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11 YEARS ON . . .

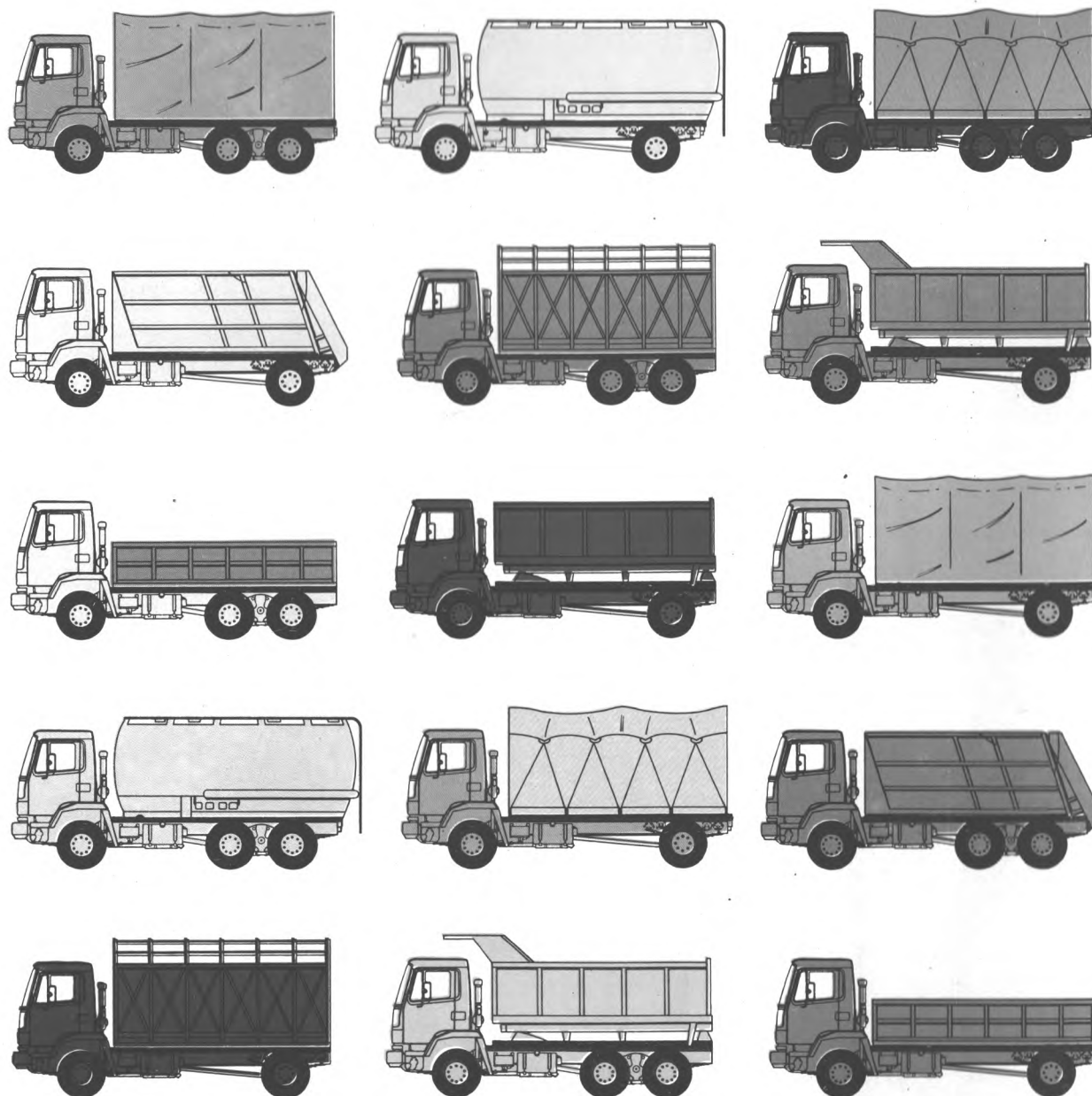
WITHER

ZIMBABWE?

● Government Ministers on ESAP

● President Mugabe's Statement after US visit

● Disarmament and Development



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Zimbabwe News Official Organ of ZANU PF Editor: Michael Munyati



- *The case for cooperatives remains valid particularly at this time when the nation has embarked on the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme.*

Economy page 7

- *Saddam Hussein has been defeated in the Gulf War, but does this lay the spectre of conflict in the Middle East to rest?*

International page 28



- *Perestroika and the changes that came in its wake are presenting a few headaches to the new governments in Eastern Europe — massive unemployment is one of them*

International page 30



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CONTENTS

	Page
EDITORIAL	2
LETTERS	43
HOME NEWS	
Visit Enhances Zimbabwe, U.S. Relations	4
"Rededicate Yourselves to the Economic Revolution"	5
ECONOMY	
The Economic Structural Adjustment Programme: Essential Elements	7
Impact of Trade Liberalisation and Structural Adjustment on the Cooperative Movement in Zimbabwe	9
ESAP Success Depends on Imports and Exports	11
ESAP to Reduce Transport Sector Restrictions	12
\$1 Billion for Motor Kits — Kangai	13
Values and Virtues on the Road to Development: Andrew Young	14
Call to Uphold Banner of Free, Fair Trade	19
Dr Stamps Addresses World Health Assembly	20
Stop Condemning Africa Tobacco Industry	
Importance of Tobacco Industry to Zimbabwe as a Developing Country	22
In the World of the Illiterate	23
The Problem of Disarmament and Development	26
Hussein is Deafated but not Overthrown: Who Will Challenge Him?	28
Unemployment Soaring in the U.S.S.R.	30
... and in Eastern Europe	31
The Tough Road Home	32
POETRY	
Pfimbi Dzamatateguru	33
SPORT	
Development of Soccer in Schools	34
IN MEMORIAM	
Archie Singham, Frederick Rowlandson Snell	36

EDITORIAL

Sanctions Debate Continues

The international debate on whether to maintain or to lift economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa is continuing at every international forum. It is now entering a decisive stage. Although the South African government has removed some of the obstacles to the negotiations, the main objective of sanctions has not yet been achieved, the removal of Apartheid, and the transfer of power from the ruling racial minority to the majority. In fact, the constitutional talks have not even started. We agree with the African National Congress that it was pre-mature for the EEC and the USA to lift certain categories of economic sanctions as they have done. We applaud the decisions of the Ad Hoc Committee of the OAU that those sanctions still in place should now be maintained. The very effective financial and monetary sanctions should be maintained, as well as the long-standing arms embargo, and the collaboration in nuclear research and development. We insist that all those sanctions still in place be maintained until a democratic constitution has also been put in place.

The African National Congress should give one clear signal along the lines of the OAU position. Certain voices that have advocated the phased lifting of sanctions have given ammunition to those organisations that have always opposed sanctions and want them removed. There is need for one clear position and one direct signal in the current debate. In the next two months, there will be an opportunity to clarify Africa's sanctions policy at the NAM Conference in Accra in September; at the Commonwealth Summit in Harare, as well as at the United Nations in October.

The crucial step in South Africa at present is to begin the constitutional discussion on the transfer of power to the majority by the means of an agreed democratic constitution. Some of the obstacles and some of the tentacles of the Apartheid system will only be removed when a democratic and non-racial government is in place.

President F. W. de Klerk's intentions should now be tested and revealed at constitutional talks. The much-discussed idea of a constituent assembly is a massive administrative exercise that should come out of the constitutional talks with the present South African Government.

LETTERS

Improve youth incentives as a base for their future

A more liberal and humanitarian policy towards the well-being of youth should be followed by both the government and parents with much respect for the betterment of their future.

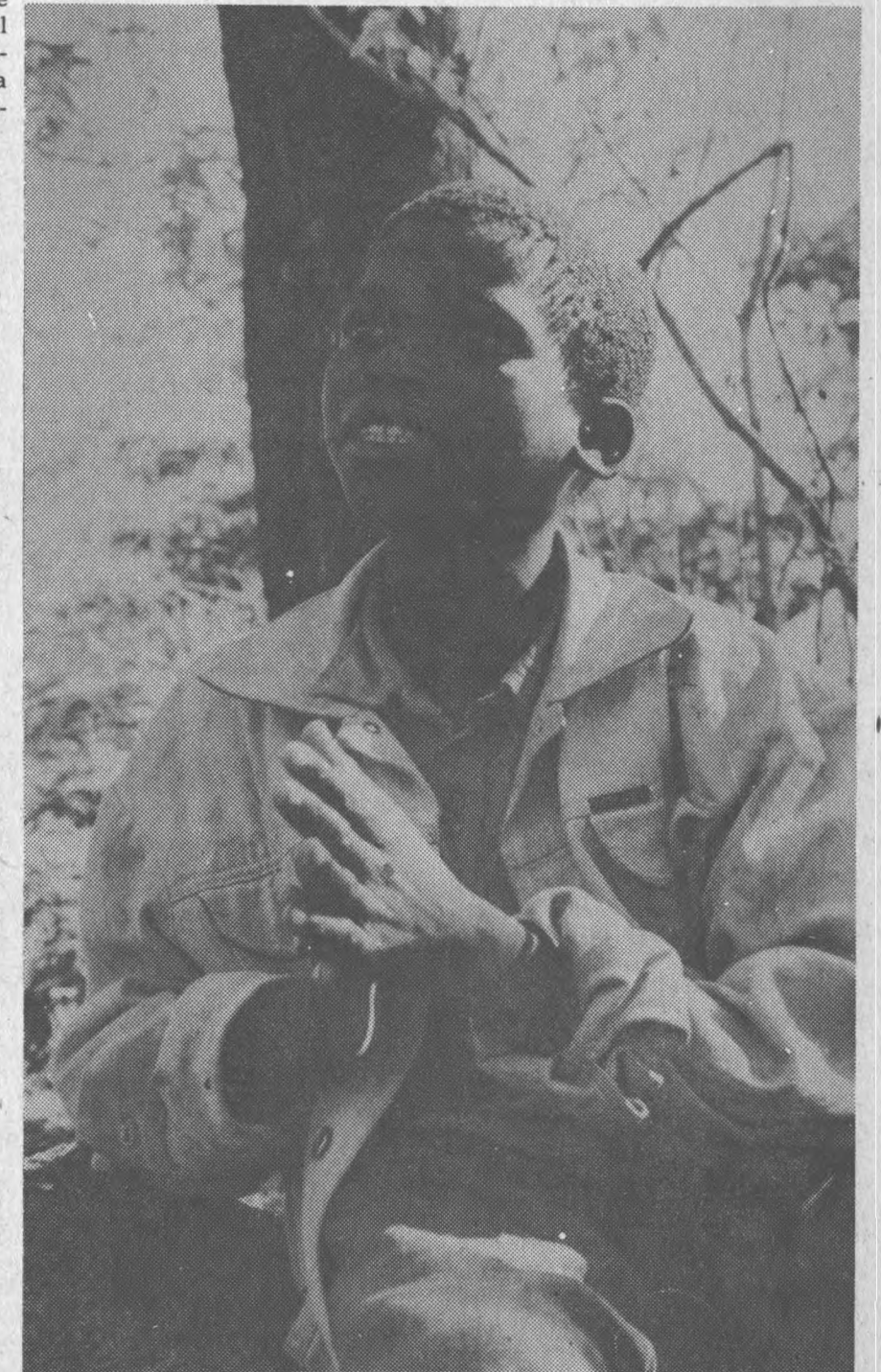
Recreational facilities must also receive a fair share. Officials from different bodies in this sphere and parents should pull their resources together to provide adequate recreational facilities for our young people.

R. R. Gwama.

I propose among other things, the provision of adequate recreational facilities, tertiary or vocational education, co-operative societies; these need a very strong backing from the bodies already indicated.

It is generally known that education provides a stable foundation for one's future. In this sphere, the government and parents should be seen playing a leading role in distributing what ever educational facility is at their disposal. The government in power is the government of the people and facilities from this body should be distributed fairly evenly. Officials from the government and parents must also be seen working hand-in-hand if definitely illiteracy is to be eradicated totally. You might hear it said that, a better educated youth is an important asset to commerce and industry for today and tomorrow. But to arrive at this stage, the government and the respected parents must be united.

On the other extreme, co-operative societies are another source from which young people's incentives may flourish if the government and parents give a very strong backing. This backing should be based on providing capital assets, officials from the Ministry of Co-operative and Development whom I suppose are better informed in this direction and the search for donors by the government. Our representatives (Members of Parliament) should be seen playing their important and well-trusted role as true middlemen if certainly, cooperative societies are to take shape. They should inform the government in time on how good or bad these enterprises are functioning and encouraging the government to send as many youth as possible to countries like Russia where cooperative societies are given a special treatment by both the State and parents. By combining such efforts, a step towards the reduction of unemployment will be seen taking shape in the betterment of the youth's incentive. These efforts, also would be used as a measure to deter the would-be criminals.



The future of the youth should not be left to chance

VISIT ENHANCES ZIMBABWE, US RELATIONS

By Our Correspondent

THE President and First Secretary, Cde R. G. Mugabe and a delegation of three Ministers, paid a very successful visit to the USA on the 24th to 25th of July. The visit was at the invitation of President George Bush of the USA. Cde Mugabe had a two-hour meeting with President Bush, to discuss bilateral and international issues. The issues that dominated discussion were the political developments in South Africa and the Middle East, and the structural adjustment programme in Zimbabwe.

On the USA side, present at the discussion were the President's National Security Adviser, Mr Showcroft, the



President Robert Mugabe

Chief of Staff at the White House, Mr Sununu, the Deputy Secretary of State, Mr H. Eagleburger and Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. H. Cohen. The talks were conducted in a positive and friendly spirit.

In departure statements, President Bush praised Zimbabwe's role in the Security Council and in the region of Southern Africa. President Mugabe said: "I would like to take this opportunity to warmly express my profound appreciation to President Bush for kindly inviting me to the USA. My entire delegation and I are extremely grateful for the hospitality we have received since our arrival. The President and I have held useful deliberations on bilateral and wide-ranging issues.

"Zimbabwe is implementing an economic reform programme whose main components include trade

liberalisation, structural adjustment leading to a reduction of the Budget deficit, a de-control and de-regulation of the economy and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to attracting foreign investment and a local re-investment.

"This bold and ambitious but achievable programme, which will open up our economy, to market forces, has been endorsed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has received warm support from your Government.

"Of the US\$15 billion needed to finance this five-year programme, US\$12 billion will come from within Zimbabwe, the remaining US\$3 billion must be mobilised from external sources. At the Paris donors' meeting held last April, we were gratified by the level of support and we need further international support to enable us to successfully complete the programme.

"We have over 40 private U.S. companies doing business in Zimbabwe. We hope the additional incentives and the stable political situation will attract more US private investments.

"Trade is an important part of our economic reform programme. We are, therefore, encouraged by the growing trade between our two countries. We hope the volume will increase rapidly.

"Mr President, Zimbabwe appreciates the development aid it has been receiving from the US — bilaterally and through the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) — since Independence in 1980. I am sure this assistance will play an even more important role in our economic reform programme.

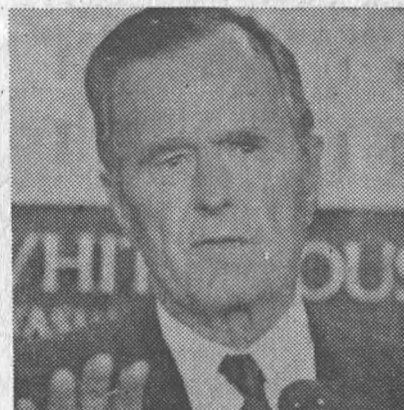
"Zimbabwe welcomes the ending of the Cold War and the rapprochement currently prevailing between the two super-powers. Many regions in the developing world, however, are not yet benefiting from this political thaw. In our Southern African region, we are still confronted by apartheid despite the repeal of the acts that legalised it. Whilst we applaud and commend President de Klerk for steps taken so far, we are concerned by the pace of events and the continuing violence bedevilling the country. Total dismantlement of apartheid and a new political dispensation leading to the

creation of a united, non-racial democratic South Africa remains our ultimate goal.

"The end of hostilities in Angola was a most welcome development. We shall render our full and total support to ensure a lasting peace. In Mozambique, we hope the two sides will also move quickly towards a cease-fire and the establishment of a lasting solution. We eagerly await the restoration of peace in our area and the chance to devote our resources to development. The resolution of these conflicts will enhance our ability, in peaceful times, to unleash all our forces to combat underdevelopment and consolidate our economy.

"Mr President, we are mindful of our close co-operation and collaboration during the Gulf crisis as was evidenced during our Presidency of the Security Council. We believe in the rule of law and hope that the memorandum of bilateral co-operation will continue and lead to the establishment of a broader solution and peace in the Middle East.

"Once again, Mr President, Zimbabwe



President George Bush

rejoices in the excellent relations existing between our two countries. We have a proverb in Zimbabwe which says 'one never travels a path once'. I hope, Mr President, that you will, once again, find some time on your busy schedule to pay a visit to Zimbabwe and our region.

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ZIMBABWE NEWS AUGUST 1991

"Rededicate yourselves to the economic revolution. . ." PRESIDENT

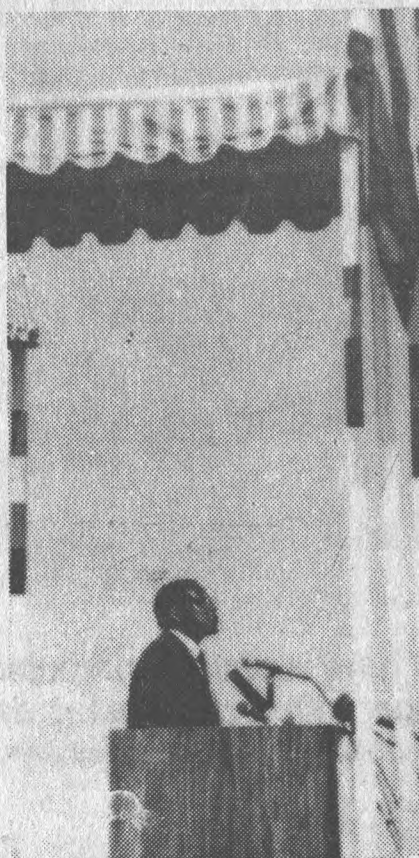
As Zimbabweans across the nation converged on provincial Heroes Acres and at the National shrine just outside Harare in ceremonies to commemorate the nation's heroes of the 16-year armed liberation struggle, the President called on the nation to rededicate itself to "the same revolutionary spirit that inspired and moved those heroic sons and daughters to pay the ultimate price".

Addressing thousands at Heroes Acre who included senior party and government officials as well as members of the diplomatic community, President Mugabe said that because the people's cause was just, they prevailed over an enemy who was hard and stubborn in a struggle that was bitter and full of trials and tribulations.

"We stand here, therefore, to salute all our fallen heroes for the supreme sacrifice they made in the national interest. Let us emulate their noble spirit by attaining a heightened degree of revolutionary maturity through their example of promoting the oneness of a free, democratic just and united Zimbabwe," he said.

The President also saluted the eight "distinguished sons of Zimbabwe" who passed away in the last 12 months and are buried in various provincial Heroes Acres.

Cde Mugabe also reminded the nation that during Heroes Day, we must also



The President addressing at Heroes Acre

pay tribute to all the people of Zimbabwe who, in one way or another, lent support to the armed liberation struggle. "As most of you will remem-

ber, thousands of Zimbabweans responded overwhelmingly to the clarion call to join the struggle against settler colonialism and foreign domination."

Cde Mugabe said that the determination of the Zimbabwean people during the struggle should form part and parcel of a revolutionary heritage which should inspire the nation in the fields of national defence and security and the various socio-economic programmes aimed at eliminating poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease and creating prosperity for the nation.

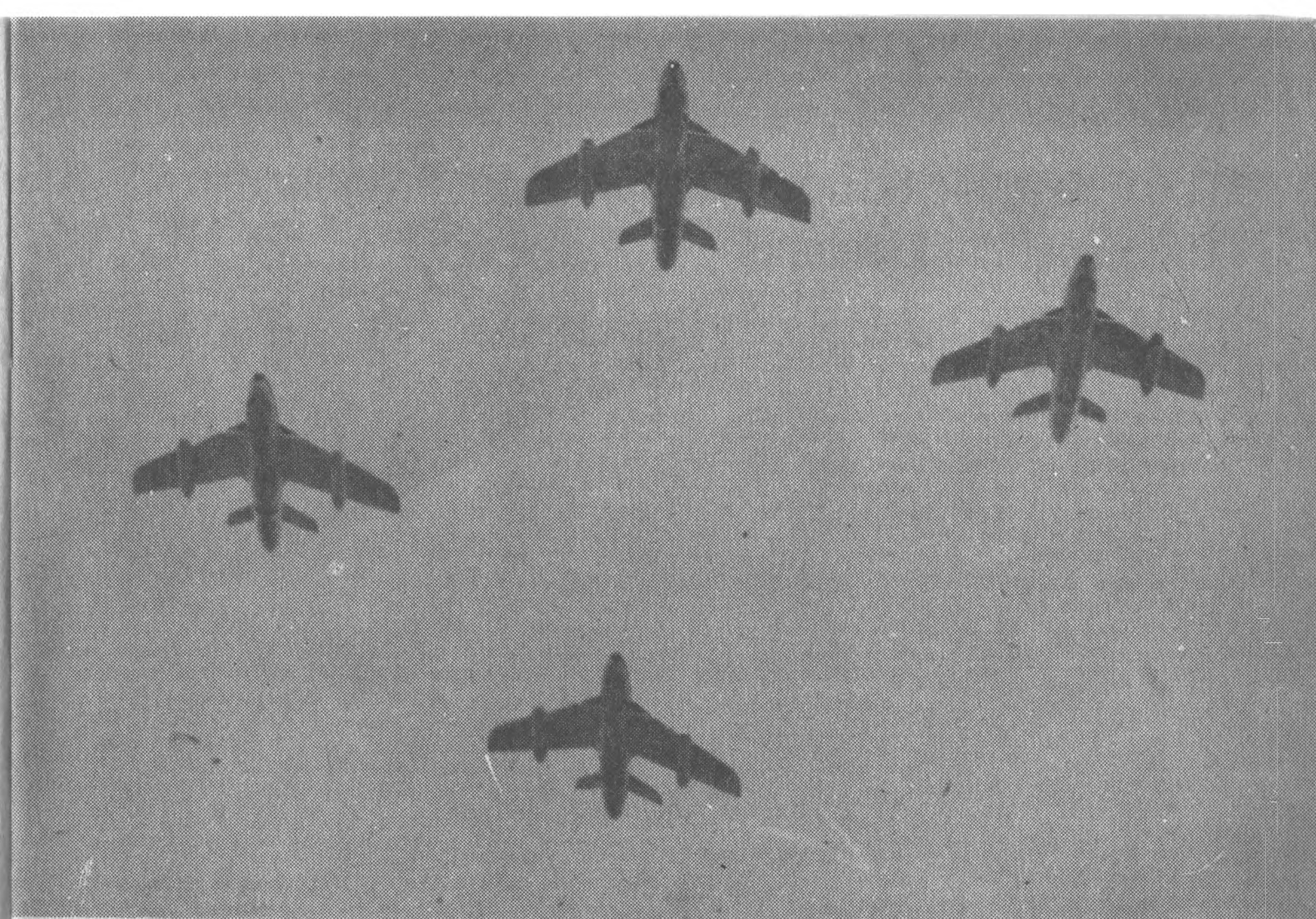
The President said that this year's National Heroes commemoration was special because it coincides with the launching of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme which has been designed to promote growth and create employment. The initial phase of the programme, the President said, will result in hardships for some sections of Zimbabwean society such as rising prices. "These impediments are bound to cause anxiety and pain among our people. In these circumstances, false prophets of doom will arise and try to mislead the people by causing disaffection and discontent among them. Some will criticise the Government without offering any alternative solutions, while others will pretend that the policy of doing nothing will ensure that things will turn out well," he said.

President Mugabe said that the Independence that our fallen heroes fought for, suffered and died for will remain hollow unless the economy is made to produce substantial wealth for our nation. He said that the government and the nation must, therefore, adopt policies that ensure more investment and economic expansion as a means of stimulating economic growth, greater employment and abundance of goods and services. "This is the new struggle we are now waging under the new Economic reform Programme as a well calculated economic thrust in line with our general policy of furthering and enhancing our hard-won Independence," he said.

Cde Mugabe emphasised the fact that government does not base its confidence in the ultimate success of ESAP on wishful thinking, but on the solid



The President moments after taking the salute of the Honour Guard



Fighter aircraft of the Zimbabwe Air Force in a fly-past salute above Heroes Acre

"Development is not a miracle but conscious and planned rational effort to improve the nation and, therefore, the people's welfare. It calls for hardwork, discipline, commitment and complete unity of purpose"

achievements of the ruling party and government. Citing the unity and peace already achieved, as well as the transformation of virtually every economic sector, the President said that the government has a sterling record of performance to go by which has made Zimbabwe the envy of many a developing nation.

"However, government is aware of other challenges facing it, especially in the areas of land redistribution and resettlement, the creation of jobs, the provision of adequate transport services, the provision of decent accommodation in both urban and rural areas and the successful grappling with the general water shortage crisis in the country," the President said.

President Mugabe said that the government acknowledges that much more still needs to be done for ex-combatants although a lot has been done by way of absorbing them into the Defence Forces, the Police Force, Government

Departments, parastatals, municipalities, in the private sector and in self-reliance projects. "It is also a fact, however, that a significant number remain unemployed, some due to lack of skills, others to lack of funding for the income generating projects they attempted to start. Government will, in an attempt to address the multi-faceted problems in this area, introduce in Parliament this year, the War Veterans Administration Bill which will address comprehensively the plight of ex-combatants," the President said.

Cde Mugabe said that in order to promote investment, employment creation and the overall growth of the economy, government had introduced such measures as the increasing of SEDCO's financial resource from \$5 million to \$36 million, establishing the Venture Capital Company and providing the Zimbabwe Development Bank with an initial loan facility of \$300 million to assist emerging entrepreneurs.

The President called on the nation not to be discouraged from backing ESAP by the problems facing it. Instead, he said, the problems are a challenge that must be tackled with the same energy and vision demonstrated during the struggle. "Development is not a miracle but a conscious and planned national effort to improve the nation and, therefore, the peoples' welfare. It calls for hard work, discipline, commitment and complete unity of purpose."

The President pointed out that it was, therefore, incumbent upon the whole nation to rededicate itself to the achievement of the aim of the socio-economic revolution and thus give meaning to the ideals of those who paid the supreme sacrifice for the liberation of the motherland. "Political victory can only have full meaning and significance if it is accompanied and consolidated by economic victory," he concluded.

The Economic Structural Adjustment Programme: The Essential Elements

The ultimate aim of the five-year Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) which government embarked on in October 1990 is to create employment, reduce both income and sales tax, make goods freely available and alleviate the foreign currency shortage. The plan is aimed to change the economy of the country from one where economic activity is very strictly controlled by the government to one where there are less controls and more freedom for everyone to buy and sell goods and services, to travel and to import and export.

While the programme is still getting off the ground, there will be some problems. These could include increased short-term unemployment, increased cost of some goods and a general rise in the cost of living. These problems will be of a temporary nature. As companies begin to produce in full or more efficiently and as goods are imported from around the world or are produced in larger quantities here in the country, prices will be forced to go down. Employment will increase because new companies will be formed and others will expand.

Government has taken a decision to set



The civil service will be reduced by 25%

those who are likely to be affected and Government is in the process of preparing a comprehensive social programme for this purpose.

Reasons for Embarking on the Programme

Since UDI in 1965, the economy of this country has been very strictly controlled by government. Foreign currency to purchase imported goods such as spare parts, machinery and raw materials was not freely available as a result of the sanctions from 1965 - 1980. At independence, there was very little foreign currency which led the government to continue to control it strictly. This control made it very difficult to obtain all the necessary inputs and machinery for industry. Many other controls were imposed by the government, including price control which resulted in a very artificial environment where industry could not grow or develop and where shortages and unemployment were rife.

The Programme

The ESAP is laid out in an official document called the Framework for Economic Reform. Over the period of five years, the Government aims to do the following:-

- reduce the budget deficit (that is the amount government spends

over and above the amount it receives in taxes and other forms of income) from 10% of Zimbabwe's total earnings to 5%;

- reduce the number of civil servants by one in every four (excluding teachers);
- reduce taxation for companies and individuals;
- increase growth in total earnings by the country to five percent annually;
- reduce the inflation rate to 10% or less per year;
- place all imported items onto Open General Import Licence (OGIL) which means that individuals and companies will by the end of the programme be able to import anything they need without any restrictions at all;
- increase exports to 43.5% of the total earnings of the country;
- reduce all taxes on imports;
- remove government subsidies;
- make all parastatals pay for themselves or else sell them or close them down.

The first step in this programme is to increase gradually the number of items companies can import on OGIL. The process was begun in December last year with few items including plastics

and plate being put on OGIL. This means that companies needing these items can import them without an import licence and they can import as much as they need. Earlier this year a few more items were placed on OGIL and this will continue during the next five years until eventually companies can import anything they need — whether it be raw materials, packaging, machines, spare parts etc — without government control whatsoever.

Prices will come down as more and more goods appear in the shops. Local producers will have to make sure their products can compete with imported goods.

Funding of the Programme

In order for the programme to be able to proceed, a large amount of money is needed to launch it and this money is needed in foreign currency. At the moment Zimbabwe's reserves of foreign currency are very low indeed. The value of the dollar has been falling steadily for many years now. In order to fund the programme, the government is looking for two sources of money: increased exports by local com-

panies and loans from international banks and other countries.

The total cost of the programme will be US\$16.96 billion, spread over five years. From our own exports and other sources we will fund the programme up to US\$12.52 billion which would leave US\$3.44 billion. This last amount is the money we wanted or required from donors. The Paris Conference held early this year secured US\$700 million to finance the first year of ESAP. And we think we will get the balance. This money is needed to pay in foreign currency for all the goods that will be brought in under OGIL as well as for new machinery to enable industry to compete with other countries.

This money will mean many more jobs for Zimbabweans and many more goods on the shelves of our shops which previously have been brought in by those going on holiday or travelling abroad.

Exports

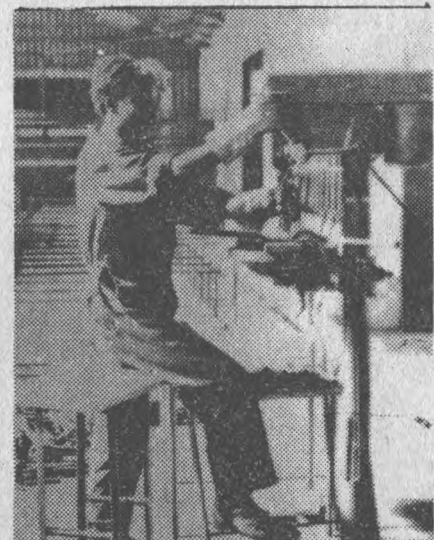
One of the most important aspects of the programme is the export capability and performance of local companies. It is very important that Zimbabwean

companies earn as much foreign currency as possible by exporting the goods they make to other countries in the region and around the world. Zimbabwe will have to pay back most of the money borrowed and this can be achieved by increased exports of primary products, manufactured goods and by attracting more tourists to Zimbabwe.

In order to do this, local manufacturers will have to spend a lot of money on improving their equipment because most of this is very old. They will have to produce very high quality goods because the international market is extremely competitive.

Perspective


During the past few years many countries in the world have done what Zimbabwe is doing now. In most cases where the programme has been properly managed the economies are now far healthier than they were before. Many jobs have been created than would otherwise have been the case, wages improved, prices went down as market forces began to operate and the countries were better off as a result of the programmes.



The production sector should expand to create more employment opportunities, and ensure supply of goods and services

up a Social Fund to address the problems and has already allocated some funds of its own. The fund will get additional financial resources from donors.

An exercise has been done to identify



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as you face such trying times.**



Cooperatives will face even tougher competition from big business. Government must come up with support schemes for this vital sector

The Impact of Trade Liberalisation and Structural Adjustment on the Cooperative Movement in Zimbabwe

By Chessman Wanyambe

FIRST and foremost, what is the meaning and implications of both the concepts of trade liberalisation and structural adjustment?

According to my understanding, trade liberalisation implies less trade and economic control and restrictions by the State on the basis — of the entire economic structure of the country. And structural adjustment has more to do with the review and reform of the previous 'socio-economic' policies and structures.

In this context, the industrialists, merchants, and the financial institutions will now run the show in the manner they deem to be necessary according to the laws of supply and demand, without direct influence and interference by the State, as was the case hitherto.

However, the new economic policy under discussion, was prompted by the need to formulate new strategies and tactics which would conform to the proposed Zimbabwean model of a 'mixed economy'; — in which case, the

infant cooperative movement will co-exist with the formidable capitalist economic giants.

That being the case, I feel it is imperative that one should endeavour to have an insight and clarity about the system under review and reform. Thus, it is apparent and common knowledge that the people's government under the leadership of ZANU(PF) has inherited a moribund capitalist system from the then Rhodesian regime. I refer to the inherited system as moribund capitalist system owing to its isolation internationally during the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by the Smith regime.

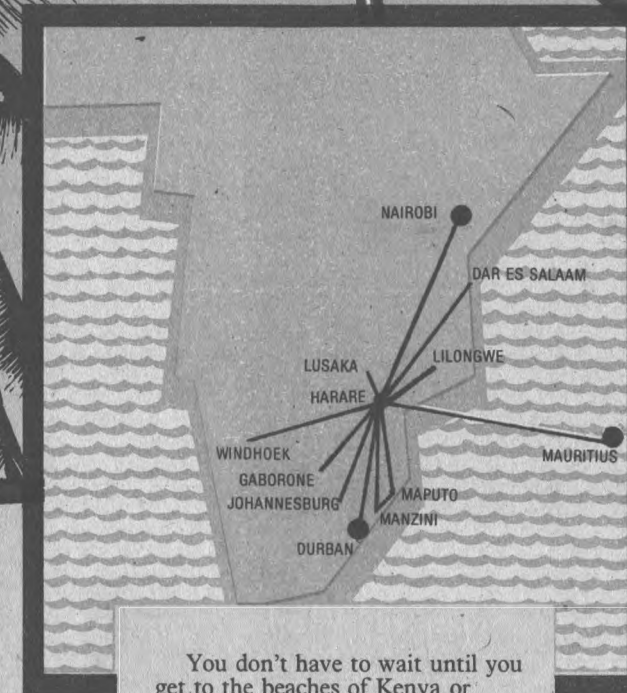
Nevertheless, there was no way the new black majority government could control the economy at independence other than to inherit with a view to change it in order to meet the people's economic needs and aspirations.

As you might be aware, the people's government has met enormous problems and challenges in this process. The difficulties encountered so far range from reluctance by the local

capitalists to assist the State to implement its people-oriented development programmes. On the other hand, development aid from the Western industrialised countries was very little and had strings attached as a pre-condition. And to make matters worse, the socialist countries were not able to render economic aid to the newly independent African countries which have or had chosen socialism as their socio-economic system. This situation led the government's efforts astray and rendered its envisaged goals almost fruitless and futile.

As a matter of fact, I feel it is safe and justifiable to say that the people's government had or still has no choice but to be objective, flexible and realistic enough in its economic plans and policies in conformity with the world economic order. Furthermore, let us remind ourselves that we are far backward insofar as technology is concerned. Let us also accept that on our own, we are not able to extract our natural resources for the benefit of our country and its suffering people.

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Therefore, it stands to reason that no matter what politics is at play; people want food, clothing, shelter and continued existence. At the same time, I am not oblivious of the need on the part of the indigenous people, to own and control the means of production. But the core of the matter is, are we able and capable of doing this without the industrialised countries, whether imperialist or Communist? I feel it is self-evident that it is impossible. And another attributive factor is that, Africa as a continent cannot at this stage evolve its peculiar economic system or

down-trodden peasants with increased hope for economic emancipation.

However, it is sad and unfortunate to note that since its birth, the cooperative movement has met with an untold number of fatal set-backs some of which are described below:

- lack of adequate capital;
- lack of management skills
- inefficiency;
- lack of government backing or State support; and
- misappropriation of funds and



Government should redouble efforts towards cooperativism

to go back to the ancient mode of production — primitive communalism, if you like.

inherited economic disparities. but I, for oneself, am fully cognisant of the inherited economic disparities, but then what is to be done? Given the historic background of the so-called Third World countries versus the industrialised nations, both Eastern and Western.

Coming to my focal point of discussion: I hope it is also common knowledge that socialist cooperatives were born at independence. Thus, marking a turning point in our economic history. The coming into being of cooperatives was and still is a direct result of the economic struggle by the indigenous people in their concerted effort to gain access into business and thereby gradually control the national economic sphere. This economic approach has inspired the urban unemployed and the rural,

property earmarked for project development just to mention but a few.

These and other attributive factors have only served to undermine and discredit the desirability and the existence of cooperatives. Additionally, this trend and tendency has, to a great degree, discouraged the would-be or future cooperatives. And consequently it paved the way for those against the notion of cooperatives to gain an unrefutable chance to lament and deplore the movement.

Notwithstanding the past, how are the cooperatives going to feature in the light of the trade liberalisation and structural adjustment programme? It, however, presupposes that the State has taken seriously the fate and future of the cooperatives into consideration among its economic priorities or else this would be the end of road to the cooperative movement in Zimbabwe. Hence, the export of capital by industrialised capitalist countries under

the banner of trade liberalisation and its component part of structural adjustment implies at the same time, the export of relations of exploitation of the under-developed nations by the developed ones, if not direct exploitation of man by man. Really, it is equally important to redefine the place and role of the cooperatives in this country at precisely this stage before hope is lost to the detriment of the ordinary men and women and the future generations.

Surely, it is very demanding that new means and ways must be devised to ensure the survival and development of cooperatives for the sole benefit of the men and women of little means in this country. Failure of would spell disaster.

In my own opinion, government and the affected people should re-double their efforts towards the concept of cooperativism before the impending danger arrives to crush the one and only solution to economic survival of the toiling black majority.

I personally suggest that the State and the affected social strata should employ the following methods to uphold cooperatives:

- the masses should hold numerous fund-raising activities to support the existing and future coops;
- the State should allocate more funds to cooperatives;
- school-leavers must be encouraged to form viable coops; and
- political economy must be taught in all schools at secondary level.

Above all, I am certain that every enlightened citizen of this country knows quite well that cooperatives are still at an infant stage. And for that reason, they cannot stand competition with the already established and the well-equipped foreign investors who are more likely going to take full advantage of our new economic policy i.e., trade liberalisation and structural adjustment programme. As a result of the imbalance between cooperatives and the private capitalist enterprises, there is an increasing need to put more emphasis on the place and role of cooperatives in Zimbabwe to ensure the viability of our proposed socio-economic system mixed economy. At this point, I feel it is more demanding that the State should try its utmost to uphold both the already dominant capitalist economic structure — and the infant cooperative movement to facilitate the steady growth of the entire economic system and for the

benefit of all the people in the economic activities in our country. Thus, trade liberalisation and structural adjustment should not be monopolised by the haves at the expense of the have-nots. In other words, the new economic policy is not only intended to benefit the bourgeois class but to also benefit the working class and the peasants. Any misconceptions should be avoided from the very commencement of the aforementioned system of mixed economy.

Having said what I have described above, from a layman's point of view, it does not, however, necessarily mean that I am in any sense opposed to the

notion of trade liberalisation. Instead, I am very supportive of the initiative taken by our Government in introducing the new economic policy as a means to overcome our economic problems. At least, I would like to seize this opportunity to praise our State leaders for their foresight in formulating a conducive economic atmosphere whereby everyone is welcome to participate in production processes and economic spheres of our country. Hopefully, more investors (local and foreign) are going to implement the programme to its maximum benefit and logical conclusion. Hence the creation of more employment opportunities is highly and anxiously

anticipated on the part of both the State and the industrial-reserve-army, or the unemployed population.

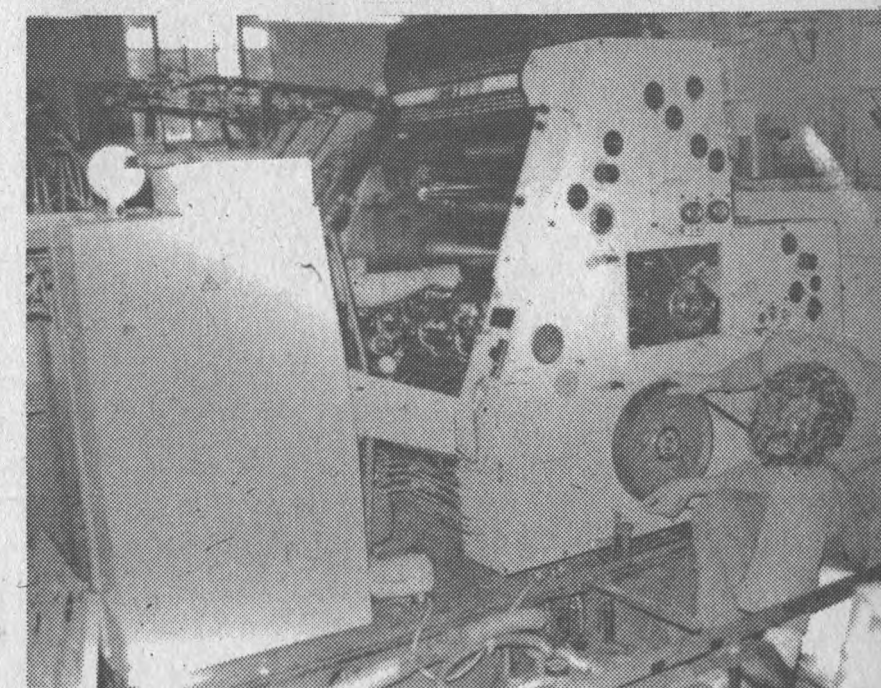
Finally, I want to conclude by asserting the following: Trade liberalisation and structural adjustment are new terminologies in our vocabularies and everyone is very eager to grasp their meaning and implications. For the purposes of fully implementing the programme, seminars must be conducted at district level to interpret and explain the advantages and disadvantages of trade liberalisation to the ignorant and confused majority.

ESAP success depends on imports and exports

Industry is called upon to increase output for export

THE success of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme depends largely on the local industries' ability to earn foreign currency through export and import substitution projects, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Cde Kumbirai Kangai has said.

Speaking when he officiated at the Monarch Steel Ltd long service awards in Bulawayo recently, Cde Kangai said he appreciates that lack of foreign currency has been a major constraint on the company's ability to plan in the short and long-term in order to expand markets.



ESAP should facilitate the re-equipment of Zimbabwe industry

"Lack of foreign currency was bound to affect employment levels and the purchasing of raw materials required. In this regard, you should be assured that government is trying to move away from the administrative rationing of foreign currency in the context of the Economic Structural Adjustment programme (ESAP). I have no doubt that more will become available as companies re-equip, hopefully, in the not-too-distant future.

"The success of the country's ESAP depends on efforts such as yours of generating more foreign currency to finance the acquisition of equipment for industry to gear itself to face up to international competition," the Minister stressed.

Cde Kangai said government has established the export promotion authority, Zimtrade. He expressed hope many companies will utilise the

export incentives which have been announced by government.

He added that government has also taken other initiatives to mobilise resources to assist industry "by canvassing from abroad and from multilateral organisations". He also hoped that none of the company's employees will be disadvantaged by the structural adjustment programme.

Monarch Steel Ltd, which falls under the Treger Group of Companies, has since 1981 awarded about 700 long service awards. About 100 employees received long service awards for serving the company for between 15 and 35 years.

Monarch Steel Ltd, formerly Monarch Products, was founded by Mr Morris Treger and was originally called M Treger Plumbers (Pvt) Ltd, in 1911. Mr Treger was a plumber and the company first manufactured lunch boxes.

ESAP to Reduce Transport Sector Restrictions

The Economic Structural Adjustment Programme will reduce restrictions placed on the transport sector and enforce stiff discipline on road safety, the Minister of Transport and National Supplies, Mr Dennis Norman told the Motor Traders Association recently. "The Ministry of Transport and Nation-

companies moving goods for hire and reward. A company will require one licence per area or for the country as a whole rather than a multitude of permits as is the case at present. The emphasis will be on the quality of service provided. Enforcement of safety and axle load regulations will be more

Explaining to the association the procedure for registering rebuilt vehicles, he said a person should obtain a customs clearance certificate if previous registration number is unknown, obtain from Vehicle Inspectorate Department a certificate of roadworthiness and register the vehicle with a registering officer.

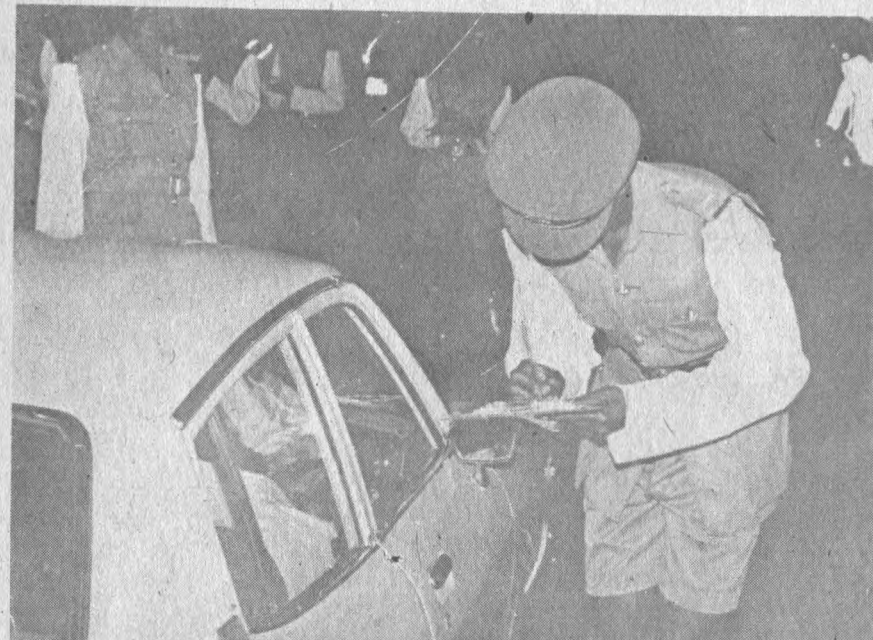
He said car thieves are misrepresenting the facts and rebuilding vehicles that do not need rebuilding in order to cover up the vehicle's previous identity. Buyers of such vehicles (rebuilt) should get details of previous owners "especially when registration books are said to be missing. These details should then be checked. When large sums of money are being paid out, it is foolish to accept anything in good faith."

Mr Norman added that for imported vehicles, buyers should insist on seeing the foreign registration documents, foreign police clearance and a receipt for customs duty paid.

He informed the association in Nyanga that last March he received a consultancy report prepared by Swerod of Sweden concerning driver training, testing and licensing. The report is known as the Henricksson report. It recommended that there is need to introduce more advanced and reliable vision testers which have been supplied to replace the old British eye check system. No learner licence can be issued for class 2 (heavy vehicles) unless the applicant has a class four licence for at least two years.

The report also recommended that the drivers licence registry should be computerised and an improved learners' test is needed. It added that a new training programme for examiners is needed as well as additional in-service training. Among other recommendations, the Henricksson report said that non-formal training programme should be permitted only for class 3, 4, and 5 with a compulsory attendance at authorised driving schools for class 1 and 2.

Instructors, the report said, should attend training courses, a new driver training programme should be introduced and new routines concerning inspection of driving schools should also be introduced. Mr Norman added that government may soon implement some of these recommendations.



Shortage of spares has been blamed for the numerous accidents on the nation's roads

al Supplies will play its part in the economic structural adjustment programme which is currently being implemented by government. There will be a reduction in restrictions placed on the transport sector but at the same time government expects discipline and safety on our roads," the minister said.

He revealed that legislation is in the pipeline to decontrol and deregulate certain aspects of the transport sector. Goods vehicles of not more than 10 tonne carrying capacity and contract vehicles of one tonne or less will no longer be classified as public service vehicles. Ministerial approval of permits will be done away with but at the same time permits may be transferred when a business is sold.

"The most important provision in the Bill is that which enables the minister to designate those areas in the country where a more liberal transport regime will apply. In these areas licences instead of permits will be required for

rigorous . . . than in the past. Being liberal does not mean being dangerous," he said.

Mr Norman pointed out that permits and timetables will be retained for passenger transport for trunk routes while feeder routes 'will be decontrolled. Government is also considering the total decontrol of rural bus fares as an initial step to a more rational distribution of buses between trunk and feeder roads.

On the concern by the Motor Trader Association that the Central Vehicle Registration should provide accurate statistics on the vehicle fleet, the minister said government has done a number of feasibility studies to computerise the CVR records," the latest of which is concerned with public service vehicles". This latest approach to the problem could be a blue print for the system as a whole. The registry is also attempting to speed up existing manual systems and improve general efficiency.

\$1 Billion for Motor Kits and Spares — Kangai

THE Government of Zimbabwe has pledged to import motor vehicle kits and spares worth well over \$1 billion over a period of five years under the unfolding economic reform programme.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, in his address at the Motor Trade Association Congress held in Nyanga recently.

"Our country has already begun a programme of policy reforms to rectify a number of problems such as low economic growth which has resulted in the low level of investment in the productive sectors of the economy, low export growth, unemployment, fiscal deficit among other aspects.

"The initial steps in our reform programme have been directed at relatively aggressive exchange rate management, a modest reduction in the fiscal deficit, new investment guidelines, more flexibility in price and wage setting, a foreign retention system and the expansion of Open General Import Licence (OGIL) provisions," said the Minister.

Cde Kangai said it was the government's intention that by the year 1995, 85% of all the country's imports be unrestricted. "This," he said, "is bound to increase the supply response thereby creating a broader industrial base that can sustain growth in output, create more employment and increase productivity in the long-term."

He said the progressive expansion of an unrestricted OGIL is planned to facilitate the development of export-oriented activities and the gradual introduction of a competitive

environment for local industries. "Looking at the motor industry, I think most of you would agree with me this sector plays a pivotal role in the performance of our economy," he said.

The Minister disclosed that a number of offers had been received and that agreements had also been signed with the British suppliers of AWD Bedford TE 8 to 10 range. A total of 2 000 trucks, said the Minister, would be delivered of which 500 would be in-



Cde Kumbirai Kangai

complete built-up form. He also said that most of the initial vehicles have been received and distributed through various organisations such as the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), Transport

Operators' Association, Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union (ZNFU), National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe (NFAZ) among others. "Of the 440 ERF trucks (35-55 tonne range) that are coming in kit form, these are being distributed as they come off the assembly line," the Minister said.

Delegates to the congress also heard from Cde Kangai that the kits were either being imported by individuals under the No Currency Import Licence (NCIL), or by companies who were benefiting under the Incremental Export Bonuses (IEB) and Export Retention Schemes (ERS) as well as kits that are being imported using the regular allocations from his Ministry.

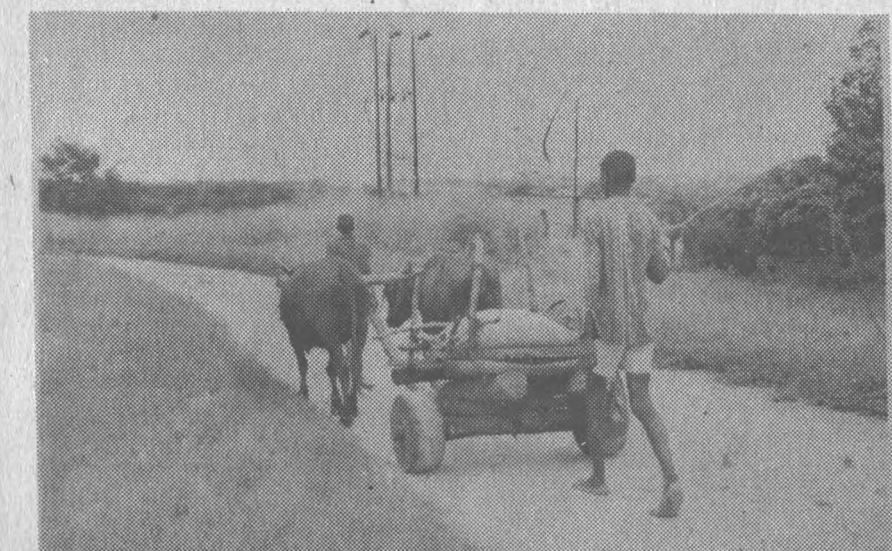
Addressing delegates on the rationalisation policy announced in 1986, Minister Kangai said his Ministry has already outlined three ways individuals and companies can import vehicle kits. "Those individuals who have relatives or friends outside the country who want to give gifts in the form of a car can do so using the No Currency Involved System and can import any type of vehicle they want. It is this system that is increasing the different number of makes of vehicles in our roads," he said.

About the Standard Development Fund, Cde Kangai said the Fund's basic objective was to finance the development and promotion of the standardisation of commodities and services in the country.

The Minister said, however, that it was later noted that the organisation had to be strengthened if the government's goals of expanding the manufacturing industry was to meet the growing and changing patterns of demand and the need to enhance the competitiveness of locally produced products on world markets.

It was in this light, the Minister elaborated, that in January 1990 and July 1990, Zimbabwe became a member of the African Regional Standards Organisation (ARSC) and the International Standards Organisation (ISO) respectively.

"It is pleasing, nonetheless, to note that SAZ has already adopted the 130 900 international standards for quality systems which have been published as SAZ's 300," Cde Kangai said, adding that he hoped all local industrialists would take advantage of the introduction of that standard as it is geared towards increased efficiency and high quality goods and service.



ESAP must take Zimbabwe's transport industry into the 21st Century

Address by Andrew Young
Gibb Africa International
To the Confederation of Zimbabwe
Industries
CZI Congress-Victoria Falls
July 3-6, 1991

Values and Virtues on the Road to Development



Zimbabwe reminds me of the Southern United States of America. From the heritage of colonialism and segregation to the climate, red clay soil and lush green landscape, I have always felt at home here. The people, though different in ethnic background, all seem genuinely influenced by the teaching and values of the Christian Missionaries who gave the nation its first system of education.

In spite of the turmoil and tragedy of the past, I sensed from the beginning, a sincere and genuine reconciliation almost immediately after the signing of the agreement at Lancaster House. As I returned for the Independence Day ceremonies, I was welcomed by two police officers, one Black and one White, who had been on opposite sides of the struggle, but who now shared the same police vehicle and talked of their families, their dreams, and their hopes for the future, not as enemies or adversaries, but as brothers.

These may seem like little things to you, and in truth they are, but they represent a great departure from human nature in other parts of the world. Think for a minute of the bitterness and reprisal that now stymies

Kuwait's recovery, or the continuing enmity in Northern Ireland and the West Bank and one can see how fortunate we are in Zimbabwe.

I may be over emphasizing similarities, but I hope you will forgive me. I cannot hope to address issues in Zimbabwe objectively; I can only draw on my own experiences and trust that you can take those ideas which you find relevant and forgive me the other assumptions.

Harare in the 1980's was very much like Atlanta in the 1940s. The tallest buildings were fifteen or twenty stories, the airport was a temporary military structure or quonset hut, the azaleas and dogwoods provided a lush green landscape which exploded with colour each spring. Wages were low, jobs were scarce and most of the students matriculating from colleges and Universities were forced to migrate North in search of employment and opportunity. The South was then legally divided, black and white, with only the whites having voting rights, educational and economic opportunity guaranteed by law.

Beginning with Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, the South began its move

forward. The infrastructure of hydro-electric dams brought electricity at reasonable cost, and with it fresh clean water and plumbing facilities (I think it's important for Africa to be reminded that the development of the American South is a phenomenon of the past fifty years). Roads, railroads and bridges made it possible to bring crops to the markets of the nation. And airports made us accessible to the world. The breakdown of racial segregation in the sixties was not only morally right, but proved to be essential for business expansion.

These infrastructure improvements were especially relevant because of the rich natural resources of our land and the education of our workforce. Slowly, but surely we began to learn the formula for attracting private investment and technology and the foundation was laid for the boom periods of the sixties and the eighties.

The growth and development was a result of a team effort. Government understood the need to create jobs and generate new tax revenues and business understood that an expanding economy was good for business. Together they forged a partnership that proved quite successful through the years.

Fundamental to the growth of progress was an understanding of the dynamics of a free market economy. Capital and technology are largely held in private hands. Governments have the capacity to redistribute wealth. . . . if there is wealth present for distribution, but governments have traditionally been unable to generate new wealth or to create wealth.

Even in agriculture, where the wealth of the land can seemingly be controlled and administered by government, there has been only limited success in food production under government auspices.

Several years ago while visiting Gen. Obasanjo of Nigeria on his very successful farm, I jokingly chided him for



Zimbabwe still has plenty of room for expansion



President Robert Mugabe and Andy Young share a joke during one of Andy's numerous visits to Zimbabwe

his failure in agriculture as Nigeria's Head of State. He seemed to be doing so well as a private farmer. His reply reflected a very profound understanding of the dilemma of state sponsored agriculture, "Andy, nobody will stay up all night with the governments pig."

This is not to minimise the role of government in any way. It is merely an attempt to point up the inadequacy of government controlled production.

The government must provide the infrastructure of roads, power, water, environmental protection of natural resources and wild life. The government must provide the vision of the future, the education and motivation for all citizens, and a general framework for the cooperation of business, labour and government toward the realisation of that vision.

I have long been an admirer of the leadership of Zimbabwe. Your country came to Independence with the best trained leadership of any African nation. Indeed, there may not be a single nation in Europe or the Americas with leaders of comparable academic attainment. The leadership skills of Zimbabwe's leadership were forged in the crucible of struggle, where courage and sacrifice were essentials of success and survival.

Given the price demanded by the struggle for freedom, it is all the more difficult to turn loose the reigns of government and entrust the nation's

future to the democracy of the marketplace. But the fight for freedom was truly, in the words of Abraham Lincoln for "Government of the People, by the People and for the People", and the people must be inspired and trusted with their own freedom as much as possible.

Few nations have the combination of human and natural resources that you have in Zimbabwe. If we can't create a society that is somewhat reflective of The Kingdom of God in Zimbabwe with its riches and talent, there is scant hope for the nations of the world that are larger, more populated and have less potential wealth.

That is the challenge I wish to give you. Not just to survive but to excel. To create the models that the world might emulate. To produce a society that grants each person, clan, family, faith and culture the full freedom and opportunity to develop their full potential in the destiny of humankind. If it can't be done in Zimbabwe, what hope is there for Sudan, or Zaire or South Africa or the Soviet Union.

But, this vision of freedom and opportunity requires technology. It requires capital. . . . money, and the money and technology that is needed is privately held in today's world. We either have to re-invent the wheel or we have to enter into a partnership with those who hold the capital and technology. There is a cruel logic to this system. The people in possession of the wealth

feel as though they have earned the right to protect and develop wealth in keeping with the experience which produced it. Wealth is seldom only inherited. It comes to some easier than it does to other, but each generation must go through the training and discipline to utilise and expand their inheritance or they soon squander it and find themselves back at the beginning.

Therefore, those who maintain control of technology and capital feel some obligation to invest it where it can produce the greatest return on their investment, for if there is not a continued expansion of wealth and knowledge there is an inevitable diminution or loss. This is not just a loss of personal profit, it is the loss of jobs, the loss of opportunity, the loss of health and food and shelter. It is by this system of gain that the Biblical parable of the Talents is fulfilled in our time and "the hungry are fed, the naked clothed, the sick healed and the oppressed relieved of their enslavement to contingencies of nature. . . . the famine, the disease, and ignorance.

In our Southern U.S. experience, there are a few very simple guidelines, or other virtues and values on the road to development: Hospitality, Industry, and Honesty.

Hospitality

People tend to go where they are made to feel welcome. Where their business colleagues invite them and agree to

show them how business is done here. Government alone can't attract investment. Business must understand that it was Karl Marx who viewed the world as a "fixed-pie" and determined that in order for one to get more, someone must get less. The experience of a modern free market economy is that as more people are involved as full participants in the market place, the pie is expanded, so that everyone can have more if we share. People don't do business with governments. They don't do business with other business. People do business with People whom they like and trust. Therefore, we must challenge the business community to invite their colleagues, friends, associates and even their competitors to join them in investing their capital, technology and talent in Zimbabwe.

The Government's role starts at the Customs and Immigration office. Are people made to feel welcome when they get off the plane? Do the Customs officials understand that these are potential investors in the economy of Zimbabwe? In Atlanta we have helped our Customs officers to understand that a friendly attitude on their part is essential to our tourist and convention industry. Each one percent increase in hotel occupancy creates 400 new jobs, increases taxi ridership, restaurant tips, and sales in retail stores. Hospitality is everyone's business. The tourist of today comes back as the conventioneer of tomorrow and may be next year's investor. People continue to come where they are made to feel welcome.

In Atlanta we had a bureaucratic tradition that took weeks and months to get permits for business and investment. It was clear to me that bureaucracy was the invention of colonialism. It was a mechanism which enabled a few people to control decisions from a distant colonial capital and be sure that things would not get out of hand. . . that is, too free and creative. My job was to break this logjam and help our city officials to realise that TIME IS MONEY and that when you waste time, you're driving money away. But I took the lesson even further by explaining that there would be no raises in salaries or promotions, unless we could increase the tax base through new investment. Then I proceeded to create three different, independent departments of Economic Development and explained that we would try three different approaches to development and see which one worked the best. If they were successful, their departments would get raises and be allowed to expand their departments. . . so long as they continued to produce results. If

they were not successful in attracting investments, their department and their jobs would be eliminated.

I'm happy to say that all three departments Downtown Development, Industrial Development and Community Development got off their "rear ends" and found ways of expediting paperwork, assisting and recruiting potential developers and generally changing the business climate, so that we earned the rating of a national research firm as "The Best City in America to start a Business or to Expand a Business." And we won this Award four years in a row, created over 500,000 new jobs and attracted over 70 Billion dollars in new investment.

Metropolitan Atlanta alone, created more new jobs than any nation in Europe and attracted more investment than the entire African continent during the decade of the eighties, and a sense of old fashioned Southern Hospitality was an essential key to that success.

Industry

When people are offered the challenge of a good job at a good wage, when the opportunity to enjoy the result of their labour in an improved standard of living, and when opportunities to advance as their skills and abilities develop, it is easy to live up to the expectation of the Judeo-Christian work ethic. A sense of industry, productivity on the part of the entire work force, it is possible to attract business investment to an area. Labour-Management relations are an important element in a



The vapoitori are renowned for living up to a Judeo-Christian work ethic

successful economy. The adversarial approach of much of the U.S. labour is coming under increasing criticism as the U.S. economy competes on a global market with more conciliatory approaches of both German and Japanese approaches to labour-management relations.

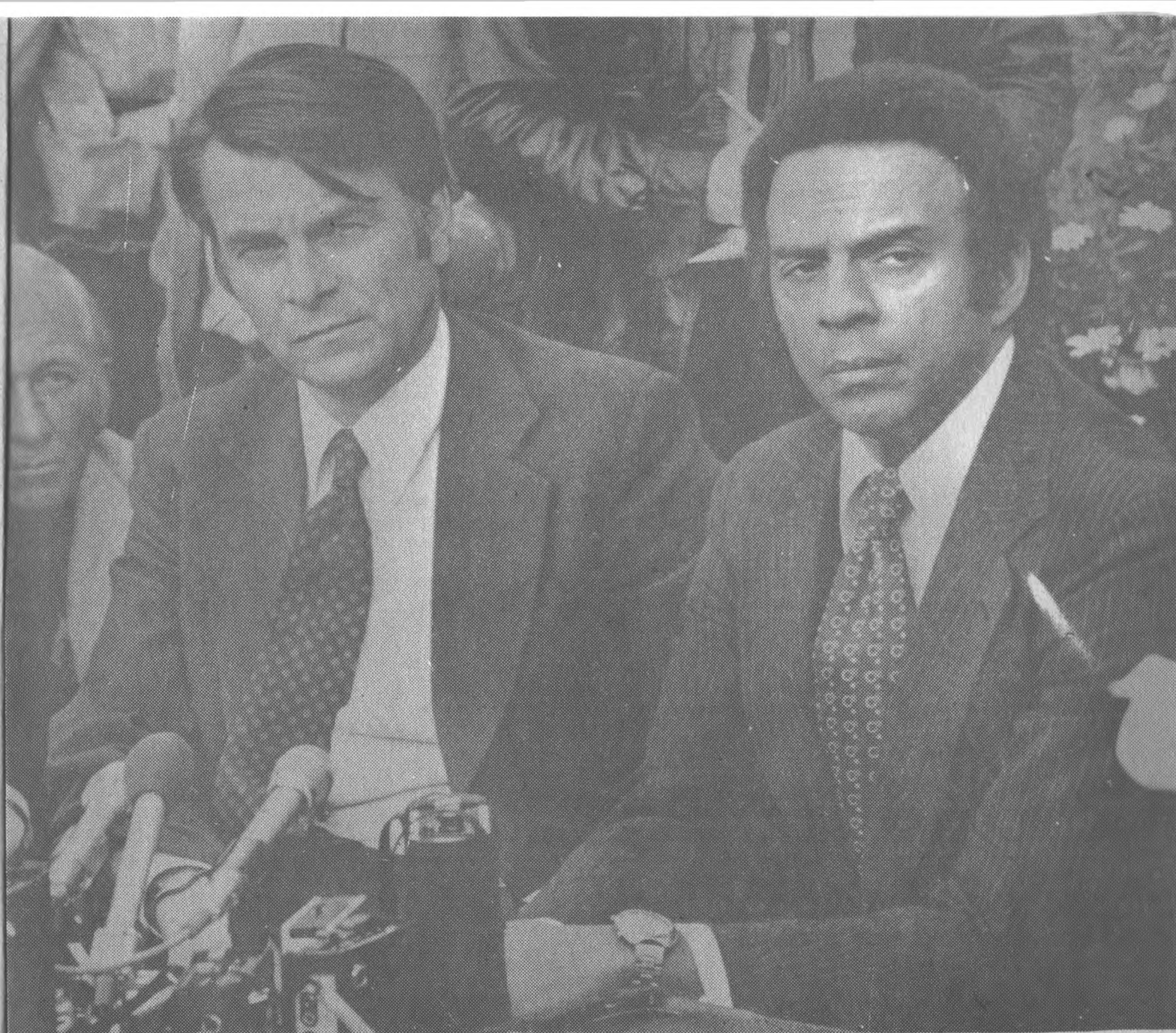
Regardless of the pattern of workers rights, occupational safety, health and retirement plans which evolve in Zimbabwe, it must be remembered, "we're all on the same side".

A business is no stronger than it's work force. The human resources is business' most valuable asset. Creativity, flexibility and innovation are the product of brain power. The emphasis on human freedom, the doctrine that "... all men (and women, and children) are created equal, and are endowed (not by the state, their wealth, colour or education, but) by the Creator, with certain inalienable rights; and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is the basis of all American ingenuity, and creativity and the foundation of our life style that has captured the imagination of the entire planet.

Human Rights and human freedom are the basis of modern existence, and whether in South Africa, Iraq or the so called People's Republic of China, they can be repressed only at the risk of national peril.

Fairness Formula

The growth and development of a city,



Andrew Young and David Owen in the then Salisbury — shuttle diplomacy that culminated in the Lancaster House talks

state or nation must include economic opportunity for all citizens. That opportunity must not be just the opportunity for employment, it must also include access to capital for small business ventures and the opportunity to participate fully in the business development of the country.

In the U.S. small business account for 70% of all employment. The vitality of a free market depends on the freedom of citizens to finance their ideas and to try new ideas on the market. Many of these business ventures fail, but even the rights to fail is an important aspect of the freedom to succeed.

To encourage and facilitate small business development, we in Atlanta required that all government contracts be joint-ventured. That each contract include 20% participation by a black

owned firm. The black firms were certified by the government to assure that at least 51% of the company was black owned and that the business was sufficiently staffed and trained to fulfil the obligations of the contract and that they also employed and trained a work force capable of performing the jobs for which they were contracted.

This kind of effort must be strictly monitored to insure that there is a genuine sharing of skills and technology. when the program is enforced, with criminal penalties for fraud, we find that the skills bank of the economy is expanded, the economic growth includes a broad base of the economy, and rather than taking work from the larger businesses, the economic growth absorbs some of the social costs of unemployment, crime

and welfare. A productive, tax paying citizen contributes to the expansion of the market place, the improvement of the national life-style, and the profitability of the entire system of enterprise.

Honesty

Finally, and most importantly, there is a moral dimension to an efficient economy. People don't continue to do business with those who cheat them. The cruelest and most destructive tax is the tax which corruption places on an economy. Corruption in business and in government.

Several years ago I was asked by an official of the President's office of an African state to assist in the purchase of some High Tech equipment which

they needed on an emergency basis. The company was in Atlanta and a few phone calls was all I had to do to get things moving. But it was really an emergency, so we arranged for two of their Air Force C 130's to fly in for the E. The entire transaction and installation was accomplished in a little more than two weeks.

When the billing was completed, and costs were compared, the total expense of the system was less than a third of the cost of previous estimated offers. The only conclusion we could draw was that other companies were building in time and costs to process shipping and bribes for the bureaucracy. If this is correct, it is possible that two thirds of the costs of development are going into financing inefficiency and corruption. No country, no matter how rich can afford such a price.

This is no simple matter. There is a level of financial insecurity and uncertainty in most countries that tempts public officials to try to provide for a rain day. Reasonable plans for retirement and some possibility of movement back and forth between the public and private sectors. Loan executives from business to government for special short term projects and the opportunity for public officials to work in

public-private partnership can give everyone an opportunity to understand the limits and disciplines which prevail in each sector.

Ultimately, the business and government sectors of a society must have an active and creative partnership. More and more the private sector's resources must be enticed into serving the public purpose.

Is there any reason why governmental funds alone must be used to build airports? Both in England and in the U.S. private companies are assuming the responsibility for water and sewer systems. Telephone companies and other communications networks are privately financed and managed and regulated by government authority. This leaves the critical funds of the government which are always in short supply, for use in education, health, the environment and the protection of natural resources and wild life.

An honest and open partnership with government and business in a dynamic and creative relationship is a necessity in face of the harsh realities of the coming Twenty First Century.

A little more than ten years ago I met with some of the present government as members of the Patriotic Front on

the island of Malta. I believe the only reason I was there with David Owens was that no one in the U.S. Department of State thought that there was any possibility of ending the hostilities and moving toward peaceful democratic solution. Few of us there ten years ago would have dared to predict the kind of progress, prosperity and peace which Zimbabwe has enjoyed this past decade.

The hardest part of this experiment has been successfully concluded. The future holds far more hope and promise than we dared believe in the past. I have no idea just what the future may hold, but I know the men and women of Zimbabwe who hold the future of this great nation in their hands, and I'm still religious enough to believe that there is purpose in the plan of God for the nation and people of Zimbabwe. Indeed, God has seldom used the great and mighty nations of the world to bring forth a new mission and expand the destiny of His People.

Zimbabwe need not be large to be Great. You don't need military power to lead and inspire. A new dawn awaits those who are courageous and sensitive enough to perceive it and strong and wise enough to live it. God Bless You.

Call to uphold banner of free, fair trade

A senior International Chamber of Commerce official has urged the world community to uphold the banner of free and fair trade and sort out any differences between countries "on the basis of universally accepted principles of free trade and through multilateral agencies".

"Unilateral action by one or group of countries against another country or group of countries should be strictly avoided. These are the objectives which the ICC is currently fighting for.

"There is yet another emergent tendency which should . . . be nipped in the bud, or else there is danger that the resurgent movement towards the free market economy system may come to a stand-still, or worse still, be reversed. In recent decades, more particularly in the eighties, global competition has intensified manifold as a result of the rapid pace of technological development and the entry of new global players.

"Unfortunately, in many of the developed countries, which have been traditional champions of free markets, this onslaught of determined competition has provoked calls, from vested interests, for greater state intervention in industrial, investment and trade policies," said ICC vice president, Mr Hari Shankar Singhani, at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries Congress at Victoria Falls on July 4, 1991.

He said in addition to already existing systems of subsidies for strategic industries and the agricultural sector, there are increasing demands for protecting other home industries through measures like control on foreign investments, imports and support through subsidies. These tendencies, he added, need to be thwarted. He appealed to governments of the major industrialised nations to resist the temptation of yielding to these forces and instead, to deal with firmness, in the interest of the world community.

Mr Singhani said the widespread movement towards privatisation and free market economy should be consciously and actively supported by the developed world, not only through aid, investments and transfer of technology, but by keeping their own markets open to exports of the reforming nations. "Only then can this massive endeavour succeed. Only then can the world become a true community of nations."

Mr Singhani expressed concern that five decades after World War II about a fifth of the global population is living in abject poverty. "This is a sobering thought indeed." While this is so, the world's limited resources which could be used to relieve hunger and promote development are instead being utilised for arms and weapons for destruction of mankind.

"It is my view that now is the time — when so many positive reforms are taking place, when the Cold War has finally ended and when the overall global environment is conducive — this is the opportunity for all nations to get together as citizens of this, our world, to recognise our responsibilities, to rearrange our global priorities and to work towards a more equal, prosperous and harmonious world community. It is under such conditions that private enterprise and the free market economy systems will not only flourish but will have a more effective role to play," he told the congress.

The ICC first established contact with the CZI in December 1989 at the meeting of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the developing country members of the Group of 77. The CZI finally joined the ICC on January 1, 1991.

"We attach great importance to having

in our membership your very prominent business organisation in one of the most advanced and dynamic countries of Africa. We, in the ICC, look forward to increasing cooperation over the coming years with the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries," the vice president said.

The ICC is the world organisation of business and enjoys the highest consultative status with the United Nations. It has a membership of over 100 countries most of which are in the developing world. In over 59 of these are ICC national committees which bring together representative and professional associations such as chambers of commerce, federations of industries and associations of bankers plus individual companies involved in international trade as manufacturers, merchants and suppliers of services.

The objectives of the ICC are to maintain and strengthen an open world economy, based on a multilateral system of trade and investment, so as to foster the economic growth of developed and developing countries. It formulates policy positions which it submits to inter-governmental organisations and their member governments. The ICC also provides services to world business "which facilitates commercial transactions among nations".



The leaders of the major capitalist nations: clockwise from top right: U.S. President George Bush; Italy's Andreotti, Japan's Kaifu, Germany's Kohl, Canada's Mulroney, Britain's Major and Mitterland of France — The Group of Seven is responsible for ever increasing protectionism in world trade

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Dr Stamps Addresses World Health Assembly

The Minister of Health, Dr Timothy Stamps has urged western nations to refrain from condemning Africa's tobacco industry whilst subsidising tobacco growers in their own countries.

Speaking at the recent 44th World Health Assembly in Geneva Dr Stamps told the West not to underestimate Africa's capacity to manage its own economy and ecology.

Stamps said although many countries in the region have seen a dramatic increase in the mortality and morbidity from malaria, and despite an increase in the total numbers of cases, Zimbabwe has not experienced the serious development of chloroquine resistance to the extent seen in statistics in other Sub-Sahara countries. "This may be because we consciously decided to avoid the use of chloroquine as a prophylactic, and in endemic areas relied on primary prevention, with spraying of houses, vector control and advice to avoid high risk of transmission, situations."

A significant resurgence of Tuberculosis (TB) has been noticed in the past four years. This has been complicated by the difficulties in ensuring adequate drug supplies, adequate community

coverage (to follow up patients) and by the HIV epidemic. "However, we believe the disease to be containable, subject to the effective management of our HIV transmission problems, since the TB control systems have been substantially reinforced, and the vertical system of management has been diversified to become integrated with other sectors" he said.

On diarrhoea, salmonella, vibrio and other gastro intestinal tract diseases, Zimbabwe's most impressive gains have been on the safe water and sanitation, and the oral rehydration solution (ORS) campaign. Now, in Zimbabwe, 70 percent of householders have access to a protected safe water supply and 23 percent have hygienic sanitation in the form of the now famous Blair toilet. All health cadres, including general workers have been taught about ORS and the need, in infants, to continue breast feeding, with a dramatic effect on the mortality rates from all infectious gastro-intestinal diseases. Despite the fact that cholera is endemic in countries which form over two thirds of our borders, we have still had fewer cholera cases this year than the USA clear testimony to our public health teams' competence.



Zimbabwe places greater emphasis on preventative medical care



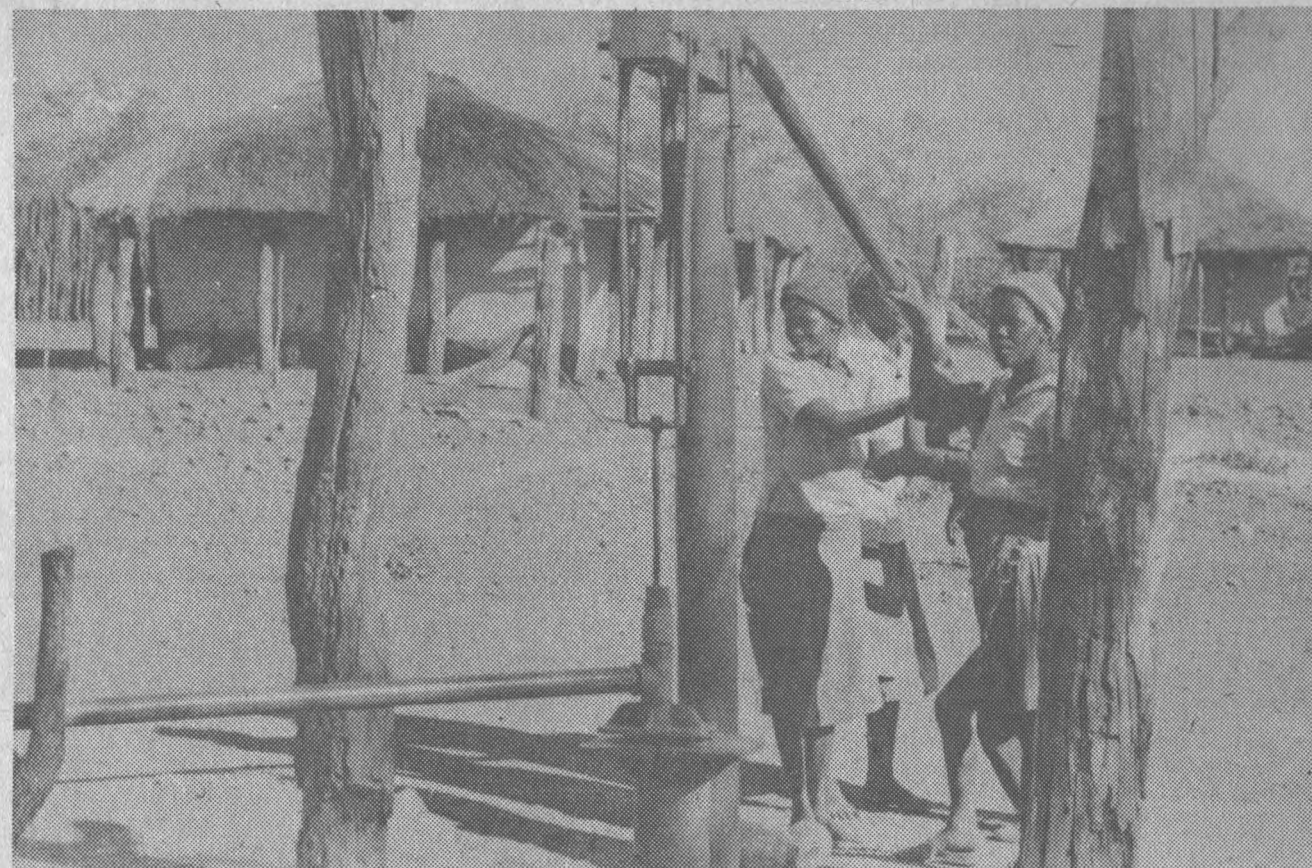
Dr Timothy Stamps

About 73 percent of the population now is effectively immunised against the six killer diseases. In addition we are examining the prospect of adding a 7th, hepatitis B to the regime. The TT campaign for antenatal women has resulted in almost the complete elimination of neonatal tetanus, a disease from which we used to have at least 150 deaths annually in Harare alone.

Dramatic increases in the known HIV infected people in Zimbabwe have recently been publicised. This effectively improves knowledge amongst the major vulnerable age groups, since our literacy is now of the order of 72 percent for men, 42 percent for women. The safe blood programme is well known to all of you, and we are proud to have been selected as the locus for training for our region. We are assured that the risk of HIV and HBV transmission through blood is now extremely remote in Zimbabwe hospitals.

One of the great achievements has been the establishment of a multisectoral National Aids Council (NAC) with representatives from the NGOs, the private and public sector including the President's Office and Parliament. NAC has greatly enhanced mobilisation of the community in support of our efforts against AIDS. We have developed a strong alliance with non-governmental organisations in the implementation of some information, education and communication activities.

As is well known, the World Health Organisation (WHO) had designated the primary health care (PHC) approach to health care delivery as a major objective in the drive for HEALTH FOR ALL by the year 2000. We have developed eight major district



70 percent of households in Zimbabwe have access to a protected safe water supply

hospitals, most of them now nearing completion, over the past four years.

The World bank team is enthusiastic about our being able to finance the establishment of 16 more in the next quadrennium. As is usual, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development has had to be encouraged, by carrot and stick, to support our expenditure of nearly US\$125 000 000 but I am thankful that we are now at one of the desirability and essentiality of the development.

On the essential drug programme, after several unforeseen setbacks, we are reasonably confident that this can now be sustained, through local manufacture, pre-emptive right to foreign exchange for imported drugs and raw materials, and the ZRDCL (Zimbabwe Regional Drug Control Laboratory) which has been ably supported by the WHO.

Despite a dramatic expansion of training facilities in the past 10 years, including the special dedication of purpose — designed units to multidisciplinary training schools, our supply of health cadres at all levels is precariously uncertain. Not only are we losing trained personnel, both to the private sector and indeed to other countries, many cadres are switching careers entirely becoming secretarial staff, bank employees and educationalists. Furthermore, the at-

traction rate among the tutors and lecturers is very worrying and is related directly to their levels of remuneration and career prospects.

Maternal morbidity and mortality is one parameter of health which has not improved since independence. Despite significant inputs and indeed success, in the direction of ensuring antenatal care and institutional parturition facilities, this has not been translated into a significant improvement of the outcome of pregnancy for the mother. In addition to HIV, infection and AIDS, the rising tide of illegal abortion and of "baby dumping" indicates that there is an urgent need to examine the fields of fertility and women's health from a fresh stand point, including the other involved sectors such as women's organisations, educationists, and the law.

Coming out of a traumatic war situation, with a significant increase in stress and mental and moral trauma, we established effective mental health direction as a separate function headed by a medical officer specialist; regrettably this effort appears to have lost impetus following its absorption into the maternal and child health service division. An added complication is that community support is the responsibility of at least three other ministries and intersectoral consensus on the management of the mentality ill has not been crystallised.

We look forward to the anticipated collaboration with Barbados through a Commonwealth initiative in the development of community based mental health services, integrated with the primary health care programme.

All countries in the developing world have been challenged by the international financial community to establish systems of cost recovery and it is clear, even from WHO's financial statement, that sources of extra-territorial finance are drying up. We entirely endorse this philosophy, since self reliance is father to self respect, and one of the invariable consequences of debt dependence is a loss of dignity. Despite the ideology and domestic political challenges, we have set our feet firmly on the road toward sustainability of health services from our own internal sources.

Having said this, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the deep sense of gratitude my country has for the material and moral support from developed countries, especially the Nordic group, in the transition from urban based health care delivery system targeted at the rich and vocal to a primary care concept aimed at supporting the silent suffering majority in the rural community. Our success in this transformation, in the short 11 years since independence is, we believe, a model for other countries to emulate. With continued assistance from our

friends we are sure we can further contribute to health care development in countries in similar transitional circumstances — our own form of TCDC.

With a cumulative total of 6718 cases of AIDS and several thousands of AIDS related conditions reported throughout Zimbabwe as at end of March 1991 HIV disease and its many implications are a challenge not yet quantifiable. Faced with this mammoth problem we have managed to decentralise our AIDS prevention and control activities to all levels of the health care system. The level of awareness about AIDS among the community has reached a high level but we have to make even a stronger effort to motivate significant behaviour change.

For us the challenges for the 1990s are enormous as more and more people develop symptomatic disease requiring both medical and social services. More co-ordinated intervention strategies are now required in order that our significant achievements through AIDS control programme can be consolidated and built upon.

It is noted with regret that financial support for the GPA is dwindling. We hope that this is not a reflection of the opinion, which we have heard from some northern hemisphere politicians the AIDS is a useful natural selection mechanism for reducing what they perceive as overpopulation in Africa.

In fact, whilst it may slow projected crude population growth, its effect on an already adverse dependency ration can only aggravate the multiple health and development problems we already face.

Our philosophy, which we believe is shared by a majority in the 44th World Health Assembly is summarised by the four points made by the President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe in his address to last year's special plenary session.

1. "Firstly, health is a fundamental human right and the attainment of the highest possible level of health is an essential worldwide social goal.
2. The existing gross inequalities in the health status of people of the world particularly between developing and developed countries as well as within countries are politically destabilising, socially immoral and economically counterproductive, and therefore of common concern to all countries.
3. Economic development based on a new international economic order, is of fundamental importance if the reduction of the gap in the health status of people in different strata of society is to be attained and the goal of health for

all to be achieved.

4. Health is an essential prerequisite to secure sustained economic and social development that contributes to a better quality of life for all people."

The theme of this year's World Health Day "Should Disaster Strike — Be Prepared" was prescient in the extreme. Indeed one wonders whether the formulators of the theme had a hot-line to God. Pestilence in Peru, conflagration in Kuwait, inundation in the Sunderbans have all added to the burden of human health problems. These have tended to sideline the serious problems of the African people. Africa is the world's largest man made island, geographically, we fear that it is about to become an island economically as the adverse terms of trade, adverse weather and adverse ecological developments further undermine our security.

We are greatly concerned about the incipient man-made disaster in the country known as South Africa. Her people are about to reap the harvest of hatred from the heresy of apartheid. There is a holocaust in the making yet the world seems to be making soothing noises to the perpetrators. The wit-docke Amafrica vigilantes operate outside the law with the connivance of the police, and the world regards it (in the

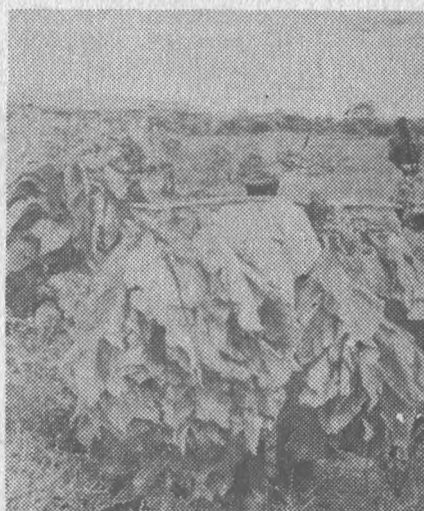
words of Tracy Chapman) as domestic affairs.

We plead with all United Nations agencies not to be taken in by mere expressions of intent. Past sustained pressure on South Africa has achieved the change of mind in those progressive influential people in the power structure. Continued pressure, and not succour, is needed to convert this into a change of heart."

He told the assembly that people in Africa knew that in years to come there would be more on their own. "We also know that we can, given equal opportunity succeed in creating a stable, healthy community. Zimbabwe is living proof of that. All we ask for is fair play. Do not condemn our tobacco industry whilst subsidising tobacco growers in Europe.

Do not criticise our food production and economic viability whilst subsidising agriculture in the northern hemisphere. Do not deride our achievements, or per capita expenditure on health of one twentieth of the applied in sophisticated economies. Do not underestimate our capacity to manage our own economy, ecology and evolution, when our system do not accord with your preconceptions," he said.

Importance of Tobacco Industry to Zimbabwe as a Developing Country



The Gold leaf

It is anticipated that tobacco exports will earn Zimbabwe some Z\$1,250,000 (US\$420 125 000) in the calendar year 1991.

These earnings will comprise over a quarter of the country's foreign exchange earnings for the period.

The total domestic expenditure contributed to Zimbabwe by the tobacco industry is some 9 percent or 6.6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The tobacco industry employs over 90 000 people directly and a further 30 000 indirectly. The total number of people who owe their sustenance to tobacco production in Zimbabwe exceeds 500 000 or 5 percent of the country's population.

Gross returns from tobacco production in Zimbabwe are eleven times those of maize, six times those of cotton and three times those of groundnuts, our major food crops. Net returns vary but are five times that of maize, our major staple food.

There are no possible viable alternatives to tobacco production in Zimbabwe, which relies upon this crop for economic development.

Confirmation of the dependence of Zimbabwe, Malawi and other developing countries on tobacco production can be found in FAO records.

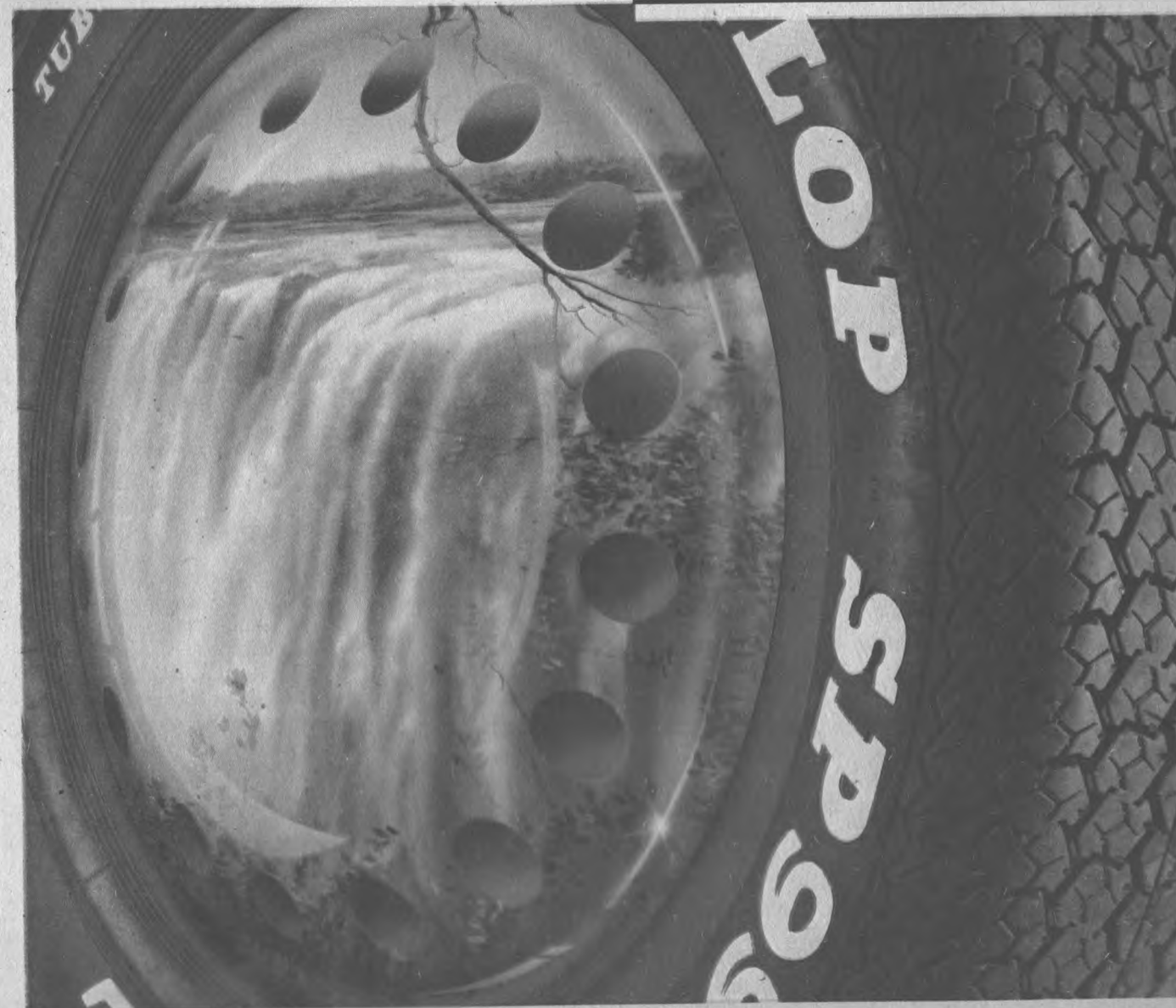
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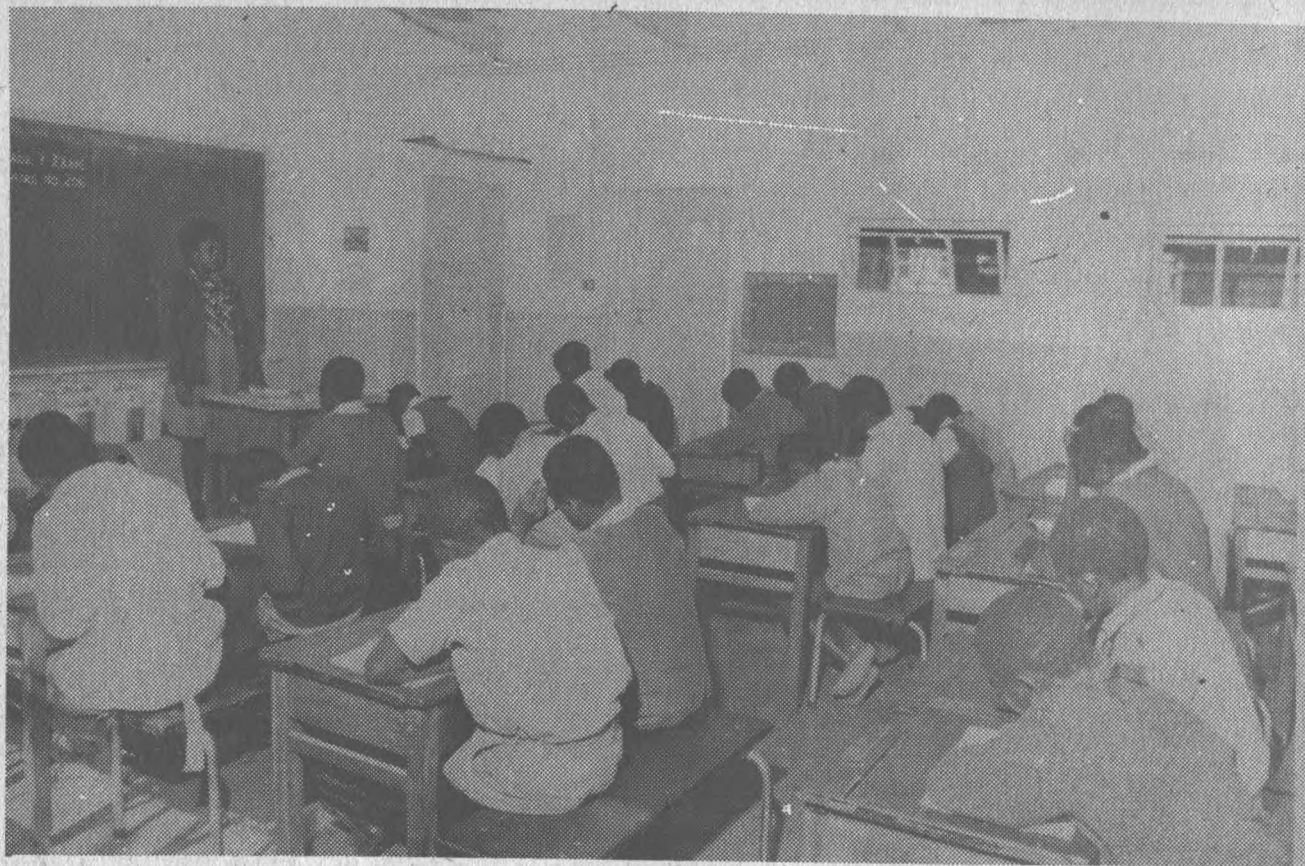
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How many of these children will grow into functionally illiterate adults?

In the World of the Illiterate

The UN General Assembly declared, on the initiative of UNESCO, 1990 the International Literacy Year (ILY). Studies carried out on that issue were stunning for the Soviet people. We interviewed Semyon Tangyan, former Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, and this is the gist of what he told us about the results of the ILY.

One billion illiterates

"The illiterate go without food or drink and cannot read an address in a wink." My generation learned this limerick at school. But we are really surprised to hear about illiteracy in this country: "Utterly illiterate people here?"

Yes, here.

The number of fully illiterate people around the world is growing: within the last four decades, it increased by 250 million and has now reached 940 million. However, their share sank from 44% 40 years ago to 26% today.

The number of schools is growing, but the birthrate outstrips that growth. One in every four present human inhabitants of the planet Earth never went to school. In certain countries, the rate of illiteracy reaches 60-70%, or

even higher, with illiteracy among women being generally higher than among men.

Once, the world had an ambition: to put paid to illiteracy before the year 2000. However, a less impressive but more practicable task was set forth by the ILY: to cut the share of illiterates by half and ensure primary education for all the children of the corresponding age.

Nevertheless, the illiteracy rate in advanced countries — where there is no shortage of schools, and practically every child of the school age receives school education — is as high as three plus percent.

When the matter of illiteracy got in the limelight of public interest in the early 1980s, the following important thing was revealed:

It turned out that millions of school graduates, with time either completely forget how to read, write, and calculate or their basic cultural skills and knowledge are so low that these people can't effectively function as part of a modern and constantly changing society.

This newly discovered cultural defect

was classified as "functional illiteracy".

A functionally illiterate person is unable to read the text of a political party and comprehend it, or to decide upon one's own stand on the issue. Such a person cannot understand instructions, explanations, or warnings concerning machinery, equipment, or chemical substances, which results in industrial disasters, accidents, and human injuries. In the 1980s, as many as 260,000 among the inmates of US prisons were held there for crimes directly caused by the state of functional illiteracy and cost the country \$6.6 billion. In general, functional illiteracy costs the US at least \$20 billion every year.

The worst aspect of functional illiteracy is, socially speaking, a person's inability to find and keep his or her job and cope with changes. As a result, the person gets turned out, while there are lots of vacancies around demanding higher cultural skills and greater knowledge. Therefore, functional illiteracy is among the main causes of mass employment.

In 1983, in the US, a special commission published a report "A Nation At Risk", which continues to receive attention even today. That report cited a fact

that shook the nation: the USA had 23,000,000 functional illiterates among its adult population.

The situation with functional illiteracy is studied and analysed in other countries as well. It turned out that in 1987 the United Kingdom had six million such people. In France, over 6% of the adult population can read and write only with great difficulty. In Canada, the rate is even higher: 24% of grown-ups (people over 18) are either functionally or completely illiterate.

The most staggering aspect of this is that half of them had nine years of schooling, one-third of the number had 12 years of schooling, and eight percent even have university degrees.

Education and Progress

The Literacy Year quickly transcended the boundaries determined by its subject and turned into a Year of Literacy and Education.

It is common knowledge that mankind is facing a new problem today: education fails to keep abreast of constantly rising personal demands for education. These circumstances create certain social and economic problems, give rise to political tensions, and slow down progress in general.

It turned out that education was among the decisive factors accelerating the economic development of Japan and West Germany. Economically advanced countries embarked upon a virtual race for better education. George Bush pledged, during his election campaign, to be "the president for education". The quality and extent of education began to determine international competitiveness of countries and nations, among other factors. President Francois Mitterrand of France declared education as a matter of top national priority. Japan envisages to have new educational structures to enable a person to continue his or her education until the age of 80. In that country, working hours are shortened, and the annual paid leave is prolonged in order to facilitate employees' continuous education. Not only diplomas but also real knowledge, experience and skills will from now on qualify a person for a job in Japan.

The role of UNESCO in many important and useful projects is often ignored. The ILY revealed the volume of work done by that organisation. UNESCO has managed to attract the interest of world public opinion and dozens of governmental and international organisations to the issues. This boosted

the prestige of education and made the public examine the issue of full and functional types of illiteracy.

We used to believe that the situation as regards education in the USSR was just fine. Economically advanced countries of the West had a three-percent illiterate rate, while the corresponding figure for the Soviet Union was a mere 0.2 percent, which made the USSR the most literate country in the world.

But the knack was that the Soviet Union illiterates were counted in the age group 9-49 years, while in the rest of the world, it is from 15 years onward. This means that in the USSR a 50-year-old illiterate person is ignored by the literacy statistics, and the general picture becomes more flattering.

The main result the ILY had for the USSR was study, on the initiative of the Soviet Committee for the ILY, of the Soviet Union's literacy situation in keeping with internationally approved standards. It turned out that, in terms of the 1989 census, as many as 2% of the country's population were illiterate, or 4.3 million people; and the rate of illiteracy among the female population of certain areas was as high as 8%.

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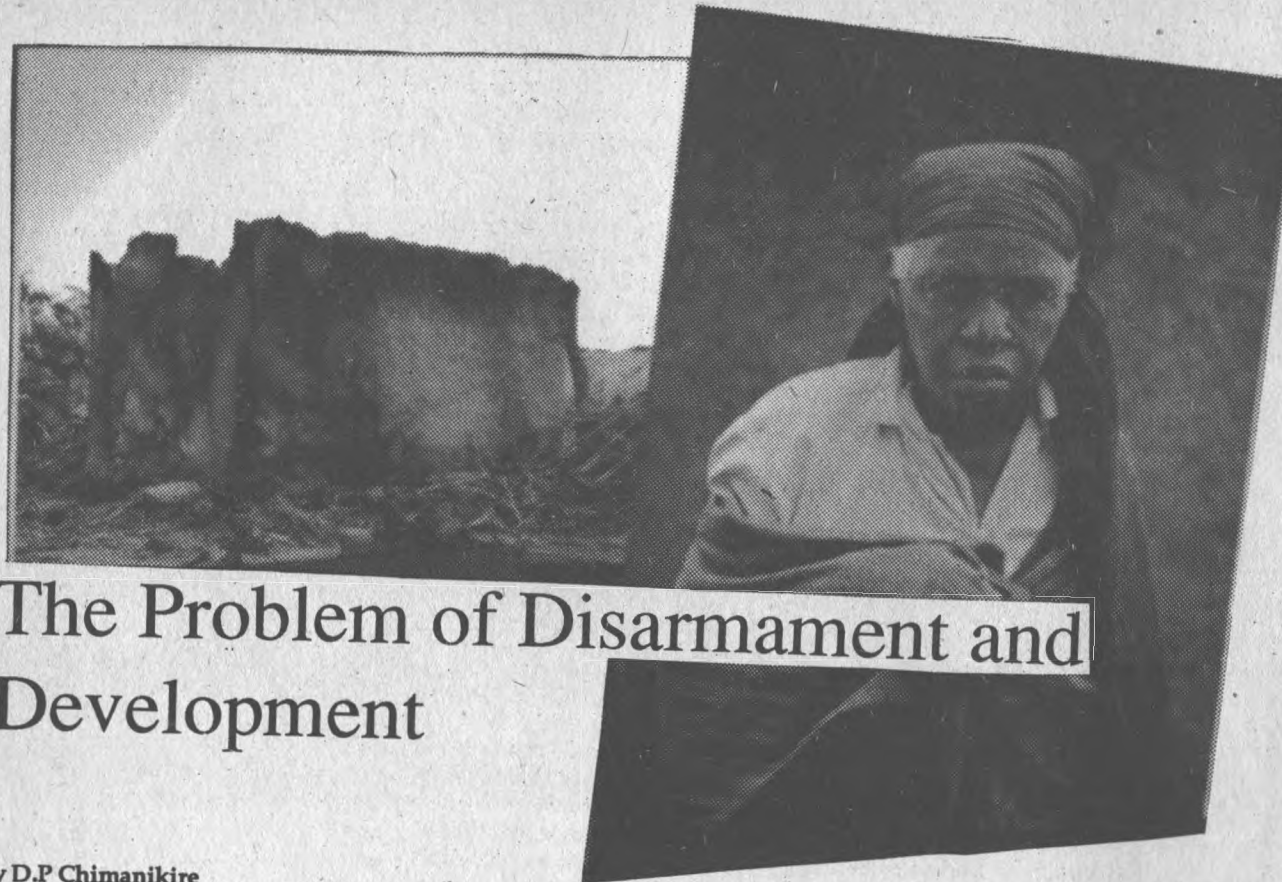
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The Problem of Disarmament and Development

By D.P Chimanikire

As we all witness, the world is going through more rapid and more profound changes than at any other period in recent history. The unprecedented progress of science and technology has increased enormously the inter-dependence of the world.

All countries, all societies, all political movements are put to a specific trial today. At this crossroads, among the many roads towards the 21st century, how do we choose the right one, the one that leads to reintegration of the world on the basis of stable peace, security and progress for all?

The Non-Aligned Movement, too, is facing the challenge. Will it manage to prove itself to the full extent in the new environment to which — we can say with all due modesty and without exaggeration — it has contributed a great deal?

This is not the time to afford the luxury of passivity, weariness, or indecisiveness. This is the time when the pace of world changes is so fast that the Movement has a tremendous, I would say a historical responsibility, to itself and others. It has to influence these changes by the force of its philosophy and its actions so that it can take the course that

it, and only it advocates. On countless occasions the movement has proved its political strength based upon the original principles of non-alignment: it has achieved tangible results that had an impact on the world since the policy of non-alignment came into being. That is now, and will be tomorrow, a source of strength for its actions, of its capability in influencing the process of the world, and of all.

Priorities of Non-Aligned Movement

For, no positive developments can be sustained by themselves. The role of the movement is precisely this — to support and reinforce in those changes everything that is close to its aspirations and those of all mankind. To fight, even more vigorously, for progress in areas in which it is lacking. To listen to the beat of time, while focusing on matters which it jointly assesses as its priorities.

What are NAM's Priorities Today?

One of them is, of course, the field of peace and security, the widening of the process of disarmament and development. And, related to these, an even more active approach and more concrete contribution to the creation of conditions conducive to the solution of international hotbeds of crises. The

most depressing statistics known to humanity are those related to war. Human lives are the highest price that mankind pays for its wars, a price which cannot be calculated in any currency.

And yet facts indicate that military expenditures of the poorest nations in the world are growing at an incredible pace. While in the 1960s the military budgets of the developing countries grew annually by an average of 7 percent (exceeding the world average two times), the rate of their annual growth in the 1970s was 9 percent and reached almost 15 percent in the early 1980s.

It is no exaggeration that practically all of the most severe problems faced by young nations are largely due to military expenditures. It is common knowledge for instance, that the huge foreign debt now almost over one trillion dollars poses an extremely serious problem for these countries. Its causes are manifold including a rise in interest rates, trade protectionism, "price scissors" and others. However, at least 15 percent of the increase in this debt is a direct result of arms imports.

The rapid growth of military expenditures in the "Third World" is, undoubtedly, connected to overall international tension and to the policies of the ruling

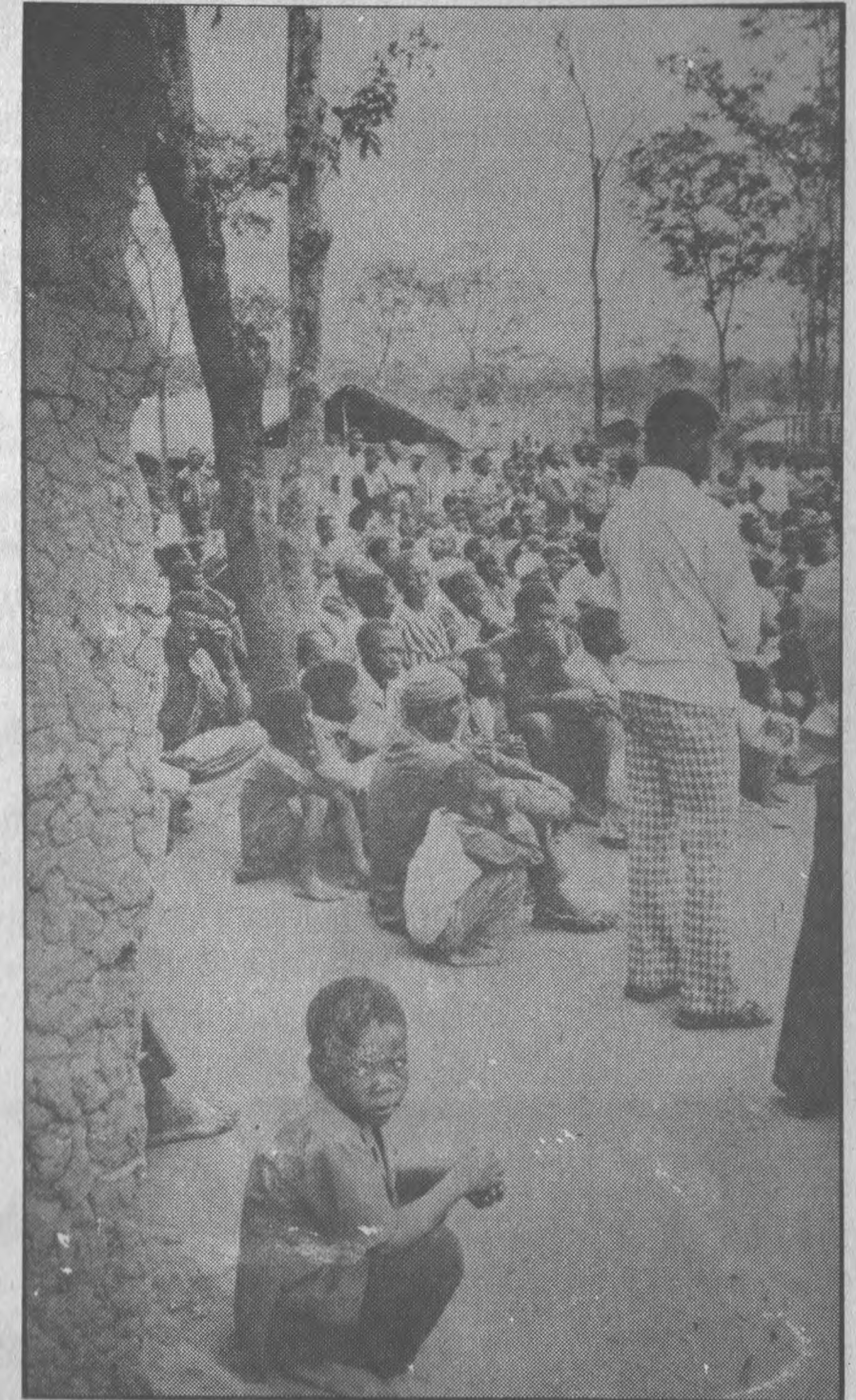
military regimes in a number of developing countries. At the same time the increase in arms imports (newly independent states now account for 75 percent of all arms imported worldwide) is to a large degree a result of external causes, both political and economic.

Arms exports to the developing countries are also spurred by the additional, above-average profits acquired by the suppliers. Some developing countries argue in favour of developing their own military industry in an effort to reduce their dependence on imports, to create jobs, to strengthen national industry, etc. While as recently as two decades ago military industry was virtually non-existent in the developing world, today about 22 developing countries are arms producers.

However, the "benefits" of such a course are clearly questionable, to say the least. An increase in the number of jobs in the military sector of the developing countries is accompanied by a decrease in employment virtually equal to that in the developed countries. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that the army of partially and totally unemployed in the "third world" countries comprises more than 500 million people. This figure could realistically be lowered by a reduction rather than an increase in military expenditures, and by channelling the funds released to civilian sectors.

Because the developing countries are faced with such formidable problems as starvation, unemployment and disease, every fraction of the national financial resources, every worker and every specialist "removed" from the social and economic sphere and transferred into the military sector not only postpones a solution to those problems but also exacerbates them. And the gap separating these nations from the developed countries widens.

We can therefore see that *Disarmament and Development* are two of the most urgent challenges facing the world to day. They constitute priority concerns of the International Community in which all nations — developed and developing, big and small, nuclear and non-nuclear — have a common and equal stake. Disarmament and Development are two pillars on which enduring international peace and security can be built. The continuing arms race is absorbing far great a proportion of the world's human, financial, natural and technological resources, placing a heavy burden on technology, in addition to hindering the process of confidence —



Global military expenditure is in dramatic contrast to the misery and poverty affecting two thirds of mankind

building among states. The global military expenditures are in dramatic contrast to economic and social underdevelopment and the misery and poverty afflicting more than two thirds of mankind.

Considering the present resource constraints of both developed and developing countries, reduced world military spending could contribute significantly to development. Disarmament can assist the process of development not only by releasing additional resources but also by positive-

ly affecting the global economy. It can create conditions conducive to promoting equitable economic and technological order. Real economic growth as well as just and equitable development, and particularly the elimination of poverty, are necessary for a secure and stable environment at the national and international levels. They can reduce tensions and conflicts and the need for armament.

These are some of the issues which the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement should seriously debate in Accra in September this year.

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Hussein is defeated but not overthrown

Who will challenge him?

OPPOSITION to the Baghdad regime existed even before the allies began military operations against Iraq, but it was never taken seriously. The recent war in the Gulf helped the world community notice the anti-Saddam forces.

Right after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, the allies started working out three schemes: the physical removal of the Iraqi ruler; a palace coup engineered by officials close to Hussein; and the overthrow of the regime by the anti-Saddam opposition.

The main figures of the opposition

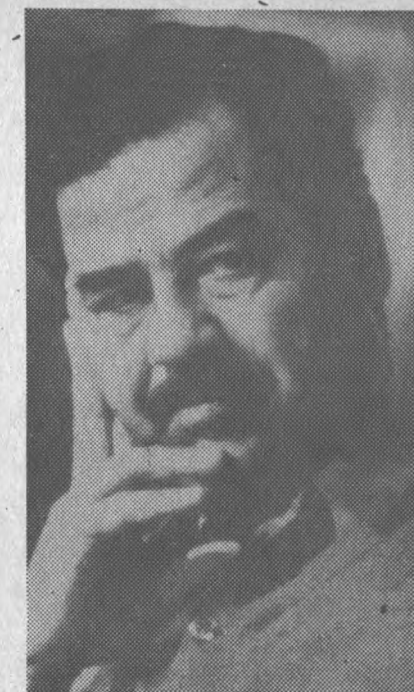
Before the liberation of Kuwait, any talk about a possible victory of a united Iraq opposition did not seem serious. The opposition consists of motley groups ranging from Islamic fundamentalists to Communists, from Kurdis rebels to former members of the ruling Baath Party. Broadly speaking, the Iraqi opposition can be divided into three camps: small secular parties, Shiite Moslems controlled by Teheran and the Kurdish rebel movement. They are united by a common goal — the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

At present, the West pins its hopes mainly on the emigrant secular opposition. About a million exiles have taken refuge in Syria, Egypt, Britain and France. The most authoritative figures

among them are General Hassan al-Nakib, former commander of Iraqi forces in Jordan; General Ibrahim al-Daud, former defence minister and commander of the republican guards who brought Saddam and the Baath Party to power as a result of a coup in 1968; General Abdel Bani Khraui, a member of the conspiracy against Saddam in 1970; Saad Jabre, a well-off businessman in London and son of the former Iraqi prime minister who led the government before the revolution of 1958, when the monarchy was deposed in Iraq. The secular opposition includes Communists, who have always fought against both Baathists and Shiite mullahs.

The secular groups are backed by Syria and modern Arab states in the Persian Gulf. Shortly after the war, the Saudi government invited Jabre and three former generals to Riyadh by sending a special plane to Damascus. By all indications, talks were held on the question of forming a government in exile. Simultaneously, London also maintained contacts with the four. On returning to Britain, Jabre set up a Council of Free Iraq.

The programme of this organisation has several points: prevention of the country's break-up with its unpredictable consequences, a just settlement



Saddam Hussein

of the Kurdish problem, democratisation of public life and the holding of free elections. At the same time, Saudi Arabia, being an authoritarian Sunni state, seeks to install a government prepared to cooperate and not concerned about democratic ideas. On the other hand, Riyadh is not enthusiastic about the prospect of Iraq becoming a "fundamentalist Iran".

As distinct from secular opponents, Shiites fight against Hussein within the country, all the more so as they comprise over half its population. Their discontent with the existing regime can easily be understood. The high posts in the army, police and the ruling party are held only by Sunnites. For many years of Saddam's rule, Shiites have been subjected to both legal and



Kurdish rebels guarding rifles handed over by guerrillas fleeing into Iran from Iraq

religious discrimination. The war in the Gulf stirred up the adherents of Ayatollah Khomeini and led to a broad anti-Saddam uprising. As leaders of the Shiite opposition say, "their day has come".

After the victory of the coalition, the uprising against the Hussein regime, prepared by pro-Iran fundamentalist groups, began precisely in the areas of Kerbela and Nejef, here the mausoleums of Hussein and Ali, the third and first imams of this Islamic trend are situated, and also in Basra, mainly a Shiite city. The leaders of the uprising — Sayed Hazi al Modarreci, Mohammad Bakr Khakim and Mohammad al-Malik — have always come out against the secular military bureaucratic state founded by Saddam Hussein and have maintained close ties with religious circles in Iran.

In a secret memorandum of March 4, 1991, the "guardians of the Islamic revolution" were ordered for the first time to give every possible support to Shiite dissidents. Iranian leaders are trying to achieve what President Bush greatly fears. They want to destabilise a defeated Iraq and take its place as the most powerful state in the Persian Gulf.

The leaders of the Shiite community in Iraq, just as their spiritual leaders in Teheran, adhere to tough anti-American and anti-Western views. "We fight against the United States and Saddam, defending the Iraqi land," Mohammad Bakr Khakim says. "If a pro-American government comes to power in Baghdad, we shall fight against it. Our goal is to establish a system which would respect Islamic laws and the independence and territorial integrity of Iraq."

It is clear that such a programme of the Iraqi fundamentalists can hardly inspire the US administration. Washington still remembers well the Ayatollah. The defeated but not overthrown Hussein seems to be a lesser evil for the United States than any alternative composed of Shiite leaders. This is one of the reasons why Americans are sitting back and idly watching the clash between republican guards and the Shiite opposition, without supplying the latter even with captured arms.

The leaders of the Kurdish movement (Sunnite Kurds constitute about 20% of Iraqi's population) are less bellicose towards the United States. They have their own accounts to settle with Saddam Hussein. The Kurds are well armed and trained in warfare and are united. Jalal al-Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Front of Kurdistan, which has

been waging an armed struggle against Baghdad's dictator for many years, formulated the aims of the Kurdish movement in this way: "We Kurds do not want to have an independent state. We watch the tragic history of the Palestinians and do not want to share their fate. Our aim is to gain broad autonomy in united Iraq."

Document not followed by action

A total of 325 leaders and representatives of 23 groups fighting for the overthrow of the Hussein regime gathered in Beirut on March 11. Their principal aim was to coordinate the efforts of Iraqi opposition forces in the struggle against Saddam Hussein and to form a government in exile. But the good intentions and common hatred of all participants for the ruler in Baghdad did not help to achieve the tasks set by them. The three-day conference of Iraqi opposition forces adopted a document, a sort of programme of action of the op-

United States, the West and most of all Israel, the participants in the Beirut conference were unable to achieve anything concrete and left virtually empty-handed.

Though the rebel Kurds and Shiites control up to 40% of Iraqi territory according to some estimates, the disunity of the anti-Saddam forces makes it easier for the dictator to crush the opposition forces one by one, all the more so as the army, especially its elite units, remain loyal to Baghdad.

Will Saddam Hussein be overthrown? A mere desire of the opposition to do so is not enough. By all appearances, the West is shuffling the cards. The positions held by different parties are subject to change. Paradoxically enough, the Americans, who retain about 15% of Iraqi territory, do not have a group on which they could rely within Iraq itself. The secular opposition does not enjoy broad support



The Kurdish "nation"

position for the next few years. In particular, it envisages the founding of a national salvation committee, the establishment of a fund to help the rebels and international contacts for strengthening solidarity with the Iraqi people's struggle against the Hussein regime.

However, a government in exile was not formed. Shiites from the south could not reach agreement with Sunnite Kurds from the north and Communists did not find a common language with liberals from London. Apart from anti-Saddam rhetoric, larded with virulent attacks against the

among the population and does not have any armed units. Besides this, the liberals are hostile towards the United States no less than their opponents, that is, the present regime. Is it possible to count on Shiites? It would be folly to do that by Washington because the Shiite opposition groups are fully controlled by Teheran, which has had bad relations with the United States for many years. Support for Kurds could arouse discontent among some partners of the anti-Saddam coalition, especially Turkey. So it remains for the US to keep Hussein in power — an extremely unpleasant prospect for the United States in a moral sense.

Unemployment soaring in USSR . . .

One of the Soviet Union's acutest social problems resulting from the transition to market conditions concerns employment, or, to be more precise, the appearance of unemployment and its tendency to increase.

The significant structural economic changes, the production stoppages which have become more frequent, owing to the rupture or break of economic relations which had existed in the past, the inevitable shut down of a considerable number of loss-making enterprises, the sharp reduction of the huge managerial apparatus and other factors have made the dismissal of a large number of employees a reality. Then one has to add the problem of employing young people who are embarking on independent lives.

The inevitability of unemployment has also been openly admitted in the recently adopted government anti-crisis programme which was published by the USSR Prime Minister, Valentin Pavlov, although it says that its scale, "if the planned measures are fully realised, could be reduced to a manageable size" and that it is planned "to do everything possible to cut the number of unemployed to a minimum."

Of course, it is difficult to predict the scale of the looming unemployment. However, as Valery Paulman, Minister of Labour and Social Issues of the USSR, noted, "If things develop the way they are now, we could have up to 30 million unemployed."

According to the State Committee of the USSR for Statistics, the people released from enterprises or organisations as a result of their closure, re-organisation or staff reductions were hit the most. More than 60 percent of them cannot find a job immediately and are compelled to look for it for a long time. People who voluntarily left their jobs are not much better off (40-45 percent of these people cannot find work). And about 30 percent of citizens doing domestic chores or cultivating personal households and 14 percent of the graduates of general educational schools are in considerable difficulty.

Naturally enough, the state has not ignored this acute socio-economic problem.

For example, the "Fundamentals of



Against the background of cessation unemployment could inflict a heavy toll on the USSR

Legislation of the Union of the SSR and the Republics on Population Employment" which were adopted last January, provide for the organisation of an extensive government employment service at different territorial levels "for the satisfaction of citizens' requirements for work", to help find workplaces and provide the people with the possibility, when necessary, of receiving vocational training and re-training, and, finally, giving social guarantees in the case of a loss of jobs (the matter concerns, above all, unemployment benefits, conditions for their allocation, how much and when they are paid; other material compensations and benefits for different groups of people owing to forced layoffs).

In May this year, a similar law on employment was adopted for the Rus-

sian Federation, with a number of clauses providing for improved social protection and better financial benefits for the unemployed than the Union law does. Incidentally, both documents went into force on July 1, 1991.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the USSR recently signed, jointly with the republican ministries (committees) for labour, a protocol on coordinating work in the field of population employment. It provides for the elaboration of a national action programme in that sphere. In particular, steps will be made to create work places in priority development zones, provide employment for retired servicemen, disabled persons, assistance in finding employment for people living in rural localities, etc.

The programme also provides for the extensive development of a state employment service network. Already, in the current year, this service will be staffed by 45,000 people, and their number will subsequently grow to 90,000. A single national information-enquiry system, as well as an experimental system of vocational training and re-training for the unemployed, will be set up. To help individual areas it was considered advisable that an inter-republican solidarity fund be set up. The employ-

ment programme is to become an important component part of the general social protection mechanism, during the difficult period of transition to a market economy.

Of course, no laws and decrees will prevent the arrival of unemployment in the USSR. But a well-considered and effective state policy is capable of helping to make conditions more manageable and ease the burden of its consequences for the general population.

... and in Eastern Europe

According to experts, the number of unemployed in Eastern Europe will average some 10 percent of their able-bodied population by the end of 1991. This will happen due to the closure of unprofitable enterprises, full and partial cancellation of state subsidies and sharp staff reductions.

According to the Soviet newspaper, *Glasnost*, the jobless in Bulgaria today number 112,000. But in mid-1991 the figure may reach 400,000.

Poland ranks first in this respect among the former East European socialist nations with over 1.2 million of its citizens being unemployed. Experts believe that by the end of 1991 their number will reach two million or 12 percent of the able-bodied population.

Unemployment is soaring in Czechoslovakia: 80 thousand in late 1990, 120,000 in January 1991 and 152,000 in February 1991. By the end of this year the number of jobless in the country may amount to 600,000-800,000 or about 10 percent of the able-bodied population.

In virtually all East European countries, the mounting joblessness is attributed to cuts in supplies to the USSR.

Glasnost cites Hungarian Minister of Labour, Gyula Kiss, as saying that the withdrawal of Hungarian enterprises from the Soviet market is very dangerous as far as the growing unemployment is concerned.

About 500,000 workers are employed at enterprises oriented to exports to the USSR and other East European countries. The Hungarian Minister notes that a possible 50 percent reduction in the exports may lead to an "unbearable level of unemployment".

Peter Pithart, Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, holds the same view. He thinks that the number of unemployed will in the coming two or three months run into 400,000 in the Czech Republic alone if no improvements take place in Soviet-Czechoslovak trading ties.

(Novosti)



A sample of recently established publications... A combination of new found freedom, unemployment and nationalism could lead to chaos in the former socialist states



20 000 workers at Zeiss demonstrating against redundancy



Soldiers of the Soviet army pose to take a final meal in Germany before crossing the frontier into the Soviet Union

The Tough Road Home

THE Polish side is insisting on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from their territory by the end of 1991. "This is determined by the fact that there is simply no need for the Soviet Army to be on Polish land for so long," claimed Brig General Zdzislaw Ostrovsky, the Polish Republic's (PR's) representative for affairs regarding the Soviet troops' presence in the country. "And secondly, we are under pressure from the public."

However, the Soviet side believes that even if the troop withdrawal were to be turned into a hasty retreat, that deadline would still be unrealistic. For a significantly smaller grouping of troops, the volume of military supplies stored in the Northern Troop Alignment (NTA) is three to five times larger than in Czechoslovakia and Hungary put together. Therefore, a more realistic deadline for the withdrawal would be 1993.

A hurried removal of its troops from the PR is not acceptable to the USSR for a different, purely military reason. "In the case of NTA withdrawal by 1993, the alignment of Soviet troops in Germany would find themselves entirely

cut off," explains Colonel-General Viktor Dubynin, NTA commander. "You don't have to be a professional military person to understand the inadmissibility of such a situation." The Soviet general's worries are well understandable. According to the newspaper *Zhech' Pospolita* (Polish Life), for the first time in the whole post-war period, the Polish Army worked out "battle activities" against the "easterners" during their training exercises. Colonel Z. Kosmalya, commander of the exercises, declared that "We would not win a war against either Germany or Russia, but we are in a position to discourage them from fighting..."

Without waiting for the signing of the agreement regarding the NTA withdrawal, the Soviet government began a systematic removal of part of it from the Polish territory. The first echelon, with equipment and launching installations for a rocket brigade which participated in battles for the liberation of Poland 45 years ago, left from the Borne-Sulinovo station for the disbandment site at the beginning of April.

"Of course, the Soviet troops had to

leave sometime," said diesel locomotive machinist Zenon Enchak, "but in my opinion, there's no need to hurry so much..."

And one more problem connected with Poland but concerning the Soviet troop withdrawal from Germany. Trying to take advantage of that process, Poland charged the USSR 1,550 dollars for the transit of one train wagon across its territory and 272 dollars for one automobile. In such a way, the cost to the Soviets for the passage of only one echelon would total 55 thousand dollars. In connection with this, the USSR Defence Ministry was forced to re-examine its plans for troop withdrawal from Germany and determined that the removal could only be accomplished by using sea and air transport. For that purpose, the Soviets began using three German ports. It is of note that Germany assumed the obligation in this situation to pay for the Soviet troop withdrawal as far as USSR territory, although the previously concluded agreement did not provide for such expenditures.

Valery BORISENKO
("Novosti Photo Review")

Pfimbi Dzatateguru

Kubva muzviuru zvavanyori ndimo!	Varikupenengurazve irwo rurimi, zawaira,
Umo madzakasarira pfimbi dzamatateguru.	Rwune midzi namapazi apasi akapfeka umunhu.
Munenyanzvi nezvo mapopo oruzha ruzivo.	Vangazvidii meso ava nedembe ravakureva?
Urwo rwakagarira vana mhuri iri panyika.	Vachidzambatsamba pfungwa dzinovaturira,
Nhasi uno chidokohori vanorangarira.	Ndiro basa vachiparura vojekesera vana.
Ndiwo mushonga wamatateguru.	Vanamaridzambira pachavo ndivo vadzidzisi.
Vachibvutidzana nemwangairi vanofarawo vana.	Vanotiwo chirimumusakasaka chinovinzwira.
Varikunzwirira zvino zvamatonzaro zvapasichigare.	Garanejenedza ndirowo gumandiriri gwara.
Pavachatorwa apawo zvichavakunda zvepasi kurangarira.	Iro rinopa vana pavanozvinzwira.
Zvichibva mumaoko avananyanduri zvinobaya mwoyo.	Gahara richatora kana vatana kunopinda mugona.
Chirambamataka ndidzo tsumo dzavo vanatateguru.	Richibvundunura moyo yevarewe mhetamakumbo.
Chete igangaidza mukwenyi mhezi yavavira mumwoyo.	Pavariwo chakauya musi wemhindirira.
Birimo ndidzo njere mavari vananyanduri dzinoshinyidzira.	Varikutamba zvino jerusarema rembende.
Mumisha yavo vakatarisa vanoona madhambitanana.	Misodzi pavana ichipisa matama.
"Apo nepaapo uyo newake vanorigida."	Vananyanduri vano zviona ndivo vashonongori.
Vachikurukura zvenhamu vananyanduri vanorangarira.	Varikuburitsa zvapakfuura makwara nezvinotevera.
Mitunhu nematunhuwo, varikupira dzavo tsiyeneyoro.	Zvichienderanawo nokupindana kwemazuva.
Vachikoromora utsome kuvashakabvu kumatenhere.	Nokutiwo gore harizi pakabva rimwe.
Vanobvisa zvino muayo mabwiro, kudakara.	Vanotevera vose, ndivo vazukuru.
Varikubvundunura zvakasirira kuisa pachena.	Zvinodanisa mbudzi kuti imbwa yadya chimera.
Vopira kuhama dzavo vanopepetera.	Gwara ndivo vashakabvu, vasharuka vakatungamira.
Chingasare chiiiko nhai chinonyuka munyika?	Ndokusiya ngoma ichingova ndiyo-ndiyo,
Pavangati papi vanatakafa, kufa kwangu zvarova,	Vachitiwo kuenda kwehosi inosiya imwe,
Vananyanduri, apo vachiita zvebundunura shura?	Nemo vananyanduri apo zvirevo mugwara.
	NaCleopas Mutemi Glen View, Harare

"CUT OUT SUPERMAN. JUST GIVE ME CLARK KENT"

That's what the M.D. said

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

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

Silence. Yawn.

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

"Superman? What in the world for?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Quite right. But..."

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

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

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

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

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

"Then leave out the rubberman."

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

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

Kryptically, he adds:

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

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

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

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



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Development of soccer in schools

One of the key areas in the development of sports in general and soccer in particular is the adequate preparation and training of the trainers. In this connection, it is important to note that we, in Zimbabwe, have not invested as much as we ought to in the development of sport in general and as a result we are still struggling to assert our authority on the sports map of Africa.

One of the main problems has been the inadequate preparation of our sports persons and the absence of a well structured modern and well developed training programme. We have tended to adopt a very amateurish approach one which is not well structured in which the trainers or coaches rely on experience and are not properly equipped with theory of whatever sport they are engaged in. This problem is to be found virtually at all the levels of sports in this country by which I mean from the schools to the competitive clubs and to some extent even at the national level.

The effect of this approach has been a lack of theoretical grasp by our players, our athletes and an inability to adapt to situations which may face them when they are actually engaged in the game and a general lack of technical and tactical adaptability. In soccer, in particular, we have not been able to produce players who can play according to instructions who can vary their approach to the game, who can completely change their strategy as and when the situation requires. Our approach has been consistent uniform and almost routine even though the situation may in some cases require a change of strategy and tactics.

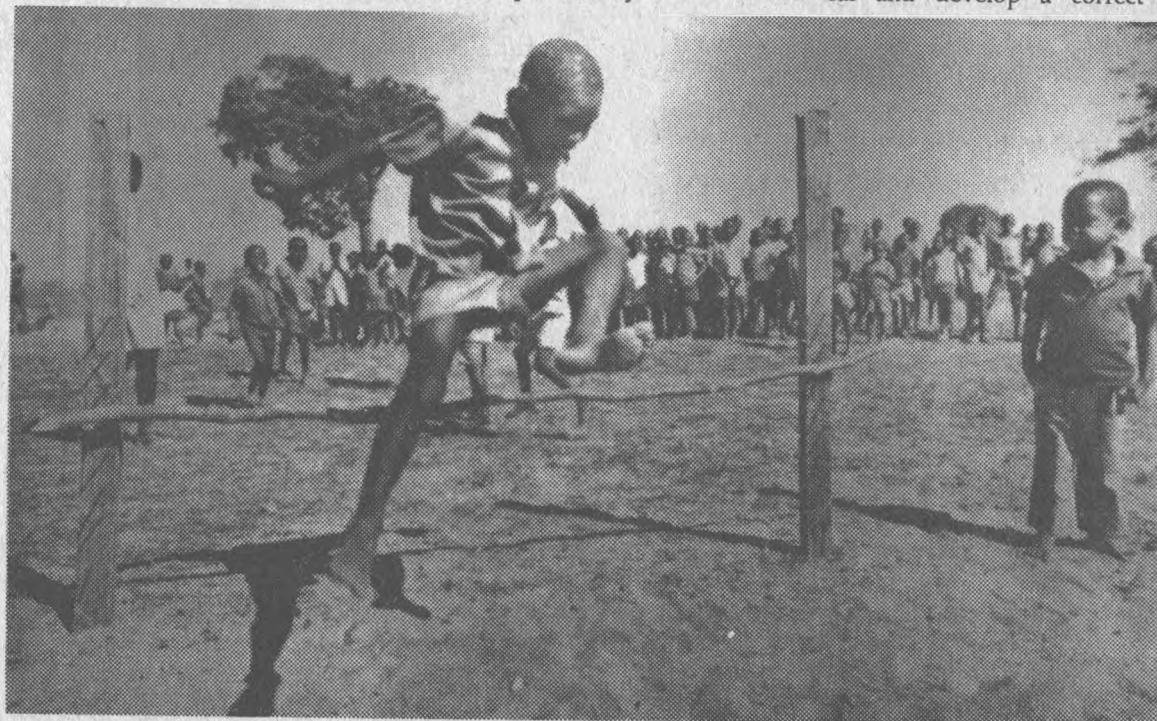
This approach which has been incalculated into our players right from primary school through secondary school or right from street soccer into the clubs is difficult to change when the players have internalised certain habits, certain approaches they get into their system to a point where changing them almost becomes impossible. They are not trained in the discipline.

It is, therefore, important and imperative that we begin to impart a systematised, structured and well-thought out approach regarding the training of the trainers particularly those who are

The approach to sports training in Zimbabwe appears to suffer from the lack of an adequate theoretical grounding. This was said by Professor Canaan Banana, a well known soccer enthusiast and ZIFA patron at a one-day Zimbabwe Primary Schools Football Development Association seminar in Harare recently. Professor Banana discusses this aspect of development:

in contact with the youth at all levels. The aim being to get the trainers to deliberately and scientifically train the youth and get them to internalise a more modern approach towards the game. That way, we will be able to ensure that by the time they begin to participate in competitive soccer at whatever level, they have had the correct training and orientation and that will then provide a more effective human resources development approach towards sport.

This training should not only confine itself to the technical aspects of the game, but must also extend to the psychological and develop a correct attitude



We suffer from inadequate preparation of our sports persons at all levels of sports in the country

towards sport. We would not like to see technically and talented people who have a negative attitude towards the game who are indisciplined, insubordinate and who do not give a good image of themselves on and off the pitch. We must bear in mind that the football star has also a role model effect on the youth and on the community generally and it is, therefore, important that he lives by example because there will be a lot of people particularly our youth who, will want to emulate him and who want to aspire to be what he is and, therefore, he has a higher responsibility towards society other than merely playing sport.

All this training can only be undertaken right from the beginning at an age when our youth begin to engage in sports and are groomed that way and have, therefore, a correct attitude towards their role in sports. The initiative which you have taken is one which must be applauded and it is my hope that you will maintain the momentum and that you will be able to overcome a whole range of obstacles which you will face in an attempt to put our standard of soccer on a sounder footing.

It is my hope that you will be able to sustain this initiative and that you will be able to draw upon the experiences

of those countries who have been able to develop a more effective coaching system which has its beginning at the school level which is the target group of the people you aim to develop. One need not over-emphasise the fact that your influence will be felt years later as your product begin to play a more prominent and conspicuous role in soccer in this country.

We shall be able to judge the success or otherwise of your initiative by the quality of sportsmen that shall emerge out of your various programmes. It is my hope and wish that you shall get all the support you require from both the government and the community at large because in my view the initiative which you have taken will have immense influence in the calibre of soccer players which this country shall produce.

Indeed this initiative comes at an appropriate time, it comes at a time when the issue of a sports policy, the development of a sports policy is very much on the agenda. It is in the media, in the newspapers almost on a daily basis as is reflected by the daily reports we get on the advisory committee on sports which was set up by the President sometime last year. One, therefore, hopes that this initiative will be part and parcel of the overall strategy

which sports policy in this country will adopt hopefully after the setting up of the sports commission.

I would like to particularly emphasise the need for you to adopt a professional approach. By which I mean an approach which takes advantage of the experiences of other countries who have had a more successful approach towards the development of soccer in particular. An approach which takes in expert resources, some of which can be found in this country and an approach which at the end of the day ensures that those who interact with the youth in the schools do no damage than good. Because in my view and observation, the damage done at the level can be irreparable because it will be perpetrated upon individuals who are still in their formative stages and who are, therefore, receptive to what the teacher (coach) has to say.

Finally, I would like to wish you well and hope that you will continue to build on what we have started and that your association shall be a significant force in the development of a coherent, sound and progressive coaching policy, particularly that which is aimed at the coaches themselves. It is about time that we take the teachers back to school, particularly in the area of sports.



Scientific coaching will transform natural talent into effective mastery of any game

Archie Singham, renowned Third World scholar, dies in New York

ONE of the Third World's great contemporary scholar/activists died in New York on Tuesday, March 12, after a long battle with cancer.

Archie Singham, distinguished professor, author, public speaker, internationalist and political organiser was born in Burma of Sri Lankan parents in 1932 but for most of his life he lived and worked in the Caribbean, Africa, Europe and the United States.

Friend and advisor to presidents and prime ministers all over the Third World, Professor Singham was respected and recognised as one of the world's leading experts on the Non-Aligned Movement. Among his voluminous body of books, pamphlets, essays and articles, his seminal work *Non-Alignment in the Age of Alignment*, occupies a place of prominence. It was published just before the Harare Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in October, 1986. Professor Singham attended that meeting and prepared important background papers.

Singham received his early education in Sri Lanka, his Bachelor's Degree from Wesleyan University and his Masters and Doctorate Degrees in Political Science from the University of Michigan.

His outstanding teaching career spread from the University of Manchester in England to the University of the West Indies, where he spent 10 memorable years, to Howard University, the University of Michigan and the City University of New York.

Hundreds of prominent individuals in the Caribbean, Africa and the United States were at one time tutored and counselled by Archie Singham. Among them is the late Walter Rodney of Guyana and Colin Moore, a well known New York civil rights lawyer.

Hundreds of political activists throughout the Third World have been touched by his wisdom, eloquence and generosity of spirit; and several governments from Tanzania to Jamaica to Cuba have bestowed on him a kind of honorary citizenship as a tribute to his magnificent internationalism and his contributions to anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggles.

At a memorial service held in New York last May, the Zimbabwean Am-

bassador to the UN, Mr S. S. Mumbengegwi, paid glowing tribute to the late professor. He recounted his work in Harare before and during the NAM

Summit and his assistance with the meeting of the Ministers of Information of NAM countries in 1987. He said Archie had inspired many Zimbabweans.

Frederick Rowlandson Snell

Fred Snell, Founding Rector of Peterhouse, Marondera, died on 19 April in Borrowdale Hospital, Marondera, in his 88th year. He was buried in the Peterhouse graveyard and a Service of Thanksgiving for his life and work was held in Peterhouse Chapel, Marondera, on Friday 24 May at 3pm. Many black Zimbabweans were educated at Peterhouse Secondary School near Marondera during the principalship of Mr Frederick R. Snell.

Fred Snell was born in 1903, the son of a parish priest. He was of that generation just too young to fight in the First World War and won a scholarship to Winchester in 1917 where he overlapped with a galaxy of future Labour ministers — Hugh Gaitskill, Sir Stafford Cripps, Richard Crossman and Douglas Jay. Perhaps some of his radicalism was picked up in that atmosphere, as was his love of music: he played the organ in Winchester Chapel. A scholar at school, he went on to win a scholarship to Oriel College, Oxford, alma mater of Newman, Keble and Pusey. After Oxford, instead of taking up a post as a research chemist, he chose to teach, first at St John's College, Agra, in India and then at Eastbourne College in Sussex. At the age of 36, he was appointed Rector of Michaelhouse in Natal. There, his work was overshadowed by the shortages of the Second World War, but characteristically he nevertheless left an imprint: It is visible in the school's war memorial chapel with its magnificent Bossayani stained glass rose window. And perhaps just as profound was the workings of his social conscience which had taken him out to India, and had led him to involvement in ToCH, and which in England had led him to take parties of privileged youths to work among the unemployed during the depression years. Now at Michaelhouse it led him to open the school for the first time to non-whites and to build a school for African workers.

In 1952, he came up to the then Rhodesia to prospect a site for a new independent school and he gained the support of Archbishop Paget, Ellis Robins, Sir Humphrey Gibbs and the Board of the Ruzawi Schools. In 1955, Peterhouse opened its doors — with the motto chosen by Fred, "Conditur in Petra" — "rooted in rock", the rock of the Christian faith. In 1962, he decided the time had come to open the school to non-whites and at the same time he was instrumental, along with Dr Bob Williams, in raising bursary funds from commerce and industry, specifically aimed at encouraging black pupils to attend independent schools.

Fred retired from the Rectorship in 1967, and a year later he became the Provincial Officer for the Anglican Province of Central Africa, work for which he was recognised in the award of the select Order of the Epiphany.

In 1987, when Mr Mugabe (then Prime Minister) went to Speech Day at Peterhouse, he quoted words spoken by Fred Snell at Speech Day in 1964 asserting "the hope of the emergence in the next 20 years of a state which is based not on domination but on co-operation. To build any bridges between the races is to increase that hope." Fred Snell was there to hear his words quoted and to know that his faith and vision had been worthwhile.

Fred's love of music remained with him to the end. Until two years ago, he was still striding out into the bush — poor substitute perhaps for climbing Kilimanjaro or in the Himalayas as he had loved to do in past years. At Oxford, he had met his wife Margaret, daughter of an Anglican vicar and they were happily married for 62 years. He is survived by his wife, by his three daughters and his son. As George Reindorp, then Bishop of Guildford, wrote of him: "There can be few men who have done so much for Christian education throughout the Commonwealth."



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