

ZANU PF



Unity, Peace and Development

# Zimbabwe News

## Official Organ of ZANU PF

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ANNIVERSARY

3rd

CONGRATULATIONS

SPECIAL ISSUE

● Consumer prices  
— the figures

● Great expectations  
evaporate on arrival  
— Soviet Jews in Israel

● New structure for vocational and technical  
education





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## Executive Presidency — 3rd Anniversary

December 29, 1990, marks the third Anniversary since introduction of the Executive Presidency as well as the first such anniversary since the President Cde. R.G. Mugabe was resoundingly re-elected in the General Election to this highest office in the country. ....page 6

## New structure of vocational and technical education in Zimbabwe

The expansion of education since 1980 has created a multiplicity of courses now being offered in private institutions, parastatals, local authorities and government technical institutions. As a result it is now exceedingly difficult to speak of a tertiary education sector in Zimbabwe because many of these post — 'O' and 'A' level non-degree courses are not easily equatable. Consequently it is very difficult for employers both in the public and private sectors to offer rational salary structures for the different certificates and diplomas that are offered by the various and uncoordinated examination boards .....page 11

## Great Expectations Evaporate on Arrival

*Soviet Jewish immigrants that have been brought by the Zionist Israeli authorities to settle in Arab occupied territories have met with severe hardships. They are discriminated against, exploited and abused by Israelis.*

*The following story of Natasha is testimony to their suffering. ....page 26*



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## Separate prison for foreigners in USSR

A prison for foreigners is a purely Soviet phenomenon. There can hardly be another country with a segregated penitentiary system.

The journalist who visited the only Soviet prison for foreign nationals which now has about one hundred inmates, Africans included, were insisting on why foreign hooligans, smugglers, rapists and murderers should be kept separately from their Soviet opposite numbers.

.....page 21

## Red card for referees

Senor Edgardo Codesal Mendez is now in an unenviable plight. Indignant residents of the Mexican capital have looted his apartment. A dentist, he has lost all his patients, and, lastly, his relatives have disowned him. The whole problem with Codesal was that while officiating the world football championship final, he called a very debatable penalty kick against the Argentinians. This 11m kick deprived Argentina and Latin America of the coveted World Cup.

.....page 33



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## EDITORIAL

### No Retreat to Capitalism

The world is undergoing major political and economic changes or social transformation. The most far-reaching of them all is the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, and the introduction of "perestroika" policies in the Soviet Union. Apparently, the goal of "perestroika" is not the improvement of socialism, but rather to change it. The Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe have retreated from the positions that had been taken before, and the stage of Socialism that had been reached. It was not a stage of perfection by any means, but significant steps had been taken to control the national wealth, and to advance the interests of the ordinary people in those countries. The African countries that have problems of drought, a huge external debt, and deep internal conflicts, are now under pressure from West European nations and America, to change their political systems to capitalism too. Specifically, Africa is being urged to adopt multi-partism, and an open market economy determined by factors of supply and demand of goods and services.

But, African countries have little to change because most of them inherited capitalist structures at independence and decided to keep them. By and large, the capitalist structures that organised production during the colonial period have remained in place, with minor modification of the personnel. African countries never moved away from capitalism as the East European countries had done. They never reached any recognisable stage of socialism, infact never started it.

Therefore, their current state of underdevelopment and poverty cannot be blamed on socialism, but on capitalism. The historical and persistent problems of the past, especially ill-defined borders and dependent economies, can also rightly be blamed on capitalism and colonialism. In the last decade of the 1980's, African economies have not grown in any real sense. In fact, they have either shrunk or just managed to break even. That also is a direct consequence of capitalism and/or maintaining capitalist structures that exploit the people and the nation. You could even blame capitalism for the adverse climatic changes in Africa, but we will not go that far. Multipar-

tism is already leading to a proliferation of small tribal parties that are dependent on some Western powers for financial support. Quite obviously stability will neither be achieved nor enhanced. As for the open market economy, the laws of supply and demand always favour the strongest firm or factor. Africa has little to gain in the march towards the well-known beast — capitalism. We know that only a few will gain at the expense of the majority.

In Zimbabwe, our Party ZANU PF will not retreat from the positions it took on various issues in the election manifesto of February, 1990. We stated then our views clearly on socialism as our guiding ideology, based on our historical and cultural experiences, and our intention to advance the interests of the workers and the peasants, in managing the national economy. We also stated our views clearly on the desirability of establishing a democratic one-party state system in order to minimise areas of unnecessary conflicts. But we will not legislate for a one-party state. We also stated clearly our intention to uphold the Leadership Code, and to reinforce it with a general Code of Conduct for all members. We particularly condemned corruption and irregular practices by leaders and members alike, and urged all Party cadres to be vigilant in defending the people's gains so far.

More importantly, we stated our total commitment to the unity of all the people of Zimbabwe, irrespective of colour, race, religion, tribe, region, or social origins. Infact national unity was the central theme of the entire election manifesto, and the main platform of our Party in the February (1990) general elections. We also stated our total commitment to the current practice of appointing representatives of significant segments of Zimbabwe opinion in the Government. Infact, since independence in 1980, we have formed Governments of national unity. ZANU PF will not and cannot depart from these noble goals, and retreat to the colonial capitalism that oppressed our people for 90 long and bitter colonial years. The fact that others have done it is no good reason why we should do it also. □

## Letters Letters Letters Letters Letters

### Criticism must be constructive

Dear Sir

Some people have said and are still saying bad things about the ruling Party, ZANU PF. They seem to take pleasure in discrediting our leaders.

To be very frank, these people contribute nothing to the development of the country. It has been said over and over again that the Party and government accept criticism but the criticism must be constructive.

Many of the so-called 'intellectuals' have failed to come up with feasible solutions to problems facing the country. They are only capable of pointing accusing fingers at Party and government leaders.

I am of the opinion that the only solution to our problems is to discuss them with the responsible authorities. From such discussions, the authorities can extract whatever is useful in finding ways of tackling the problems

Yours faithfully  
Thandiwe Moyo  
Gweru

### Lets put our house in order

Dear Sir

The performance of our national soccer teams leaves a lot to be desired.

Although the under-20 squad recently won a regional cup competition, their performance was not impressive. I think they won because most of the competing teams taking part in the tournament were not strong.

I strongly feel that it is high time we temporarily stop competing in international competitions and give ourselves ample time to put our house in order.

The money which is spent on sending the two national teams (senior and young Warriors) abroad should be used to employ a foreign coach. This would otherwise change 'the taste of the pudding'.

Yours Comradely  
Conrade Bongozozo  
Nyamapanda

### We are a neglected lot

Dear Sir

I write this letter for possible publication in your magazine.

The people of Biriwiri, in Chimanimani seem to be a neglected bunch in society.

Most of the roads in this area are potholed. The worst affected are Mhakwe/Chikukwa and the Drift roads. The situation becomes even worse during the rainy season as most parts of these roads become impassible.

We call upon our Member of Parliament, Cde. Marweyi Mataure to quickly look into the matter before it gets worse.

Yours faithfully  
Mwatsverukeyi Muyambo  
Biriwiri  
Chimanimani

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# Executive Presidency — 3rd Anniversary

December 29, 1990, marks the third Anniversary since introduction of the Executive Presidency as well as the first such anniversary since the President Cde. R.G. Mugabe was resoundingly re-elected in the General Election to this highest office in the country.

When the Executive Presidency was introduced in 1987, it marked a distinct departure from the colonial system that had been in place since 1965 when Ian Douglas Smith declared UDI. Prior to 1965, the country's highest office was that of Governor who reported directly to the Queen of England.

Before 1987, all these systems of office were arbitrary imposed on the people with little regard to what suited the country best. The Executive Presidency therefore is the first such system of the highest office that was introduced as the people's wish.

The introduction of the Executive Presidency gave dignity to the country and our system of government by giving the highest office in the land the relevant powers. It also clarified the position from the Party and country's point of view. The highest office bearer in the Party did not occupy the same position in government. Whilst in government the highest office bearer was not necessarily the most powerful.

Cde. President R.G. Mugabe who has held the office of Executive President since 1987 is a man of extraordinary qualities who has brought praise to this office from both at home and internationally.

We are proud to have Cde. Mugabe as our Executive President. He is a highly principled man who has always sought the people's mandate in whatever he does.

After occupying the office of Executive President for three years, Cde. Mugabe went



His Excellency, the Honourable President, Cde R.G. Mugabe



Cde. President R.G. Mugabe being sworn in as Executive President by the former Chief Justice, Cde. E. Dumbutshena

to the people. Lesser men would have been so drunk with power that they would have forgotten the very people who put them there.

The President's tenure of office has seen a practical democratic approach that has permeated to all arms of Government. Even our detractors concede that the Zimbabwean government has truly worked and achieved a just, non-racial and democratic society. This has only been possible through the tireless efforts of our illustrious President who has been teaching by example.

As we congratulate the people, the Party, the Government and the President himself on the 3rd Anniversary of the Executive Presidency, let us all take it upon ourselves to follow the shining example of Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe. Let us do unto others what we would want them to do unto us.

## The People are the ultimate 'chefs'

Address delivered by His Excellency, Cde. R.G. Mugabe, President and First Secretary of ZANU PF, in opening the Fourth Ordinary Session of the ZANU PF Central Committee on 14th December, 1990 at the Party Headquarters in Harare.

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to our Fourth Session of the Central Committee and the last this year. I hope our attendance of this Central Committee Meeting in such full strength and force demonstrates our continued commitment to the wellbeing of our Party and the leadership role we must continue to play in directing the political thinking of our people and nation.

### A. Introduction

Each time we meet, our first duty has always been, as indeed it must remain to be, partly a historical and partly an evaluative of prospective one. We realise the futility of moving forward without reviewing the past in terms of our set programme or part of it that was due for accomplishment. We should then establish the areas of our set

programme which we covered and those that were not, evaluating the nature and quality of our performance. That is why the Reports of all the Heads of the Departments of the Central Committee are critically examined and discussed by our Central Committee. At the end of such an exercise, we should be in a position to form a macro-view of the state of the Party and, against that back-



His Excellency, The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R.G. Mugabe

ground, plan for the future.

We are meeting today exactly a year since the holding of our first historic National People's Congress, the Party's ultimate and sovereign body which give the final authority for the consummation of our Unity as earlier enshrined in the Unity Accord of 22nd December, 1987. We have at our previous meetings since then examined the Party's structural and organisational progress, and set ourselves more tasks and duties to fulfil the objective of concluding the structural organisation of the Party, at the same time as we examined some qualitative aspects, some of which, like the *Leadership Code*, the *One-Party State* issue and *Socialism*, derived from the Unity Accord, although we owed their origins to the political philosophy of our former Parties ZANU (PF) and PF (ZAPU). We have deliberated on all these matters in one direction or another, but without always reaching finality.

Today, we are called upon to make quite a thorough historical review of our Party and its programme, in both quantitative and qualitative terms. The existence of our united Party has now spanned a twelve-month period, and it is its twelve-month performance record we should examine, aided mainly by the Reports of the Departmental Heads, but also by our own personal knowledge of the events of the period in question and the experience we have had following the Congress held in December last year. The Secretary for Administration has attempted brief summary of the Reports so as to enable you to have a bird's eye view of the December 1989, — December 1990 scene. You are expected, naturally, to study all the Reports in detail so you can get to know and assess the amount of work each department of the Party was able to do, and how much work expected of it is yet to be accomplished.

### The Administration of the Party

The Secretary for Administration, more than any other departmental head, indeed has some joy over the fact that our new ZANU

PF Headquarters was opened this year on the 19th of April as we were celebrating the tenth anniversary of our Independence. The occasion was witnessed by most of those Heads of State who had come to join us in our Celebrations, and these included President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Quett Masire of Botswana, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, the Deputy President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Cde. Nelson Mandela, and other representatives of invited brotherly countries.

The new Headquarters offers the Party permanent central offices that should enable it to administer and coordinate the affairs of the Party more efficiently and effectively, as each department is allocated its own suite of offices, making, therefore, for the necessary departmental efficiency.

Time has now come for the various departments of the Party to begin their operations in the new building. But the mere location of the Party's departments at the Headquarters does not, in itself, produce efficient administration of the organs and departments of the Party. Much more work is required before a satisfactory administrative standard is attained. However, the Party's Headquarters should establish a well-coordinated administrative system whose vertical and horizontal lines and chain of command are clear and logical. It is, accordingly, imperative that our Headquarters first organise itself thoroughly and properly coordinate the Central Departments of the Party before coordinating the lower echelons.

Our Party still does not show a well-coordinated hierarchical structure, even though attempts and efforts continue to be made to produce it. In general, however, our members are now generally aware of the chain of command and know that before issues arising at the branch level proceed to the Province, they should first be dealt with at the district level. It is not uncommon to find that at branch, district or provincial levels there are matters which are taken to a

much higher organ before the most immediate upper organ has dealt with them. In some cases, this is due to ignorance, but in others, it is a deliberate circumvention or avoidance of an organ or authority in which the subordinates have ceased to have any confidence.

But let me say that the case of violation of procedures by subordinates are far less than those of violations by their superiors, including some of us here. These latter violations arise, in the main, from a mistaken sense of arrogance and superiority that because one is at the top one can command all and sundry under one. The fact is that members of the Central Committee really have no right to administer provincial, district or branch organs, which similarly means that it is not within the scope of the powers of a Central Committee member to give direct orders to lower organs unless such powers properly fall within his authority, in which case they still would have to properly flow downwards along the chain of command — the recognised vertical descent of authority. I am stressing this subject so that the authority of the Party can properly be exercised, felt and appreciated. Our Central Committee must set an example of administrative and procedural discipline, if the lower organs are expected to be orderly and procedural in organising and administering the Party.

It is a function of the Department of Administration to ensure, in conjunction with the Department of the Commissariat and Culture, that the Organs of the Party strictly adhere to the constitutional requirements regarding the holding of meetings and conferences. It is, for example, because our Constitution demands that the National Consultative Assembly meet at least twice a year that we shall be holding tomorrow (15th December) a second meeting of this organ of the Party. Similar requirements are stipulated for practically every organ of our Party as follows:

- The *National People's Congress* shall convene in ordinary session once every five years (S. 24)
- The *Central Committee* shall meet once every three months in ordinary session (S. 33.8)
- The *Politburo* shall meet at least once a month in ordinary session (S. 38.4)
- The *National Consultative Assembly* shall be convened at least twice a year (S. 52).
- The *Women's League National Conference* shall convene in ordinary session once every four years (S. 124 (4), revised as (S123.3), the *National Assembly* shall meet twice a year; the *National Executive Council* shall convene in ordinary session at least once in three months (S. 126 (3), revised as S. 125.3)
- The *Youth League National Conference* shall convene in ordinary session once every four years (S. 184 (1), revised as S. 183.1); the *National Assembly* shall convene in ordinary session at least



twice a year (S. 187 (1), revised as S. 186 (1); revised as S. 188.)

- g) The Joint Provincial Council shall meet at least twice a year (S. 74, now revised as S. 73); The Provincial Inter-District Conference shall meet at least twice a year (S. 84). The District Executive Council shall meet at least once a every month (S. 92).
- h) The Branch Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month (S. 100)

An efficient Administration will consistently monitor compliance with the above and similar provisions of the Constitution and insist on the expected operational discipline of all its organs. Obviously, for the necessary regularity of meetings to be achieved, it is important that the level of political consciousness, discipline and commitment is first sustained amongst the leaders of our Party's organs before it can be raised amongst the ordinary members. Regimentation and compulsion will not yield any desirable results, as Party membership and commitment should stem from belief or faith and dedication. These must come first, it compliance with the rules and practice of the Party is to occur.

The Party organs cannot achieve much administrative efficiency and capability if they lack such facilities as offices, furniture, office equipment, stationery and transport. It is high time these facilities were adequately provided, downwards from the Politburo to provincial and district levels. A proper inventory of our needs at all these levels should be undertaken in order to establish the size and nature of the facilities required, their cost, and the possible time schedule for providing them. It would appear that Branches would, except in a few special cases, have to wait until the top organs are well provided for.

#### The organisation of the Party

It is not quite logical to discuss the administration of the Party before discussing its organisation, for you cannot administer a body before you have put it in place. It will, however, be remembered that at previous meetings of the Central Committee, I have referred to the need to organise our Party as effectively as we can and suggested that our Commissariat be so structured as to enable it to undertake its organisational work (in so far as it relates to the structure, ideology, and programmed Party activities) as effectively as possible. I am not sure that this has happened, for the Party remains unorganised and disjointed.

Reports reaching me from certain areas sound quite dismal. As I went round recently on my hospital tour of the country, I listened to numerous complaints about, and criticisms of, certain provincial and district officials, and not infrequently did I hear "Umhlango kausiko; musangano wafa; Chairman aputsa musangano. Mai Ndingi havachada kudana musangano kubvira kuwana kwavakaita basa! Our MP associates and drinks with ZUM and is no longer paying attention to ZANU PF".

There is hardly a Province where these kinds of complaints are absent. In fact, in some Provinces the top leadership has admitted that the Party is dormant and members apathetic. But have the leaders tried to analyse, through some organised investigations the reasons for the apathy? The starting point of such research is the leadership itself. Surely, some introspection is necessary and some such questions as the following beg for replies from us:

1. Do the leaders at provincial and district levels sufficiently understand the role of the Party, its policies, programme(s), political and ideological philosophy?
2. Are they sufficiently enthused, committed, dedicated, and zealous enough to work for the Party in a manner that keeps up the enthusiasm of the ordinary members?
3. Do they have well-conceived organisational programmes which include informal discussions with members, information and reporting fora, on policies and programmes of the Government?

dates, and supervise the organs as they work to accomplish such tasks?

8. Do they constantly seek advice from the top leadership and explanations on certain policies, situations or events that affect the lives of the people in their area, and which they themselves are not able to explain?
9. Do they ever organise their members into cooperative or self-reliance production or commercial groups, rendering or seeking elsewhere the necessary guidance for the success of their activities?
10. Do the leaders show interest in the general welfare of their members and their hardship conditions and seek the means of their amelioration by interacting with the appropriate arms of Government?

These are just random questions which are meant to provoke thought and cause some introspective enquiry. Even if positive or affirmative answers to them were found, there would still remain other areas of concern to



"One cannot talk of Party administration before Party organisation"

4. Do they ever organise meetings to deal with matters or subjects of local interest, the problems faced by the people in the area, and local projects requiring their involvement?
5. Do they try to make our public meetings or rallies interesting by planning properly for them, choosing subjects of current interest on which only knowledgeable leaders must speak?
6. Do they ever ask Party members to talk about Party matters within their grasp, thus involving them usefully and making them contribute to debates and speeches at meetings meant for them? Why, for example, should an ordinary member, with a better grasp of a subject than the leaders, not be given a chance to talk about it?
7. Do they give definite tasks, as leaders, to organs under them in fulfilment of planned programmes with given target

the public which are not directly within the purview of the Party.

We must constantly bear in mind that our Party members are not political chattels to be utilised at will, incapable of responses and reactions. Nor are they like sheep which can always be herded in any direction. Our Party primary elections this year, and indeed the general elections, demonstrated that the people, and not any of us, are the ultimate "chefs". All of us, including the President, spent days on end during the March General Election begging and entreating them to vote for us and instal us as their elected leaders or representatives. They are our king-makers, therefore! They can breathe their wrath on us, and when they do, it is usually for good reasons. Let us handle them as well as they deserve. But do we always do that?

One area of great concern to our members and the public generally is that of governmental action which I now refer to under the following head.

#### The Party and Government

Our Party is the origin of all fundamental policies that Government implements. It is, therefore, necessary that the Party, from time to time, address cardinal issues, the pillars of the policies Government should translate into action programmes. In most cases, Party policies will require legislation to translate them into Government policies.

In December last year, the People's National Congress, apart from adopting the cardi-

establish enterprises capable of creating jobs or yielding regular incomes.

We already know of steps that have been taken to improve the transport system so as to overcome the present transport hardships. Quite substantial amounts have been set aside for the purchase of commercial vehicles, while production of more buses and smaller vehicles continues as usual to take place. It is our hope that, within a year or two, the transport hardships will have been



Members of the Presidium at the People's National Congress, December 1989. President Mugabe (third from left) flanked by the co-Vice Presidents, Cde J. Nkomo (right) and S. Muzenda (left). On the extreme left is Cde. J. Msika, the National Chairman

nal principles in our Unity Accord of 22nd December, 1987, also adopted sets of Resolutions, many of which fall into that category that was referred to Government for implementation. Thus, arising from the Unity Accord was the need for Government to provide in the Constitution, and so in our governmental system, for a dual Vice-Presidency. This has now been done to the satisfaction of the Party and our people.

The National People's Congress also passed Resolutions addressing such issues as unemployment, transport, housing, the condition of the disabled and the plight of ex-combatants. On all these matters, Government has been requested to act, and definite action programmes have been adopted by Government on all of them.

Thus, on the issue of unemployment, Government has set up a Task Force of Ministers under the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare which has worked out quite a comprehensive employment scheme or programme. At the same time, Government has, as you already know, announced its general investment strategy to attract and stimulate investment, both foreign and domestic, with a view to greater industrial expansion and the creation of more jobs. Small-scale entrepreneurs and the informal sector are all being facilitated to es-

considerably eased.

The Minister of Public construction and National Housing has been working on a public construction and housing programme which includes the establishment of a public construction company on a partnership basis with two foreign companies of friendly countries currently operating in our country. At the same, in respect of urban housing, arrangements with Building Societies and loans secured from the World Bank will enable us to reduce the housing backlog in our high density urban areas.

On the condition of the disabled, the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare has a generous programme of assistance which continues to be reviewed according to the situation. On the issue of ex-combatants, it has now been decided that a programme be worked out to address the issue of their unemployment, where they are unemployed, their training, their social welfare and social security. A Bill to come to Parliament on some of these aspects is currently being drafted in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Perhaps the most important Congress Resolution to receive Government's attention is that on the Land Question. A bill to amend the Constitution in respect of the stringent provisions which inhibited Government from

freely acquiring land for resettlement and reallocation has now been passed by Parliament. Now that the relevant amendments to the Constitution have been passed, there will soon come before Parliament the Land Acquisition Bill. Our view in the Party and Government is that nothing must stand in our way to the acquisition of any land we identify and designate for resettlement. Whilst we concede the principle of fair and reasonable compensation, we cannot brook any contentious arguments or disputes in court on this subject. When our land was seized in 1890 and the seizure consolidated through a series of settler colonial Acts such as the Land Apportionment Act, 1930, the Land Husbandry Act, 1959, and the Land Tenure Act, 1969, what recourse to the courts did our impoverished people have? We must remain absolutely firm on this matter. If we fail the people now, then woe unto us!

The role of Government in meeting the people's aspirations is key to the whole question of the trust and confidence the people will retain in our Party and leadership. It can safely be said that the main cause of political apathy is the disenchantment among the people arising from such factors as unemployment, lack of transport, the high level of consumer prices, poor roads affecting their ability to travel, housing, shortage of food and water, etc.

For obvious reasons, which have to do with the inadequacy of resources, Government has not been able to move as fast as is desirable in fulfilling some promises. This failure is, unfortunately, not always explained to the people affected, creating thereby a false impression that either Government is lying to them or is failing. And since Government and ZANU PF are one, the general attitude of the people to Government becomes its attitude to the Party, and vice versa.

It can be stated with some degree of certainty that, once our current Government programmes begin to bear fruit and affect the ordinary lives of people through high employment, more and higher incomes, improvement in transport, housing and water facilities, improvement in food distribution and, most of all, rapid implementation of the land allocation programme, the people's confidence in the Party will once again be revived. Government must, therefore, be encouraged to proceed with its structural adjustment programme and aim at the envisaged salutary results. We have to deliver our goods as quickly as possible, and one hopes that the forthcoming *Second Five-Year National Development Plan* will contain programmes and projects that will help us achieve the desired stage of socio-economic transformation.

#### Outstanding Party Policy Matter

At our last Central Committee Meeting, we discussed quite critically the issue of the One-Party State and decided that, while we must retain the principle of a One-Party State, we should not legislate for it but rather organise for it. In short, the decision means we should maintain the *status quo*.

There remains, however, the two other is-



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sues that have been on our agenda for so long, the *Leadership Code* and *Socialism*. Surely, we cannot continue postponing decision on these matters which are contained not only in the Unity Accord but also in the Party Constitution adopted in December last year. Unfortunately, once again the Politburo has not yet concluded its discussion of them.

If I might, all the same, briefly express myself on them. A Leadership Code for a Party like our own is an imperative. The conduct of leaders must certainly conform to definite *mores and norms* of conduct that derive from, and conform to, our political and ideological thought. If our political and ideological philosophy is *Socialism*, then the leadership must remain bound by the tenets of that philosophy. I see no way in which we can accept *capitalist* norms of behaviour for a Party which has declared itself *socialist* unless the existing Party philosophy is first modified. But is that really desirable? I think not!

On the issue of whether we should modify our ideology or philosophy of *Socialism*, there are views which have emerged among some of us that we vary this philosophy so it can be in accord with the present socio-economic realities of our society. Well, let us, when time comes, debate this issue in as free a way as we debated the One-Party State proposition.

I hope that whatever conclusion we come to will be one which places the interests of the people before our own selfish individual interests. Indeed, our people will judge us on the criterion whether our decision is people-oriented or individually motivated or self-centred.

#### Conclusion

Comrades, our year has now come to an end and we now must brace ourselves for the 1991 challenges. Sure, the year 1990 was,

in many ways, a great success, for did we not demonstrate during it the strength of our unity by routing in the March General Elections the mini-parties whose unbridled ambition had misled them to dare challenge our mammoth organisation? Yet, we must never forget that we owe that victory to our people who have always loyally and determinedly stood behind the Party and its leadership.

As we move into 1991, we must constantly bear in mind the need to intensify our Party and Governmental programme activities in the service of the people. Our sectors must all become more vibrant, especially the agricultural sector, as more and more land gets allocated to the people. Only through hard work and high level of discipline can our programmes, present and future, succeed. Let our leadership set the pace and the people will follow. Long live the People!!

Long live our Unity!

I thank you.!

## New structure for vocational and technical education in Zimbabwe

The expansion of education since 1980 has created a multiplicity of courses now being offered in private institutions, parastatals, local authorities and government technical institutions. As a result it is now exceedingly difficult to speak of a tertiary education sector in Zimbabwe because many of these post — 'O' and 'A' level non-degree courses are not easily equatable. Consequently it is very difficult for employers both in the public and private sectors to offer rational salary structures for the different certificates and diplomas that are offered by the various and uncoordinated examination boards located both in and out of the country. Again as a result of the disparate nature of these qualifications, most of the holders are unable to advance their qualifications through University programmes, either at home or overseas. This has led to frustration to most of the diploma or certificate holders. Therefore, in order to correct this undesirable state of affairs the Ministry of Higher Education has finally rationalised vocational and technical education in a manner which streamlines it from secondary right through to university stages. Suggestions for exposure to industrial arts are also given for primary education. Nevertheless the major aim is to streamline and standardise training levels and technical qualifications.

The Ministry in fact is responsible for the registration and monitoring of all private and public vocational and technical institutions. The idea behind this policy and legislative requirement is that the Ministry should set parameters, the ethos and direction in the human resources development matters.

Too often, my Ministry has been forced to



**Cde. David Karimanzira — The Minister of Higher Education**

invest a lot of manhours to investigate a multiplicity of public complaints against certain private technical/vocational institutions. It is my sincere hope that the proposed rationalisation will put an end to these haphazard programmes.

Some of them have used the humanitarian facade when just beneath they were wolves clad in sheepskin. They are opened today with grandiose objectives and plans, highly commendable staff and equipment which all, including the institute itself, disappear as soon as they have collected all the

necessary fees, only to re-emerge either in the same town or in another unfortunate place under a different cover to repeat the same acts of folly. Then there are those which are resilient and have been solely established to impoverish instead of enriching the unsuspecting education-thirsty members of our communities. Their *raison d'être* is "fund-raising" and no longer human resources development. As people bent on "quick buck", they have acted like rats which play while cats are away and have virtually preyed on our unsuspecting people, before the long arm of the law catches up with them. They have introduced miscellaneous short courses and promised the moon, while their fees have known no limits. Naturally, my Ministry will not hesitate to cause the law to follow its course since rationalisation is now Government policy.

Tertiary education itself which, in effect, is either technical or vocational will be restructured into the following five levels:

#### Pre-Vocational Certificate (PVC)

This will consist of a general introduction to vocational and technical education spread throughout primary and junior secondary (Form II) in years. These introductory courses will culminate in Industrial Arts examinations at the end of Form II.

Any student who passes the examination (PVC) in any Industrial Arts subject would be adequately prepared to operate as a handi-person in industry should they drop out of school.

#### National Foundation Certificate (NFC)

This will be offered at 'O' Level to replace the





**Vocational and technical education is vital for the economic well-being of our nation**

present practical subjects. The NFC courses will be offered in single vocational/technical subjects to be examined under the Polytechnical Examination System under my Ministry. On successful completion, the holder of the NFC could be employed in industry as a semi-skilled worker, enter apprenticeship, proceed to the National Certificate or be self-employed.

#### National Certificate (NC)

The NC will be offered at Technical, Polytechnical and other similar institutions throughout the country. Holders of the NC would be the first level of skilled/professional non-degree holder. Skilled workers Class I/Artisans will also be required to hold this qualification.

NB: The National Certificate (NC) will replace the following courses and their equivalents: the National Intermediate Diploma Course (NID), National Intermediate Technical Certificate Course (NITC), the National Advanced Craft Certificate Course (NACC), and the National Craft Certificate Course (NCC), etc.

#### National Diploma (ND)

The ND will be offered to NC holders and 'A' Level learners with a relevant subject. On completion, the graduates will be second level non-degree professional/technicians whose diploma would be equated to first year degree studies in the relevant field. Graduates can either get employed or proceed to second year University degree studies.

NB: The National Diploma will replace the following courses and their equivalents: the National Technical Certificate Course (NTC), the Higher National Certificate Course (HNC), the present National Diploma course (ND), and the National Intermediate Diploma course (NID) etc.

#### Higher National Diploma (HND)

The HND will be offered to ND holders only and will be the highest or third level non-

degree professional qualifications. Holders of the HND will be the technologists and middle level managers, according to occupation. The HND would be equated to second year university degree studies in the relevant field. HND holders can opt for employment or continue to third year degree studies.

The significance of the new rationalized structure is that at every level, students can opt for employment or continue their studies up to university level in their professional area. This structure would attract students who have decided to pursue a career path. For example, a student who wishes to be an engineer can opt for the National Certificate after his/her 'O' Level/National Foundation Certificate. The student could then proceed to the National and then Higher National Diploma before joining a BSc Engineering degree for third and fourth year. On completion the BSc Engineering degree, the student would have the following qualifications, BSc (Eng), NC, ND, HND (Eng). Already, during NC, ND and HND, the student would have been

exposed to several years of industrial attachment, where a counterpart who followed the 'A' Level route would have none. Thus upon completing the BSc (Eng) degree, the student who went up the college route would be a better practical engineer than the one who took the 'A' Level route. The same analysis would apply to other professional fields. Students could also acquire the same qualifications through part-time studies.

In order to implement the new structure nationwide, a National Examination Council (NEXCO) will be responsible for the development of technical/vocational curriculum, examinations setting, moderating, marking, validation and certification. The Council will consist of representatives of the University departments involved with technical/vocational studies, Industry and Commerce, training Ministries and parastatals. The Secretariat and other professionals will be provided by my Ministry. The establishment of the NEXCO will effectively monitor and standardize non-university tertiary education in Zimbabwe.

The point must also be emphasised that duration of courses will continue to be determined by the relevant sectors, nature and complexity of the specific programmes. However at the end of the course the terminal qualification should be in accordance with levels specified in the rationalised model of structure.

Similarly in the non-formal sector courses specifically tailored to meet the needs of target groups on either short or long term basis will also be provided.

Furthermore programmes whose curriculum is already in place are expected to start in January, 1991 but those students who are enrolled in the programmes no longer catered for in the new structure will not be expected to shift to the new courses mid-stream. Be that as it may 1992 should see all institutions implementing the new structure already stated and explained in Pre-Vocational level, the National Foundation and National Certificate, including higher levels at the National Diploma, and Higher National Diploma. □



**The new structure will provide greater chances for people without formal university entrance qualifications to undertake degree courses**

## The Consumer — Ten years after Independence

While Zimbabweans congratulated themselves for the hard work done in the past ten years and achievements scored, in the midst of their ecstasy lay the nagging and piercing concern over the steeply escalating cost of living.

The Riddell Commission was established in 1980 to review, among other issues, incomes, conditions of service of workers and the price structure of basic foodstuffs, rents and public transport charges and ways in which the poor in particular could be protected from the effects of changes in such prices.

Of importance to workers, the Commission found out that the sustaining income to meet all basic requirements for a family of four, the poverty datum line was \$230. The recommendation was therefore that the basic wage level or minimum wage be \$230 or more for every worker.

It was during this period that the Government set up minimum wage levels and in 1980 the minimum wage was \$30.00 for a domestic worker and \$70.00 for those in commerce and industry.

As is illustrated by the table below, the levels set were briefly at equilibrium with consumers' purchasing power — but as the years went by the scenario deteriorated and whatever wages the workers gained were drastically whittled down by inflation.

The table indicates the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the low income families.

**Nominal and Real Wage Developments in Commerce and Industry  
— 1980 to 1990**

Period	CPI	Inflation Add 10% to official figure	Nominal Wage \$	Real Wage \$
1980	100	5.4 + 10	70.00	70.00
1981	113.1	13.1	85.00	7.00
1982	125.2	10.7	105.00	83.00
1983	154.1	23.1	115.00	74.64
1984	185.2	20.2	125.00	67.50
1985	200.0	8.5	143.00	71.00
1986	229.7	14.3	158.00	65.00
1987	258.3	12.5	158.00	61.00
1988	277.5	7.4	182.00	65.00
*1989	332.9	17.0	206.00*	61.00

\*Nominal wage increase calculated on an average of 13 per cent for all collective agreements. Inflation rate reflects the lower income group.

The broken down expenditure pattern for both lower and higher income families is easily illustrated by the Central Statistical Office figures.

Breakdown by expenditure item for commerce and industry at the minimum wage of \$206.00 per month:

### Broken down Expenditure

Item	Proportion of Income (%)	Income Allocated (%)
Foodstuffs	54.9	113.09
Rent, fuel and light	18.4	37.90
Transport	4.7	9.68
Drink and tobacco	5.4	11.12
Clothing and footwear	6.6	13.60
Household stores	4.6	9.48
Miscellaneous	5.4	11.12

From the tables above the indication is that presently, wages in real terms are 13 per cent below their 1980 level. This shows that from 1981 the wage levels have never changed the status of the lowly paid consumers as indicated by the budget expenditure note which does not reflect the reality.

#### Inflation

This has largely been due to the erosive im-



**Workers' salaries have been eroded by high inflation**

fact of inflation over the years as well, in fact, inflation which now stands at 27 per cent has greatly reduced the purchasing power of the dollar of the lowly paid before tax deductions to 30 cents, while that for the highly paid stands at 32 cents. Unfortunately the only item one can buy today with that equivalent is one king size bottle of soft drink. It is inflation therefore that has and still is widening the income gap between the higher and lower income groups. □



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Part of the strength of Zimbabwe

## The figures — Consumer prices

Continued from page 13



Cde. M. Nyambuya, CCZ Managing Director

### Margarine

Stork Margarine	125g	0.18c	0.39c
Stork/Butter	"	"	"
cup/Harvest	250g	0.33c	0.80c
	500g	0.63c	1.54c
	Blk. 2kg	\$2.2	5.40c

### Soap

Sunlight Soap (Bar)	59c	2.33c
Tiger (Antelope) Soap (Bar)	47c	
Lifebouy Soap (Bar)	14c	66c
Matches	3c	5c

Beef Prices 2nd Grade (Economy)	1980	1990
Rough Tripe/kg	0.42c	\$1.80
Casings/kg	0.32c	\$1.40
Liver/kg	\$1.30	\$4.40
Fillet/kg	\$1.42	\$8.40
Brisket/kg	\$1.36	\$5.10
Topside/kg	\$1.64	\$5.75

### PRICES FOR BASIC COMMODITIES

The following comparative list shows the changes (and their magnitude) in prices of various basic consumer goods between the period 1980 and September 1990.

GOODS		1980	1990
Bread: White	720g	25c	68c
Brown	720g	23c	66c
	1982		
Roller Meal	5kg	0.76	2.49
	10kg	1.49	4.87
	20kg	2.89	9.64
Super Refined mealie-meal	5kg	1.57	3.03
	10kg	3.02	5.85
	20kg	5.79	11.22
Suger: White	500g	17c	36c
	1kg	31c	71c
	2kg	61c	1.40
	12.5kg	3.73	8.52
Brown	1kg	25c	64c
	2kg		1.26
	5kg		3.13
	12.5kg		7.88
Milk: (600ml) 500ml bottle (silver top)		12c	45c
(600ml) 500ml bottle (gold top)		13c	53c
(600ml) 500ml sachet		12c	45c
1 litre			88c
300ml sachet		6c	



The prices of basic consumer goods have been rising throughout the year

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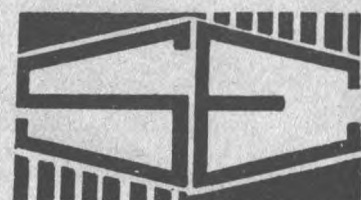
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# "Land to the Tillers"

*The following is a full text of the address delivered by His Excellency, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, First Secretary and President of ZANU PF to the National Consultative Assembly held at the ZANU PF Headquarters, Harare, Saturday, 15th December, 1990*

As we meet in this Second Consultative Meeting in these last few days of 1990, we must naturally, once again take stock of our activities this year and map the way forward for the coming year. It is, in any event, imperative for the Consultative Assembly to address pertinent issues affecting the life of our nation now and in the foreseeable future.

As you all know, the central issue as far as the majority of our people are concerned, itself a burning issue leading to our liberation struggle, is the question of land. Over the past ten years, Government's intention to redress the inequitable land distribution pattern inherited from colonialism was hampered by the Lancaster House Constitution. That constitution restricted Government's ability to take deliberate corrective measures in favour of broad landless peasantry. However, with the ending of the restrictive structures following the repeal of the offending clause of the Constitution recently, indeed, in anticipation of this change, Government has promulgated a new land policy aiming at a radical redistribution of land in our country. The slogan of "land to the tillers" will now become a reality in our country. In consequence, certain legal measures have had to, or will be enacted, including the pegging of land for resettlement in large blocks and the removal of the requirement to compensate sellers in hard currency. Then, too, the principles of compensation for land acquired have been specified by Parliament and they obviate the need for recourse to the courts by affected individuals.

Government has now embarked on a comprehensive study in consultation with all the interested parties on the modalities of land acquisition, redistribution and resettlement in the interest of rational and orderly implementation of the agreed policy. It is the intention of Government that the resettlement programme assume a more dynamic form, including, but not only, the following elements:

1. development of infrastructure such as roads, communication networks and other essential services; and
2. adequate training of the resettled families who should be supported by a more reliable extension service and provision of essential inputs.

It is, however, absolutely necessary that all the parties involved in this crucial exercise lend their full support to enable the programme to reach the set goals in the



Comrade President R.G. Mugabe

shortest possible time consistent with the availability of resources.

In the education sector, substantial resources have been channelled into the development of all levels of the educational system and the achievements already made are too well known for me to outline here. Suffice it to say we are now putting much greater emphasis on improving the quality of education. This includes, among other things, the training of teachers, improvements in the curriculum and the placing of emphasis on science and technology. It is due to this perspective that we have boosted technical education facilities in the country including, at the apex, the launching of the National University of Science and Technology in Bulawayo.

After ten years of high investment in the social sectors, particularly education, experience has demonstrated that a good foundation for our educational system has been established. Government can, therefore, now divert some of the scarce resources available towards the development of other sectors. In this regard, Government is currently drawing up a programme for the re-introduction of tuition fees in primary schools on a discriminatory basis, as well as revising the fee structure in secondary schools. Notwithstanding, these measures, specific provisions are being worked out to cater for the poor or those who cannot afford to meet these fees. This policy will not come into effect until the whole matter has been thoroughly gone into, quite obviously. Furthermore, these changes are not intended to undermine the improvements which we have achieved in this sector.

Our thrust in higher education has been to develop an educational system that can

adequately address the school leaver problem, unemployment and the manpower requirements of the economy. It is in this regard that proposals have been made to establish the National Council for Higher Education whose main objective is to rationalise and supervise the maintenance of proper educational standards in all institutions of higher learning. Already, decisions have been taken on the rationalisation of various technical qualifications and criteria and standards of certification.

The imbalances we inherited at independence dictated the rather inordinately high expenditures we devoted to social services. The obverse of this was, however, a less than corresponding investment in the productive sectors. Consequently, the economy has experienced an uneven growth pattern averaging 3.2% as opposed to a projected 5-8% in our National Development Plans. This erratic growth pattern has forced Government to resort to borrowing in order to meet developmental commitments, an approach which is not sustainable on a long-term basis. We have, therefore, recently taken stock of our developmental strategy and adjusted our economic policies in line with our objectives and the realities of our situation today. The structural adjustment policy we have adopted is aimed at redressing these imbalances in growth. It includes the creation of an environment favourable to increased investment in the economy; the removal of certain barriers to trade in certain commodities with the outside world; reform of our exchange control regime and so on. At another level, structural adjustment involves the dismantling of the monopolistic structures that have had negative effects on competition, production, quality and a variety of products on the market.

The structural adjustment programme by its very nature will cause some problems to the small-scale business operators as well as those industries whose plant and machinery are antiquated and stand in need of refurbishment. Government has, however, made provisions to cater for these concerns. Equally, Government has taken measures to reduce the adverse effects of this programme in the social sector particularly on weak and vulnerable groups such as women and children. The hardships introduced by structural adjustment are, however, unavoidable if we are serious about building a sustainable economic base for now and the future.

The Public Works Programme has come up as a result of an overhaul of the drought relief





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programme which in the past has operated as:

- a) free food handouts, and
- b) food-for-work programme.

In both cases, it has been realised that this was demeaning to able-bodied persons to receive free food as well as being paid in kind for a day's work. This approach did not spur enthusiasm in the participants but rather aroused resentment and introduced an "ethic" of laziness. Apart from this, it ignored other basic needs for the participants. It has since been deemed proper to remunerate individuals participating in this programme in cash so that they can purchase their necessities as they themselves may determine. Furthermore, the daily rate have been revised upwards from \$2.00 to \$4.00. As a way of integrating the programme in our National Development Plan, projects have been identified in every district in preparation for their launching and subsequent integration into our Second Five-Year National Development Plan.

In the transport sector, the economy has been faced by an inadequate haulage capacity that impeded the flow of traffic internally and that of our imports and exports. This crisis was particularly acute in the National Railways of Zimbabwe which was confounded by both administrative problems and shortage of motive power. The setting up of the Emergency Task Force on the NRZ, under the chairmanship of Vice-President S.V. Muzenda, to a large extent solved the administrative hold-up while the ordering of

spares and equipment has reduced the frequent breakdowns and improved wagon turn-round.

In respect of the road transport sub-sector, a thorough review of the transport needs of the industrial and related sectors has been undertaken. As a result of this, a comprehensive programme, costing at \$1 billion in foreign currency, partly financed through loans and partly through our own resources, has been worked out and will facilitate the procurement of various types of commercial vehicles over the next five years.

Still on the transport sector, the plight of our urban and rural commuters reached an unacceptable proportion as a result of frequent breakdowns and the increase in our commuting public. For the urban commuters, Government has accelerated the assembly of various types of buses including mini-buses and the mass capacity articulated buses. The shortage of private vehicles will be addressed by the increased throughput of locally assembled and, soon, wholly Zimbabwean manufactured vehicles through the agreement entered into between Willowvale and Mazda of Japan in a technology transfer arrangement.

Turning now to our security situation, it should be noted that since independence the deterioration of the security situation in our border areas and elsewhere in our country has been closely related to the destabilisation activities unleashed on us by the apartheid regime of South Africa. However, in

response to the pressures brought to bear on the regime by the international community and by the people of South Africa, the regime, under Mr. F. W. De Klerk, has undertaken some reform programmes including moves towards negotiations with the liberation movements, principally the ANC.

Although the reform process going on in that country partly explains the decline in direct destabilisation activities and cross-border incursions by RENAMO, sight should not be lost of the sterling efforts of our Security Forces in thwarting the machinations of the enemy. Yet in the absence of a complete replacement of the apartheid regime by a democratic political system in South Africa, Zimbabwe's security will continue to be in jeopardy.

The peace talks between the RENAMO and the Mozambique Government will hopefully usher in a peaceful era which lead to a cessation of cross-border incursions and bring to an end the suffering of our people. In this regard, my Government has lent the necessary support to make the peace process come to fruition as rapidly as possible. We are now hopeful that at long peace will come to Mozambique and to our affected border areas as well.

The Central Committee meeting held in September this year took a position not to legislate for a one Party State but to achieve this state of affairs through active mobilisation of our people at grassroots level throughout the country. The achievement of this state of affairs demands that all our leadership and party structures undertake not only an intensive reorganisation of all party structures from the cell to the province, but also that an intensive drive for new members be made a priority task. 1991 should see the Party working flat out to achieve these targets.

The party ideology of Socialism and the Leadership Code are still being debated extensively by the Politburo. The proposals to emerge from the examination will be referred to the Central Committee and thereafter to other organs of the Party. We hope to come up with comprehensive and appropriate statements which will guide both the leadership and work of our Party well into the future. I can, however, assure you that such statements will be consistent with the nature of our Party as a people's movement irrevocably dedicated to the promotion of the people's interests and welfare.

Thank you.

# 1990 — Remembered



**The co-Vice Presidents, Cdes. J. Nkomo (left) and S. Muzenda (right) arriving at Parliament, the first to be addressed by Cde. R.G. Mugabe as Executive President**



**The first ZANU PF Consultative Assembly in session**



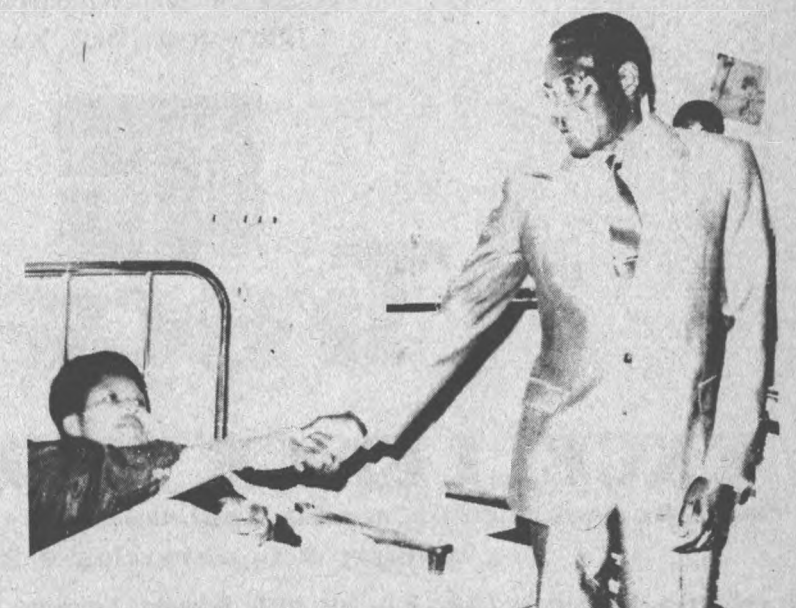
**President Mugabe meeting members of the health profession during the 1990 election campaign**



**The President, Cde. R.G. Mugabe, with the Zimbabwean team before it left for the Olympic Games in New Zealand**



**1990 Worker of the Year, Cde. Shelter Jasi (left) at the May Day celebrations**



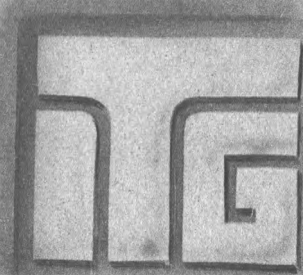
**Cde. President Mugabe's selflessness was illustrated during his official tour of mission hospitals**



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a Merry Christmas  
and  
a prosperous  
New Year**







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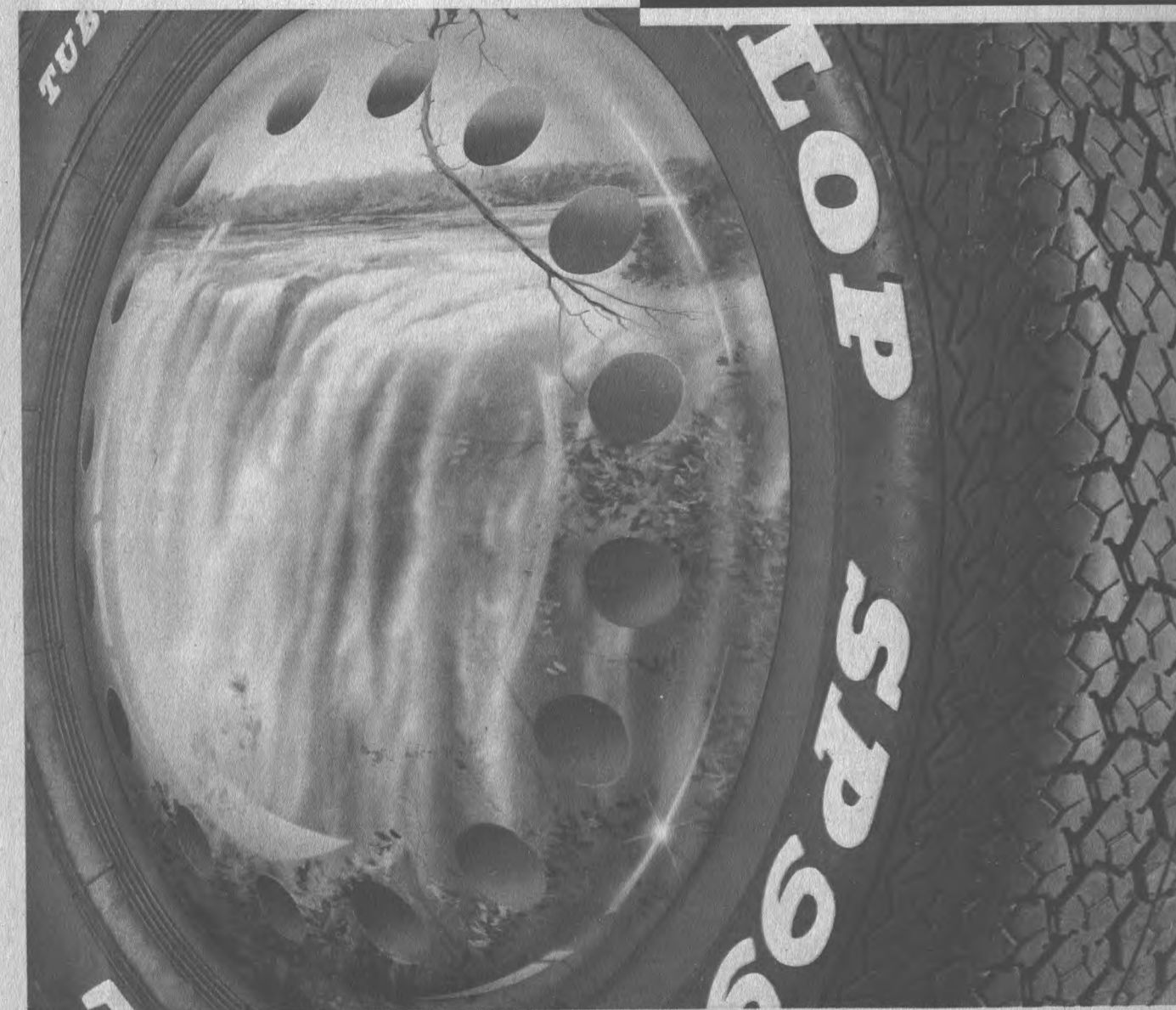
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# Mozambique — Peace on the horizon

## Communique

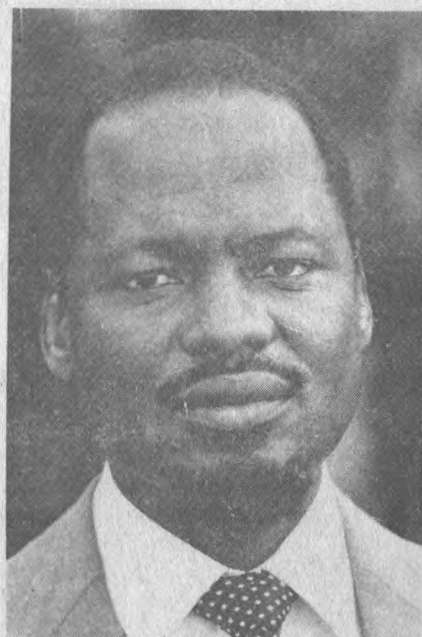
After having been abandoned several times, talks resumed in Rome, 10 November 1990, between delegations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and RENAMO, led respectively by Cde. Armando Emilio Guebuza, Minister of Transport and Communications, and Raul Domingos, Head of the Foreign Relations Department. Present as observers were Mario Raffaelli, Italian government representative, Professor Andrea Riccardi and Cdes. D. Matteo Zuppi of the Santo Egidio Community, and D. Jaime Goncalves, Archbishop of Beira. The two parties reiterated their firm desire to pursue the dialogue until all the questions relevant to establishing a lasting peace in Mozambique on the lines and in the spirit of the joint communiqué of 10 July 1990 be defined, discussed and eventually agreed.

In order to facilitate this objective RENAMO proposed that the existing observers take on the role of mediators and that the Italian government coordinate the team of mediators. The proposal was accepted, and consequently, a peace agreement was signed on 1 December 1990. The following is the full agreement.

## AGREEMENT

Delegations of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and RENAMO, led respectively by Armando Emilio Guebuza, Minister of Transport and Communications, and Raul Manuel Domingos, Head of the Department of External Relations, met in Rome at the Santo Egidio Community headquarters in the presence of the mediators, Hon. Mario Raffaelli, representative of the Government of the Italian Republic, D. Jaime Goncalves, Archbishop of Beira, and professor Andrea Riccardi and D. Matteo Zuppi from the Santo Egidio Community. Inspired by reciprocal commitment to and desire for the rapid attainment of a peaceful situation in Mozambique, they agreed on the need for immediate implementation of the understandings and conclusions reached in the discussion of point 1 of the agenda approved on 9 November 1990, "THE PRESENCE AND ROLE OF ZIMBABWEAN MILITARY FORCES IN THE PERIOD PRECEDING THE CEASEFIRE PROCLAMATION", in the following terms:

1. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique will agree with the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe modalities for concentrating the Zimbabwean troops along the areas known as "The Beira Corridor" and "The Limpopo Corridor", to minimum distance of 3 km outside the furthest edges of each corridor. This limit may be altered by a proposal from the Joint Verification Commission referred to in point 3, in conformity with criteria which will guarantee greater security and efficient



Mozambican President, Cde. J. Chissano

cy in verification. The concentration of the Zimbabwean troops in the abovementioned corridors will begin at latest 15 days after the signature of this Agreement and will be concluded by a deadline of 20 days after the timelimit for beginning the concentration.

- 1.1 The Government of the Republic of Mozambique will inform the talks table of the maximum number of Zimbabwean troops to remain in the corridors.



Such suffering, due to MNR banditry, might soon come to an end

- 1.2 The Zimbabwean troops may not be involved in military operations of an offensive nature while the concentration is under way.

2. To facilitate the peace process in Mozambique, RENAMO will end all offensive military operations and attacks on the Beira and Limpopo corridors, along the areas agreed in terms of point 1.

3. A Joint Verification Commission is created with the aim of invigilating the strict implementation of this Agreement. It comprises civilian and military representatives designated by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and by RENAMO, three for each party, whose names will be given to the mediators within seven days of the signature of this Agreement. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe may also join the Joint Verification Commission and have three representatives.

- 3.1 The mediators or their representatives will also be members of the Joint Verification Commission and will chair it. Eight countries agreed between the parties will also be members

- 3.2 The Joint Verification Commission will have its headquarters in Maputo. It will present reports to the talks table at regular intervals or whenever one of the parties so requests.

- 3.3 The Joint Verification Commission may create sub-commissions with the same



MNR bandit leader Alfonso Dhlakama

composition, qualified to verify the implementation of this Agreement "in loco".

- 3.4 The members of the Joint Verification Commission will have diplomatic immunity. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique and RENAMO will guarantee the safety and free movement of the members of the Commission and its sub-commissions, as well as those of its emissaries, in any area subject to the application of this Agreement.

- 3.5 The Joint Verification Commission will agree the security measures necessary for its members at the due moment. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique will provide installations for the headquarters of the Joint Verification Commission as well as all the necessary logistic support for its operations.

- 3.6 The Joint Verification Commission will be sworn in up to 15 days after the signing of this Agreement, and will begin its work immediately. It will control the implementation of this Agreement for a period of six months, renewable by common agreement between the parties when necessary.

- 3.7 The Joint Verification Commission will submit the fundamental criteria that are to govern its activities to the talks table for approval as soon as it has been sworn in.

- 3.8 The delegations of the Republic of Mozambique and RENAMO request the Italian Government and other governments of the member countries of the Joint Verification Commission to make efforts at both bilateral and multilateral to guarantee the necessary financial and technical support for the efficient operation of the Joint Verification Commission created by this Agreement.

4. The Parties undertake to avoid any activities that could directly or indirectly violate the spirit or later of this Agreement.

ment. In the case of noting any unusual event of a military nature that could compromise the implementation of this Agreement, at the request of one of the parties the mediators may take practical initiatives to identify and overcome the problem.

- 4.1 The Government of the Republic of Mozambique and RENAMO, convinced that the signing and implementation of this Agreement will make a significant contribution to strengthening the climate of confidence necessary for dialogue, renew their commitment their analysis of the remaining points of the agenda aimed at establishing peace in Mozambique.

5. This Agreement comes into force on the date that is signed.

For the delegation of the Government THE Republic of Mozambique Armando Emilio Guebuza	For the delegation of RENAMO Raul Manuel Domingos
--	---

The mediators: Mario Raffaelli  
D. Jaime Goncalves  
Andrea Riccardi  
D. Matteo Zuppi

Done at Santo Egidio, Rome, on 1 December 1990

See peace Agreement page 26

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# Great expectations evaporate on arrival

## — Soviet Jews in Israel

Soviet Jewish immigrants that have been brought by the Zionist Israeli authorities to settle in Arab occupied territories have met with severe hardships. They are discriminated against, exploited and abused by Israelis.

The following story of Natasha is testimony to their suffering.

No villa, no Volvo, even the Arabs are paid more

The skin of Natasha's face is pale, almost transparent, and when she stands at the entrance of the "Mississippi Restaurant-Grill," her blue eyes coax passers-by to sit down on the white plastic chairs looking out onto the vast darkness that covers Ashdod's Miami Beach at this hour. When they ask her, "What do you have

to offer?" Natasha says in a tone full of meaning. "Anything you want," and smiles as though with great effort. A blush passes over her pale face and disappears immediately.

Natasha has tough competition. In the entrances of the other restaurants, glittering in the chain of colored lights, offering "Specialties: Meat and Fish," stand other pale-faced, blue-eyed young women, coaxing, almost pleading with passers-by to choose their strip of sidewalk.

In the late hours of the night, the place is populated only by men, staring at the color television sets. In the Mississippi, they are showing a movie, and those who aren't playing pool beside the bar sit outside with a bottle of beer and green olives, and pass the time with occasional, indifferent glances at

the colored screen and long, steamy stares at these young women, almost girls, who pass among the chairs, carrying trays loaded with beer bottles and hard liquor, speaking 4-month-old Hebrew with a Russian accent and Moroccan intonation.

Nine, ten hours a night, Natasha, 18, works in the Mississippi Restaurant, and for all those hours, she receives 20 shekels about [US \$10]. This isn't a place where they leave respectable tips, certainly not without getting something in return, and in her four-and-a-half months in the country, she has already learned that they are taking advantage of her brother back home.

Many times she has said to herself, "This is my last day I'm getting out of here and not coming back." But in fact, she comes back. In a one-and-a-half room apartment in Ashdod, her parents, who still haven't found work, are waiting for her, and in Russia, she has a brother with a family, and she wants to save money to send to him. She says she isn't used to working for someone. In Russia, you work for the state, and here you work for a person. For the boss.

"Sometimes I cry," she says. "I want to leave, get out of here. There have been many times when a waitress from another restaurant has taken a client from me, and then the boss says, 'You're not working.' And 'You're a poor worker.' And once I was late, and he shouted at me. And also when there is no work, he gets angry at me, as if it's because of me."

Working as prostitutes, Shai Avriel, the owner of the VIP escort service, was interviewed in the local periodical Here's the South. "A lot of female immigrants from Russia are coming to Tel Aviv from Ashdod and Ashkelon and working as prostitutes for zilch," Avriel complained. "The immigration from the Soviet Union is hurting the prostitution business. Most of the female immigrants arrive in the country without a penny. They get small sums from the Jewish Agency that are not enough for anything. And there's a lot to spend their money on here. They really love Western clothes, especially jeans, which in the Soviet Union are considered the height of prestige. They also really love to drink, especially vodka. And all these things cost money. For them, \$10 is a lot of money, and a guy who is willing to pay 200 shekels is like winning the lottery."

Residents of Ashdod have an admirable sense of civic pride. Their loyalty to their city and its good name stands before all other loyalties, even their loyalty to the Sephardi community. They really don't like publicity of the sort they received from the escort service owner. But quietly, off the record, not for attribution, they admit it's true. That the new hit today in Ashdod is the Russian prosti-

## The Peace Agreement

Speech by Comrade Armando Emilio Guebuza, Minister of Transport and Communications, Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Mozambique, at the signing of the agreement.

Rome, 1 December 1990

Mediators

Raul Manuel Domingos, Head of the RENAMO delegation

Representatives of the Church

Dear Compatriots

Today, 1 December 1990, here in Santo Egidio, Rome, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and of RENAMO, we have just signed the first significant Agreement in the negotiating process we entered upon last July.

This Agreement only relates to the first point of our agenda.

This Agreement is the only first step in broaching questions of substance.

This Agreement relates only to the Zimbabwean troops that are in Mozambique by agreement with the Government, dealing with their presence and role in the period preceding the ceasefire.

It is a positive step to the extent that it represents the existence of a minimum understanding on one question.

We have taken a great deal of time and made enormous efforts in order for this first step to be made.

We recognise that this step is far below the expectations of our people and of the international community. For my delegation this partial Agreement is a long way from the General Ceasefire Agreement that was and is the objective of the negotiations and

which we came prepared and mandated to discuss and sign.

Though a small step, a limited step and below expectations, we would like to register our wish that it really be the first step in a process that should now speed up with the discussion of the other points on the agenda and that it will shortly be followed by the General Ceasefire Agreement that will end the war and bring peace to our country.

We do not want this to be an Agreement on how to continue the war. We want and are determined that it should be an Agreement on how to launch the de-escalation that will bring the war to an end.

We shall implement this Agreement and continue to analyse the remaining points on the agenda in this spirit.

At this time we would like to re-affirm our total confidence in and deepest thanks to the mediators for the vast and untiring efforts they have made to bring these negotiations to a positive conclusion. We are sure that in spite of the enormous difficulties they will continue to preserve until we can together reach the final objective: peace in Mozambique.

Finally we reiterate to our compatriots of RENAMO our firm determination, founded in the interests that unite all Mozambicans, to continue together on the road we have begun until the end of the war and the establishment of peace, a peace that will be the victory of the whole Mozambican people united from the Rovuma to Maputo, a peace that will be the victory of all Mozambican patriots scattered around the four corners of the world.

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tutes. That for pennies, you can find a young woman, even a girl.

"So what?" someone tells me. "When the immigration from Morocco came in the 1950s, the same thing didn't happen? Just like today the Russians prostitute themselves, then it was the Moroccan women. Also for pennies. So today you can find a Russian for five shekels, then you find a Moroccan for five liras. That's the way it is with every immigration. Intelligent, not intelligent, you have to live. To eat. To dress. The Russian women have a bigger problem: They see the abundance in the stores today, all the Israeli women that dress up, they know that all they have to do is go into the store and buy, but they don't have it. It hurts. They want to be like everybody. And this is also a reason to make money quickly."

When you invite Natasha to sit down and drink something, she blushes and quickly

says: "No thank you." Maybe after all? No, she says, they don't have what's she wants to drink. What's that? "Fine champagne," she says with a smile.

Yes. She knows that some Russian women do it (prostitute themselves). "Five shekels?" she asks, smiling. "There are some who will do it for a mango."

Ma'ariv: What do you mean?

Natasha: "A mango. Mango. Mango juice," she says, tracing a small cup with her degrading fingers.

Yes, it's degrading, she says quietly. It's horrible. "It's unpleasant to think about it. And sometimes they say to me: 'What, you don't do it? Look she does it.' So there are men who aren't good. No, they don't do it by force. But every day they say the same thing. There's one old man who comes ev-

ery day and goes from one woman to another saying: I'll give you \$100. Every day, every day. And there are men that take women for a T-shirt that cost 10 shekels. For shoes. It's unpleasant. Really unpleasant."

Natasha constantly casts quick glances to the side, smiles nervously, and from time to time, a shudder passes over her face. Again and again, cars stop by the sidewalk. The men inside survey the field with a confident gaze, call out loudly with a masterly tone, "Natasha" and Natasha smiles and blushes. Next week, she will start studying mathematics and computers at the University of Beersheva. Meanwhile, she comes to the Mississippi every evening, seven days a week. In the wee hours of the morning, her boss takes her home to the little apartment, to her very worried parents, and at 7:00 a.m., she's already up to go to her Hebrew course. □

## Namibia to gain access to Angolan Ports

ports of Namibe and Sacomar with northern Namibia.

The cabinet of Ministers has already taken a decision to resume talks with Luanda on joint construction of the corridor in south-western Angola. The total value of the project is estimated at 130-230 million rands (US 60 to 110 million). The SADCC will partly fund the project.

The plan envisages the reconstruction of Sacomar and erecting an oil refinery there, with products to be supplied to Namibia. Besides, a railroad between the Angolan Namib and Lubango and an automobile road from Lubango to a Namibia township, Oshikango, are to be restored after they were severely damaged during South Africa's military operations in Southern Angola for the past two decades.

If the project comes into being, Namibia will not so desperately depend on the Walvis Bay Port still held by South Africa. Today, Walvis Bay is the only port suitable for ocean-going vessels used for Namibia's exports and imports. The new transport artery will also help develop the economy of Namibia's northern regions.

However, experts believe that the project may be thwarted by UNITA armed groups active in the region. — NOVOSTI □

## Separate prison for foreigners in USSR

A prison for foreigners is a purely Soviet phenomenon. There can hardly be another country with a segregated penitentiary system.

The journalist who visited the only Soviet prison for foreign nationals which now has about one hundred inmates, Africans included, were insisting on why foreign hooligans, smugglers, rapists and murderers should be kept separately from their Soviet opposite numbers.

The general opinion after the visit is that Soviet authorities are afraid for the life and health of foreign subjects, which will definitely be endangered if they are kept together with their Soviet likes. Besides, the authorities may save themselves the risk of being accused of human rights violations, if news about the conditions in the Soviet jails leaks into the West.

Foreign criminals doing time behind the Soviet bars enjoy a number of privileges unheard of in a common Soviet jail. Thus, they are allowed to wear their own clothes alongside the special uniform, buy food at a small shop in the prison and cook national dishes for their own money. Besides, they are spared ideological indoctrination and lecturing.

The visit produced a feeling that the jail for foreigners is a dreamboat for Soviet inmates. □



Namibian President, Cde. Sam Nujoma

WINDHOEK: A new name, Namibe corridor, may soon appear on the economic map of Southern Africa. This may be the name of a joint project between Namibia and Angola, designed to link the Angolan

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# GLOBAL MIRROR



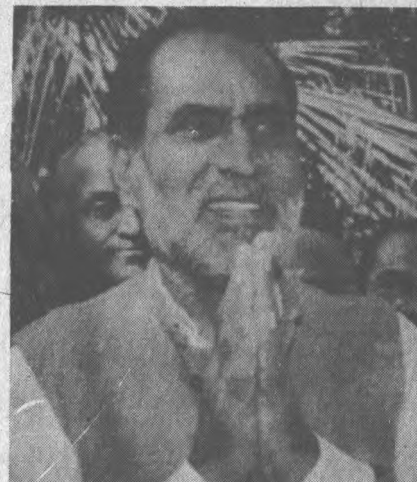
Free at last: Cde Nelson Mandela embracing Cde. President R.G. Mugabe



Former Chadian President, Hissen Habre now in exile in Cameroon



Chancellor Helmut Kohl (formerly of West Germany), emerged President of the United Germany



President Chandra Shekhar of India, the man who took over the turbulent post after V.P. Singh's resignation



The "Iron Lady" rusted when she was forced to resign the British Premiership



Eduard Shevardnadze, former USSR Foreign Minister, shocked the world with his sudden resignation



Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait has been deplored internationally

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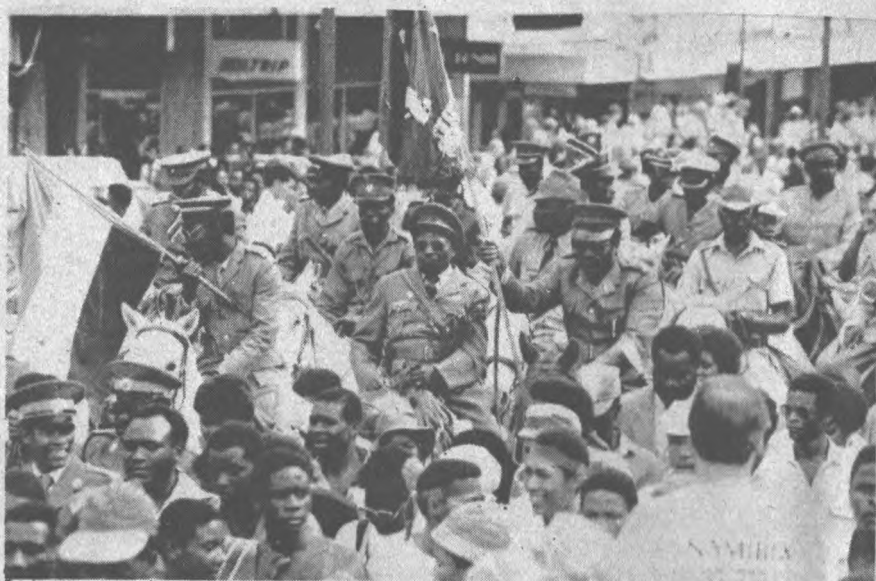


# Namibian Destabilisation — Who stands to lose?

Koevoet servicemen, who had terrorised the population for many years, are massing in Unita camps on the border with Namibia. Many ex-South-West Africa territorial force men, who together with the South African Army actively fought against the Swapo guerrillas, have also found refuge in the same camps.

Concentration of opponents of the Sam Nujoma government in the border regions causes anxiety. Armed provocations, inevitably leading to destabilisation, especially in Northern Namibia, can be expected any time.

Who wants such a turn of events? It is, evidently, those who are against reforming South Africa and nostalgic for the 'good old times', favourable internal and external conditions are needed for reforms. Preserving seats of tension on the South African borders. Extremists fuel tension in South Africa proper, reviving the 'besieged camp' mentality in the whites and complicating Pretoria's peace dialogue with neighbours.



Mounted soldiers celebrating Namibia's independence

## Africa protests against toxic waste



Toxic waste dumping is of great concern to African governments

**ADDIS ABABA:** Experts and scholars from 20 countries of Africa, Europe and North America who gathered in Addis Ababa for a WHO environmental seminar came out with the alarming news of aggravating situation in African countries after intensified use of chemicals in agriculture.

For ten years, about 11 000 000 agricultural workers have been systematically poisoned by the increasing use of pesticides. Thousands of them either died or became disabled. Over this period, 384 000 cases of intoxication were registered in Sudan alone, and 368 000 more in Tanzania.

In May 1988, an OAU resolution

denounced burying toxic waste as a crime against African Nations. However, the seminar noted, the toxic wastes from industrialized nations remain a major threat for African countries, with multinationals trying to cash in on the pains and strains of developing nations, burying wastes on their territory in exchange for economic aid.

The participants in the seminar worked out a plan of action to prevent ecological threat pending over Africa. The nations of the continent were recommended to speedily develop their own programmes to control hazardous chemical production and educate the populace to use fertilizers. — NOVOSTI

Another aspect is noteworthy. Now that the tactics of 'preventive strikes' at neighbours has been abandoned and South Africa has withdrawn from Namibia, Unita and Renamo are the chief destabilising force in the region. In recent time, a very realistic chance of political resolution of both the Angola and Mozambique conflicts has sprung up.

This is not to the liking of those in South Africa who profited from suppressing the in-



South African soldiers pulling out of Namibia

ternal and external 'enemies'. 'Perestroika' in the country and detente in relations with the neighbours means for them loss of power, influence and the old positions. They are ready for all to prevent it. □

# Soviet coach's "Moroccan Miracle"

By Khalid Chat

**Rabat:** The Cameroun National team was called one of the best at the latest football championship in Italy. They spoke of miraculous changes in the country's sports life and the lucky of Nepo-Nepo (Valeri Nepomnyaschi from the USSR) as the chief coach.

African National teams do not object to learning from European and Latin American experience. Cameroun opted for a Soviet coach and some other African national and club teams followed suit. Soviet coaches came to Algeria, Mali, Guinea, Mozambique, the Seychelles and other countries.

Morocco is the latest example. The W.A.C. Club (Casablanca) made the double last year, becoming national champion and winner of

the cup under the direction of Soviet coach Yuri Sevastyanenko. In the beginning of this season, the Kingdom witnessed an unprecedented phenomenon. Each W.A.C. match is seen by 70 000 spectators on an average.

Only the greats of world football, such as Madrid's Real and Italian Napoli and Milano, can boast such popularity. No other Moroccan club team ever gathered as many spectators. Football tickets became a black market commodity in Casablanca. Life comes to a standstill here for the time of the football match.

Many sports commentators say this small miracle — the new W.A.C. team — is the job of 'Yuri' (Sevastyanenko). National Football

Federation bosses recommended him as coach of the Moroccan National Team. NOVOSTI **Bogota:** Colombia's Jaime Garcia Serrano, 34, dubbed 'human computer', works faster than an electronic calculator.

His gift has already won him two mentions in the Guinness Book of Records. He managed to crunch a 100-digit number in just 0.15 second, and then memorised and reproduced a 200-digit number.

The man is now getting ready to set another record. Jaime will memorise the calendar starting from 1 A.D. to our time and demonstrate his mind-boggling abilities yet another time by answering instantly on which day of the week any date of that period fell due. NOVOSTI

# Red card for referees

**S**enor Edgardo Codesal Mendez is now in an unenviable plight. Indignant residents of the Mexican capital have looted his apartment. A dentist, he has lost all his patients, and, lastly, his relatives have disowned him. The whole problem with Codesal was that while officiating the world football championship final, he called a very debatable penalty kick against the Argentinians. This 11m kick deprived Argentina and Latin America of the coveted World Cup.

Football referees have never been able to boast of being loved by fans, players and coaches. For unqualified and biased officiating is capable of ruining a game.

Few could have assumed that the people in the black uniform, not the players, would become the heroes of much gossip. FIFA has selected in advance the 36 best referees around the world. All of them had undergone testing and a special physical training course. At numerous seminars FIFA representatives required of the would-be referees firmness and irreconcilability in the fight against poor sportmanship on the field. And to keep the referees from feeling pressure from the fans during the game, FIFA banned scoreboard replays of the most disputable moments.

The referees successfully complied with the FIFA regulations. A world record of sorts was set in Italy: 16 red and 166 yellow cards. The previous "record" of the 1986 championship, held in Mexico, was almost doubled. However, to this day no expert can explain what made the referee eject, say, West Germany's Rudi Voller from the game.

## Mistakes were made

However, mistakes of a different type were made at the championship, too. Uruguay's



Uruguian referee, Daniel Cardellino promised "money or bullets"

Cardellino called penalty kicks against the Soviet team in the game against the Romanians for an infringement outside the penalty zone. The French referee Joel Quiniou did not count a goal correctly scored by Czechoslovakia against the Italians. Sweden's Erik Fredricksson contrived not to notice altogether Diego Maradona punch the ball out of his net. There is a common denominator in all three instances — the victims were teams from Eastern Europe.

As the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica* noted, 'FIFA has never showed interest in

the development of football in Eastern Europe. Football there is in effect state-sponsored and is incapable of bringing in much revenue to the federation coffers. Why extend a hand to the poor East in the face of the flourishing gardens of Italy, Britain and Western Europe?' As the experts have been pointing out, the rich International Football Federation has yet to follow the example of the IOC, which has decided to render financial aid to East European sport. Football in these countries, which have embarked upon the path of democracy, is on the verge of financial collapse. Nevertheless, it would be an oversimplification to explain away the referees' miscalculations by political motives alone.

An analysis of the officiating at the world championship would be incomplete without a discussion of the referees themselves. Twenty-six of the world's 36 best referees are well past 40. Thus, Fredriksson was 47 recently, Cardellino is one year older than he, and Britain's Courtney is 49! And this despite the fact that the speeds in modern football have increased dramatically. It is physically difficult for a person over the age of 40 to keep up the pace set by the players. As a result, referees made mistakes in simple situations.

Today FIFA is considering lowering the age limit for referees from 50 to 42. This is a two-edged sword, however, since referees usually begin working at the age of 30. They can hardly gain in 10 or 12 years the experience necessary for international games.

Here's another curious detail. All the officials selected for the world championship were referees in recent years. Work as a linesman requires great experience and definite skills. As a result, many linesmen felt extremely ill at ease in their new capacity. A sad example is Cardellino's officiating in the





Jurgen Clinklinsmann (West Germany team), left, running for the ball

Egypt-Holland game. As a linesman (and this after a gross mistake in the first game), Cardellino recommended that the referee call a penalty kick against the Dutch, although the infringement had occurred outside the penalty area.

#### Lack of professional umpires

Another misfortune of modern officiating is the lack of professional umpires. In many in-

stances, their main occupations have little in common with football. FIFA Secretary General Joseph Blatter was right when he stated: "If they (the umpires) devote half their time to football and the other half to their main work, they are not doing either properly. They are zilch as experts."

Nevertheless, Blatter, the head of the umpires' committee, praised Cardellino and

Fredriksson for having precisely followed FIFA instructions. On the other hand, the FIFA Secretary General sharply criticized the Italian referee Luigi Agnolin for "softness". Soon his name, to the great dissatisfaction of Italian press, disappeared from the championship protocols. Out of the action, Agnolin ruefully noted that "his only mistake was his desire to prove that 'red cards' are not the only way of fighting unsportsmanlike conduct on the field"

Thus, where do we go from here? Many players and coaches are unstinting in their criticism of the referee and FIFA, accusing them of all the mortal sins in creation. Maradona's statement to the effect that the FIFA leadership is a veritable mafia which stole the World Cup from the Argentinians with the aid of dishonest officiating is but one example. The tone of pronouncements by other experts is less biting, but it is rather critical. Beckenbauer, Platini and Pele are calling for immediate reforms. What should they be like? Joel Quiniou, one of the least criticised referees at the recent championship, has proposed using video equipment to assist the officials. However, introduction of equipment on the field can call the very existence of football in question. "This will be the end of football", believes Joao Havelange. Nevertheless, faced with an unprecedented wave of criticism, FIFA is prepared to launch reforms in officiating. All we can do is wish the federation success in this endeavour.

Sixteen red cards were raised on the fields in Italy. Nevertheless, this is not the whole picture. With their mistakes and miscalculations the officials at the recent world championship perhaps earned a 17th card! — NOVOSTI



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Tell them about our plight,  
Then transcend the mountains,  
Let the terrain be your Mother,  
Even more your father,  
Cross the numerous rivers,  
Climb the steep mountains,  
Enter the caves and forests,  
And "sleep" there,  
When awake,  
Think of one dream,  
And talk one language,  
The immortal language,  
Which thieves understand most.

Let your determination,  
Bruise and haunt the thieves,  
Wherever they abode,  
Let the storms haunt them.

That way,  
Your anger is felf in the marrow,  
And when it strikes their reluctant  
ears,  
And stifle their conscience,  
Yet not blinding their vision,  
They shall relinquish,  
And when they do,  
You shall have healed,  
The bleeding wounds of yesterday,  
You shall have recovered,  
Not discovered,  
The lost Heritage,  
That shall sustain love and life,  
Love and life for all,  
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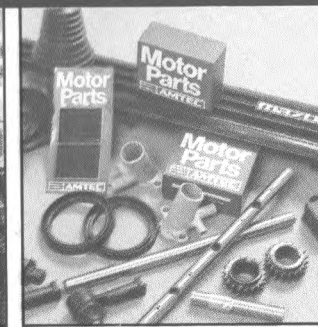
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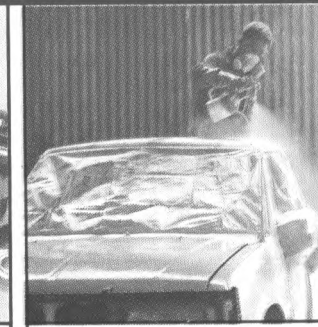
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