready to go along

(Continued next page)

Namibia: Equation with Many Unknown Quantities

By Y. Fedunov



Uhuru at Last! The Namibian Flag is hoisted in Windhoek

The more time passes since the proclamation of Namibia's independence, the more striking become numerous problems it has inherited from the South African Administration: a 200-million budget deficit, 35 percent unemployment, a ten-fold difference between the incomes of whites and blacks, a glaring disproportion in land ownership and a dire shortage of urban housing.

As they say in Africa, even a very strong man is unable to carry two jugs of water on his head at once, and even the most dexterous cannot take a step with two legs simultaneously. However, in a country where war has just stopped, delay in resolving any of these problems threatens to disturb a still-fragile social peace.

In this situation, the Namibian Government will have to prove adept at tightrope-walking to solve economic and social problems. Though reforms are indispensable, they should be made very cautiously to prevent the destruction of the already existing economic mechanism, which has very important merits, despite obvious demerits. Its major elements, such as the mining industry and big farms, have adapted themselves well to rigorous market conditions.

Namibia should learn from the mistakes of other African countries, in which too radical reforms have resulted in deplorable losses. About thirty of them have to pay now for past mistakes. The Namibian economy does not need to be treated in such a way, but it should meet the interests of the Namibians. This is no easy task, bearing in mind the country's dependence on South Africa, from which it imports the greater part of its food.

As was pointed out by President Sam Nujoma, this is the cause of high prices, the budget deficit and the decreasing number of jobs in agriculture. He said that most, if not all, of Namibia's food requirements can be met in the country itself.

However, the growing of one or another crop is not such a big stumbling block as the economic expediency of doing this. The industrialised countries' success in agriculture and their policy of subsidising exports are perhaps major factors impeding the solution of the food problem in Africa. Though expensive, imported products often cost less for the Africans than their own. Not all countries, however, can do without imported food-stuffs, though their agriculture in this case has no stimulus for development.

Namibia's rejection of the reliance on food imports from South Africa that has been imposed on it could lessen of course the load on the budget. But what would be South Africa's position, if this were to happen, on Walvis Bay, the only deep water port in the country? Without it, Namibia will not be able to make use of the rich fish resources of the coastal waters. Apart from solving the food problem, fishing can become even more profitable than the mining industry.

There are some other problems. For instance, should the government cut retail prices even if it finds more advantageous sources of food imports than South Africa? Such measures would lessen social tension. But, on the other hand, they would not result in self-sufficiency, because low prices undermine local production.

Likewise, the transfer of part of big farms to peasants having insufficient arable land would help lower the unemployment rate, but would be unlikely to quickly substantially increase commercial output. Peasants do not have enough funds to develop modern highly profitable agriculture, add to this the low effective demand in towns.

In a word, there is no universal solution to the economic problem. Different versions and their combinations are possible, but each of them has its own advantages and disadvantages. The only thing that should not be done is to repeat the mistakes of the first generation of African leaders: to build "presidential" and "governmental villages", maintain an army of incompetent and highly paid officials and have fleets of government Mercedes. The temptation is great of course among certain Namibians, but if such practices take the upper hand, the country will have not the slightest chance of becoming truly independent and industrialised. □

[Paper presented to the 29th Conference of the Union of Radio and Television Organisations in Africa (URTNA) by the ZBC in 1988]

The question of private radio stations or private broadcasting organisations in Africa, which is up for debate by the URTNA General Assembly seems to signal that there is something amiss in our present broadcasting system in terms of structure, operations or the quality of programmes.

The implication here is that the private system of broadcasting, if introduced, is likely to improve the situation and yet the other perspective could be that the advocates of privatisation are deliberately seeking to undermine or destabilise the status-quo for purely commercial purposes.

These seems to be the parameters within which the debate about the privatisation of the radio stations on the continent of Africa is being launched.

Inheritance

The issues need, to be discussed within the broad political, economic and social framework of the free-market economy inherited by the African countries at independence and which has continued to exist within the same context.

Efforts by African Governments to effect economic and social reforms and the degree to which they affected the mass media institutions need also to be considered.

My thesis is that the debate about private radio stations in Africa takes place in a continent where private enterprise or the capitalist system is dominant.

This essentially means most of the major economic base-manufacturing, mining, agriculture, construction etc. are concentrated in the private sector — domestic as well as international, with the latter in most cases, dominating.

It sounds ironical to debate the need for the establishment of private radio stations in Africa when the free-enterprise system is the dominant socio-economic formation. My second thesis is that African and other developing nations have been confronted with a situation in which they have to use the ideological apparatus — the state, educational institutions and the mass media to mobilise their peoples for the transformation of the inherited capitalist system into a system which is free of exploitation.

For the past thirty years ruling elites in Africa having been trying to create a stable political culture which would be instrumental in effecting positive economic reforms for the impoverished population of the continent.

Given the crucial role information plays in society, the mass media were integral components in the battle for the creation of stable political order.

However, experience in Africa has shown a series of acts of destabilisation of Government ideologically, diplomatically and militarily, resulting in economic stagnation and loss of human life.

Present and Future Existence of Private Radio Stations in Africa: Advantages and Disadvantages

Fragile system

In other words the African political system has been and does remain fragile, to the benefit of its enemies. The mass media radio, newspapers and television have been the main focus of Government control or influence.

It follows, therefore, that the question of establishing private radio or broadcasting stations in Africa is indeed a sensitive political issue with many ramifications.

The question also remains whether the existing mass media infrastructure, in terms of ownership control and content, has met the expectations of the people of Africa.

Debate on Privatisation

The same question may be posed with regard to the political and economic structures and policies African Governments have pursued since independence. It is against this background that this Assembly has put privatisation of radio stations in Africa on the table for debate.

It is therefore, imperative that we examine the concept of free-enterprise in the mass media industry of the advanced capitalist countries.

Ownership of the mass

Private ownership of the means of economic production is a fundamental principle of a capitalist society. Mass media institutions are no exception to this rule.

The major functions of mass media institutions under this situation can be summarised as follows:-

(1) Broadcasting institutions and any other mass media institutions manufacture and distribute information.

In other words, the mass media defends and promotes the political culture of western societies.

As economic enterprises, radio, television and newspapers are expected to generate wealth for their owners. The economic dimension of the mass media in this context is profit making. Within this context, we find the privatisation of the mass media characterised by the following:-

(a) cut-throat competition among the owners of radio and television stations, cinema and newspapers mainly for the control and domination of the market.

This competition occurs virtually on every level of the production process: planning control, implementation calibre of personnel (both managers and operators) and standard of products, marketing technology, research and investment projects.

Can't Stand Challenges

These enterprises which cannot stand the challenges of the market forces are compelled to fold up and hence the emergence of mergers.

In the final analysis, we end up with a few multi-million dollar media conglomerates dominating the industry in both industrialised and less industrialised nations.

The case of Rupert Murdoch with his vast investments in British, American and Australian newspaper and television industries, is a good example. So, what starts as free competition, ends with giant monopolies.

Media Function

The other function of the mass media in this context is the massive production of cheap cultural products — so-called human interest programmes dominated by permissive sexual acts and violence. The manufacturer of this kind of cheap leisure culture is prompted by the desire to make and accumulate wealth at all costs. There is little or no sensitivity to the real needs and aspirations of the consumers.

One serious negative impact of this cheap culture is to depoliticise the audience by way of discouraging them from following serious educational programmes, (effectively) discouraging them from following the pertinent issues affecting their lives.

In countries like Britain, where there is a tradition of Public Service Broadcasting, free advertising, which has co-existed with private broadcasting institutions there seems to be mounting pressure from the ruling elite for the de-regulation of the former system.

In other words the full commercialisation of radio and television which was launched in 1976, is worth considering in this debate 1. In its first phase, deregulation saw the setting up of hundreds of local T.V. stations. The stations lacked the resources and skills compared with the state broadcasting agencies and relied heavily on advertising. The quality of programmes was varied but generally of a low quality.

Monopoly of ownership

The second phase started with big operators buying up strings of local stations and, in the final race, there emerged one major T.V. entrepreneur who owns three channels.

Programme content is aimed at advertisers and consists essentially of quiz shows, comedies, sport, soap-operas mainly from the USA and South America dubbed into Italian.

The third phase; Italian broadcasting is said to have settled into the following pattern:

Israel Accused of Human Rights Violation

A new report by the Swedish organisation: Save The Children, accuses Israel of major human rights violations against children during the 30 months of the Palestinian Uprising in the Occupied Territories, including responsibility in the death of more than 150 children with the average age of 10.

In a four-volume-study issued on Wednesday, after a two year investigation, the organisation charged that Israeli soldiers had shot and killed children inside their homes, beaten thousands of children under the age of five and held youths in at least nine detention camps.

Investigators for Save the Children compiled records of 159 deaths and 7 100 beatings involving people 15 years of age and under during the two years of the Palestinian Uprising. They estimated that 50 000 to 63 000 children were treated for injuries during that time including at least 6 500 wounded by gun-fire.

The report maintained that Israel's explanations for the deaths were false or inadequate and that it's formal rules against the shooting and beating of children have been systematically flouted.

Although children have participated in demonstrations and stone throwing, the report said, more than half of those killed "were not in the vicinity of a protest activity"

"Researchers for this report have documented indiscriminate beatings, tear-gassing and shooting of children at home or just outside the house, playing in the streets, sitting in the classrooms or going to the shops for groceries".

The report said that "the vast majority of injuries were caused when the soldiers used their lethal and allegedly non lethal weapons against the children in a manner unreasonable, unjustified, excessive and unlawful".

This Save the children report supports arguments by some Israelis and human-rights groups that the Israeli army has regularly used excessive force against children even in violation of its own regulations and that soldiers have beaten and shot many children who were not involved in protests.

This report could renew controversy in Israel over what has been one of the most sensitive issues surrounding Israel's handling of the Intifada.

Save the Children is a private child-advocacy group that has done similar studies in other parts of the world. The investigation was directed by Anne Nixon, an American who previously worked in the East Jerusalem field office of Save the Children federation. □

- (a) National or state broadcasting service which previously had a monopoly of 100% audience now holds 45%.
- (b) The owner of the three television channels now holds the other 45% of the audience.
- (c) 10% of the remaining audience is fought for by a myriad of local stations including those run by churches, Political parties, trade unions etc.

Italian experience

The lessons that could be drawn from the Italian experience could run as follows:-

- (a) Once the public or state broadcasting agency is confronted with a situation of deregulation — with competitors whose overriding interest is to make profit it is compelled to reduce serious programmes in favour of cheap ones because failure to do that means losing the audience to private stations.
- The loss of audience is the loss of advertisers who are the source of revenue.
- (b) A lessening of the entertainment programmes become the main diet.
- (c) Deregulation results in the replacement of public or state broadcasting monopolies with private ones.
- (d) At its best, public service broadcasting helps to preserve a distinctive semblance of national culture whereas deregulation creates a cheap commodity market culture. The fundamental question is how can a balance of the two be attained.

Having examined briefly the principle of private enterprise in so far as it applies to the mass media industry of the advanced capitalist countries, we would like now to see how it can be applied to the African situation with regard to the establishment of private radio stations.

But that analysis only makes sense if we do understand the present status of state or public service broadcasting agencies in Africa.

African Broadcasting System

The main trend in the media industry of African countries has heavy intervention of the state in operation of radio, television and newspapers. The ruling elites of these countries have justified the intervention on the grounds that the mass media, particularly broadcasting, should be used for promoting national development programmes rather than be regarded as profit-making projects.

Unlike in the industrialised capitalist countries where commercial considerations take precedence, in as far as the media industry is concerned, in Africa broadcasting has been conceived as an integral element of the state machinery. With the exception of newspapers, there has not been a tradition of private broadcasting stations.

Features of Media Control

The main features of mass media control in Africa seem to have followed these lines:-

In most African countries there are one party state regimes who either own or control both newspapers and broadcasting institutions. The mechanisms of control vary from one country to another, often depending on whether the regime is military or civilian, capitalist or socialist orientated.

In almost all the African countries broadcasting is regarded as public service and placed under a Government Ministry which is responsible for information, communication and sometimes culture. African radio stations are state monopolies. In some countries top civil servants are put in charge of the radio television operations and thus overriding experienced editors and broadcast executives.

In some countries Governments adopt the strategy of remote-control in their relations with national broadcasting organisations. They distance themselves from the day to day management of broadcasting stations but take a keen interest in the appointment of editors and other top executives. The organisation is granted autonomous status in as far as the management of its activities is concerned, and is expected to operate on viable business lines. The broadcasting organisations are expected to give full consideration to the balance between commercial entertainment programmes and development oriented programmes.

The majority of African Broadcasting stations operate from a very narrow financial base, mostly provided by Treasury. In organisations where advertising is allowed the situation tends to be better but far from being satisfactory. Most broadcasting stations operate on scrap equipment unless they receive a donation from the industrialised nations. Governments rarely invest in broadcast hardware whether in the form of research or acquisition of equipment and the shortage of foreign exchange is more often than not the reason given.

The programme content of most broadcasting stations of Africa is dominated by urban and western culture.

News bulletins and current Affairs programmes tend to focus on the elite, and lack an indepth analysis of issues that affect the majority of the country's population, the rural people. Intensive and extensive rural broadcast coverage may be hampered by a number of factors:

- (a) absence of a clear national broadcast strategy which guides operational managers.
- (b) lack of transport to facilitate movement of broadcasters.
- (c) lack of regional or local radio stations in countries where several languages are spoken.
- (d) lack of reliable and suitable mobile and portable broadcast equipment.
- (e) recruitment of unsuitable persons for the rural operations.

Lack of Motivation

In some African broadcasting organisations demotivation of staff is prevalent and tends

to assume different shapes. Salaries are low, promotions are not based on merit but on special relationships such as coming from the same tribe, attending the same college, belonging to the same club etc. lack of a proper staff training scheme as an instrument of raising the professional standards of the organisation.

The monopolistic nature of African broadcasting organisations tends to create an institutional culture which is totalitarian, uncreative, complacent and stagnant in terms of tapping the rich cultural fabric of our societies.

This is evident in the area of T.V. Broadcasting where broadcasting executives put no serious effort at all towards creating local comedy, features, soap operas and documentaries because they have easy access to the Western markets. This is an unhealthy state of affairs.

Another dimension to the African Broadcasting organisations is the fact that some Governments treat them as public relations units.

As long as there is a crew for a head of state then everything is alright with broadcasting. The concept of public service broadcasting in some African countries refers to the coverage of speeches of Government officials rather than responding to the needs of the audience.

This is the extreme opposite of the maximum profit orientated private broadcasting system of the advanced capitalist countries.

Private Radio Stations in Africa

The short comings of the existing broadcasting system that I have outlined above can be corrected if there are concerted efforts by Governments and broadcasting executives to do so.

The question of private radio or broadcasting stations in Africa should be viewed from two perspectives. First, a free-for-all venture, in which case whoever has the capital national or foreign, individuals, companies, or communities, can launch a radio station and transmit programmes.

Here we have the Italian experience where several stations of various sizes spring up and have all sorts of programmes.

I argue that given the fragile political culture characterised by tribal and regional factional conflicts, religious factional confrontations, and all sorts of ideological contradictions a free-for-all policy on the introduction of broadcasting stations in Africa is likely to bring personal chaos and complete destabilisation of society.

The second consideration is trans-national multi-media conglomerates will invade the broadcasting sector. The consequences are that the national culture that we know of in our societies today will be radically altered in favour of the commodity-type for profit purposes. You can be certain that the potential danger of coups and counter-coups being announced on radio stations time and again almost becomes fashionable.

Second Perspective

The second perspective to the introduction of private radio or broadcasting stations in Africa is based on what I call a planned and guided but autonomous system of private radio stations.

First a national media policy which articulates goals in the areas of politics, economy, culture, education and other sectors has to be produced by Government.

This is a kind of mass media investment code. On the basis of the defined objectives as well as demographic and linguistic structure of the society, Government may decide on the number of radio or private radio stations that must be established throughout the country.

Through legislation an autonomous body is formed which grants licences to private individuals to participate in the business activities of these stations.

The main involvement of the board is simply to ensure that the agreed terms of reference are being complied with.

Basic structure

The basic structure of the terms of reference may assume the following:-

(a) Individuals, groups and companies are awarded contracts to produce a given number of specific type of programmes to be transmitted on the established stations for a stipulated period. The period could range from six months to five years.

(b) The board ensures that the guidelines and the contracts are being followed by parties concerned.

Positive competition

I therefore, argue that the planned and guided system of private sector participation in radio and television broadcasting is likely to stimulate positive competition with the present state of public service broadcasting institutions in Africa.

Secondly, the existence of such a structure ensures the use of a wide range of local talent. Thirdly, the system prevents the emer-

gence of either state or private monopolies in the broadcasting industry.

Fourthly, foreign investors who want to participate in the local broadcasting industry have a way of doing so through the stipulated guide-lines. Heavy dependence on imported programme material, particularly in the case of television will be reduced.

My position with regard to the introduction of private radio stations in Africa is therefore, positive but at the same time conditional.

Planned and guided private sector both domestic and international participation in broadcasting activities for political, economic and cultural development.

A single private or state monopoly broadcasting institution is unlikely to tap fully the educational information and entertainment potential of our societies. The co-existence of public and private broadcasting institutions is probably the best model. For the broadcasting system to be launched and for it to be effective it will depend to a very large extent on the stability of our political environment. □

OBITUARY



Comrade David Vine Jingura (1933-90)

Comrade David Vine Jingura ZANU (PF) Central Committee member, passed away peacefully on the evening of 15 May 1990 at his home in Nyamhondoro in Gurube, after a short illness.

A former Councillor, teacher and until recently Headmaster of Nyamhondoro Primary School in Gurube, Comrade Jingura was 57.

He joined ZANU at its inception in 1963.

While in Chinhoyi Comrade Jingura was a staunch supporter of the liberation struggle, despite the risks.

At the birth of Zimbabwe Comrade Jingura was elected first District Chairman of ZANU PF in Gurube.

In 1982 Comrade Jingura was the Transport and Welfare Secretary for Mashonaland Central Province.

In the 1984 Provincial elections Comrade Jingura was elected Deputy Transport and Welfare Secretary.

In the same year he rose to the post of financial secretary for the province until the end of 1985. During the 1989 Provincial Elections

Comrade Jingura was elected to the post of Transport and Welfare Secretary. That same year at the United Congress of ZANU PF Com-

rade Jingura was elected to the Central Committee.

At the time of his death he was a councillor for Gurube District.

In a message of condolences the ZANU PF First Secretary and President Comrade Robert Mugabe described the late Comrade Jingura as a tireless worker who selflessly applied himself to the advancement and development of his community in Gurube and the country as a whole. Together with the whole Provincial leadership, Comrade Jingura worked exceedingly hard to ensure a landslide victory for the party in the 1990 Presidential and Parliamentary General elections, Comrade Mugabe said.

Comrade Mugabe added "It was saddening that Comrade Jingura has left the party barely two months into the fresh mandate for which he had worked hard for."

Expressing the Party's and his condolences to the Jingura family Comrade Mugabe said they should derive some consolation from his "illustrious role in the party as well as the high regard that all of us in the Central Committee had for David!"

Comrade Jingura was laid to rest at his home in Nyamhondoro, Gurube. He is survived by three wives and seven children. □



OBITUARY

Heroes are not Made:

They Establish a Track Record

Born in 1958 in Chikwaka district, Goromonzi, of a humble peasant family, Comrade Rhoderick Dzikiiti who was later to be popularly known by his Chimurenga name Black Sabbath, was a soft spoken, polite person. Not only was he intelligent but had great vision of the future as was later to be confirmed.

Comrade Sabbath who soldiered through the racist colonial education system during his primary and secondary education with the later being undertaken at St John's Secondary School in Chikwaka collapsed and died on the 4th of June, 1990 in Marondera.

In his graveside speech at Mashonaland East Provincial Heroes Acre, Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi, The Secretary for Security in ZANU PF and Minister of State for Security in the President's office in whose Ministry Comrade Sabbath was working, expressed shock and grief at the untimely death of Comrade Sabbath.

Speaking on behalf of the Party and Government, Comrade Sekeramayi said that the Nation and Government has been robbed of a gallant son, a great revolutionary and a trusted party cadre. "However", he went on, "his words and deeds will forever shine and light the way for us as we follow in his footsteps until we bring our revolution to its logical conclusion".

Comrade Sabbath's revulsion for the exploitation of man by man, the subjugation of his people by British colonialism was fired by his experiences when he worked for a capitalist company in the then Salisbury after his secondary education. Thus determined to contribute towards the liquidation of the evil system of colonialism, the late Comrade Sabbath joined the Liberation Struggle in 1975.

The leadership, especially the late Comrade Josiah Magama Tongogara who was then the Chief-of-Defence and Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwa, Security, quickly noticed the discipline, the ability to carry out orders and the courage that was the character of Comrade Sabbath and thus after his military and

political training he was attached to the security department. It was through cadres like Comrade Sabbath that ZANLA's intelligence network managed to defeat the enemy's clandestine operations aimed at destroying the people's revolution.

Following the signing of the Lancaster House agreement in 1979, the late Comrade Sabbath was one of the cadres deployed into the country to monitor the situation leading up to the 1980 General Elections. He was operating in Masvingo Province. Following ZANU PF's resounding election victory, Comrade Sabbath worked from the headquarters of the CIO under the Prime Minister's office.

Through the confidence that the Party and Government had in Comrade Sabbath, he was assigned to Matebeleland South as an intelligent officer at a time when the dissident menace was at its peak.

During the 1985 General Election, Comrade Sabbath headed the election monitoring force in the then Kadoma constituency where he became a household name because of his discipline, love for people and clarity of the objectives of the Party and Government which he eloquently explained to the masses. With men of the calibre of Comrade Sabbath, it was not surprising that ZANU PF scored a resounding victory.

Towards the end of 1985 Comrade Sabbath was posted to the Zimbabwe Mission in Romania where he worked until the end of 1989. On his return he worked for a time in Harare and was later posted to Marondera where he met his untimely death. He is survived by a wife, Comrade Loriet and three children.

Comrade Rhoderick Dzikiiti's revolutionary track record is living testimony of the great hero that he was. Indeed heroes are not made, they establish a track record through their deeds in the service of the people.

Comrade Sabba, the people of Zimbabwe say to you "Rest in Peace; We shall never forget". □



Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure

Portrait of A Revolutionary Hero

The late Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure was born on February 13, 1942 in Chivhu, Midlands Province. His grandparents bore the brunt of the first Chimurenga as Chivhu, then known as Enkeldoorn by the colonists, was the headquarters of the active armed boers from where they launched their raids. Throughout the colonial period Enkeldoorn was notorious for its white settlers who were die-hard racists. Enkeldoorn was the welkom of Zimbabwe.

Thus Comrade Ernest Kadungure was born and grew up in an area where the people lived under unbridled colonial slavery. The young Ernest Kadungure's spirit of resistance against British colonialism which was brutal and callous to the core was therefore nurtured by these historical experiences.

Education

The late Comrade Kadungure received his early education at St Thomas, Doromombe Mission in Chikomba District. From there he went to Loreto Mission then St Augustine, Penhalonga.

Spirit of Resistance Fuelled

Over the years that he was going through his primary and secondary education, Comrade Kadungure could see the large tracks of land that were owned by the white settlers as compared to the small fields that his parents and others had and felt that this situation had to be redressed. He also observed that most of his counterparts at lower primary schools could not secure places for further education and this story repeated itself when he went for secondary education and yet white settler children did not face the same problem. Again, he felt this was grossly unfair.

On his way to St Augustine's in Penhalonga, Comrade Kadungure used to buy his provisions in the then Enkeldoorn town stores through a small window and never allowed inside and yet he used to see young white boys and girls, some of them even younger than himself being served from the counter inside the stores. This fuelled his spirit of resistance.

Comrade Kadungure — The Youth Leader

Therefore, when the National Democratic Party was formed on January 1, 1960, it

found an enthusiastic cadre in Comrade Kadungure who became its Youth Leader at St Augustines.

Kadungure — The Teacher

On leaving St Augustines, Comrade Kadungure took up a teaching post in Harare at Chitsera Government School. This period provided Comrade Kadungure with the opportunity to be exposed to the contradictions that existed between the working class and the capitalists. He saw the squalid conditions under which people in areas like the then Joburg lines and hostels used to live in, the poverty that terrorised the people day in and day out and the racial restrictions that limited the movement of the people in their own country. This experience heightened his understanding of the evil nature of colonialism and further deepened his revulsion of the system. It was at this time that the spirit of Pan Africanism was gathering momentum from the north and he as a young politician hungry for knowledge widened his scope through the reading of newspapers, listening to outside broadcasts and got inspiration that the enemy was not invincible when he got to know more about the independence of Ghana in 1957.

When the NDP was banned in 1961, Comrade Kadungure did not look back instead the enemy's actions further strengthened his resolve to continue to stand up and be counted in the fight against oppression. Thus, at the formation of ZAPU later that year, Comrade Kadungure joined the Party and became its secretary of a Youth Branch in 1962.

He became popular with his pupils and youths for they found him full of knowledge that did not only end with issues concerning their educational careers, but broadened discussions to include the plight of the oppressed masses pointing out to them that the settler whites usurped the people's birthright. As a result he was dismissed from his teaching post in 1964.

Kadungure in Zambia

Later in 1964, after having worked for a short while with an international oil company, Comrade Kadungure moved to Zambia where he trained as an Administrator with the Zambia Posts and Telecommunications Corporation. In 1966 he trained as a computer programmer with the Ministry of Lands and

Natural Resources then worked for the Ministry as a computer section supervisor.

Kadungure Takes Up The Gun

Comrade Kadungure resigned from the Ministry and joined the armed liberation struggle. He and among others, Comrades Mayor Urimbo, Justin Chauke, Sheba Gava, Patrick Mpunzarima who was a member of the High Command until his death in a Rhodesian raid at Mavonde in Mozambique during the Lancaster House talks in 1979 and Joseph Chimurenga made up the fourth intake that underwent military training at Intumbi in Tanzania under the command of the late Comrade Josiah Magama Tongogara.

Infiltration into Zambia

In December 1969, Comrade Kadungure and Comrades Chimurenga (who three years later became Provincial Field Operations Commander deploying guerillas who would start the war), Gava, Chauke, Mpunzarima, Peter Bay Chihota (who died in 1978 in Mozambique from natural causes), Fred Kuraone who died from natural causes at Mbeya in Tanzania where he was representative), John Zende and Gideon Kuzvipa under the command of Comrade Mayor Urimbo were infiltrated into Zambia.

Reconnaissance

In June, 1979, Comrade Kadungure with Comrades Urimbo, Chimurenga, Chauke, George Magobeya, Mpunzarima and Kuzvipa carried out reconnaissance along the Zambezi river from Feira on the border with Mozambique to Kariba. The reconnaissance which took a month was later overtaken as Comrade Kadungure and his colleagues were, on their report back to Comrade Tongogara, informed of discussions that had taken place between ZANU and FRELIMO and the decision taken to infiltrate into Rhodesia through Tete Province, in Mozambique.

Kadungure in Tete

Following a dispute that arose between Comrade Mayor Urimbo and Comrades Shumba and Mpofu who were in a group that had been assigned to operate with FRELIMO in Tete, the latter were withdrawn and Comrade Kadungure and Chimurenga replaced them. Comrade Kadungure was put in charge of finance as they had about 150 Rhodesian dollars with them. Once again, we see the trustworthiness that was embedded in Comrade Kadungure's character.

Comrade Kadungure and others faced the rigours of guerilla life with FRELIMO in Tete without flinching. Comrade Kadungure and his colleagues proved to FRELIMO Commander Jose Moyana that they were courageous and determined to offer the highest sacrifice in pursuit of their right to self determination.

Living testimony of the above is when in mid-1971, the Rhodesian and Portuguese armies carried out a joint military operation and pinned down Comrade Kadungure, his colleagues and FRELIMO guerillas at a FRELIMO central base north of the Zambezi. They fought a pitched battle and managed to repel the enemy.

Kadungure — The Military Instructor

Later in 1971, Comrade Kadungure was reassigned as a military instructor at a new camp that had been opened near Iringa in Tanzania called Mgagao. This training camp replaced Itumbi. Comrade Kadungure excelled in his duties and produced some of the finest cadres. Thus through hard work and unparalleled determination, Comrade Kadungure rose through the ranks of ZANLA to become a member of the General Staff and High Command by 1974.

Kadungure in Detention

Following the assassination of Comrade Herbert Chitepo in Lusaka, Zambia, on the 18th of March 1975, Comrade Ernest Kadungure

was one of the ZANU leaders detained by the Zambian authorities to be released one and half years later just before the Geneva Conference. Throughout his incarceration Comrade Kadungure never lost his revolutionary zeal nor did he waiver in his holding on to the Party line.

Kadungure-Central Committee Member
At the historic Chimoio Central Committee meeting in 1977, where Comrade R.G. Mugabe was elected President of the Party and Commander-in-Chief of ZANLA forces, Comrade Kadungure was unanimously elected member of the Central Committee and given the portfolio of Secretary for Education and Culture. Later he assumed the portfolio of Secretary for Finance.

Comrade Kadungure was elected to the House of Assembly in 1980 and subsequently appointed Minister of Transport and Power. In January the following year he became Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, a post he held until the beginning of 1984 when he was appointed Minister of State (Defence) in the then Prime Minister's Office.

At the Second Congress of ZANU (PF) in 1984 Comrade Kadungure was elected to the Central Committee and then appointed Secretary for Youth in the Politburo. After being re-elected to the House of Assembly the following year, he retained his cabinet portfolio until January 1988, when he was appointed Minister of State (Political Affairs) in the President's Office, responsible for Youth Affairs and National Service.

The late Comrade Kadungure was unanimously elected Secretary for Youth Affairs at the December, 1989 ZANU PF Congress.

During the March General Election, Comrade Kadungure was elected Member of Parliament for Chikomba in the Midlands Province. He was subsequently appointed Cabinet Minister of State (Political Affairs) responsible for Youth. He is survived by his wife Emma Rejoice and four children.



Comrade Mnangagwa, Minister of Justice

Rhodesia becoming Zambia. He then worked in Northern Rhodesia as a computer programmer and also with Telecommunications in Zambia. He did not stop his political activities which had began when he was at St. Augustine Mission in Manicaland province. This led him to go to Tanzania for military training and subsequently to Mozambique. He is one of the few surviving pioneer cadres who operated the front in Mozambique and who negotiated with FRELIMO to facilitate our operations in Tete.

Comrade Kadungure saw himself, after several operations in the Northern Eastern border, being elevated to the position of Commander. Later on, he quickly rose among the ranks in 1977 after spending a stint of nearly two years in Zambian jails after the death of Comrade H. Chitepo in Lusaka where most of the former ZANU (PF) leaders were detained alongside others with Comrade Josiah Tungamirai, Josiah Tongogara and Kumbirai Kangai in Zambia. I remember seeing them in prison.

However, after their release they joined us in Mozambique and we continued to struggle together in 1977. At the Congress we held in Chimoio in 1977, Comrade Kadungure was one of the other colleagues we see here in the Central Committee of ZANU (PF). He saw all the thick and thin of the struggle from that end. He was one man I do not remember seeing him in moments of sorrow or did he ever portray sorrow even in trying moments when we had suffered from bombings from the Rhodesian forces. Most of our Comrades were killed and Comrade Kadungure was one amongst us who made such heavy moments very light.

I remember one occasion when we were in this particular camp and we had attacks where several Comrades died. We also had children at this particular place. I also remember Comrade Ushewokunze was a doctor at that time and some of the patients were in burning houses and we were removing these people from the burning places whilst the bombing was going on. Comrade Kadungure was also present and I remember some of the things he was saying in those moments in the thick of bombings and I will never forget how he made such moments very light

to us. I believe that it will not do him justice even if one repeated some of his jokes when for instance we had no food and there were lots of Comrades at camps in their thousands. We had gone for three days without food. The only way we could sustain ourselves was commitment, patriotism and with such persons like Comrade Kadungure, again those moments were made light by the manner in which he looked at life and by the manner in which he looked at problems in face of death and in face of persecution. He was one among us who took those moments lightly. He made jokes and he made our lives easy and he made us carry from one day to the other easier. There were very few persons of his calibre who were able to do those things. I particularly remember him for this, because when these things happened everybody was heavy with vigilance but with Comrade Kadungure, he would say, that this is what we have committed ourselves to and this is what we must expect and if this was not our experience, then who should experience it? Again, I remember Comrade Kadungure for that.

Back home and after the Lancaster House Constitution Conference, I came here leading the first group of the leadership of ZANU (PF) and I think this was on the 3rd or 4th January, 1980 and with me was Comrade Zvobgo and Comrade Mutasa and the former Speaker. During that time Comrade Mutasa was Deputy to Comrade Kadungure. When we came into the country, we hardly had friends amongst those with means and all our friends were the poor but we needed somewhere to live and we needed money



Comrade Kadungure — Down with colonialism!

from the banks to finance our programmes, or even to eat. But then with the person of the calibre of Comrade Kadungure, I remember when I went with him at the time to some banks, I was a person who did not mince his words and I did not have much time to smile. I only learnt to smile a few years later after Independence otherwise I did not know how to smile for a long time.

Condolences

Condolences on Valiant Gallant Hero Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure

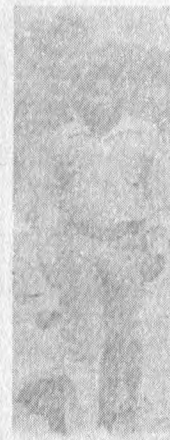
The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (Mr. Mnangagwa): I move that this House expresses its sorrow on the death on Thursday, 31st May, 1990 of the late Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure, Member of Parliament for Chikomba and Minister of State for Political Affairs;

This House expresses its appreciation of the services which the late Comrade Kadungure rendered to Parliament and the nation, and resolves that its deepest sympathy be conveyed to Mrs Kadungure and to the family of the late Comrade Kadungure.

I find it very difficult to speak on this motion because of emotions that come to one's

mind. I have known Comrade Kadungure for a very long time and I do not know how many years but for all my political career and military career, I have known Comrade Kadungure as a close friend, a brother, a colleague and a Comrade in arms. It is true that Comrade Kadungure did not pursue his academic education after Form IV because of the political circumstances at that time in the country. And as was said at the funeral, he did find employment in this country but could not fit himself in the system in this country. Hence, he found himself going to the then Northern Rhodesia in 1964. When he came to Northern Rhodesia in that year, that country became independent and he witnessed the independence of Northern

Condolences



Comrade Justin Chauke

But I can assure the fact that my responsibilities that I was given when we came in this country were made lighter when I went to see these people may with Comrade Kadungure on my side because he presented a picture of humanity and I just presented the opposite. It was just fear and I do not know what technology I can use which was on me throughout. So, we were able to be assisted because the bank managers were saying, well, they found it easier to talk to Kadungure than to talk to me. I would sit outside and drink tea whilst they talked, for if I was involved it was only yes, or no, for there is no other language or vocabulary I know much about. It was only that and then we would go. I prevail or be prevailed. But again I began slowly over the years to adjust to be humane like ways of my colleagues and that is what I am today.

We used to tell jokes and I think it is proper that we should repeat some of them to show



The late Comrade Josiah Magama Tongogara



ZANLA guerillas — one with the people



Comrade Kadungure — forward ever, backward never

the humorous nature Comrade Kadungure had whenever we were. Even if we were in meetings during the struggle, say in Dar er Salaam with the Frontline States, it was so serious and tense an affair that you could almost hear a fly go across the room. ZAPU and ZANU were still apart and they were dark days, but a person like Comrade Kadungure, would at any opportunity crack a joke that would make both sides laugh. Everyone would laugh and in the end talk to each other. That was the character and calibre of Kadungure, that of making issues easy and circumstances light.

Last joke he told me was after the Congress, just after a Politburo meeting and we were having lunch. He said this is the latest one. I asked which one, and he said "You know what the people are saying in town, they say that at the conclusion of the unit-



Comrade Mayor Urimbo

ed Congress Comrade Mugabe now wanted to appoint a new Cabinet. So he called everybody, all members of the Politburo were called, including the two Vice Presidents." I think he was there when the joke was made "So President Mugabe said 'Well now I want everyone of you to give me two words which finish with MENT in English so you can qualify to come into the Cabinet. He called on Comrade Mutasa and Mr. Mutasa the former speaker said, 'Smithment' — (Laughter.) it was just after the Smith case, The President said there was no word like Smithment. So Mutasa reflected again and said Parliament. Then the President said, okay Didymus you are in. — (Laughter.) — The President then called on Bernard Chidzero. He said tax-ament. The President said no, there is no word like Taxament. On the second opportunity Chidzero said development. Then the President said okay you are in, but I started low, I should have started with the two Vice President. So he said Simon, and he answered 'Hulumende'. — (Laughter.) — The President then said I will ask the Vice President in absence of all people — (Laughter.) — These are some of the jokes that Comrade Kadungure used to say.

He is one man you could rely upon day and night. He is one of the Comrades who were committed and trusted. Whether you were present or absent, you would know that he would stand up and speak for the Party in what ever circumstances. — [HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.] — In darkness and in light he had one tongue, he spoke one language. He did not betray, he did not cheat, he did not cajole anybody. He was an honest, straight forward Comrade. I shall miss him, I shall miss his guidance, I shall miss his companionship. In fact each time he met my wife, he charged her a dollar saying that, he had persuaded me to marry her. — (Laughter.) Somehow my wife believes in that and she used to pay him a dollar each time they met. I say these things in a light mood but he is no more. His spirit, his guidance and his com-

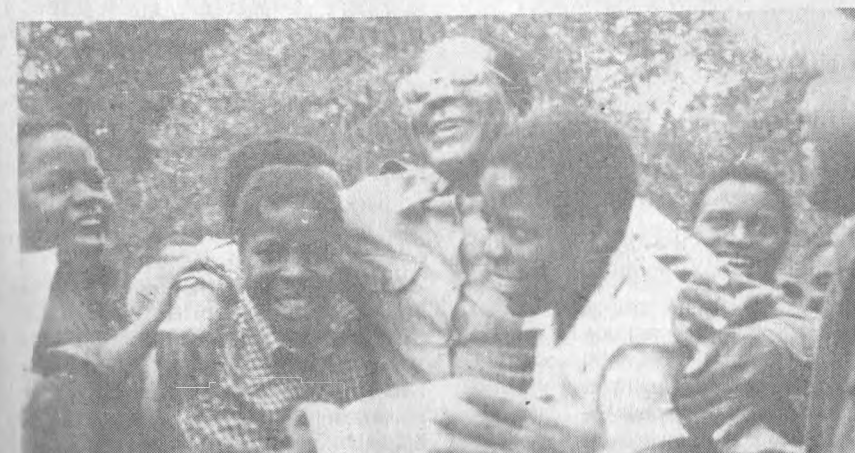


Comrades Kadungure and Mayor Urimbo talking to people from the liberated zones in 1978

mitment shall never, ever be forgotten. I hope that the sentiments we shall all express about him will be conveyed to the wife, Comrade Rejoice, who was also a combatant with us in Mozambique. — [HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.]



The late Comrade Patrick Mpunzarima



1978 in Matola, Mozambique — We love our President

Condolences

Condolences



Comrade Zvobgo, Minister of Public Service

The Minister of State for the Public Service (MR. ZVOBGO): Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleague the Minister of Justice in paying tribute to the late Comrade Ernest Rusununguko Kadungure. As hon. members are aware, the trumpet of the last retreat were sounded again at Heroes Acre last Saturday at the burial of Ernest Kadungure. Few men, Mr. Speaker, were born in humbler circumstances and left such indelible foot prints on the sense of time. We know his background, it is now a matter of public record. What needs to be sang and sang loudly enough are his qualities and attributes, the qualities and attributes of this hero from the constituency of Chikomba who rose

Condolences



The late national secretary for youth in the United ZANU PF, Comrade Ernest Kadungure (right) being congratulated by President Mugabe, Vice-President Muzenda and Senior Minister Dr. Joshua Nkomo

in stature in a mere forty seven years to deserve his nation's gratitude by being buried amongst the heroes of this country. Ernest, apart from his contribution in the war, did not require any serious discussion when we met to consider whether he should be buried at the Heroes Acre, it took precisely less than a minute because his life was a

complete testament, full, replete, it was revolution itself. We are not talking that kind of reaching dizzy heights in personal revolutionary participation but those little things which together add up to the really giant and mountain Ernest Kadungure was. Sure, many of us who were in the war will recall that he was very brave, brave in the extreme. Some might call it reckless in the case of danger but that side of him you can get from numerous comrades alive today.

But, Mr. Speaker, we all know from day to day in dealing with Ernest about his courage, courage in everyday life, courage in meeting challenges at responding to problems wherever, whenever, whatever, however, we await your orders. Everybody remembers that. That was a kind of not a boy scout law by which he lived as a cadre of the party but a personal testimony to



Comrade Kadungure with his bride, Rejoyce, after their wedding in Sadza

being ever ready to respond to challenges in pursuit of what he believed in as a public confession of his total support for the party and the party line, for public service. He would always remind the youths wherever, whatever, whenever, however, Comrade President, we await your orders. Such was the loyalty of the man, such was his readiness, such was his courage to undertake missions or accomplish them.

I have never met a more ordinary person than Ernest. It might strike many people as odd that being ordinary should be a valued attribute, ordinary in the true sense of being ordinary, easily accessible. His doors were never barred. Many Ministers are difficult to reach, difficult — [HON. MEMBERS: Hear, Hear.] — you make appointment after appointment, Ernest you walked in, you bumped in, you stopped him on the road, on the pavement but he remained a Minister. It did not disturb him, it detracted nothing

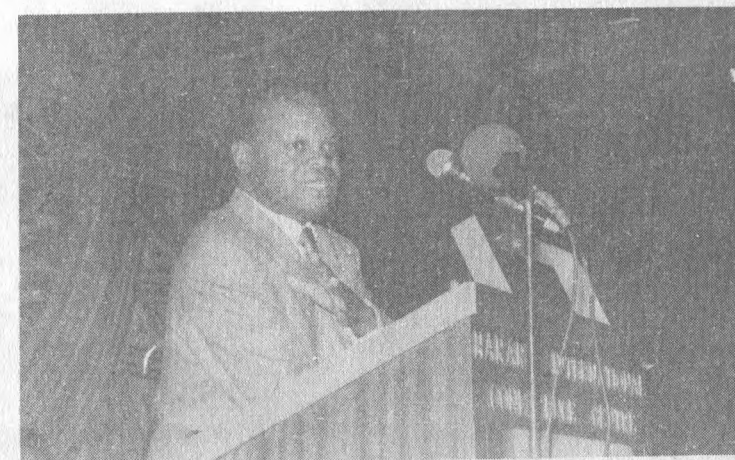
in being ordinary. That was one of the most refreshing aspects of this Hero that the higher he rose to the heights of the greatest of the revolutionaries of the man, the more ordinary he became and the easiest to reach to ordinary man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is tough. His serenity in adversity was some other attribute that was extremely exhilarating. I remember when his brother died two years ago, we went there. He wept twice in my presence and there after he totally accepted the fact that what has happened has happened, life must go on. The tragedy that befell him when his daughter drowned at his house — still unresolved, that very baffling incident, the kind which should have broken lesser men — again the serenity with which he accepted the event, although he bled inside was further testimony of the extent this hero was rare, patriotism in the extreme.

Mr. Speaker Sir, it was not possible, even though he was a very jocular person the things he never joked about was the people. He never made jokes of the people as the people, the nation. To him that was too sacred and beyond. He joked about things always, the Minister of Justice has told one of the jokes, let me tell another.

It was at Victoria Falls that he told this joke and I then captured this joke and made it mine and when I told others they just roared. You remember the time, I think between 1981/82 when we ran out of petrol, cooking oil, *et cetera*. As I said, we were at Victoria falls at a conference when he told me this joke. He said, "This man in Highfield went to Lake MacIlwaine to fish and he caught a big fish and then he said that this is too nice a fish and I must take it to my wife alive and he put it in a big tub and carried it on his head to Highfield to his wife and then he got there and said look what I have brought. Now you must fry it. Then she said, "Honey we have no oil," but he said, "put on a prime stove and roast it." "But we have no paraffin." and in desperation he said, "Okay, well in that case, I will not have it. Put it back in a bath" and he took it back to Lake MacIlwaine. He held the bath and threw the fish back and the fish dived under and emerged on the other side saying, "Pamberi neZANU — [Laughter.] — but, that ability to look at ourselves and to laugh at a time when we were going through difficulties was typical of the man, humorous in the extreme.

But Ernest was a team mate. Those who know him best, all of us knew that once you agreed a thing with him, you have agreed, no quibbles tomorrow about what the minutes say, which is the typical quibble of the back slider — what did we agree, read the minutes. Ernest, it was the broad spirit of the agreement, no minutes, we agreed. We agreed, let us do it and that I will never for-



Comrade Kadungure was a seasoned youth campaigner

get and that distinguished him from ordinary people. Humble people, ordinary people who are here today. Humble people, ordinary people who are here today, if they disappear, no one takes notice until someone asks — where is so and so? Oh! he died. Oh! is that so — because their presence makes no difference from their absence. You cannot help but feel that Ernest is not here. He was a perpetual optimist, always believing that what looks bad was really not bad because it will be good. It is going to succeed.

I have yet to come across another Comrade whose total optimism for Zimbabwe, all aspects of it was extremely disarming even when we had no solution, instant solutions to problems, Ernest believed the problem would find a solution and I think that kind of faith many of us do not have. If we cannot find the answer today, like those ones outside there, the teachers, the former teachers — "I want 45 per cent now" and you say, "but you cannot get it, *haazi mazhanje*, it is not there. We will look for it." Until you find it, I am not going to work" — that kind of negativism, that kind of rejection of the reality of life.

I was telling them the other day — you do not deserve people like Kadungure, when they were sitting on that tarmac here. I said, you do not deserve some of the heroes there at all, you associate with them when it is convenient, but you will never ever cease or stop to think how lucky you are that you are born here with those kind of people up there. Yes, we buried his body the other day among the other heroes but when we did, we buried a part of our revolutionary history as a people and therefore, each time you commit the body of a hero to the ground, you really do not say farewell. Certainly, I did not, as was said at the funeral, at the burial of Samora Machel. Mr. Speaker a people can never say farewell to their own history — [HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.]

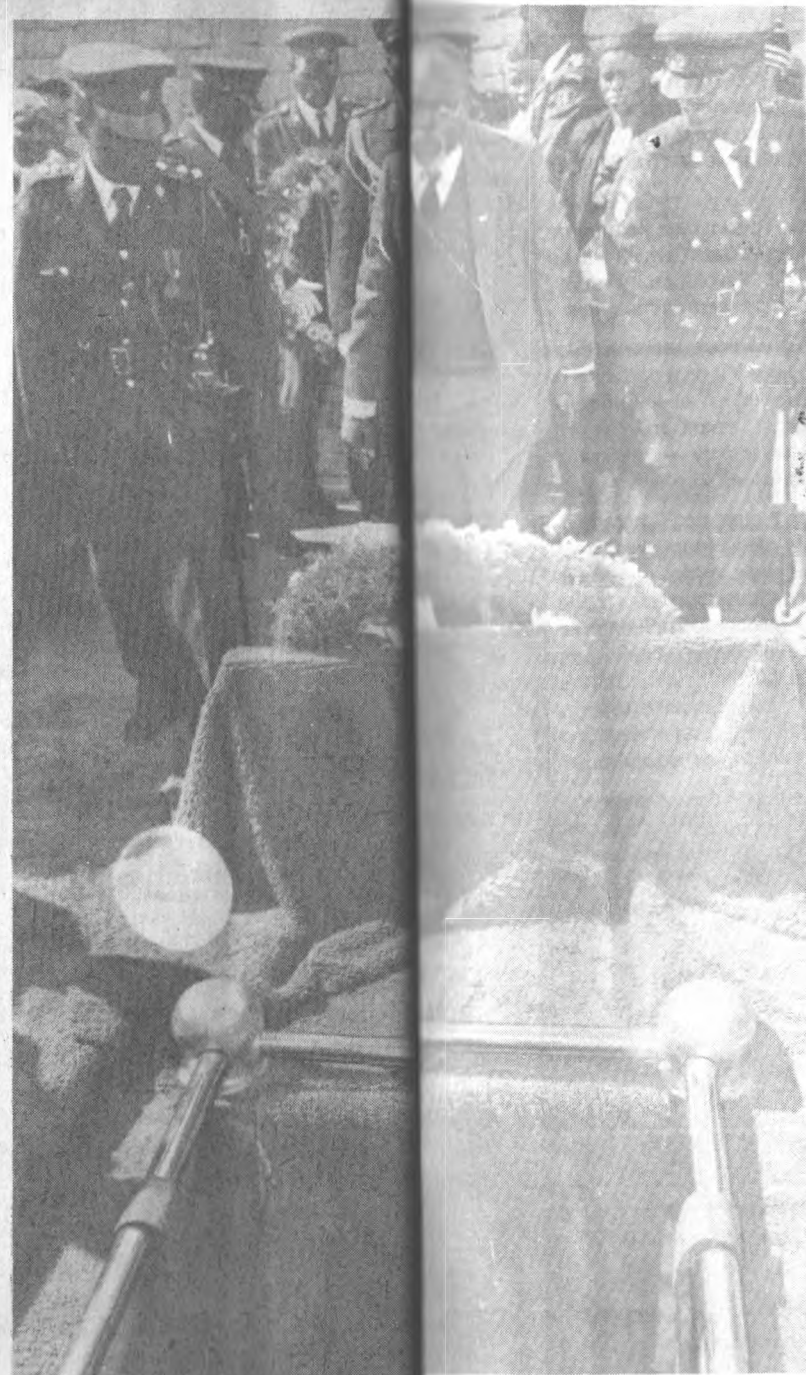
Condolences



Comrade Kadungure with members of the Party viewing bodies of six ZANU (PF) youths murdered by dissidents



Tragedy struck the Kadungure family when his daughter died



Comrade Kadungure — rest in peace



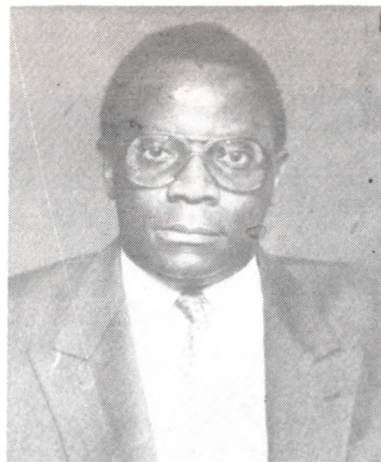
Rededication before holding a meeting in Mozambique



Comrade Kadungure waiting for the arrival of His Excellency the President at the Harare Airport



Youth march during the 1984 ZANU (PF) Congress



Eulogy

guko Ernest Kadungure was an Arch anti imperialist fighter fighting colonialism and injustice tempered him and made him a people's hero. I had the rare opportunity of working with him, both during the difficult days of the armed struggle when he used to visit our Party District in the U.K. Sourcing funds and material support for our war effort. We were also together at the Lancaster House Conference and after the Liberation, he became my leader in the Youth League not withstanding the act that I was also an officer in his ministry, the Ministry of Youth Sport and Recreation as it was then known.

Comrade Kadungure was a leader of the masses, he never believed in leading from the rear as other leaders do he was always in front, he was a teacher of the younger generation, a pioneer of the 21st February Movement, a pioneer of the Zimbabwe Youth Development Programme and the Zimbabwe Youth Council of which I am a founder member and lastly he was a staunch revolutionary fighter.

Now he has been snatched from our midst, from the midst of the heroic Zimbabwean

people, particularly the Youth of which he was their leader. This is not only a tremendous misfortune to our great Party, to the vibrant Youth of Zimbabwe and the People's Government.

Indeed Comrade Rusunguko Kadungure has left us with a big vacuum, which will be very difficult to fill. Revolutionary unity, justice and democracy were his banners.

Comrade Kadungure is no more with us in the flesh, but he has left us a particularly precious legacy, the epoch of national independence, the most radiant and glorious epoch in our African history — The era of freedom in our homeland Zimbabwe.

To the spirit of our venerated Comrade in Arms, we solemnly pledge ourselves to remain faithful to his ideas, works and ideals. We shall forever rededicate ourselves to the cause of the Party through completing the enormous tasks he left behind. I call upon the youth of Zimbabwe, the Youth in Harare Constituency where he lived to unite, to learn and to carry forward with total abnegation to contribute worthily to our revolution.

Comrade Rusunguko Ernest Kadungure, student turned teacher, teacher turned computer specialist, computer specialist turned fighter, fighter turned revolutionary, revolutionary turned hero of our people, will live forever!

On behalf of my Constituency Harare North, and my family, we wish our venerated hero eternal glory, sincere condolences to Mrs Rejoice Kadungure and the whole family.

The Struggle continues
T. Mudariki M.P.
Harare North

Comrade Rusunguko Ernest Kadungure used to reside in my constituency and it was with a deep sense of shock and indignation that we learnt about his death. Our heroic people and our Party have lost the inspired leader, a great teacher and a revolutionary.

Throughout our nation all our heroic combatants, our women and the patriotic youth he lead are thinking of him, all grief stricken. Indeed sudden blows and untimely deaths makes us all feel irretrievable losses all the more keenly.

Our venerated hero, Comrade Rusununguko

The following is a message received from the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party

To the Central Committee of ZANU PF It was with great profound heaviness and consternation that we received news of the death of Comrade Ernest Kadungure, Member of the Central Committee of ZANU PF and Secretary for Youth in the Politburo. The Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican People Present to the Central Committee of ZANU PF, to the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwean people the most felt condolences.

Comrade Kadungure was a resolute combatant for the cause of the Liberation of the people of Africa. He fought alongside the combatants of the National Liberation Struggle of Mozambique in Solidarity with the cause of the Mozambique people. In the struggle for liberation he was an outstanding, exemplary combatant for the liberation of his people.

His death leaves an irreparable gap amongst those who are the best sons of the

people. But we are certain that by continuing our struggle for consolidation, for freedom, independence and broadening the borders of democracy in our region and in Africa in general we will honour his courage and dedication.

In this difficulty hour, we render our most felt homage to the figure of our memorable Comrade Ernest Kadungure, and reaffirm our deep conviction that our two parties, people's and states will know how to honour his memory, deepening and developing even more the traditional links of friendship and solidarity which unite us.

To the bereaved family we transmit the deepest feelings of grief, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican Government and on behalf of the whole nation.

The Struggle Continues.

*Central Committee of the Frelimo Party,
Maputo, 5th June, 1990.*

Kadungure — Resolute Combatant

LONRHO

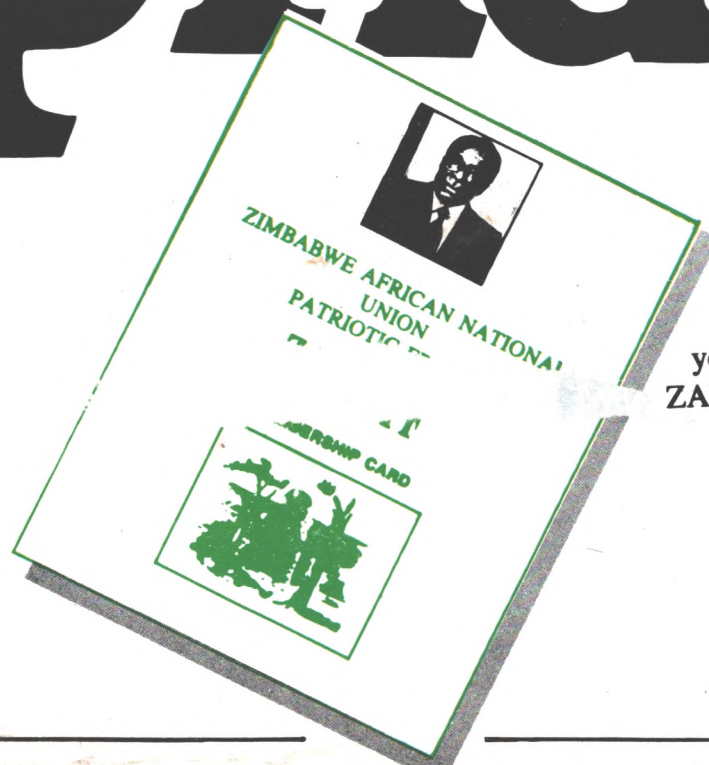
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- Independence Mining (Private) Limited
- Italian Coachbuilders (Private) Limited
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- National Blankets (Private) Limited
- Savannah Wildlife Division
- Simms Electrical and Diesel Services (Private) Limited
- Teal Record Company (C.A.) Limited
- Turnpan Zimbabwe Limited
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