

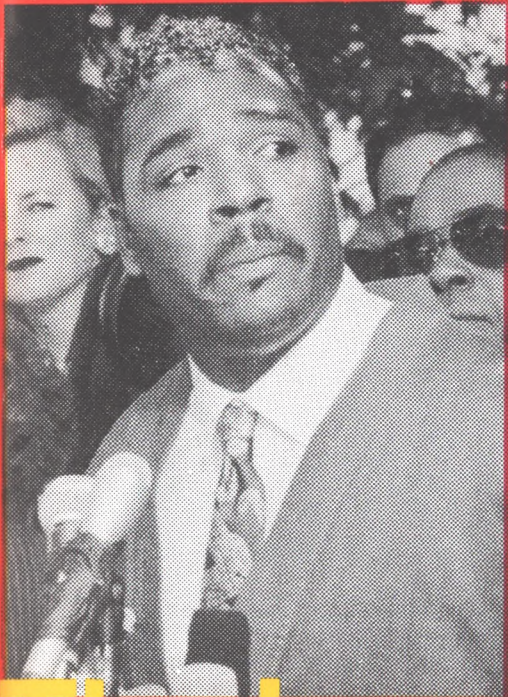


Zimbabwe News

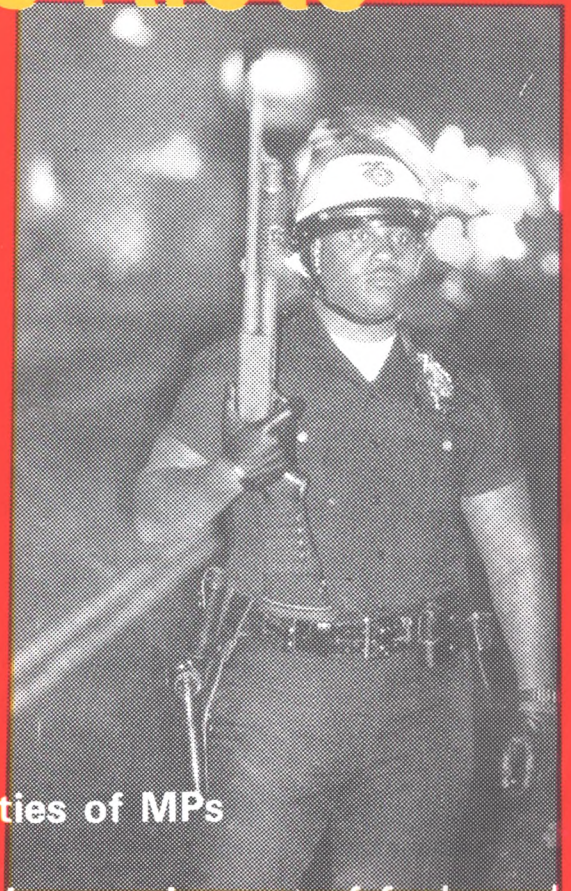
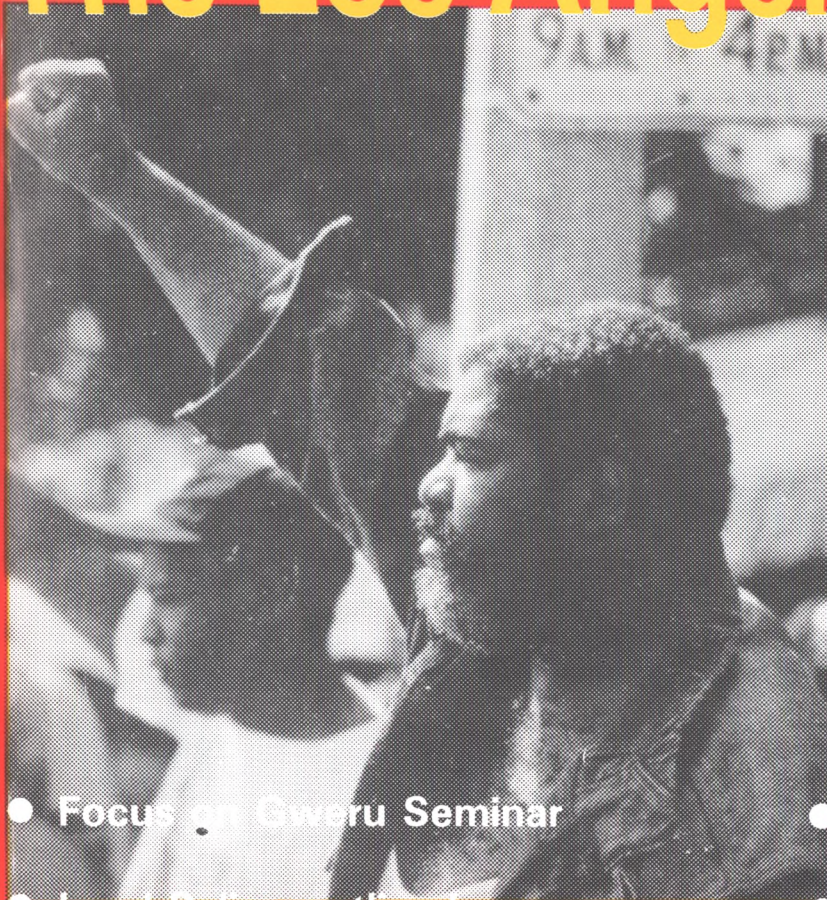
Official Organ of ZANU PF

Department of Information and Publicity, 14 Austin Road
Volume 23 No. 4 1992, Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

70c (incl. sales tax)



The Los Angeles Riots



- Focus on Gweru Seminar
- Land Policy outlined

- Duties of MPs
- Africa running out of fuelwood

LEYLAND
DAF

Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU PF

CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| EDITORIALS: | |
| Many parties and many voices | 2 |
| Capitalism is not the answer | 2 |
| LETTERS: | |
| The demise of a politician | 3 |
| The Los Angeles Riots | 4 |
| COVER STORY: | |
| Los Angeles Riots show deep currents of racism in America | 5 |
| The Rodney King verdict and race riots in the USA | 6 |
| PARLIAMENT: | |
| Duties of Members of Parliament | 7 |
| PARTY AFFAIRS: | |
| Organisational Principles of the Party | 8 |
| NATIONAL: | |
| Focus on Gweru seminar: ZANU PF holds seminar | 9 |
| Mahachi on Party restructuring | 10 |
| Public works replaces Food for Work Programme | 12 |
| Malaysian Minister denies "Financial Gazette" Statement | 12 |
| Christian Care launches \$9.5 million food aid | 13 |
| War Veterans conference | 14 |
| LAND POLICY: | |
| Post-Independence Land Policy outlined | 20 |
| Setting the record straight: Zimbabwe's Land issue as reported in America | 21 |
| The trouble with Harare | 22 |
| A road accident in Mt. Pleasant suburb which could turn to be murder | 23 |
| YOUTH AFFAIRS: | |
| Mobilising the youth and investing in children | 26 |
| AFRICA: | |
| The future of SADCC under review | 27 |
| Shipment of grain to Africa | 27 |
| Africa running out of fuelwood | 28 |
| Civil strife spreads in Kenyan Society | 29 |
| INTERNATIONAL: | |
| NAM recovers, but problems galore | 30 |
| Same old economic order still stymies nations of South | 31 |
| Insecurity lingers in Kuwait's stagnant economy | 32 |
| OBITUARY: | |
| The passing of a great chief | 33 |
| Dedication to the fallen heroes buried at Rushinga, Mashonaland Central | 34 |

*Suppliers of Comet Trucks, Parts
and Service*

Leyland (Zimbabwe) Limited
Watts Road
Southerton

Phone: 67861
Telex: 26387 ZW



Zimbabwe News is the official Organ of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU PF) and is produced on the authority of the Central Committee by the Department of Information and Publicity, Jongwe Printing and Publishing Co., No. 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare. World Copyright, Central Committee (ZANU PF).

Editorial Council: Cde. N.M. Shamuyarira Cde. C.C. Chimutengwende Cde. C. Ndhlovu Cde. S. Kachingwe Cde. A. Sikhosana Cde. M. Munyati.

Editorial — 1

Many parties and many voices

As the general election in early 1995 draws near, many political parties will be launched. Some will have political programmes to put to the nation, but others will be a means for the leaders to earn a living and possibly buy new cars on the pretext that they want to travel to all parts of the country to meet the people. Such political parties will die a natural death soon after the general election, but their purpose will have been served.

Many of the political parties that have been formed are elitist and rightist. They speak for a disgruntled and frustrated minority. They have no programme to put to the nation, except to try and oppose the progressive policies of ZANU PF. The only policy of the elites they represent is their desire to get into government jobs. ZUM never had any new ideas

ZANU (Ndonga) ran out of ideas a long time ago; the new democratic front is full of all the wrong ideas of the liberals; and Enos Nkala's ideas have been totally rejected by the people of Zimbabwe. Nkala has never won a single parliamentary seat in any election in Matabeleland, his home area, and cannot do so now.

ZANU PF remains the only party that speaks for and cares for the broad masses of the people of this country. It has to defend what the people have gained in the last twelve years. The drought conditions have created a difficult financial and economic situation, which is being exploited by the elitists and the rightists in their campaign to discredit the Party and the Government. But, we must make the major effort required to get all the food that our people require, and to continue building the basic social services they need, and the infrastructures.

Editorial — 2

Capitalism is not the answer

The severity of the economic problems that face many African countries today demand a review of existing policies and strategies on our part. The industrialised countries who are also the main donors for foreign aid and trade have already concluded that capitalism is the answer to the problems of poor, developing countries in Africa and elsewhere.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a disturbing article on the situation in Kenya. That country has been independent for 30 years now. In that time it has consistently pursued the capitalist mode of production, and has been held up by both Britain and the U.S.A. as a model of success and progress in post-colonial Africa. When Tanzania and Uganda spoke about socialism they were told that that policy could not work. But, the article on Kenya shows that capitalism does not work either. Civil strife and social disorder has reached unaccept-

able levels in Kenya. The root cause of the strife is the growing gap between the rich and the poor Kenyans. Our correspondent in Nairobi has compared prices of vegetables at the market, and food items in departmental stores, in Harare and Nairobi. In spite of the recent steep rise in prices in Harare, our prices are exactly 50 to 60 percent of the Nairobi prices. Wage levels for workers are much lower than ours and yet prices of basic commodities are double. How is the worker expected to survive? The Kenyan peasant is in no better position. That is the final product of capitalism in a poor Third World country. The example of Kenya applies to many other countries. We should continue searching for viable solutions to develop our national economies, but with the full knowledge that capitalism is not the answer. It has been tried unsuccessfully in many African countries, some of them are so deep in debt that they cannot recover.

LETTERS

The Demise of a politician

The report the other day in The Sunday Times, featuring none other than the former cabinet Minister Enos Nkala, must, I am sure have caused many an eyebrow to raise.

It is quite probable that those who could not resist a twinge of nostalgia for the "good old days" at the familiar faces of the fallen Ministers.

So, it was the same visage, but this time Nkala was singing a different tune. He sounded bitter.

He was attacking the government — the President to be more precise, for having set up The Sandura Commission for the sole purpose of getting rid of the late Mr. Nyagumbo and Nkala himself of course.

We now all know about the Sandura Commission, how at first it titillated, and finally rocked and shocked the nation, particularly when as a direct result of its findings Mr. Maurice Nyagumbo apparently took his life.

Times are changing and so are attitudes and political dispositions, otherwise how does anyone explain Enos Nkala's recent outbursts against his former colleagues and against the party which we were told was formed in his house in Highfield.

Is this a case of genuine sour grapes or something worse.

I, for one, think it is more than just a case of sour grapes.

The veteran politician — and freedom fighter — Nkala, who was caught by the Sandura Commission, is attempting to come back.

It is not an easy task for a man of his calibre.

Different times call for different causes. Nkala suddenly now finds himself out of the ring and without a cause, so obviously, but very pathetically he has to invent one. The tone of his outburst reveals his cause is now revenge, but of course he also needs allies. He pounces

upon poor Edgar Tekere who now appears to be on the verge of being thrown out of his own ZUM, but then that's not enough, Nkala needs a philosophy to feed and nourish his quest for revenge, and that's not easy to come by either, so the old fox desperately looks around and comes up with something which is not new in any event — struggle for socialism. Nkala, strangely enough, also needs enemies. One must of necessity struggle against someone or against social forces. Even that is not so easy either in these days in Zimbabwe — Nkala can not possibly call for a struggle against the whites, because it is not fashionable nowadays. Because is it not some whites who led him to the "slaughter like a lamb" as he so blatantly admitted during the Sandura Commission?

He cannot either call for a crusade against the Ndebele any more. He lives in Bulawayo, so what does he do? You have got to give it to him, he can still

7 DAYS FREE STOPOVER

INCLUDES HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN MALTA AND SOFIA

That's right! Stopovers in either direction!

*7 days in a fully equipped apartment
in Malta or 2 days half board in a
5 star hotel. FREE!!*

Fly the bonus airline

*Discover old history, golden beaches,
winter ski resorts and
friendly people.*

BALKAN

55 SAMORA MACHEL AVENUE HARARE: PH 729213 TELEX 4203

come up with some choice items, proving in the process that although the old fox has lost his touch he still has an idea regarding the rules of the jungle, you simply have to have an enemy, so he comes up with, the so called Zezuru Clique. Enos Nkala is now set to go into battle.

He has unfurled his banner. He has lined up his armies, so all the non-Zezurus, a new leader has been born. An indomitable General — Enos Mzombe Nkala, former Member of Parliament for the Constituency of Kariba in Zezeruland. He could not be elected to Parliament by his own Ndebele people in Bulawayo, so he had to come all the way to the Zezurus in Kariba who were generous enough to vote for him.

How low can the mighty fall, when the gods of fate play some nasty tricks with human facilities.

It is a measure of how rough and devastating the road to independence has been, and

how rough it is becoming when former stalwarts of the liberation struggle, like Enos Nkala can become so derelict and politically senile as to strive at this hour to divide our people along tribal lines.

The majority of the people in this country, once upon a time, loved Enos Nkala, but only a few can shed tears for him now. He is now bereft of any moral justification for his current battle cry. The overdraft against his considerable amount of contribution to the liberation struggle becomes irrepayable when he chooses to become a charlatan instead of repenting and contributing in many other ways to his national cause.

Nkala often threatens his opponents by reminding the world of his contribution to the struggle, and the ending up with the question who is so and so. This was the beligerent attitude he adopted before the Sandura Commission exposed him. He talked of "little Nyarotas" and threatened to send troops to pick him up, an editor he did not

agree with. Now he is at it again threatening the so-called Zezuru cliques. Cheap Politicking no longer has room. So Comrade, former Minister of Finance, former Minister of Home Affairs, former Minister of Defence, former Politburo member of the ruling party (come to think of it — how was this chap so important in the system when he was not a Zezuru?) Probably he must have been in the Zezuru Clique he is now talking about. That is, if it exist. Maybe it was a Nkala clique. Our country, is still in need of all its citizens of ALL RACES and regions, and all Sexes.

Do not bore us with cheap divide-and-rule tactics. It does not become you, it does not become our people.

It is no good saying — as it were — I am as corrupt as the others, but you are in need of company in your wholesome state.

J.L. Culverwell
Minister of State
Department of National Scholarships
Office of the President and Cabinet

Letters on The Los Angeles Riots

While the riots in Los Angeles have focused attention on racial tension in the US, it's high time there was more comment on the growth of poverty in that rich country and the gross disparity between the rich and the poor.

The whole national budget during the Bush/Reagan era has been skewed to the military — the national deficit has increased almost threefold. Did this extravagant spending go on health and welfare? No, over 59 per cent of the national budget went on the military and benefited the profit-holders in the military industrial complex. And the result: out of 142 countries the US ranks first in military expenditure, first in military technology, first in nuclear warheads and bombs, first in combat aircraft . . . eighth in life expectancy, eighth in public health expenditure per capita, eighteenth in infant mortality rate per 1000 live births, eighteenth in population per physician . . .

Rae Street,
Calder Cottage,
Hare Hill Road,
Littleborough,
Lancs,
England

Los Angeles burnt because racial tension was the tinder and brutal inequality the match.

We may be tempted to view it as a tragic problem for the US but Europe and the world is inextricably bound into this corset of danger. The same tinder and matches are to be found everywhere, France where Le Pen wins electoral advantage from discrimination against "foreigners" from its former colonies, parts of Germany and Austria where right-wing and neo-nazis raise their political arms again with racist signals. What was Yugoslavia is a flame, race against race.

The world has been volcanised by the heat of racial tension.

It can be reduced only by reduction of social and economic inequality which within affluent societies has largely restricted the late arrivals, peoples of different racial origins than the host nation, to the inferior position. The former colonial powers of Europe would do well to remember that their policies of the last century fostering slavery and social inequality are at the root of many of today's racial problems. The deprived American Negro is part of the black har-

vest of European politics and on Britain's hearth the increasing number of peoples of West Indian or Asian origin serve to remind us their destinies started in London generations ago. The master/servant relationship we sponsored at home and abroad has gone for good and our Government and Opposition should write indelibly into their agenda this warning sign from Britain's former american colony.

George Ivan Smith.
Stroud,
Glos,
England.

For all your advertising requirements

**contact: R. Mutunyana,
T. Masvingise,
I. Madamombe and
C. Ruwizhi**

Los Angeles riots show deep currents of racism in America

By our correspondent

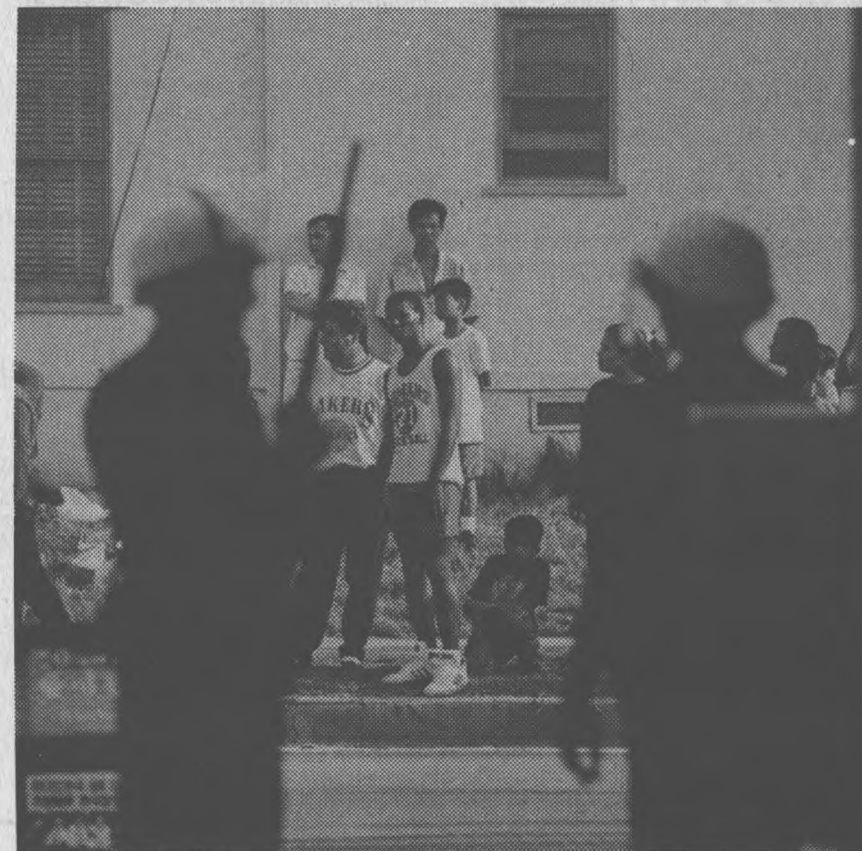
The recent race riots in the big American city of Los Angeles — the base of the film industry — show how deep the current of racism still run in that country. They also show that that super-power has also failed to solve the problem of different races and different ethnic groups living together side by side in peace and harmony. In Africa, that problem is called "tribalism", in Asia "ethnic tensions", in Eastern or Western Europe it is called "nationalism", but it is exactly the same thing.

The Los Angeles riots left 55 people dead, 2 000 injured, and US\$717 million worth of property destroyed. Burning and looting was the order of the day for several days. The Federal Government had to deploy troops to assist the police and the Militia before order could be restored. Much political damage was also done to President George Bush and his administration. The riots fuelled the criticism that his administration had neglected the domestic front while concentrating on international issues such as the Gulf and Eastern Europe. Such criticism can sway many votes and voters in an election year like this one.

Economic Disparity

The Los Angeles riots highlighted the continuing and even growing socio-economic disparity between comparatively wealthy white communities, and poor black communities. While there are some well-to-do members of the black communities, the majority live in squalor in the midst of glittering wealth. It is the youngsters from the black ghettos who went on the rampage, burning and looting property they cannot own or share. Poverty and unemployment were the basic causes of the riotous situation.

The riots started when four white policemen who had beaten a black man called Rodney King were acquitted in a Los Angeles Court. The beating of the black man was seen in a TV film which had been taken by an amateur photographer. American policemen are



The riots in Los Angeles showed quite clearly the deep division that exists between the police and the inner city residents

usually very rough and harsh when they encounter black law-breakers; but, mild when they encounter white law-breakers. But the Los Angeles case of Rodney King was extraordinary in its brutality and ferocity. Four huge white policemen joined hands to beat up one ageing black man. But, what was quite extraordinary and shocking was for the courts to conclude that those white policemen had no case and should be acquitted. That type of justice (or injustice) could not occur in Zimbabwe, or in many African countries. And, yet the Americans and the Europeans continue to extoll the virtues of their judicial systems and their democracy.

Every nation is experimenting with

democracy. No one is perfect, and no one has found the perfect formula yet. In Africa, democracy will be shaped by the historical experiences, and the cultural characteristics of the people of this continent. Certainly, our very vivid experience of harsh colonial rule imposed on us by European powers has informed us of the lack of democracy in Europe. Although we had colonial experiences with America, the ways our black brothers and sisters have been treated there, over the last 300 years, and still happening in cities such as Los Angeles, also teaches us not to look up to that super-power for a good, democratic system. We have to evolve our own system based on our own culture and historical experience.



Rodney King

The not guilty verdict delivered on 29 April 1992 at the culmination of the seven week trial of four Los Angeles policemen charged with using excessive force in the arrest of Rodney King, was enough to plunge the city into the worst riots seen in the United States this century.

The beating, captured on videotape by an amateur photographer, was a result of King's speeding and leading California Highway patrol officers on a high speed chase last November.

The tape which was played on newscasts regularly in the US since the beating, and seen all over the world, was viewed as clear evidence of police brutality directed mostly at blacks, most of which had previously been dismissed on the officer's testimony.

The fact that the trial was moved to Simi Valley, a predominantly white suburb whose residents are mostly retired and active policemen, seems to have swayed the defence's case as the jurors were from that community.

The defense argued that King was be-

The Rodney King verdict and race riots in the USA

ing aggressive and seemed to be on the drug PCP, thus the officers were justified in using the force they did in order to subdue King.

Riots erupted in South Central Los Angeles, a predominantly black and Hispanic area that borders Watts, an area that still has not recovered from riots stemming from similar circumstances. However, the violence spread to other parts of the city as fires burned beyond control and looting continued until late Thursday.

Casualties were 55 dead, about 2 000 injured, with about 120 on the critical list. Damage has been estimated at US\$717 million. Previously the worst had been the Detroit riots of 1967 where 43 died, 657 were injured and damage of \$108 million.

Racism — Plain and Simple

The verdict in the Rodney King trial by an all — white jury was seen by most Americans, black and white, as blatant racism meted out through the judicial system. It was difficult to justify how four white police officers could inflict 56 beatings in 86 seconds and not call that excessive use of force. The disturbances that triggered off in Los Angeles among the black people were a result of hopelessness and frustration of living in a

wealthy society for the whites but characterized by joblessness and homelessness, lack of medical care and opportunities for the blacks.

This infamous verdict has manifested racial inequalities of this society and for the Bush Administration which is used to criticising developing countries for violating human rights: it was embarrassing to find itself authorizing the deployment of troops to Los Angeles to quell the riots. More importantly, President Bush and his close aides are busy formulating cosmetic proposals in the aftermath of these outbursts of rage. As one political pundit simply put it, if fundamental changes in the American society are not courageously and boldly made, some of these proposals would be like a doctor applying a band aid to an ailing patient who needs major surgery.

Racism and Election

The black leadership is frantically endeavouring to pressurize for a better deal for the Black, Hispanic and Asian minority groups. If racism becomes an election issue, most analysts believe the Republicans may gain from it as whites, who form the bulk of the electorate, will band together in support of Bush whilst the poor, mostly Black and Hispanic, will opt for the Democrats.

Duties of Members of Parliament

While Parliament is pre-eminently a law-making organ, Members' duties go beyond debating, amending and enacting legislation, controlling finance and monitoring the Executive. Equally important are the duties of enhancing national development, as well as promoting the nation's welfare.

The long-held traditional view that Members should function only as legislators is now out-dated. The Member of Parliament being an indispensable cog in the process of national development, has a two-pronged role to play. Not only is he closely involved in the supervision and scrutiny of the Executive on matters concerning Government policies and programmes, but, since he represents a constituency, he actually is party to the implementation of these policies and programmes.

In the House a Member of Parliament takes active part in the passing of laws that facilitate the smooth-running and orderly conduct of the nation's social, political and economic affairs, and which protect individual rights.

The analysis and passing of the budget provides an opportunity to review and assess all aspects of Government activity and in this way expose the Executive to Parliamentary scrutiny. This is an important function of a Member of Parliament.

explain to the electorate Government policies and programmes.

Thus in a country like Zimbabwe for example, which aspires to create wealth for equitable distribution among all its citizens and seeks to achieve the immediate alleviation, and eventually eradication of all such evils as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, disease and all artificial inequalities based on race, sex, religion, region etc., the Member of

A Member of Parliament is also expected to deal with the individual grievances of his constituency members, which cover a wide range of subjects, for example, they may concern ill-treatment of workers by employers, farmers credit and transport facilities etc. Some of these may be dealt with through letters to a member of Parliament. Some people however, prefer to see their Member of Parliament personally to explain their case or to seek advice. Not only is a Member of Parliament expected to allocate some of his time to correspondence and meetings with constituency members, but he must take up the cases with the authorities concerned.

Part of the duties of a Member of Parliament include the enlightenment of his electorate as to their rights either as individuals or as employees, so that they can point out any breaches to the relevant authorities and thus ensure that all government policies are adhered to by everybody.

In Zimbabwe for example, unless, workers are familiar with their new rights enshrined in such legislation as the Labour Relations Act, husbands and wives with the Matrimonial Causes Act or the rural folk with Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act, all efforts to bring justice to workers and couples and at con-

Parliament is perhaps the best placed individual in the process of national development. Since he lives with the people he is in a position to appreciate the needs, aspirations and the interests of his constituency. He is capable of making a sound appraisal of the situation in his area in particular and the nation at large. It, therefore, becomes his responsibility to devise ways and means of managing the problems affecting his constituency.

By visiting his constituency regularly, either at week-ends or when the House is adjourned (or in recess) a Member of Parliament can discuss current Parliamentary issues, and answer questions and listen to the views of his electorate.

Lack of constant communication breeds distrust among the people and leads to unnecessary problems. It may also hinder the smooth-running of Government projects and the general progress of the nation, as a whole.

It should be borne in mind that policies and laws may fail to achieve the desired goals not only because of poor planning or drafting, but also because the people whom they are meant to serve do not appreciate their merits, often due to sheer ignorance.

In this regard it is incumbent upon the Member of Parliament to explain to the people the value of government policies and projects.

ment. Above all by participating in either House or Government Committees, a Member gets many opportunities to oversee the work of Government, the objective being to assess the performance of Government departments.

Outside the House it is required of a Member of Parliament to make routine correspondence with his constituency, the purpose being to identify the problems of the electorate and also to

serving the country's natural resources will come down to naught, and the nation's development will correspondingly be retarded.

It is also regarded as a Member's duty to take an interest in the collective life of his constituency. He will be expected to attend meetings and functions of different types, be they social, educational or cultural. The Member of Parliament should welcome occasions which afford him the opportunities to mix and communicate with his electorate. He is looked upon as the "Government's Public Relations Officer" in his constituency, never forgetting that what he does and how he responds to the people ultimately affects the amount of confidence people have in the government and on their willingness to cooperate with government in its efforts to develop the nation.

Freightway to Africa three times a week

Affretair from the UK and Europe to Harare, Zimbabwe, gateway to the whole of Southern Africa.

Affretair have years of experience in dealing with all types of cargo. Even better, Affretair are a phone call away. Contact us for details on our scheduled and charter services.

Fly it there with Affretair.

ZIMBABWE
Harare Airport
Tel: 4 731781
Telex: 40005ZW
Fax: 4 731706

GERMANY
Frankfurt
Tel: 06107 62063/4
Telex: 417739
Fax: 06107 4072

FRANCE
Paris
Tel: 1 49754545
Telex: 261269 F
Fax: 1 49754546

SWITZERLAND
Zurich
Tel: 1 8369800
Telex: 829370 ATC CH
Fax: 1 8369536

Geneva
Tel: 22 7980543
Basle
Tel: 068 70 15 45

NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
Tel: 020 6010251
Telex: 10224 AFAIR NL
Fax: 020 6480785

UNITED KINGDOM
London Gatwick
Tel: 0293 549951
Telex: 878514 ANA G
Fax: 0293 551545

DENMARK
Copenhagen
Tel: 31 528004
Telex: 22945 WECO DK
Fax: 31 513480

SWEDEN
Stockholm
Tel: 760 80778
Telex: 13647 UNIAIR S
Fax: 760 60088

ITALY
Milan
Tel: 02 50 64 105

AUSTRIA
Vienna
Tel: 222 71110 3367

Affretair
The National Cargo Airline of Zimbabwe

Taxing and time-consuming though the Member of Parliament's duties may be there is the further and necessary duty of keeping his reading and comprehension of important national duties and international efforts up to date. A complete grasp of international affairs is essential since no country exists in isolation, and in addition building and developing a nation is determined as much by national as by international events.

Moreover Parliamentary contributions and speeches are not (and should never be), as a rule impromptu efforts. They should be informed and meaningful. This can only be acquired through reading and study, reflection and utilisation of various forms of information networks.

Party Affairs.

Organisational Principles of the Party

As clearly set out in the ZANU PF constitution, the organisational principle of ZANU PF is democratic centralism, which means:—

- 1) the organs of the Party must operate from the mass base of the Party (the cell/village level through the intermediate levels of the Party that is, the branch, district and province) to the Central Committee.
- 2) the Party must be able at the same time to operate in the reverse process to pass decision from the Central Committee through the immediate Party organs to the masses.

The slogan for this system of Democratic Centralism Cde. Mahachi said, was *From the masses to the leadership and from the leadership to the masses.*

B: To enable a fair conduct of party meetings, it is recommended that a party meeting has *Aims and Objectives*. That is all party meetings including public meetings must have an aim and purpose and specific tasks to fulfil. This means that the leadership of whatever level must discuss and prepare an agenda before the meeting. All party meetings must be properly chaired and the duty of the Chairman must be to see that the objectives as laid down in the agenda are met.

C: It is recommended that all Party meetings shall have a Secretary who shall record the following:

From the analysis of the diverse official and semi-official duties of Members of Parliament, both inside and outside the House, it is clear that, taken together, Members of Parliament have real control over the government and they are people's emissaries as well as agents for development. They represent a diversity of views and opinions from various parts of the country, which must reach the government to enable it to judge the feeling of the nation — it helps the government in touch with the people.

It is simply not enough for a Member of Parliament's role to be confined to transmitting to government what the people want and to the people what government is doing and intends to do. He should devote unreserved attention to constituency members and all their problems, always bearing in

mind that they constitute his real power base. In Parliament a Member of Parliament who maintains constant contact with his constituency is able in all deliberations to express the views and interests of the people he represents, as well as safeguard their liberties.

Above all a Member of Parliament should aim to improve the well-being of the entire nation and not to serve sectional or personal interests. In confronting the nation's problems he strives to come up with lasting solutions. Indeed, the Member of Parliament who contributes most to the process of nation-building is the one capable of doing things, not because they are politically expedient but because they are right and beneficial to the nation. □

- 1) date and place of meeting
- 2) organ of the party meeting
- 3) the people present and their positions
- 4) the agenda of the meeting
- 5) discussion points raised

Communication within the Party

It is recommended that communication within the Party shall be carried out through Party Secretaries and for this reason, it is also recommended that all Party Secretaries and Treasurers be literate and numerate in order to perform their functions well

The Cell/Village

It is recommended that all cell/village meetings be held once a month. Thus, it is also recommended that cell/village executives shall meet at least twice a month in order to carry out the work of the cell.

- b) It is recommended that the cell secretary shall send to the branch copies of the monthly meetings which will also include departmental reports, and the cell minutes shall constitute the report of the cell to the branch.
- c) Branch executives are recommended to meet once every month, and the minutes of the branch meetings and the report of the branch departments attached to them shall constitute the branch report, a copy of which must be sent to the Party district.

d) District executives shall meet once a month. It is further recommended that departments of the Party district shall submit reports to their respective provincial departments. The Secretary for the district shall therefore forward the district report composed of minutes and departmental reports to the province.

e) The Provincial Executive shall meet once every month and the department of the province shall produce reports which must be discussed by the Provincial Executive and then forwarded to the relevant departments of the Central Committee. It is further recommended that the Provincial Secretary shall produce a monthly report which shall deal with the issues of the Party administration.

f) It is recommended that the Central Committee shall meet once every three months, as prescribed in the Party Constitution. It is further recommended that the agenda of the Central Committee shall include items from Provincial reports. These reports from the Provinces shall come to the Central Committee through the Politburo with recommendations on how the issues

Continued on page 10

Focus on Gweru seminar

The Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic (ZANU PF), held a national seminar in Gweru on April 25 and 26, 1992 to discuss the country's current economic and political situation. The seminar was attended by ZANU PF members of the Central Committee, Members of Parliament and Provincial Party officials.

High on the agenda of the seminar was the drought relief programme, the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) which is under serious threat from the drought at a time when its initial negative effects have begun to affect the nation, particularly the low-income group.

The two-day seminar also examined the Land Policy as well as the Party's restructuring exercise. It was officially opened by Vice President Cde. Simon Muzenda who also addressed the delegates on the drought relief programme giving an update of his Relief Committee's approach to the crisis.

DROUGHT CHALLENGE TO ZANU PF

The devastating drought currently facing the country is the greatest challenge to ZANU PF and Government and it is similar in scope and demand to the liberation struggle, the Vice-President and ZANU PF's Second Secretary, Cde. Simon Muzenda, told delegates at the Party's national seminar.

"I am certain that as we succeeded during the struggle, we will succeed and emerge from this national drought a stronger and better nation".

He said in a move to combat the drought, the President has as part of the national strategy of ensuring effective delivery of relief food supplies and to undertake measures to reduce the effects of the drought, decided to re-organise the National Civil Protection Co-ordination Committee by moving it from the Senior Minister of Local Government Rural and Urban Development to 'my office under my chairmanship'.

In each of Zimbabwe's eight administrative provinces, there is a resident Cabinet Minister to help with the Provincial co-ordination and supervision of all drought relief programmes. The ministers are working with the govern-

ZANU PF holds national seminar

nors and the provincial, district, ward and village development committees for plans and programmes to combat the crisis.

Vice-president Muzenda said nearly 1.5 million tonnes of maize would have to be imported from outside Africa since for the first time in years the drought is regional.

"It is going to be a major logistical exercise to get grain from ports to remote rural areas... The greatest challenge is not the moving of the food, but doing it in a way that will cause least disruption to our economy".

The government, Cde. Muzenda said, has therefore prepared a huge labour-intensive public works programme to cost Z\$50 million, under which rural people will participate in the development of their areas and at the same time earn money to buy food and other basic needs during the drought crisis.

The public works programme is similar to the food-for-work programme introduced in some communal areas during the recurrent droughts in the 1980s under which people worked on projects in their areas and received food and cash in turn. However, the new programme is a massive undertaking that is much broader in scope. It will spread to every ward of communal and resettlement areas. Categories to be undertaken include dams, weirs, piped water, irrigation schemes, roads, bridges, crossings, health centres and schools development.

Turning to ESAP, Cde. Muzenda said the main thrust of the programme was to transform the economy of the country from a highly regulated one to an economy that is market-oriented. He said the overall programme would be spearheaded by a phased trade liberalisation supported by fiscal and monetary policy reforms. Through the reduction of the budget deficit and subsidies to public en-

terprises and the introduction of cost recovery in education and health and reducing the size of the civil service, the government hopes to redirect its resources to capital expenditure in the productive sectors and essential services.

The current thrust of liberalising the investment environment for both local and foreign investors has started to bear fruits. So far the Zimbabwe Investment Centre has approved more than 300 projects with more than Z\$2.5 billion and a potential of creating tens of thousands of jobs.

"In order to ensure that our reform programme does not unduly affect the poor and disadvantaged, the Party and Government have made provisions for a social programme to cushion the effects of adjustment. The measures focus on three areas of retraining and employment promotion, assistance to those experiencing problems with cost recovery and the systematic introduction of food subsidies".

Cde. Muzenda said the fund to cushion the effects of ESAP has already swelled up to \$50 million and that \$1 million of the fund has been used to pay school fees for children whose parents could not afford to pay fees.

On the subject of Party re-organisation, the Vice-President told the delegates that it had become clear that the Party could only lead if it was well-structured and in touch with all sections of the population.

"Party organs certainly exist in many districts and provinces but the central question is: What do they discuss when they meet? Do they discuss issues of concern to the people? These seminars thus offer you the content to be able to go and discuss with the people the issues of concern to the well-being and survival of their families topics such as projects, drought relief, land distribution and so on," Cde. Muzenda said. □

Mahachi on Party restructuring

The attainment of political independence in 1980, placed new demands before the Party, in terms of transforming itself from a mere national liberation movement to a fully-fledged governing body, that led and guided the government. Instrumental in the realisation of the Party's programmes and objectives is the department of the Commissariat and Culture. It makes sure that the structures of the Party are in place. The ultimate goal being to assist the Party in providing a sound machinery for the coordination of all party matters, whether social, political and economic policies based on the Party's ideological line.

In a bid to rid the Party of the widespread political apathy and inactivity, the ruling ZANU PF held a National Seminar, at Senga Public Service Training Centre, in Gweru on April the 24th to the 26th.

Outlining the role of the Commissariat and Culture Department, Cde. Moven Mahachi who is the department's secretary and also the Minister of Home Affairs, told the delegates that the current theme of his department was "Political Mobilisation and Economic Restructuring for Sustainable Development." "Political mobilisation is a process where-

by potential human resources are pooled together, harnessed, actualised and utilised for the purpose of development", he said adding, "the main goal being to improve the living standards of the masses — both materially and spiritually".

In order for the political mobilisation to be a success, it is important that all Party structures from provincial down to village level be intact. The department for the Commissariat and Culture has been called upon to gear itself for this mammoth task.

The historic Party Congress of 1989, Cde. Mahachi said, resolved to embark on a major restructuring exercise aimed at enabling the Party to test its strength amongst the people. The congress tasked members of the Politburo to spearhead the restructuring exercise in all the country's administrative provinces. As a result, the leadership came to understand, at great depth the problems faced by the Party in particular and the country in general. The exercise was intended to enable the provinces, districts, branches and villages to communicate effectively. The exercise, Cde. Mahachi said, had in most cases, not been smooth going. There was therefore need for an "aggressive



Cde. Moven Mahachi

approach in mobilising the masses at all levels". The low level of political consciousness amongst the people, he said, calls for the continuance of the restructuring exercise.

Cde. Mahachi called on all the provincial Party leadership to ensure for the following:—

- that all records of membership and executive councils committees of cells/villages, branches and districts are compiled and lodged at the Party district, provincial and national offices.
- that information compiled in this restructuring exercise includes names of Party members at each level (100 at cell/village level, the names of the office bearers at each level of the Party and wings for example men, women and youth wings) as well as the subscription records with their receipt books.
- that the Party's organisational structures from the cell/village upwards are in accordance with the Party's constitution and are strictly adhered to.

In his address to the delegates, Cde. Mahachi outlined the qualities of people who are to be recommended to stand for Party posts at all levels. These are:—

- the candidate must be a man or woman with a good record of loyalty and service to the Party.
- the candidates must be men and women with sufficient knowledge of Zimbabwean affairs which will enable them to contribute constructively to debates. Anyone with a previous criminal conviction or dishonest in nature should not stand for Party post.

Any candidate who openly practises tribalism, regionalism, sectionalism, nepotism, racialism and sex discrimination cannot stand for a Party post. The candidate should at least be able to read and write English, Shona or Ndebele fluently.

Party principles

continued from page 8

should be dealt with. As soon as decisions are made by the Central Committee, it is recommended that the Politburo shall write an executive summary of all decisions made and pass them down to the lower organs of the Party.

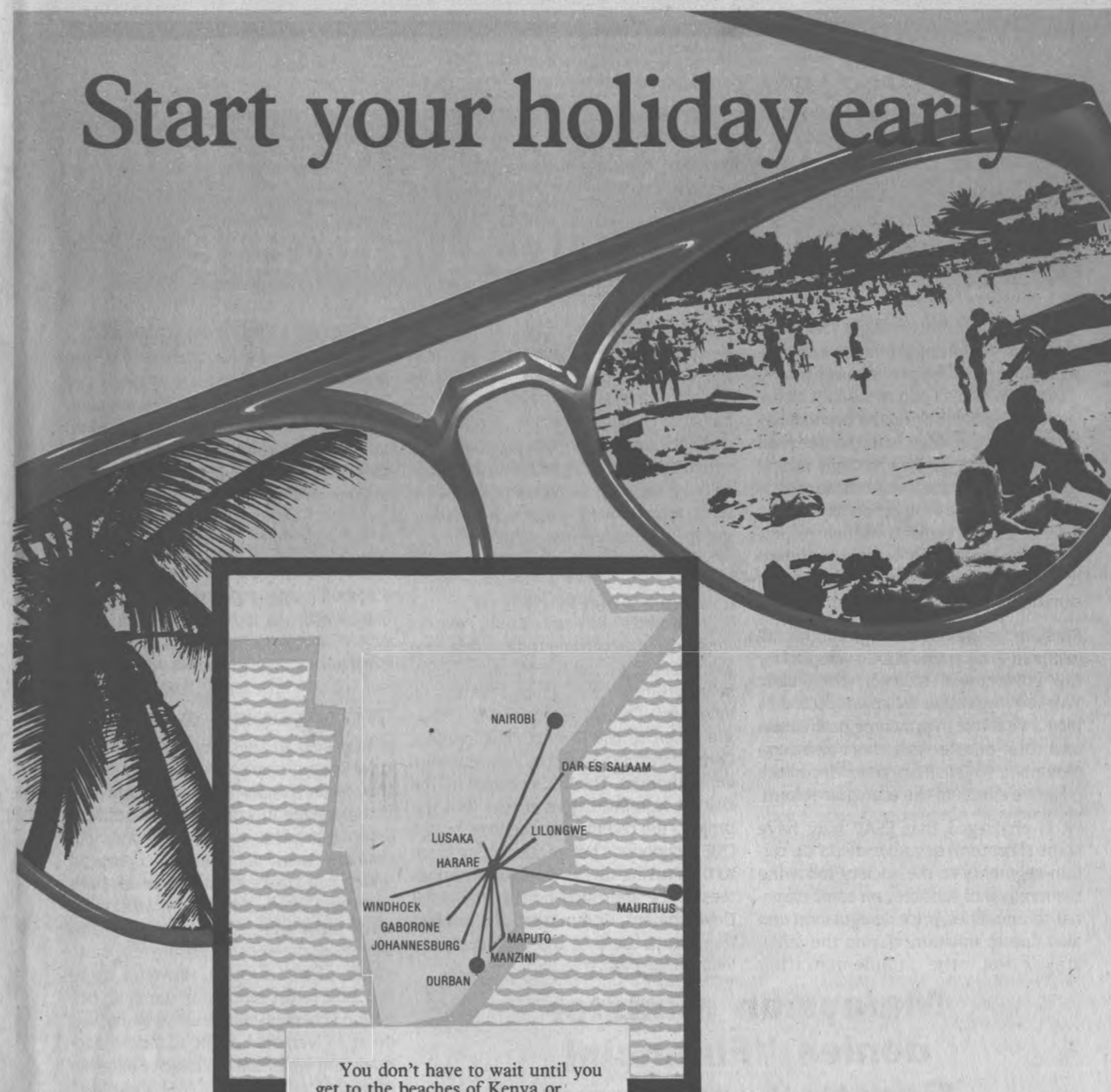
PRIMARY ELECTIONS

It has come to the notice of the Party, Cde. Mahachi said, that the 1991 primary elections for local government and Parliamentary Elections did not proceed as had been expected. In view of this anomaly, the Commissariat Department had been entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that in future,

primary elections for both the national and Local Government Elections are properly handled.

As a result of the changes, no primary elections shall be supervised, handled, guided or directed by the provinces. Where there is need for holding primary elections, the Provincial Leadership shall inform the National Secretary for the Commissariat and Culture who shall determine a supervisory team for such an exercise. However, it has to be noted that the organisation of the primary elections will be the responsibility of the provincial leadership. Cde. Mahachi said in conclusion.

Start your holiday early



You don't have to wait until you get to the beaches of Kenya or Mauritius to start your holiday. Because, when you fly Air Zimbabwe, your holiday begins from the time you step aboard. Air Zimbabwe's tradition of caring means that you'll be truly pampered all the way, so you'll arrive refreshed and in a holiday-frame-of-mind.

air zimbabwe

A tradition of caring.

LINTAS : ZIMBABWE 11378

Public works replaces food for work programme

In order to provide drought relief food to the communal people suffering from the current drought and changes in rainfall patterns whilst at the same time discouraging the dependence syndrome associated with the free food hand-outs, the government has adopted the Public Works Programme whereby victims of the drought could work on developmental projects in their respective areas in return for wages with which to buy food, delegates to the Gweru seminar held last April heard.

Pursuant to the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), adopted by the government recently, the Public Works Programme is now expected to play a vital role in providing both urban and rural people with short term employment to cushion them from the negative effects of the economic reform.

"It is envisaged that ESAP may have some short-term negative effects on certain segments to the society following the removal of subsidies on some essential commodities, price deregulation and also due to inflation, during the initial stages of the implementation

programme. Some people whose companies fail to stand the competition from the opening up of free trade may be forced to close thus increasing the number of unemployed people. It is against this background that this programme is expected to expand and play a greater role by creating short-term and long-term employment for the vulnerable group", the document says.

SELECTION OF PROJECTS

The projects for the Public Works Programme, according to the document are selected by the beneficiaries themselves through Village and Ward Development Committees from which they are taken to the District Development Committees (DDCs) by the respective Local Authorities. The DDCs chaired by the District Administrators ensure that the projects are technically appraised by the DDF technocrats before submitting them to the Provincial Development Committees. Once approved by the Provincial Development Committee, the project then forms part of the province's development plan.

Malaysian minister denies "Financial Gazette" statement

The Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Mr. Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, denied categorically a recent statement headlined by the "Financial Gazette" that Malaysia had downgraded its diplomatic mission in Harare, and that it had quite withdrawn its first ambassador, Mr. Anthony Yeo. The newspaper went further to allege that the proposed air services agreement with Malaysian Airlines was bungled by Air Zimbabwe. The article was strongly supported by an editorial in "The Herald".

Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Badawi told a Zimbabwe News-reporter on May 15 that the Harare story was far from the truth. "Our Embassy in Harare is considered one of the important missions we have in Africa the new Ambassador

will be going to Harare in the next two or three weeks. He is one of our senior diplomats."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Zimbabwe had also described the statement as "false and without foundation." Mr. Yeo left Harare last December at the end of his tour of duty. He bade farewell publicly to His Excellency, The President. There was nothing secret or quiet about his departure.

On the question of the Airline agreement, Mr. Badawi said Malaysian airlines hopes to fly to Harare soon. As the proposed stop over at Mauritius is proving problematic, the airline is now planning to fly straight to Harare, and in future, maybe negotiate to have a further stop in South Africa. □

IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

"The participants that work on the Public Works Programme are drawn from the drought relief registers that are compiled by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare. The People on the register will already have been screened and found in need of the food relief", says a document circulated to the delegates.

The documents further states that once a person is engaged in the Public Works Programme, he is no longer entitled to receive free food hand-outs. The people involved received \$88 per month.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

It is stated in the document that the rural communities choose project which they feel are important to them, be they income generating or infrastructural development. The government does encourage them to carry out projects which can create employment on both short and long term basis. More emphasis is put on projects like grazing and irrigation schemes to ensure the cultivation of winter crops. However, there is a limit to the number of dams for irrigation schemes which can be embarked on at a given time owing to lack of adequate implementation capacity in terms of technical personnel, transport and equipment.

"Generally the budgeting for the Public Works projects is done by the DDF staff at district, and provincial levels and also by head office personnel where necessary, particularly where the projects involve construction of medium size dams. The projects costs are broken down into labour, materials and transport", says the document.

For the 1991/92 financial year, a total of \$50.8 million worth of projects had been identified countrywide. It is hoped these projects will be completed over a period of five years as they form part of the second five-year National Development Plan for the period 1991-1995. Several of these projects totalling \$10 million have either been completed or work is in progress. □

Christian Care launches \$9.5 million food aid programme



Drought relief is most urgent in the remote areas of the country

Christian Care have launched a \$9.5 million nationwide drought relief programme for famine-stricken communities, the national chairman for the church organisation in Zimbabwe, Reverend Tirivashe Somera, told the people at a ceremony at the launching of Christian Care's child supplementary feeding scheme at Zhombe in the Midlands province of Gokwe on May 5.

He said recipient communities would be engaged in developmental programmes in return for money to buy food.

"We do not want to give food freely. We believe in maintaining the dignity of the human being," he said.

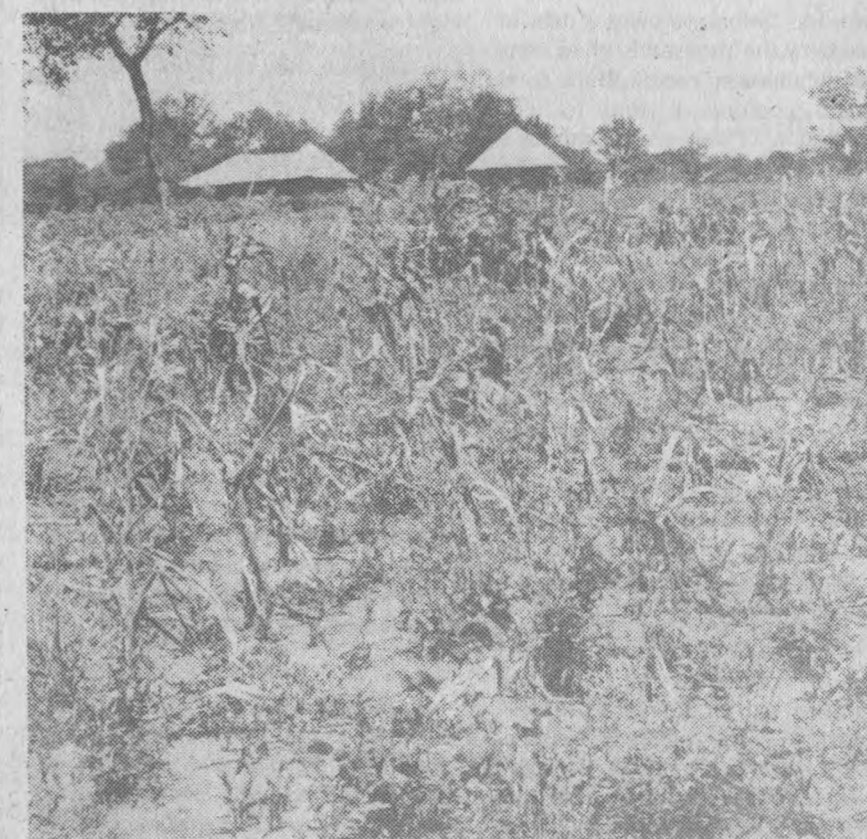
He said the Christian Care expected to get food imports from Holland, the United Kingdom and Canada and urged local communities to identify development project in their areas on which they would work in return for food.

The Reverend pointed out that Christian Care had realised that the current devastating drought required concerted efforts from all sectors of the community to avert disaster.

Reverend Somera said that at the time

of launching the programme, the organisation had acquired 866 metric tonnes of maize from the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) and 112 metric tonnes of beans from Uganda to be distributed to the people in Omay, Muzarabani, Beitbridge, Filabusi, Zaka, Mwenezi and on the child supplementary feeding scheme in northern Gokwe. He said this would be for an initial 3 000 children in Zhombe, Nenyunga and Madzivazvidzo areas where children would be fed daily "for the next 12 months."

Speaking at the same occasion, the executive director of the National Association of Non-governmental Organisation Cde. Stan Matindike, called on cooperation between government and the non-governmental organisations in providing food to the needy, adding that the hoped courts would not be lenient with those who took it upon themselves to misappropriate drought relief food. □



In many parts of Zimbabwe the devastation resulting from the drought resulted in families not harvesting anything from their fields

War veterans conference

The Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association (ZNLWVA) inaugural conference held in Chinhoyi on the 25th and 26th of April was a very useful exchange of views. The fruitful enabled some of the ex-combatants to air their views. In the election that followed Cde. Hungwe was re-elected as Chairman, and Cde. Charles Ndlovu was re-elected as secretary-general. Mrs Margaret Dongo MP, the outspoken MP for Harare East, was roundly defeated. In his speech the President and First Secretary Cde. R.G. Mugabe, urged the ex-combatants to be active in the organs of the Party of provincial and district levels. At this point, several ex-combatants interjected that they were being kept out by the leadership at these levels. The President and First Secretary was startled to hear this interjection.

Cde. Mugabe paid tribute to those sons and daughters of Zimbabwe who had fought in the struggle for national independence. he said:-

"Comrades, Zimbabwe owes a debt of gratitude to the thousands of its sons and daughters who sacrificed the comforts and pleasures of youth to fulfill their mission of delivering Zimbabwe from the shackles of colonial oppression to the independence we enjoy today. They underwent untold deprivation during the armed struggle. Some lost their lives, others lost limbs and contracted all manner of diseases, yet others lost the opportunity to further their education and thus avail themselves of the opportunities of the newly independent state they sacrificed to bring into being.

It is sad to note that, notwithstanding the "numerous efforts that the Government has made to improve the lot of veterans, for many the dreams of prosperity in a free Zimbabwe remain elusive.

"Whilst no one can deny the constraints that have confronted the Party and Government in their attempt to address the question of the welfare of the veterans, it is apparent that there were also problems that further compounded the constraints. The most outstanding of these problems has been the non-existence of a national body to act as a central organisation to mobilise vete-



His Excellency the President Comrade R.G. Mugabe

rans, in a structured fashion, to enable the facilitation of the channeling of funds and other forms of assistance. Government and Party efforts have, as a result, been piecemeal, disjointed and, accordingly, inadequate," he said.

Cde. Mugabe then explained what the Party and Government had done for ex-combatants over the last 12 years, and especially the demobilisation exercise. he said: "After the liberation war, Cabinet decided to demobilise some of the ex-combatants as the Zimbabwe National Army had become too large for the country's military needs. A four-point package plan for the demobilisation exercise was proposed and included, the provision of further education for the demobilised ex-combatants, the provision of advice for and assistance to ex-combatants on issues of co-operative ventures and other employment programmes, the provision to technical training for ex-combatants, and, finally, a payment of a monthly stipend of \$185 for two year's demobilisation.

PHYSICAL DEMOBILISATION

"The physical demobilisation exercise started on 5th October, 1981. Initially, the exercise was to follow a systematic pattern in which the number of demobilised soldiers would be matched with the number of available employment or resettlement opportu-

nities. In June 1983, the demobilisation exercise was completed and a total of 35 763 ex-combatants were demobilised. Of these 5 700 opted to resume and complete their academic education, a large proportion of whom have now completed their education and are either employed or are looking for employment.

"Of the remainder, 2 900 pursued technical and commercial training, 6 383 opted to start collective and co-operative ventures; 5 041 were in paid employment and 2 179 were individually self-employed.

Through the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Government, in liaison with the Public Service and various parastatals, has requested that special consideration and priority be given to the employment of ex-combatants. Following this request, Government was able to engage ex-combatants in its employment. 2 408 joined various Government Ministries; 2 609 joined Local Authorities, 105 joined parastatals and over 30 000 have already been absorbed in the Army, Airforce, Police and CIO. The figures indicated that most of ex-combatants are employed in military and security-related jobs as soldiers, policemen, prison officers, security guards, et cetera", he said.

ZIMFEP PROGRAMME

Government has also encouraged ex-combatants to continue their education both at home and abroad. The Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production (ZIMFEP), was initiated in order to cater for ex-combatants' educational needs at home. A special scholarship jointly funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, and the Ministry of Education and Culture was also initiated to enable ex-combatants to further their academic and technical education, be it at home or abroad. Statistics available show that 4 200 ex-combatants pursued academic education up to 'A' Levels and University, while 2 400 have undertaken Vocational and Technical Training. Under this Programme, 1 706 scholarships were offered between August 1986 and September 1987 and a further 1 703 between September 1987 and February 1988.

Special training facilities for ex-combatants have also been established such as those at Mupfure Technical College in Chegutu which trains ex-combatants in technical and vocational skills, and at rehabilitation centres

such as Ruwa, Beatrice and Lowden Lodge which educate and train ex-combatants disabled during the liberation war. At the same time, the Army, Airforce, Police Force, Prison Service and CIO have also been training and upgrading the academic and professional levels of ex-combatants.

"At the time of demobilisation, Government further advised ex-combatants to invest the amount of \$4 400 given to them for demobilisation in productive employment-creating projects. Following this advice, over 100 co-operatives were formed involving almost 10 000 ex-combatants. However, by 1988 the number of ex-combatants still engaged in co-operatives had dropped to 5 886 due to lack of funds, lack of financial support, managerial and technical skills, and difficulties in obtaining raw materials and transport facilities. In addition, Government, through the Ministry of Community and Co-operative Development, continues to advise, train and offer financial assistance to the co-operatives. It also promotes greater access of ex-combatants to raw materials, product markets as well as managerial services and appropriate technology. This assistance increases their economic growth production and employment generation.

EMPLOYMENT CREATION

"The Employment Creation Fund was established to generate employment projects for the unemployed, demobilised ex-combatants whose allowance had expired. The Fund is used for labour-intensive large-scale co-operative farming. Some of the farming co-operatives formed through this fund include the Shashi Farming Co-operative in Bindura, with 68 families who are engaged in Dairy Farming, Dzikamidzi Co-operative Society in Shurugwi, with 30 families, and Svinurai Farming Co-operative in Cashel Valley, Chimanimani, with 40 families.

Although a lot has been done, Government acknowledges that there is a lot more that needs to be done in order to deal with the unemployment situation among ex-combatants. There are more subtle causes to the problem of unemployment among ex-combatants, such as lack of skills and lack of adequate funding of income generating projects. Because of the multifaceted nature of the problem of ex-combatants, it becomes necessary that Government come up with a more comprehensive policy and a legal instrument which would address and deal, for all time, with the plight of ex-combatants.

"The idea of a war veterans' association is not a Zimbabwean innovation but a universal one. In our case, such an association should facilitate the assistance of veterans who were disadvantaged by their participation in the liberation war. It is our hope,

therefore, that the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans' Association will draw lessons from the experiences of longer established veterans' associations and improve on such experiences.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

The President and First Secretary also spoke about the action that has been taken in Parliament, to redress the situation of ex-combatants. He said:-

"Parliament has passed a bill that seeks to address the question of the veteran comprehensively and permanently". This is the War Veterans' Bill. This Bill will serve as the legal framework for the practical operations of your organisation. The combination of the Bill and the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans' Association should speed up the practical solution of the problems that face the veterans. It is, therefore, our hope that the fully pledged Zimbabwe National

Liberation War Veterans' Association will study the provisions of the Bill and design practical approaches that will enable the veterans to take advantage of it so it can render maximum benefit to them.

"Although the Bill provides for a clear definition of a war veteran, we do not deny the participation nor sacrifices of many patriots of this country during the war of liberation. We, however, make a clear distinction between the liberation war veterans and other participants. It is for this reason that we appeal to political detainees, in particular, and others who suffered during the war of liberation, not to despair. It will be necessary that you maintain a register of all war veterans. It would be ideal if all persons who fall under the definition of War Veterans were registered, whether or not they stand to benefit under the provisions of the Bill. If an accurate record of war veterans is kept and maintained, it will assist all of us in planning future strategies," he concluded. □

The People's Voice Bold, Factual and Fearless Subscription rates for 52 Issues, please send:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zimbabwe | | Z\$41,50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional | (South Africa and Africa excluding Zimbabwe) | US\$50,00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas | Europe | US\$66,00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas | US and Rest | US\$70,00 |

NAME:

Please Print

ADDRESS:

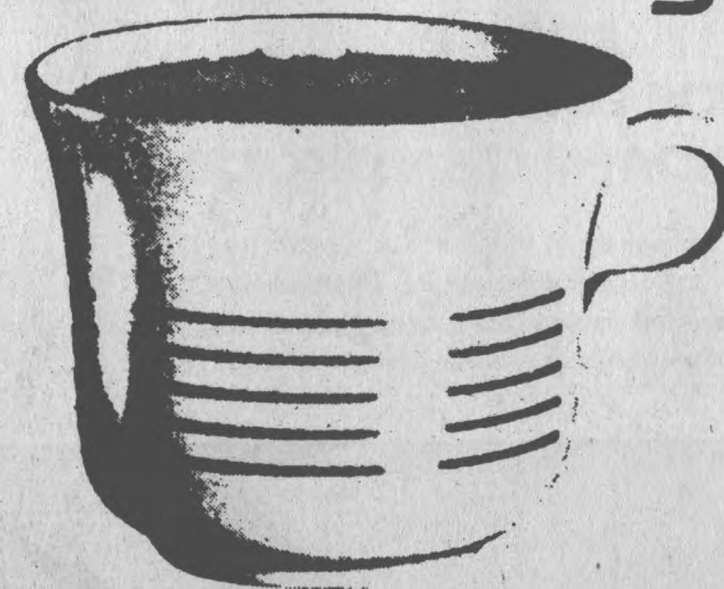
THE RATES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING.
I ENCLOSE MY CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER FOR THE
AMOUNT INDICATED ABOVE.

The Circulation Manager
The People's Voice
144 Union Avenue
HARARE
Zimbabwe

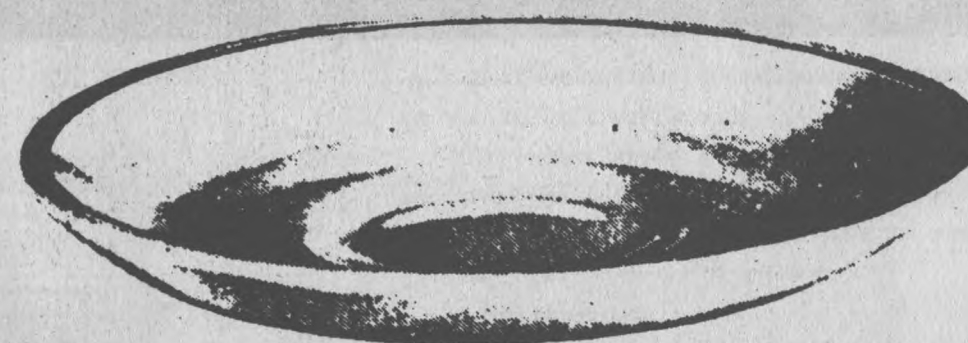


Ambuya Bona Mugabe who died on 29 May 1992

Bright, Fresh Tanganda



For Every
Uplifting Occasion



UP UP, IT LIFTS YOU UP



IS YOUR BANK'S SIGNING POWER BOUND AND SHACKLED?

If your bank has to wait for decisions from an overseas parent, your bank manager's office will be no more than a frustrating waiting room. And your business could be dying a slow death outside while your request is "on-hold".



But there is one bank in Zimbabwe that makes all its decisions in Zimbabwe. Zimbank.

The reason: Zimbank is a wholly-owned Zimbabwean bank. You'll find all your decision-makers live and work right here. That means we, at Zimbank, have an intimate knowledge of the market and the environment.

That's important to you. Because, in business, time is money. And a waste of time is a waste of money.

At Zimbank there's a time and a place for every decision. The time is now and the place is here.

Come in and talk to us at Zimbank. It's your bank.

MOVE UP TO Zimbank *BANKING AT ITS BEST*
ZIMBABWE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED
(Registered Commercial Bank)

Post-Independence Land Policy outlined



Majority of our people continue to eke out a living off poor, unfertile land twelve years after independence

Despite heated opposition, the Land Acquisition Bill has finally sailed through Parliament and will soon be gazetted as an Act of Parliament. The Bill seeks to redress the legacy of the colonial past regarding land distribution, a paramount element in the struggle for justice, freedom and independence. It will further serve as the legal framework in the government endeavour for a fair and equitable distribution of land among the country's populace.

A thorny issue of the Land Acquisition Bill proved to be the section on designation, with most white large-scale commercial farmers vehemently being opposed and wanting it clarified. However, "work is currently going on across the country to polish up and refine the initial areas that have been earmarked for resettlement," said the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde. Witness Mangwende when he ad-

ressed delegates to the ZANU PF National Seminar held at Senga Public Service Training Centre in Gweru recently.



Cde. Witness Mangwende

"The challenge is now on us to make use of the bill and deliver the goods," he said, adding, "indeed, it is necessary for us to proceed all the way in very close consultation with the farmers in the interest of stability and prosperous development of the agricultural sector of the country."

Cde. Mangwende told the delegates that government was now ready to meet and compare notes on the designation exercise with that of commercial farmers. The minister has directed that consultation with the commercial farmers on designation should now be commercial with immediate effect.

The minister said that government was not for a blanket type of block designation. Intensively utilised land, he said, could still remain integrated in the midst of designated area of resettlement.

COMMERCIAL FARMERS

One of the principal cornerstone of the Land Policy is the promotion of the emergent black large-scale commercial farmers. Government will take full account of and devise a mechanism to deal with any eventuality regarding some of those farms which fall within designated areas for resettlement. An appropriate programme, to be designed by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, to promote emergent black businessmen is underway. Central to this programme is a suitable credit-term facility package, the necessary training and extension services. This is intended to create a racial balance in what will remain as 5 million hectares of large scale commercial farming areas.

SECOND PHASE OF RESETTLEMENT

Minister Mangwende said the second phase of the resettlement programme calls for a high degree of the need to select and train settlers who have the potential to fully utilise the land. "It has been therefore found necessary to include Agritex and the support of political leaders in the selection process, if suitable people are to be chosen.

"The Government is to review the type of assistance it will give to settlers. On the issue of credit facilities, government has already agreed in principle to a special credit package by the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) which would reduce the borrowing interest rate by 7 percent for communal areas, resettlement and small-scale commercial farmers. A Tobacco Development Trust (TDT) has now been formed to promote tobacco production in the communal, resettlement and Small Scale Commercial farming areas."

He stated that plans are underway to build more training centres for emergent commercial farmers engaged in tobacco farming. The centres will offer short courses for people in communal and resettlement areas. The aim of these centres will be geared to improve the productive capacity of the new settlers.

WILD-LIFE PROJECTS

Some commercial farmers are reportedly putting up game fences on their underutilised land, in order to then put up an argument that such farms are being intensively utilised on a wild life basis.

The proliferation of wild life projects is

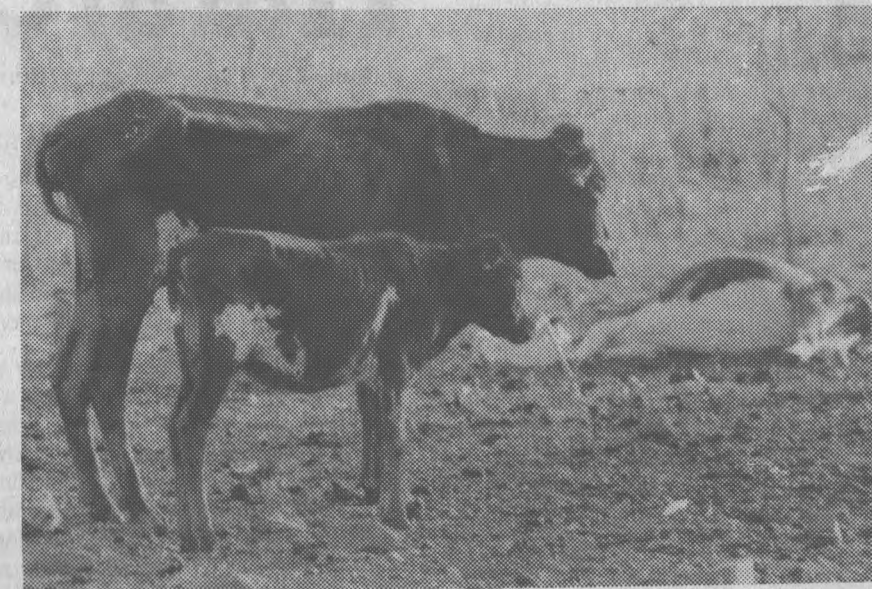
increasing in natural ecological regions two (II) and three (III), in total defiance of a ministerial order which discourages such projects in these regions. The Minister also told the delegates that sufficient land has been reserved for wild life on natural regions four (IV) and five (V). Wild life, he said, should not take over from the traditional enterprises of crops and livestock.

COMMUNAL AREA RE-ORGANISATION

Government has long decided that Communal Area Re-organisation should move alongside Translocation Resettlement. Agritex, the minister said, has al-

ready produced plans to reorganise villages in all provinces.

The whole issue of communal area re-organisation is directly related to the need to introduce appropriate tenure systems in communal areas. It was therefore necessary for government, Cde Mangwende said, to sort out the issue of security of tenure in communal areas so that people could invest. There was also need to decide whether a system of long lease or outright title was appropriate for communal areas. Government will also decide whether people in full time urban employment should continue to hold land in communal areas. □



Wild Life should not take over from the traditional enterprise of crops and livestock

Setting the record straight

Zimbabwe's Land issue as reported in America

On Monday, April 6, the important American daily newspaper, "The Wall Street Journal" published an editorial that was very critical of Zimbabwe. It was titled "The Trouble With Harare". It went on to exaggerate the importance of the white commercial farmers to the economy of Zimbabwe, and to put all the blame

on the Government. There was no reference in that article to the increasing agricultural production of the peasant farmers, and Government's policy of reconciliation. However, the record was put straight by our Ambassador in the USA, Mr. Stan Chigwedere who replied on Friday, April 24. The Editorial and the letter are published below for the general information of our readers:—

Just when South Africa's whites had put their faith in political reform, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe decided to shake white faith in his own country. His legislature recently voted unanimously to force white farmers to sell more than half their land to government-set prices. President Mugabe ostensibly seeks social justice for 2.5 million landless blacks. He will achieve more poverty for more people instead.

About 4 500 white farms account for almost a third of the country's acreage, while seven million black farms about half, and cities, parks and government property take up the rest.

Mostly white-owned commercial farms account for almost half of Harare's foreign-currency earnings. Commercial farms also, to varying degrees, provide health and education facilities to their workers, a responsibility that the cash-strapped government would have to assume upon conversion to small holdings. An abrupt shift toward intensive cultivation of subsistence plots likely will hasten the serious erosion of Zimbabwe's fragile soil.

According to a U.S. Agency for International Development report, 10 000 black farmers have moved into large-scale operations, some of them with holdings of thousands of acres. Some may be well-protected politically, but property law is a more reliable protection.

Said Nicholas Ndebele, director of Zimbabwe's Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, when the legislation was first proposed. "Our feeling is that if the government can empower itself to act this way, to take property and to pay whatever it wants, everyone is in danger".

Perhaps the expropriation of property is to be expected of a country whose state-run news broadcast used to be preceded by a picture of Marx fading into one of Lenin fading into one of Mr. Mugabe and finally into one of a basket of food. But Zimbabwe was supposed to be the model that would show South Africa's whites that black rule would not mean race war and property confiscation. Upon independence in 1980, the government agreed that any land reform would be based on the principle of "willing buyer, willing seller." It was this promise that kept most white farmers in Zimbabwe when whites generally were fleeing. In the hope that Zimbabwe could keep the expertise and experience of white farmers while gradually expanding black holdings. Britain gave tens of

The Trouble With Harare

millions of dollars for land reform through land purchases.

Property rights are the bedrock of development. Individuals want to know that the fruits of their labour are safe from state thievery. Without that fundamental belief, no one will bother working overtime, risking capital, or making the extra effort on a farm or in a shop.

There is not much outsiders can do to change a decision reached with such apparent delight; the Associated Press reported that lawmakers clapped and danced at the unanimous vote. But Zimbabwe's numerous aid donors need not join in the fun. Why support "development" of a country that punishes the developers? *The Wall Street Journal* of 6 April 1992.

LAND FOR THE PEASANTS OR REVOLUTION

The trouble with your April 6 editorial "The Trouble With Harare" is that racism and a Cold War hangover prevent you from looking at Zimbabwe's land problem in an objective manner. It is mind-boggling that you see injustice in a democratically elected government buying land from white commercial farmers for distribution among landless African peasants, but blind yourself to the 90 years of wholesale injustice during which white settlers seized millions of acres of land without paying a single cent and pushed African peasants to marginal lands.

The land question was settled on the battlefield when Zimbabwe freedom fighters defeated the white supremacist Rhodesian government in 1979. But instead of the victorious peasants grabbing the land they had fought for, President Robert Mugabe implemented a policy of forgiveness and reconciliation.

The peasants waited patiently for 10 years as President Mugabe strictly

honoured every clause of the Lancaster House Constitution, which forced the government to acquire resettlement land only on a willing-buyer, willing-seller basis and to pay for it in scarce foreign exchange.

If land is not redistributed now in an orderly manner, the country will erupt in a revolution in which peasants will seize the ancestral lands they lost through war and won back through war. The respect for property rights on which you pontificate would go up in flames in the ensuing chaos.

Zimbabwe's white commercial farmers despite their vocal protests, know this. When the bill was passed in Parliament they assured the government of their full support and cooperation. They are looking ahead at their future and the future of the whole country.

The Land Acquisition Bill has absolutely nothing to do with foreign investments. Zimbabwe is liberalizing its economy and offering incentives to foreign investors. The security of private property, which is guaranteed by the constitution, was given additional security when Zimbabwe signed the Overseas Private Investment Corp agreement, the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency convention, and the convention of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.

To urge investors to stop supporting the development of Zimbabwe is racism born of a misconception that one's Caucasian kith and kin are being victimized. Only unused land will be bought first, prices will be determined by qualified, independent evaluators, and dissatisfied farmers will have recourse to administrative courts.

Stanislaus G. Chigwedere
Ambassador of The Republic of Zimbabwe to USA.

A road accident in Mt. Pleasant suburb which could turn to be murder

The Police at Avondale in Harare are investigating a road accident that took place in Mt Pleasant at the junction between East Road and Lomagundi Road on Monday, May 18, 1992, which could turn out to be a murder plot carefully orchestrated by a family living in a flat in Baines Avenue. The accident involved three vehicles. One of them was being driven by Rhoderick Musabey, a manager at PG Industries, who died on the spot, as well as his 10 year old son, Clive.

Two years ago, his wife left his Greendale home saying she was going to the

groceries. She never returned. After some months, he found that his wife was living in a flat in Baines Avenue that was owned by a white businessman. When he and his brother visited the flat, the businessman threatened to shoot them. Earlier on Clive had shown his father a picture of the businessman, saying this is our second daddy. On further questioning it turned out that Clive and his younger brother had been taken to the flat by their mother and introduced to the businessman.

On Friday, May 15th, Rhoderick went to court and won a case for taking cus-

tody of the children, on the grounds that his wife had deserted him, although he was still married to her. Her mother is reported to have encouraged her daughter (Rhoderick's wife) to marry a whiteman as she had done because they are more generous with funds and material things. Therefore, although the businessman is married to another woman, she was prepared to be the second wife, or girlfriend, and occupy the flat he bought for her.

After the court case there was a quarrel between husband and wife. On Saturday morning she phoned and threatened him with death. She said he would never live in the Greendale home, or be able to raise the children. On the following day (Sunday, May 11) Rhoderick phoned his sister who was in London informing her about the death threat, and instructing her never to give up the house or the children, if anything happened to him. He also informed a number of his relatives in Harare. The following day (Monday, May 18th) he and Clive both died in the road accident referred to above. They died on the spot.

While the two bodies were being buried at Warren Hills cemetery on Thursday, the wife's lawyer handed to the family a letter that laid her claim on all the property. In the meantime she hid in the crowd at the cemetery and managed to kidnap the remaining youngest son. She put him in a car that sped in the direction of the city. Three other cars, including a lorry drove to his (the deceased) Greendale home to collect the movable property while mourners were still at the cemetery. Both scenes to collect the property and to kidnap the youngest son were foiled by the Police.

After the funeral, Rhoderick's brother called Tshaka was also telephoned and threatened with death. "You will soon follow your brother and his son, Clive", he was told. He reported the threat to the Police, but in the meantime he is not taking any chances. He has gone into hiding. □

Subscription Form for ZIMBABWE NEWS

Please send

- ☐ 12 issues (1 Year) Z\$15 ☐ 6 issues (six months) Z\$7.50
☐ A subscription form for other countries than Zimbabwe to

Name:

(Please Print)

Address:

Signature:

The Rates include Postage and Handling.

I enclose my cheque/postal order for the amount indicated above.
Mail to

The Sales Officer/Zimbabwe News
Jongwe Printing & Publishing Co.
14 Austin Road
Workington
HARARE
Zimbabwe

YOUTH AFFAIRS

Mobilising the youth and investing in children

By our correspondent

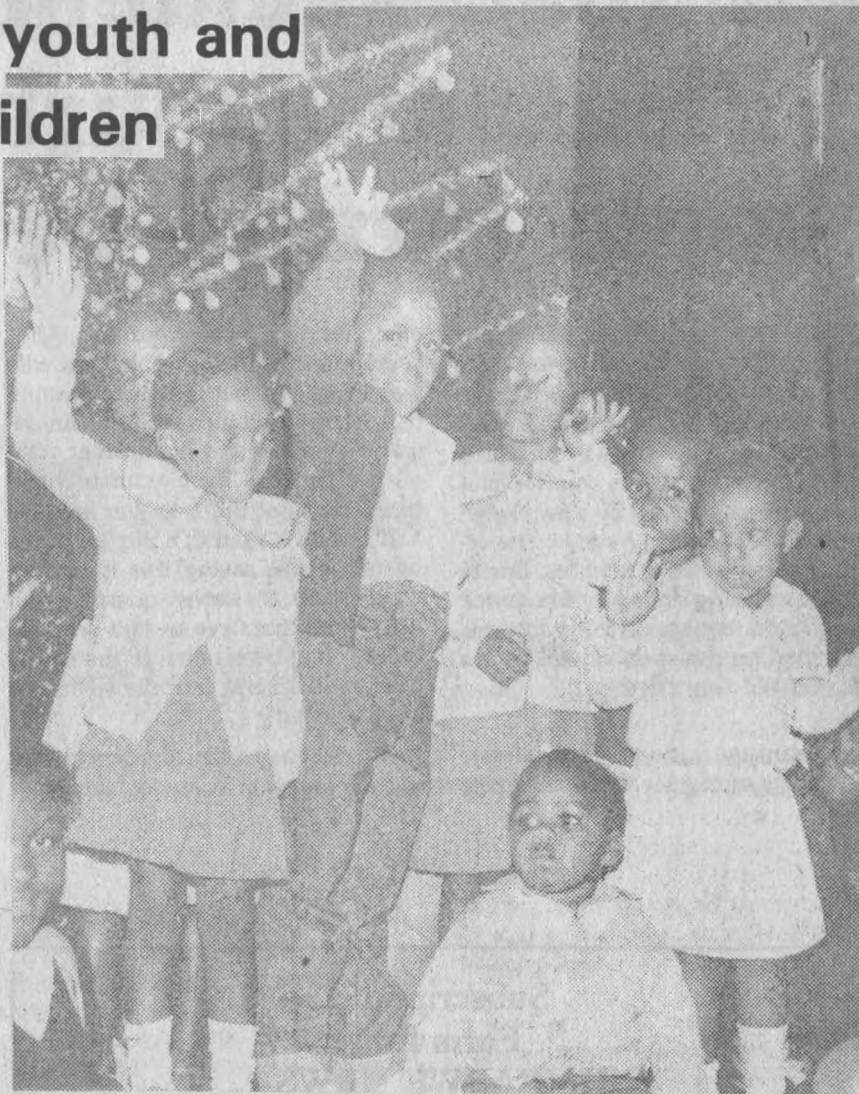
The Party is reorganising the Youth League so that it can mobilise the youth of the country along productive lines. Comrade Zikhali, the acting Secretary for Youth Affairs told *Zimbabwe News* that he was satisfied with the progress being made in reorganisation. The Youth League has not been actively mobilising its members in the last year. The spectre of drought and unemployment have displaced many executive members of the Youth League and left many gaps in the organs of the Party which have not yet been filled. Comrade Zikhali says his national council is now addressing these issues, and hopes that by the end of the year they will have turned round the corner.

The Central Committee is currently discussing guide for the future organisation of the 21st February Movement. What is emerging in the discussions among senior members of the Central Committee is a membership that is informal and open to all children between the ages of 5 and 16. The movement will be under the general sponsorship and supervision of the Department of Youth and its acting Secretary, Cde. Zikhali. The 21st February Movement will have provincial structures related to those of the Youth League at provincial levels. But at the district level it will go down to the schools. These will be important units in the movement. *Comments from Youth League members on these suggestions would be most welcomed by the editor.*

Both the Youth League and 21st February Movement should undertake many tasks and pursue specific objectives for the purpose of developing a healthy corp of youth who are politically conscious and knowledgeable.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

In the view of the editor of *Zimbabwe News*, the two organisations should build youth camps where emphasis will be placed on physical development. Their day there should begin with one full hour of physical exercises before breakfast. They should cook their own meals and clean their own rooms. The



Future leaders

rest of day's programme should include mountain climbing and marching for long distances under supervision. Games should include those types of games that develop the body, such as soccer, rugby, basketball, athletics, weight lifting, wrestling, boxing, swimming, and tug-of-war.

The aim should be building and developing strong bodies among the youth of our country.

DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP

Another dimension is to cultivate qualities of leadership among our youth. For this purpose, organised groups of youth should embark on moderate expeditions and exploration jungle trails, group tasks and problem solving, and decision making techniques. Youths should be encouraged to organise fundraising activities for concerts, football matches, public walks to support charitable organisations *et cetera*. All these activities develop qualities of leadership among young people.

In addition, we should develop a sense of responsibility for the community. Campaigns to help the aged, the sick, the disabled, the disadvantaged and poor should be given prominence. The youth should have a sense of caring for a disadvantaged, and not to despise them and look down upon them. Social programmes such as cleaning up public institutions like hospitals and clinics should be encouraged, and general assistance at public events.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

In addition to mobilising the youth, the Youth Department should play a leading role in programmes of developing the children under the ages of five. Preschools and creches in all rural and urban communities. We must register our strong disappointment that the Ministry of Education and Culture has continued to make no provision for salary of teachers and organisers of preschools and creches. This provision

YOUTH AFFAIRS



The party should develop a sense of responsibility for the community for our youth. The youth must have a sense of caring for the disadvantaged

should have been inserted in the national budget a long long time ago.

UNICEF has now produced a nine point programme for the development of the children. This follows the signing of the Children's Charter last year at the Summit for Children. The Deputy Director of UNICEF, Dr Richard Jolly, visited Zimbabwe last month to remind us of our commitments to the 9-point programme is being convened by the OAU in Dakar, Senegal, on November 25-29 this year. By that time Zimbabwe should be able to show what it has done in the areas of eradicating illiteracy, improving health, improving pre-school education, improving the habitat *et cetera*. The areas of the child's survival and development that are articulated in the nine-point programme should be given high priority in Zimbabwe. President and First Secretary, Cde. R.G. Mugabe has already committed the nation to this programme.

Subscription Form For ZIMBABWE NEWS

Please send

☐ 12 issues (1 Year) Z\$15 ☐ 6 issues (six months) Z\$7.50

☐ A subscription form for other countries than Zimbabwe to the undermentioned person:

Name: _____ (Please Print)

Address: _____

Signature: _____

The Rates Include Postage and Handling. I enclose my cheque/postal order for the amount indicated above.

Mail to: The Sales Officer/Zimbabwe News
Jongwe Printing & Publishing Co.
14 Austin Road
Workington
HARARE
Zimbabwe

The People's Voice
Bold, Factual and Fearless
Subscription rates for 52 issues, please send:

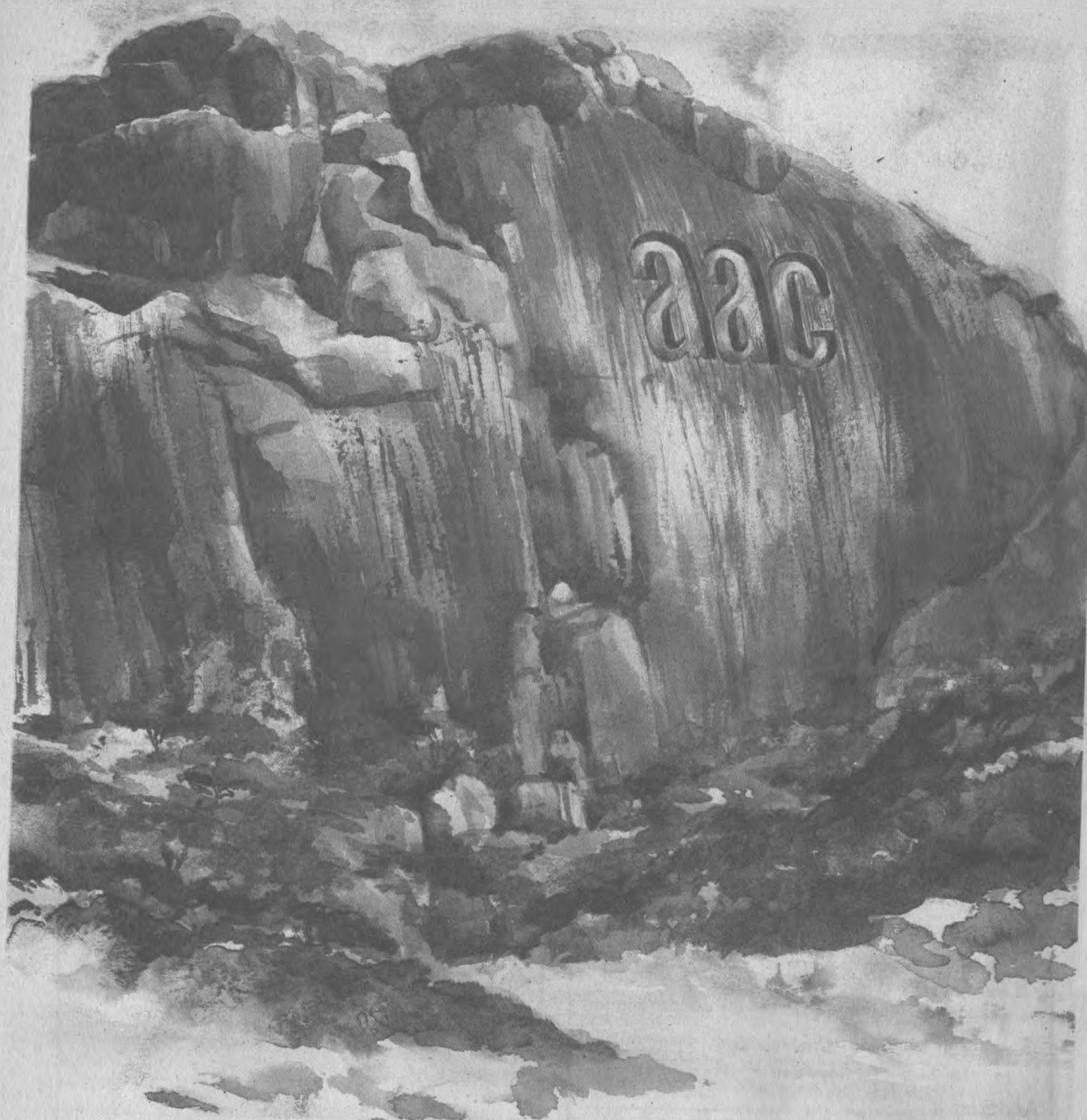
| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zimbabwe | | US\$41.50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional | (South Africa and Africa excluding Zimbabwe) | US\$50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas | Europe | US\$68 |

NAME: _____ (Please Print)

ADDRESS: _____

THE RATES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING.
I ENCLOSE MY CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER FOR THE AMOUNT INDICATED ABOVE.

The Circulation Manager
The People's Voice
14 Austin Road
Workington
HARARE
Zimbabwe



Carved into our land

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION stands carved into the rock of Zimbabwe, a strong and permanent presence, a source of development, trade and expertise, giving support to the nation and security to the people. Our operations include the mining of many different minerals, a wide spectrum of agriculture,

aac

encompassing the development of citrus and sugar estates, and the comprehensive production of timber for all purposes. Through various financial institutions we also provide finance for many projects. We have, as our corporate aim, a better life for everyone today and for generations to come.

The Anglo American Corporation Zimbabwe
Meeting the challenges of the future

LINTAS: ZIMBABWE 9548

ZIMBABWE NEWS MAY, 1992

AFRICA

The future of SADCC under review

The future of the Southern African Development Coordinating Council (SADCC) which encompasses the ten states of Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana (the current chairman), is being reviewed. In May, the chairman, President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, toured the ten capitals of the member states for consultation and exchanges of views. He was flanked by the executive secretary of SADCC, Dr. Simba Makoni.

The consultations were necessary because of developments in the region. The SADCC was set up in 1980 to encourage cooperation among the independent African states of Southern Africa, and to enable them to disengage from the economy of South Africa. The economies of the states in this region had developed over the years with very close links with South Africa. Consequently, the much larger South African economy tended to dominate the other smaller economies. Four of the states (Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland) are originally linked to the South African economy through the South African Customs Union (SACU) under this very old arrangement the imports and exports of SACU members are handled by South Africa.

Other states such as Mozambique, Zim-

babwe, Malawi, and Zambia, have separate trade agreements with South Africa which also go back many decades. The decision to form SADCC was to encourage the member states to disengage and reduce dependence on South Africa. Over the years SADCC has done reasonably well registering successes in the form of investment in the infrastructures of transport, and telecommunications. The sectors of energy and food security have been hampered by constant droughts. The sectors of industry and banking have not had adequate financial resources to take-off. The sectors of fishing, tourism, and manpower development have registered some progress.

AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The review that is now underway has been prompted by two developments. The first is that the SADCC conference held in Harare in 1988 decided on two related issues — to prepare a treaty that would become the legal instrument of the organisation. At present, there is only a memorandum of understanding. It was also decided to transform the sub-regional organisation into an economic community. Therefore, the new treaty will be focussed on the steps to be taken to realise this lofty objective. Impetus

to develop SADCC in this way has been given by the larger decision taken by the OAU in Abuja in August last year to begin building an economic community of the whole continent in the next 32 years. Sub-regional economic organisation such as SADCC will become the building blocs for such an African community.

P.T.A. ATTACKS SADCC

The second development is the decision taken by the conference of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) in Lusaka last January stating that P.T.A. and SADCC should be merged. The resolution was followed by a pink paper produced by the P.T.A. attacking SADCC in strong language.

It is suspected that the offending document was produced under the director of the new general secretary of the PTA, Comrade Mbiyi Mutarika, and circulated to Heads of States of member countries. In short, the pink paper described SADCC as neo-colonial organisation, sired and supported by the EEC. Clearly Sir Ketumile and Dr. Makoni are angered and offended by the pink paper, and want to consult the member states before responding formally to both the resolution and the pink paper.

Continued on page 29

Shipment of grain to Africa

By Hasse Bostrom

The Lutheran aid Organisation has decided to allocate SEK 48 million, one fourth of the annual budget, to relief of famine in Southern and Eastern Africa.

A shipload of 10 000 tons of grain will leave shortly for Zambia and Zimbabwe, the two worst drought-stricken countries in the area.

Large parts of Africa are suffering under the worst spell of drought of the century.

The present situation is more serious than the situation in Ethiopia in the mid-eighties which triggered off world-wide aid contributions such as Live Aid gala performances, says Tore Samuelsson, Assistant Director of the Lutheran Aid Organisation — the world seems, however, to have forgotten Africa this time — but we see it as an advantage that we are able to put in relief at an earlier stage this time.

The Lutheran Aid Organisation is cooperating with several international church organisations, such as for instance the World Council of Churches and the Caritas Organisation (the Aid Organisation of the Catholic Church) in coordinating the work.

On Sunday, May 10, The Church of Sweden makes a nation-wide collection in support of Southern Africa. □

ZIMBABWE NEWS MAY, 1992

Africa running out of fuelwood

Africa is fast running out of fuelwood, leaving an increasing number of rural households struggling to find alternative energy sources.

But rural electrification, an anticipated long-term solution to the depleting wood sources, is at the bottom of many African governments' priorities, say energy experts with the Eastern and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

"Most rural people are now affected by the energy insufficiency on the continent and the (biomass) alternatives are just not sufficient or efficient," says Ms Juliet Chadzingwa of the Lusaka-based Regional Development and Economic Co-operation Organisation.

Ms. Chadzingwa was among 35 energy experts from Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe who attended a five day workshop on rural electrification in Nyanga in May this year.

"Rural electrification has never been a priority and that is why we are only discussing it now," she said, noting that very little investment was channelled to that area.

The workshop was organised by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The institute's energy experts also attended the meeting.

According to Ms. Chadzingwa, the 18 PTA members states have a potential of supplying 800 million cubic metres of wood annually but only 200 million cubic metres are consumed a year.

In spite of the 600 million cubic metre excess, the rural population faces a woodfuel deficiency in these countries. PTA groups Angola, Burundi, Comoro, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"We have a shortage because the trees are in the wrong places. They are in places that are not accessible to the people," Chadzingwa said.

In Tanzania, where 85 percent of the 27



Woodfuel: no real substitute found yet

million population live in rural areas, 92 percent rely on firewood and charcoal as fuel sources, said Manemo Katyega, chief technical engineer of Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO).

More than 82 percent of the energy consumed by rural people in Mozambique is woodfuel and charcoal, said Henrique

Lopez, the country's director of National Network for Sustainable Development and Appropriate Technology.

"The idea of providing electricity to most parts of the rural areas is quite far away from many African governments," explained Gerald Foley, energy policy analyst with Nordic Consulting Group (NCG).

"They all want it, but it's not a priority at this stage when you have low productivity among peasants," Foley told the workshop participants.

For attitudes towards rural electrification to change, planners and policy makers in and out of government need to be educated on the importance of rural electrification, said Cde. Gibson Mandishona, director of Zimbabwe's Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Despite environmental degradation through extensive deforestation, some energy experts argue that rural electrification should only be provided to people who have reached "a certain degree of development."

"It's something that people can live without, but they can do better with it. It's a necessity for real economic development," Bjorn Kjellstrom, Professor of Energy Engineering at Lulea University of Technology in Sweden said.

In many parts of Africa, governments have managed to provide schools, roads and health facilities. But in many other areas, these services are non-existent, Foley says.

"Rural electrification is not the first thing that should be addressed. If a village does not have a road, water supply and health system, these are the things we should see first before putting serious investment into electricity," he argues.

But Chadzingwa blames Africa's Western Development partners and the World Bank for the slow pace towards rural electrification on the continent.

"They say we are too poor to have it and that we can't afford it. If someone grows up without electricity, his aspirations will not be contributed towards development but to acquire electricity for personal use only."

Civil strife spreads in Kenyan society

By our Nairobi Correspondent

Civil strife has spread in recent months in Kenya, and taking the very dangerous form of tribal warfare. The Kalenjin — the tribe to which President Daniel Moi belongs — is reported to be sending gangs of armed youths to attack whole communities of the other tribes the Luo, the Kikuyus, the Wakambas et cetera.

Mr. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga the leader of the opposition FORD (Forum for Democratic Reform) stated that "two of the country's leaders had established seven military-style training camps in, the Masai Mara Game Reserve with the aim of killing leaders in the opposition party" (Sunday Nation of May 17). On the same day "the Standard," reported that "eight people were killed and others sustained multiple arrow and panga wounds when raiders attacked a neighbouring Londiani township in the Nakuru district." It further explained that the raiders and the victims were drawn from rival tribes.

In some areas the civil strife has taken the form of burning down schools and attacking pupils from rival tribes. On May 18 a rumour swept through Nairobi stating that 50 pupils and 7 teachers had been murdered in cold blood at Ragia Primary School in Nyandarua District. Kenyan TV news in the evening showed the burnt out classrooms and teachers's houses. That news provoked a riot in Nairobi, the capital, and in Mombasa, the following day (Kenya Times, May 1). The Government denied that massacres had taken place on such a scale, and urged villagers in the disturbed districts to return to their homes, promising to take stern security measures.

Most of the accounts reported in the Nairobi daily newspapers accuse the Kolenjin warriors of taking the law into their own hands to harass and intimidate members of the opposition parties. One person was killed in a stampede along the Nairobi — Nakuru road on May 18 as "mobs were running away from Niabini, South Kinangop following rumours that the Kalenjin warriors had attacked local schools, and killed pupils and teachers" (Daily Nation, May 19).

Although the Government denies all these reports as rumours, the fact that so many people running away from their villages suggests that some violent activity is going on. This is moreso if the following day the provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley Mr. Mihammed Yusuf Haji, argues hundreds of people who left their homes to return there, and deplores the tribal clashes in his district.

The United Nations told the Kenyan Government in a meeting of NGOs recently that it was finding it difficult to fill vacant post the UNEP and UNICEF offices in Nairobi. Recruits from other countries feared for their personal security, and complained about the high cost of living. The Government of Kenya has since tried to meet the UN halfway on some of the complaints and fears.

The numbers of unemployed persons

The future of SADCC

Continued from page 27

CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

But, probably the most important development facing the SADCC is to define its new relationship to the changing political situation in the Republic of South Africa. As South Africa moves into CODESA III, and on the road towards a new, non-racial and democratic constitution, SADCC has to change its original stance of disengagement to a new one of engagement and collaboration. In short, SADCC has to accommodate South Africa into its ranks as the eleventh state. While incorporation and accommodation may be 2 or 3 years ahead, still SADCC has to look carefully at how it can trade with South Africa in the transitional period, especially when the international community removes existing financial and economic sanctions.

The participation of South Africa in SADCC — which will be the largest ceremony in the region — is bound to distort the sub-regional organisation and create many new problems. South African goods may flood the market in such a way that the other ten countries simply become a market for South African goods. Many multi-national companies and corporations are entrenched already in the South African market. They can simply increase or extend their scale of production in order to produce goods for the other partners. SADCC members have not yet opened

has risen steadily in recent years and so have prices of basic commodities. The prices of food in the vegetable markets and in the grocery shops are twice what they are in similar places in Harare, in some cases more. For example, a loaf of bread in Kenya costs the equivalent Z\$3.00 whereas in Harare, is 99 cents. The same ratio applies to sugar, salt, milk and meat. But the price of maize meal is about the same.

Last month Kenya TV showed pictures of emaciated children and mothers in northern district of Kenya also reported that many persons had died of malnutrition. These deaths are occurring in a country that was being held up as a model of economic growth. Furthermore, the big cities of Nairobi and Mombasa have some of the poorest slums in the region. □

up their markets to each other, but that is a step that must be taken in implementing the new treaty.

MUTHARIKA AND MAKONI AND ODDS

The personal relationships between Mbiyu Mutharika of PTA and Simba Makoni of SADCC leaves much to be desired. As the operational heads of two sister sub-regional organisations they should consult regularly and help to remove rather than create problems. The spectacle of last January when the two organisations held their important annual meetings at the same time (in Lusaka and Maputo, respectively) should be avoided in future. Member states had to split their delegations to the two meetings, in spite of the fact that it is the same Ministries that handle these sub-regional organisations in each Government.

DUPLICATING MEMBERSHIPS

This brings me to the last point of duplicating memberships. The one strong argument for the idea of merging the two organisations is the simple fact that several countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola belong to the two sub-regional economic organisations. This leads to a duplication of functions and confusing of roles of personalities, Ministries, and States. Such a situation cannot and should not be allowed to continue. □

NAM recovers, but problems galore



The end of superpower domination of international politics has been both a curse and blessing for NAM. The next summit in Indonesia will set the future course for Non-Alignment

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is preparing to hold its Tenth Summit in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on September 1-6, 1992. The crammed 6-day programme will include a train journey for the Heads of States and Government of the 120-member countries to a small hall in the city of Bandung (about 95 km from Jakarta) where the movement was born in 1955, nearly 37 years ago. On that auspicious occasion, the inaugural anti-colonial and anti-imperialism conference was addressed by the major figures of those times — Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Chou Enlai of China, Nasser of Egypt, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. They set the tone and the pace of the anti-colonial struggle.

The Government of Indonesia has completed the construction of a new hotel and conference centre for the September Summit. The international airport has been given a new look. New parliamentary elections are being held throughout Indonesia on June 6. So, by the time of the Summit a new government will be in place in Jakarta. The ruling party of President Suharta is expected to win the election.

BALI MEETING

The NAM held a successful meeting of for-

ign Ministers in the Indonesian holiday resort of Bali on May 14-15, 1992. It prepared the agenda for the Summit and adopted a report submitted by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Mr. George Laucoy, who was the chairman of the Methodology Committee. The Committee recommended several ways and means of improving and strengthening the work of NAM. In view of the disintegration of Yugoslavia — the current chairman — the meeting elected the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mr. Ali Alatas as chairman, and virtually authorised him and his government to run the movement from now onwards. Debate was lively and all delegates went away feeling that they had revived the NAM and put it back on the road of international diplomacy. Those who thought NAM was now dead, were disappointed by the astounding success of the Ministerial Meeting at Bali.

REPUBLICS IN REBELLION

The critical question that faced the Ministerial Conference was the applications for guest and observer status by the republics of Slovenia and Croatia, respectively. These are two of the 4 republics

that have rebelled against Yugoslavia. Some Ministers argued that the two states should be admitted into the movement forthwith. Others, including Zimbabwe, opposed the move on the grounds that the applications had not been submitted in the proper way (through the chairman, and the Bureau), and that NAM should make further fresh attempts at mediation and conciliation. Indeed, a Committee was set up for this purpose.

MOSLEMS THREATEN ACTION

The delegation of Yugoslavia (now consisting of Serbia and Montenegro) startled many delegations by stating that it had no opposition to the recognition of the breakaway republics by other states, and by the NAM. That statement pulled the rug from under the feet of the delegations that wanted to make fresh efforts at mediation and conciliation. However, it was still stated and agreed that proper procedures be followed.

The Ministerial meeting underlined the strong concern expressed by delegations from Moslem countries concerning the massacres in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Moslem delegations threatened that Moslem countries may be drawn into Yugoslavia's conflict.

Same old economic order still stymies nations of south

By Michael Manley

Michael Manley was Prime Minister of Jamaica from 1972 to 1980 and again from 1989 until his resignation last month for health reasons. He is Vice President of Socialist International and has been a life-long trade unionist. Manley has led the People's National Party, founded by his father, Norman Manley, since 1969. Michael Manley was educated at the London School of Economics.

For many years, I was a great proponent of the "new international economic order" to close the gap between rich and poor nations. Reality has changed my view considerably.

The international division of labour that developed as a result of colonialism defined the economic fate of much of the so-called Third World. In brief, we produced raw materials with no added value and traded them for value-added manufactured goods. The wealth, of course, came from the value-added product. So the whole issue of inequality between rich and poor nations stemmed from where the value was added.

How could this imbalance be corrected? In the 1960s and '70s, I approached this issue from an essentially ethical standpoint: It was unjust that so large a part of the world was condemned to so little of the world's value-added production.

I and others also argued that such inequality was inefficient from the standpoint of global capitalism. If the poor had more purchasing power, they could buy more goods from rich nations. Then everyone would gain. The poor would be less poor and the rich nations would have more markets for their goods.

What was therefore needed, many of us thought in those days, was to introduce a measure of political management of the world economy that would equalize the terms of trade and guarantee the poor nations would have access to technology. This was known as the "new international economic order."

The United Nations pursued this idea for two decades as a development strategy. Willy Brandt chaired the famous North-South Commission, on which sat such luminaries as Katherine Graham, publisher of the Washington Post, which called for this

kind of global management.

But it was all predicated on a fantasy — namely, that anyone in international politics will respond to an argument based on ethics.

Many sensible and probably quite workable proposals did emerge, but nobody was listening.

The idea was stillborn. Dead in the water. The ethical summons was not persuasive. And, certainly, you couldn't try to impose against the U.S. Marines. The "new international economic order" was formally buried at the supposed moment of its birth, at the North-South summit at Cancun, Mexico, in 1981.

Ronald Reagan, who had just been elected President of the United States, killed it with a smile. He smiled at President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He smiled at Jose Lopez-Portillo, the president of Mexico. He smiled at all of us and just said no. In two days, 20 years of international struggle went up in smoke. Everyone packed up and left Cancun, confessed in their powerlessness, admonished and discharged with a smile.

One can spend the rest of one's life beating his breast about what a terrible thing had happened, in which case you get out of politics and go teach at some marginal university. Or you can face facts.

The first alternative was to consider some type of South-South cooperation. That meant facilitating development among the poor nations by seeking economies of scale that would result from regional cooperation of complementary economies. But this, of course, is very difficult to do. To the extent that any progress can be made along this path, I have become a strong regionalist, a strong South-Southist.

But there was a recognition of greater

importance that dawned on me. Driven by technology, the world economy was evolved, slowly shifting the focus of production from within nation-states and dispersing its worldwide. The Ford car, for example, is no longer really made in the United States. When a car is made in several different countries, what does it mean to talk about a national economy?

So, I asked myself, if the ethical arguments about correcting the imbalance among nation-states didn't fly at the zenith of the nation-state's power as an economic decision-maker, how can it fly in the future as nations become weaker and weaker?

If I couldn't convince Washington to do something about the terms of trade, to what board of what corporate entity, in what part of the world, would I take my appeal now?

Obviously, that idea is for the birds.

So what is the future? Perhaps Reagan was right. Each of us will have to find our niche in the global economy and pull ourselves up by our bootstraps.

In the dispersed world economy, poor little Jamaica has only one choice — to find a foothold for its goods somewhere in the European Community or the eastern seaboard of the United States and pour massive resources into educating and training its people to produce competitively for those markets. And we can make common cause with transnational companies in our country through joint ventures. That will get us into the world economy.

During the 1980s, I turned my ideas on their head. There is no reality to grand plans aimed at equalizing North and South. There are only states doing their small part in a decentralized fashion to hook up with dispersed global economy.

Insecurity lingers in Kuwait's stagnant economy

Oil production in Kuwait is returning to pre-invasion levels. Posh stores are packed with designers clothes and perfumes. Cars allegedly looted by the Iraqis have been replaced with shiny new ones.

But real economic recovery from Iraq's devastating seven-month occupation is still far off. Nearly 15 months after liberation, an underlying insecurity remains despite military pacts and government largesse.

Last April, the National Council voted to spend up to US\$24 billion to buy out bad debts held by the Emirate's banks. The plan, initiated by the government, has stirred controversy because it will bail out some of Kuwait's wealthiest citizens, including senior members of the ruling Al-Sabah family.

"The bad debts plan is collective bribery to save the big debtors. This is theft of public money," said economist and opposition member Jasem Al-Sadoun.

"What's happening here is more redividing the pie than reconstruction. It should be stopped," he said.

The government also forgave Kuwait's consumer debts with liberation and gave civil servants, a 25 percent pay rise in April.

A major chunk of Kuwait's US\$80 billion in overseas investments went to pay for the war. The Kuwaitis recently sold off stakes in Britain's Midland Bank, Banco Santander of Spain and the Guoco Group Investment company in Hong Kong worth US \$393 million.

Kuwait's deficit this year is more than US\$18 billion, with income of US\$3 billion — mainly from oil — and expenditures more than US\$22 billion.

The sluggish pace of economic recovery will be a key issue in October's parliamentary elections.

"The economy is at a standstill," concerned Abdullah Al-Qabandi head of the Kuwait Investment Authority said. "A lot of

decisions have been made but we need implementation. It is not enough to talk and do not do anything."

If the risk is deemed too high, no one will invest, said Mohammad Al-Abdul Jal Jalil, an economist lecturer at Kuwait University and a member of the National Council, a partly elected consultative body. He said the business community still considers Iraq leader Saddam Hus-

sein a threat despite Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War.

Still by anyone's standards, Kuwait's 1.2 million population is wealthy. The streets of Kuwait city are jammed with brand new Rolls Royces, Mercedes and BMWs. Kuwait's long-term wealth is assured by its oil reserves of 94 billion barrels, the world's largest after Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The People's Voice

Bold, Factual and Fearless

Subscription rates for 52 Issues, please send:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zimbabwe | | Z\$41,50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional | (South Africa and Africa excluding Zimbabwe) | US\$50,00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas | Europe | US\$66,00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas | US and Rest | US\$70,00 |

NAME:
Please Print

ADDRESS:
.....
.....

**THE RATES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING.
I ENCLOSE MY CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER FOR THE
AMOUNT INDICATED ABOVE.**

The Circulation Manager
The People's Voice
144 Union Avenue
HARARE
Zimbabwe

The passing of a great chief

Negande, the paramount chief of the Thonga-speaking people in Omay District in the Zambezi Valley died on May 3, 1992, after a short illness. His body was carried to Harare for a post-mortem examination. He was buried at Negande village in Omay district on Thursday, May 6th, 1992, in the presence of his entire tribesmen and women. The Governor of Mashonaland West Province, Cde. W. Rukarwa, and the Provincial Chairman of ZANU PF, Cde. Edgar Kwenda, officiated at the funeral.

Omay district is one of the poorest and under-developed districts in the country. It is inhabited by Thonga-speaking people who were displaced from the Zambezi river valley when the Kariba dam was built. The Thonga villagers fall under four chiefs — Negande, Mola, Nebiri, and Musampakarume. Until independence in 1980, they were no schools, clinics or roads in Omay district. They grew their millet and lived without any contact with the city. When Negande left his job in Bulawayo in 1973 to be chief of his people in Omay district, only he and another tribesman could read and write.

MODERN DEVELOPER

Negande devoted his energy to leading and developing his people. After independence he had a meeting with the late Comrade Robson Manyika. He encouraged his people to make bricks for building a school. The first school had an enrolment of 200 students, of whom nearly 40 were his own. In the tradition of Thonga chiefs, he had 14 wives. After the school followed the clinic, the Council, the boreholes, the dam, and the road. He negotiated a weekly bus service for his people. When wild animals destroyed the crops of his people, he personally organised game wardens to drive them away;

at one time in 1990 he narrowly escaped death following an attack by a buffalo. When I went to see him at Kariba hospital, he was restless and eager to go back to Omay — back to his people. He was a man of few words and much action. He has left behind him a loan that has been transformed during his chieftainship.

NEGANDE IN POLITICS

Negande was an active politician also. He urged his people to join the ruling party, ZANU PF, and to engage in political activity. He activated the District Council and demanded that his people get a share of the revenue from hunting licences and wild life. Set behind the Mavuradonha range of mountains, Omay's main natural resource is wild life. As a result of Chief Negande's efforts, the main source of revenue for the Nyami-Nyami district council is now wild life.

THE NYAMI-NYAMI SPIRIT

Like a true Thongas chief he was the guardian of the ancestral spirits of his people. The Thonga believe in the Nyami-Nyami — the goddess that was worshipped during difficult times (like the current drought) and it provided what the tribesmen asked for. I once asked him to explain to me the concept of the Nyami-Nyami. He stirred into the Kariba lake for several minutes, then said abruptly: "my people were disturbed by this ... but my people know it ... I know their roots." Avoiding further discussion of this issue, he stood up and stirred into the empty space, speaking to himself.

Chief Negande will be mourned by his large family, and his whole tribe, and missed by the Government officials of Mashonaland West Province who respected him, and supported his developmental efforts. He was a wise and fine old man. — N.M.S.

Dedication to the fallen heroes buried at Rushinga, Mashonaland Central

The Heroes Acre of Rushinga district in Mt Darwin, Mashonaland Central Province, was opened on Saturday, March 21, 1992. Remains of 50 combatants who fell during the liberation war were re-buried on that day. But, many more are still to be buried at this holy ground. The re-burial was a dignified and impressive ceremony bringing together the provincial leadership and the broad masses of Rushinga.

A big contribution was made by the Catholic Church at Mary Mount Mission. They supplied the coffins and were represented by Father Fidelis Mukonori, who read the Bi-

ble and conducted the religious part of the ceremony.

The schoolchildren from many schools attended and sang songs of praise for the fallen heroes, and for Zimbabwe. The schoolchildren from Gwangwava Secondary School recited beautiful poems that had been composed specially for the occasion. Four of those poems are published below in Shona. They were composed by Tendai Manyumbu who is a teacher at Gwangwava Secondary School, and L.M. Chigwada, a teacher at Gwangwava Primary School. The poems express the deep emotions of the people of Rushinga on that momentous occasion.

Zorora murunyararo hama

By L.M. Chigwada

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nhasi tazokuwana hama | Rwawakafira iwe mukorore. | pahana |
| Panzvimbo yawakaiswa neva- | Taingokutsvagepiko | Nechako chido chokuti |
| sina hana | kwataikuwana | tisununguke |
| Avo vasingakoshesi hwedu | iwe wakatorwa tisingafungire | Nechinangwa chiya chokuti |
| hukama | nguva isati | tibudirire. |
| Vane hwavo hwatakaramba | yakwana | Basa rako wakashanda |
| tana. | Yokuti uzvionere rusununguko | gamba |
| | rwakakwana | Chiona nhasi nechiremerera |
| Gumi namaviri apera makore | Rwaiyo Zimbabwe | chamagamba. |
| Tichiti zvimwe maronda | yatakazowana. | Tinokupa musha wako |
| angapore | | wezororo |
| Erwedu rusununguko | Takuwana zvino nhasi hama | Wauchagara murunyararo |
| rwamakore | Kupesana panyama tiri tose | Zorora murunyararo hama. |

Musha Uzere Ruvheneko

By Tendai Manyumbu

Gwangwava! — Mhai-i!
Gwangwava! — Woye-e!
Gwangwava! — N'e-e!
Gwangwava! — Hummmmm!

Icho! — Charira
Kupiko? Kweke Kweke
Muhondo! — Iwe neni tine basa
Chimurenga! — Chekusunungura Zimbabwe
Bhuzi! — MuHarare
Bhuzi! — KuMatsai
Bhuzi! — MuRushinga

Nehanda! — Woye
Nehanda! Woye! Woye!
VaChitepo! Heyi
VaChitepo: Heyi! Heyi!
Tongogara: Heyi! Aha
Tongogara: Aha! Aha!
Magamba: Ose
Magamba: Ose! Ose!

Akafira: Nyika
Akafira: Nyika yeZimbabwe!
Akafira: Povo
Akafira: Povo yeZimbabwe!
Akafira: "Mass"
Akafira: "Mass" yeZimbabwe!
Ndiyo-oo! Nhururura Misodzi

Vaungana vose here pamusha uzere ruvheneke?
Kwaziwai mose vaenzi — vashanyi varere pamusha uzere ruvheneke
Masvika-Mauya tatenda marara pamusha uzere ruvheneke
Pamusha wenyu une ruvheneke rwedzidzo upangami,

neumhare hwenjere neushingi hwehondo
Ndiro dzivaguru matururanyota munitinda weRushinga
munguva yehondo
Panokakavadzana nekundandama vanhu voparura mviro mviro dzenyu muhondo

Rushinga Heroes Acre waiona, — wainzwa waiziva
Pamusoro paro gomo reRushinga rakatapatira
Pamanhengatavi magamba azorodzwa muRushinga
Panofefetera varara vazorora muhapwa dheRushinga
Meso avo kape munharaunda dheRushinga
Vavepo pamusha — pamuromo wembiri muombonori, sharu we zambuko reZimbabwe

Ndiwoko uyu gashirai — tambira musha uzere ruvheneke
Dandaro mhenyu rizeve vachete veMagamba
Vane Minyatsosipawi yakayarutsa majeche eZimbabwe muhondo
Mifungo yenyu Magamba ipfumo pamoyo yedu
Kufunga vava vasati vapembererwa mumusha uzere ruvheneke
Chido chedu chekuvachengeta hachipepereswi nemhepo kwete
Chicharamba chichi tubwida nekubwinya sechinu chemafuta
Tichavatora vose — mumasango — hongu mumutondo
Tichavakuva vose munzizi — hongu muhova
Tichakumba vose varere mumapako — hongu mumakomo
Tigozo varadzikazve semi paMusha uzere Ruvheneko muRushinga.
Mugozororazve mose Magamba edu pamusha uzere ruvheneke.

Ngavazorore Murugare

By Tendai Manyumbu

Pfungwa nepfungururwa zvondibvuvapfuva moyo
Kana ndorangerira ndorangerira mabasa enyu magamba mose,
Parumano pasina mhakatiko ndokunge takapaikwa,
Pamanyanga amushore ndopatainge takapaikwa,
Pachinu timire tisina kana ripi zano,
Bva, imi ndokuhuti pfaka hwenyu hupenyu panzvope yepfumo,
Pfumo rine chidao cherusununguko - chekusunungura Zimbabwe,

Pfumo rine nzvope refurefu inobaya nepaya panyama nhete,
Pfumo raMudawose risina saruro, hama kana rudzi.

Hatina manzwi anopa rutendo rwedu kunemi nemutinhimira,
Hatikwanisi kutsanzvadzira, kudonongodza, kuzazanura nekususukidza mabasa enyu imi magamba edu,
Richitoponyorwa nepfina dzemuveni rakaerera renyu

ropa zvinoturura misodzi
Zvinyaviradovi ndokusara zvataro nyora pamatama edu,
Asi hamuna kurasa gwara rekufira ruzhinji.

Hazvinei nhasi mazorora, zororai zvenyu murugare imi hama dzedu.

Ndiyoyi nzvimbo yamucharara imi hama dzedu,
Ndimomu mumasango maive nemapfupa enyu akati warara,

Zvinondibaya moyo kuona mapfupa enyu ane mutupo wemoto,

Zvinondikododzora moyo kuona mazino emhuka sezvidao zve mapfupa enyu,

Nehanda-aa! Chitepo-oo! Tongogara-aa! Takawira-aa-aaa!
Ndiko kuparara kwakaita magamba eZimbabwe.

Ndirori zuva ratinaro vabereki,
Richave guru nekurangarirwa narini,
Tichiradzika nekuzorodza magamba eZimbabwe,
Vazorore zvavo murugare mbiri yavo yakatekeshera.

Neushingi vakave vapangami,
Nekushinga vakarwa zvisina mukanganwi,
MuRushinga ngavazorore zvisina mukanganwi,
Nemvura vakarakashwa mumasangomo,
Nechando vakagwagwadza mumatondomo,
Nezuva vakazvaurwa mamapanimo,
Ndiaya-aa magamba eZimba-aa-bwe-eee!

Havana kuruma vakasakweva — kwete!
Vakave nyanzvi — Vapangami kugukuchira miseve yemhandu,
Vakashereketa ndokubvura mhandu mumurazvu wehondo,
Pane here muvengi asina kuona mashiripiti enyu?
Asi, akazotityora hona pakutapura upenyu hwenyu,
Vamwe vakasara paNyadzonya,
Vamwe ndokusara paChimo,
Ndiko kuparara kwakaita magamba edu eZimbabwe.

Hongu taparadzana munyama asi mumweya, mhupo, pfungwa nendangariro tiri tose-se-seeeee!

Havana kuboorwa nyama nemiviri yavo nehonye — kwete!

Asi, nemoto, nembumburu yavo miviri yakaboorwa ikaririmitswa.

Ushingi hwavo tinohususukidza nemutinhimira waro gidi,

Gu — uu — uu — uuuuuu!

Tanzania vakapinda vakatirenwa,

Libya vakainda vatirenwa,

KuMozambique vakakova hwegidi uropi,

KuZambia vakakokora hwepfuti ruzivo,

Kune ipi nyika yavasakasvika,

Ndokushengezvura zvombo munyika dzine chitsama,

Mhandu ndokudziporomora munzvimbo dzine chitsama,

Pfuti dzenyu ndokururuma mumipata ine chitsama.

Pamunonzwa zviya richikukurudza,

Zimbabwe yauya!

Rangarirai basa ravo nousingi hwavo,

Rangarirai ropa ravo rakadeuka,

Ndiaya-aa Magamba edu eZimbabwe.

Iropa ravo vaChitepo,

Iropa ravo ivo vaNehanda,

Iropa ravo ivo Maa-gaa-mbaa- osesesesese!

Rakadeurwa kuti tizvitonge,
Handiti kuneta kwemukuyi sadza rinodyiwa nevageresu?
Hamuna kuita chinya chegurwe chekutsamwa, bva,
ndokuzvidimbura makumbo,
Asi makati zvinokona zvine hata chembere ichikoneswa musoro wenzou,
Ikave tsetsakose huyo yehumbwe.

Kune vaive muhapwa dzemakomo vakakorodzwa,
Kune vaive munhivi dzenzizi vakakoromora,
Vakafira kwaMtoko vachazorodzwa ikoko,
KuChipinge ndikoko, VeMasvingo ndikoko kunorira nhumba,

Muu-Ruu-Shii-ngaaa!

Ndipapa, pavacharara, vagozorora murugare narini

Ndangaririro dzedu dzinobata makore, denga nepasi

By Tendai Munyumbu

Ndangariro dzedu dzinobata makore, denga nepasi,
Yiriri-!! Yi-ri! Yirrirrrrr! huhuu-uu!

Yarira mipurura magamba mose mose,
Mhandya nenhondo zvbvumira kose kose,
Maungira azvo zvoumba mutinhimira pose pose,
Mutinhimira uzere ruomba rweushingi,
Kushinga nekutirira kwamakaita mudonzvo reChimurenga,
Chimurenga chekusunungura Zimbabwe.

Pasinemi — nyika — hondo — nerusunguko hwavo.
Bva, nemi hondo nyika nerusunguko kwaba.
Tinemi ropa renyu gobvu hongu rakaerera zvine uturu,
Munzizi nemumapani rakapopoma, Mumatondo nemumusango ndokutsvotsvoma,
Mumakomo nemumatombo rakapopomeka,
Kudeuka kwaro akave mashura kumuvengi,
Muvengi kuzoti pepu, wanika Zimbabwe yaenda.

Ndiyo yakave mhendero yeziya renyu magamba ose,
Shuviro yenyu haina kupikiswa nepaduku pose — kwete!
Zvinangwa zvenyu hapana mupikisi nanhasi wose,
Donzvo renyu ndokushaya murakashi wose

Tinotenda enyu mabasa anoyemurika VaChitepo,
Neenyu vaTakawira awa hatikanganwi, hatikanganwi ushingi hwenyu vaTongogara,
Ko, renyu inzwi VaNehanda — "Torai gidi muzvitonge!"
Ko, moyochena yenyu magamba ose akafira nyika,
Pasinemi tose taipararara,
Munayo moyo yakachena kuti ngwe-e
Yakachena knge chando,
Kunge mwedzi wechirimo.

Musaora moyo zvenyu dzedu hama,
Tinokuchengetai panzvimbo dzinoera
Tinokuchengatai pasi pehana dzedu,
Tinokutsipikai pasi pasi penjere dzedu,
Ndangariro dzedu dzinobata makore, denga nepasi.

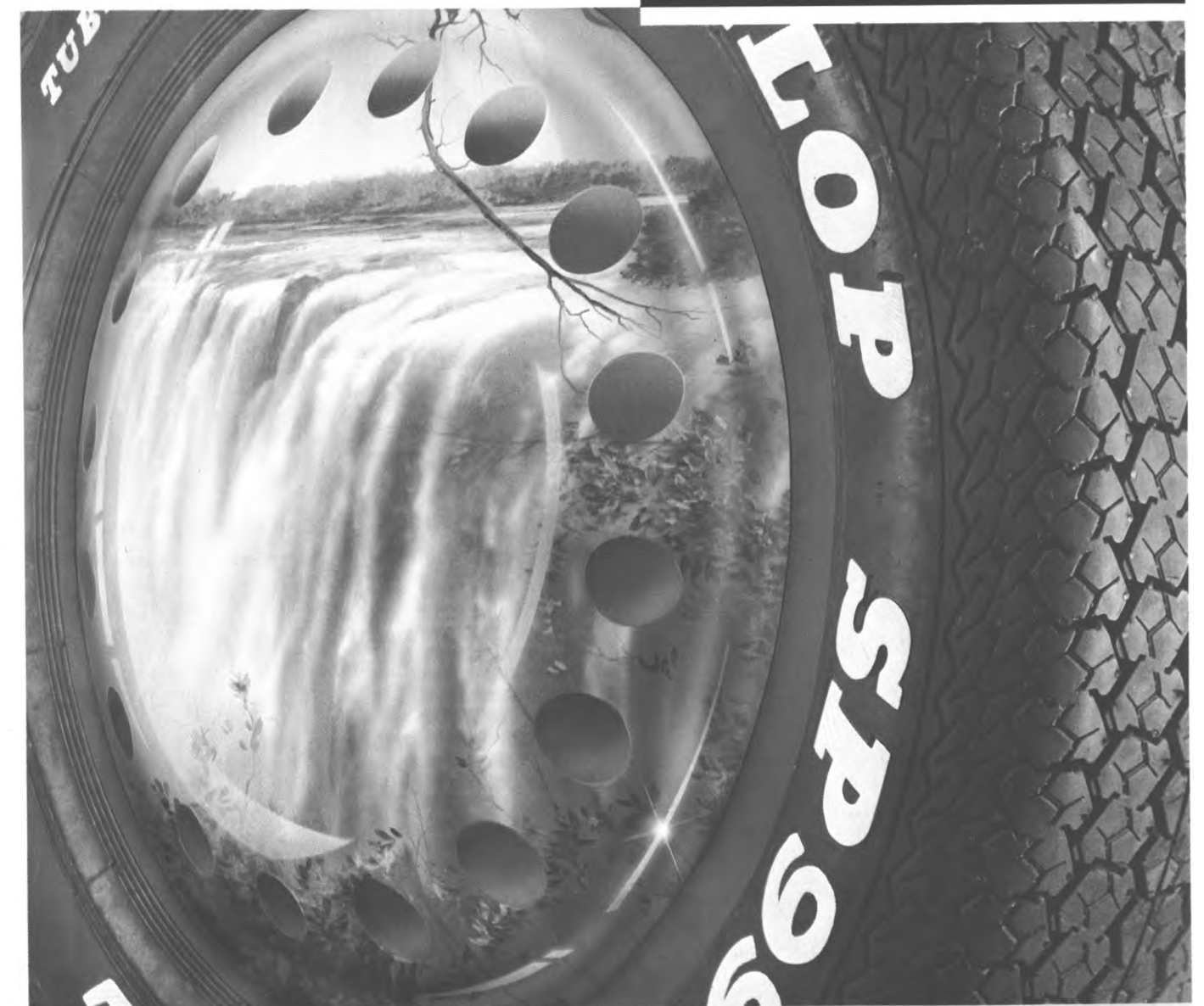
Tough African conditions need tough products. Dunlop tyres have stood the test of time in Zimbabwe and throughout Africa.

With the growth and expansion of Zimbabwe, Dunlop is driven to even greater

efforts in order to meet the challenge.

With new technology and the benefits of international research and development, Dunlop is unswervingly committed to the manufacture of safer, better products for Zimbabwe.

THE DUNLOP DRIVE



DUNLOP
ZIMBABWE LIMITED



Saving you money...

Compatible Incompatibles

Now you do not have to throw away your old equipment in order to keep up with new technical developments. Sophomation is an 'open-ended' system that saves you money by making all your office compatible.

Saving Lines

With Sophomation you no longer have the expense of separate lines for each piece of office equipment. You can transmit telephone conversations, telex messages and computer data over the same line.

Telephone Cost Control

Sophomation has a number of features that give you the power to control your telephone expenses. To name a few:



- * Operator Metering - allows the operator to meter and restrict individual calls.
 - * Print Outs - printed information telling you where time and money are being wasted.
 - * T.M.S. Server - logs all calls and identifies all callers. It indicates expenses per extension or department.
- If you would like to know more about Sophomation's cost effective features, talk to Philips today.

PHILIPS ADDS NEW DIMENSIONS TO INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



SOPHOMATION

THE TOTAL APPROACH

PHILIPS