

ZANU PF



Unity, Peace and Development

# Zimbabwe News

## Official Organ of ZANU PF

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- The President Addresses Central Committee
- Angola peace threatened
- Keeping ancestral heritage alive
- League to embark on law programme





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## Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU PF

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### Don't sacrifice principles on the altar of expediency

Dear Editor

We have never really taken seriously assertions by some politicians that the Modus papers constitute an "opposition press". What we however believe is that they constitute the beginnings of the Zimbabwean equivalent of a Murdochian press empire, with the Chief Executive as a Press Baron. Such an empire cannot afford principles, neither for the opposition nor for the government, this would compromise the profit margin. Instead the strategy of press empires is to thrive on scandal, controversy and division. The more there is of crime, murder, corruption, macabre events and rumour, the more the gullible public will buy the newspaper and thus improve the profit margin.

It is therefore important that people realise that the extent to which Modus papers should be taken seriously should be coloured by this fact. Their choice of words particularly in matters concerning the ruling party will tend to dramatise, exaggerate and complicate matters in the hope that they can create confusion and "sources" for more saucy stories. To wit, whilst the banner headline read "MUGABE WARNED", closer reading revealed no such "WARNING". However, the impression had been created that there was a major conflict within the Party. Again they have reported — "MPs approve Governors' salaries. But Hove challenges Mugabe." Once again the impression particularly to the unsuspecting reader who was not in Parliament, is that Cde Hove intended to challenge the President in the same vein already created in "MUGABE WARNED". But in the actual story, the "challenge" is qualified to "Dr. Hove's contention appeared to be a direct challenge to President Mugabe's assertion ..."

Whilst the paper has the democratic right to interpret facts and events as they see them, we feel that the duty to inform accurately and truthfully and to refrain from pandering to the profit margin is more noble. Admittedly Modus has made a massive capital outlay in plant and machinery as well as in the salary and wages bill. Further they are facing, by any standards, a formidable rival in Zimpapers and may find the going tough. However, the principles of journalism should never be sacrificed for profit.

Zimbabwean Patriots  
Harare



**JONGWE**

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ZIMBABWE NEWS NOVEMBER, 1992



## EDITORIAL

### "Financial Gazette" is playing with fire

The "Financial Gazette" is leading the attack on the Government and the Party from the opposition press. Their criticism is destructive, negative and even subversive. It is also a personal and vicious attack on His Excellency The President, Cde. R.G. Mugabe, and on all members of his government. News items, articles and reports are blatantly slanted to attack the Government and the Party without any shame. There is no objectivity or impartiality of any kind — everything the Government has done or is doing, is painted as wrong and irrational. That has been the definite trend for the last two years. But, this week the paper went much further to incite its readers and try to generate hostility towards the Government. In the issue of October 15, 1992, there are three co-ordinated articles on related security matters.

The editorial written by Mr. Trevor Ncube, the editor, titled "Executive Arrogance", a leader-page article written by Mr. Welshman Ncube, titled "Horrors of Fifth Brigade Can neither be Forgiven nor Forgotten", and a further article by a Mr. Brian Latham titled "ZANU PF AT ODDS WITH THE PEOPLE". The three articles perceive the state of Zimbabwe as 'a murderous institution' to quote Mr. Ncube. Comparisons with Nazi Germany, and/or ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina, are thrown in for effect, and the ZANU PF leadership is cartooned as culpable.

Clearly this type of incitement of the people to revenge against the Police, the Army and the CIO, and to be hostile to government cannot be tolerated in any society. If it is tolerated it will certainly lead to the type of violence which all responsible Zimbabweans want to avoid. The "Financial Gazette" will not be there to stop the violence when it starts.

Given their declared intention to attack Government indiscriminately, the three articles blame the Government for the appointment of the Commander Perence Shiri to head the Air Force, because of the praiseworthy role he played in eradicating dissidents in Matabeleland in 1983. They do not mention the massacre of many, many of our people in Matabeleland killed by the dissidents, and especially the Gwesela group and the Guyugusu group. They do not mention the many commercial farmers who were killed for publicity purposes. The sordid record of the murder of innocent people, and the extensive destruction of property by dissidents is there in *The Chronicle* for anyone to read. The Fifth Brigade was sent to Matabeleland to stop dissident activity — and it did just that. The people of both North and South Matabeleland are grateful that dissidents were flashed out, and peace returned to our land. There may have been areas where excessive force may have been used, but the overriding objective was to eradicate the dissidents and guarantee peaceful conditions for all people.

The three articles picked on the suggestion by Members of Parliament in Parliament not to approve the salaries of Governors as evidence of disagreement and disarray in ZANU PF. It is the Governors who co-ordinate the work of different Ministries in each province. The co-ordination is absolutely necessary to avoid duplication, and to prevent bureaucratic in-fighting. Furthermore, it is the Governors who have ensured the smooth administration and efficient distribution of food and transport during this drought year. Because of the need to co-ordinate transportation with other countries in the region it became necessary to appoint Resident Ministers to back up provincial governors. The performance of Zimbabwe's strong and reliable provincial administration is second to none in Africa. The World Bank, the International Red Cross, the UN High Commission for Refugees, and other international organisations, have commended Zimbabwe for efficient and proper distribution of all drought relief aid.

The central theme of the weekly articles (or weekly lectures) by Dr. Jonathan Moyo, Professor Welshman Ncube and Mr. Trevor Ncube, is that the Government is out of touch with the people. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is these armchair reactionary teachers who are completely out of touch with reality. They do not represent anybody, and have never been elected to any office by anybody. If they were democrats they would be speaking for themselves alone, but not pretending to speak for the people they never see or consult. What kind of democracy is this where people speak without any mandate. Armchair reactionaries sitting in their offices in Harare pretending to speak for people who do not want them? Infact, their names stink in the nostrils of every Zimbabwean patriot in Matabeleland. □

## President addresses Central Committee



Cde. President R.G. Mugabe

The president and First Secretary of ZANU PF, Cde. President Robert Gabriel Mugabe recently said members of the Party who did not want to be bound by the majority decision should resign from the Party.

Addressing the ZANU PF Central Committee's Ordinary Session at the Party Headquarters on October 9, Cde. Mugabe criticised ZANU PF Members of Parliament who did not want to accept decisions made by the majority of the Party membership and asked them to make their choice and resign from the Party. Following is the full text of the President's speech:

I wish to welcome you all to this ordinary session of our Central Committee being held against a background of a serious situation of drought and the hardships it has unleashed upon our people. You and I know the full extent of these hardships, which derive in the main from the shortage of food and water, as well as the shortage of such agricultural inputs as cotton, soya beans,

sunflower, and groundnuts which as you are aware, sustain our textile, clothing, milling, oil expressing, soap and chemical industries. Apart, therefore, from the ills of hunger, starvation malnutrition and other related physical ailments, the rate of unemployment has increased with the loss of jobs in both industry and agriculture.

My visits, undertaken, mainly to rural areas, over the last two and a half months, have exposed to me the nature and extent of the devastation wrought by the drought across the length and breadth of our country. It has also enabled me to assess not only the degree of suffering arising from the shortage of food and water but also the effectiveness of our measures to provide sufficient food and water in order to alleviate such suffering. During these visits, I was able to hear the constant cry for more food and more water; the cry for more dams, more boreholes, more tarred or all-weather roads, more public works programmes, more support for co-operatives, more grazing land and more land for resettlement. The cry was, without

exception, across the country and the message it registered was that of the need to satisfy, firstly, the impelling demand for immediate survival, and, secondly, the demand for effective ways of transforming the lives of people by improving effectively their economic condition. Perhaps you too have had this same message registered on your minds. We cannot but heed it.

Our economic reform programme was intended to yield a situation which would have seen greater foreign and domestic investment being made in expanding the economy in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Such expansion or growth would then have led to greater employment and more and higher incomes for our population. Unfortunately for us, the times suddenly changed for the worse as the trip of the drought grew tighter and tighter, thereby disorganising and disorienting the reform programme by creating new and immediate goals which have more to do with consumption than production. Over two billion dollars is now the amount we have to divert from production to consumption in order for our people to survive. We are thus operating a priority programme of importing and distributing food at high cost in response to countrywide S.O.S. messages relayed to us by the people. To compound it all, the depressed nature of agriculturally based enterprises has meant high levels of retrenchment, negating thereby the greater employment trend envisaged under the economic reform programme. Is there any wonder, therefore, that some people are of the view that ESAP is a failure? Such people proceed to point at the current money policy and the tight credit squeeze being experienced across the sectors by both large and small business enterprises. Obviously, they do not look at the economy in global terms and tend to view national policies from the point of view of whether they, as individuals, are prospering or sinking. I concede that when policies produce inhibitive, if not prohibitive effects, where originally we had intended that they should be generally promotive of development, those negative effects move us in the opposite direction and must be examined and properly evaluated. I believe we are doing this stage by stage.

I am glad that in agriculture we have, in addition to the pleasing incentive of the recently fixed producer prices (which, in respect of maize, is \$900 per tonne) decided to assist communal and small-scale farmers with



"packs" of free seed, fertiliser, herbicides/insecticides, and tillage units. There is no doubt in my mind that, given good rains, we will restore our lost prestige and pride as a food-exporting country. I would like to urge all members of our Central Committee, indeed the entirety of our Party provincial and district leadership, plus the coordinated leadership of each province, to participate in the exercise of ensuring that all our small-scale farmers not only receive their "packs" but that they apply them well and in accordance with the guidance of Agritex. Comrades, we are meeting hardly six days after the Mozambican Government and Renamo signed the Cease-fire and General Peace Agreements in Rome. I am sure you would like us, as the Central Committee of our Party, to congratulate the two parties, but especially Frelimo and the Mozambican Government, upon this achievement. It was magnanimous of the Government to have made those many concessions to Renamo which made it impossible for the latter to continue dragging their feet and thus impelled them to agree to the crucial act of appending their signature to the Agreements. On our part, we shall always be glad to play any promotive role we are called upon to undertake by the Government and people of Mozambique in ensuring the success of their peace process. As you know, we shall soon be expected to withdraw our forces from Mozambique in accordance with the Peace Agreement.



Continue to serve the people ZANU PF must

We shall, indeed, do so with both great honour and great joy. Honour, because our Defence Forces have proudly, constantly and gallantly defend our right of access to the sea, but joy because we are withdrawing them after the people of Mozambique have agreed to end the 16 year-old conflict between them. It is a great achievement indeed, and our Forces deserve to be congratulated on their magnificent peace role in Mozambique. In Angola, where the peace process began some three or so years ago, elections have

been taking place in an environment believed by many observers to have been free and fair. We should, with joy send a message of congratulations to President Eduardo dos Santos and to the MPLA on their victory and wish them well on their announced policy of national reconciliation. In South Africa, the settler colonial situation persists as more massacres continue to take place. The massacre of Boipatong has now been followed by that recent one in the Ciskei. Apart from these events, daily deaths, which result from political attacks, have been

taking place. The meeting of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on southern Africa is scheduled to take place next week in Gaborone to consider primarily the Southern African question. I hope the view of that Committee and of the OAU will have a favourable influence upon the situation and help to promote the peaceful and harmonious environment for the next round of negotiations. The oppressed masses of South Africa are certainly yearning for both peace and unity within their ranks. It is, therefore, our hope that the ANC and PAC will revive their PATRIOTIC/UNITED FRONT and proceed to negotiate with the de Klerk regime as one.

The political outlook for our region appears quite encouraging, especially when viewed against the background of the troubled African regions of the Horn of Africa, the Sudan, Central Africa, Saharawi, and West Africa. The principal benefit to be deprived from a regional environment of peace is, of course enhanced cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral within our region. There is no doubt that peace in our Southern African region will strengthen and promote our cooperation in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

If we are to continue playing our important role as a member of our regional organisations, even as a bilateral partner, we must double our efforts aimed at consolidating our own internal unity and peace process as a *sine qua non* for the success of our socio-economic programme. The starting point is undoubtedly the Party and its policies and programmes.

After my long itinerary, covering all the rural provinces, I am able to assure you that the rural masses are solidly united behind the Party and Government. But that, of course, is not to say that the Party is well-organised in the provinces. Far from it, as in some areas, the Party organs are yet to be established in pursuance of our long-standing restructuring programme. In other areas, it was clear that the leadership was inactive and had lost favour with the people. Still in others, one could sense division within the ranks of the local ZANU PF leadership, whilst the rifts between the local ZANU PF leadership and the local councils or some members of the local councils were quite a common feature. These divisions, in every case, expose themselves to the grassroots who often complain that they impede the smooth running of the Party. It is, therefore, necessary that at the branch, district and provincial levels of the Party, we constantly examine the degree of understanding and cooperation among the leaders as they functionally, and even personally, relate to one another.

The Party's strongest organ is, naturally, the branch and the viability of the branches of



Debate . . . yes . . . but the view of the majority is binding

a district lend life to that district, while the district's viability, in turn, dynamises the Province. Only in such a situation of coordinated hierarchical flow of vigorous activity can we talk of our Party being strong, for then we shall be in the full knowledge of the fact that our base — the people as ordinary Party members — are firmly behind the Party.

The pattern of the daily schedules of my visits was similar in all the provinces. I saw in the various districts on-going projects, with emphasis on those with a component of "public works". I briefly addressed the people gathered around each project and finally addressed a district rally, before or after which I had a meeting with the local district leadership of the Party. The meetings with the local leadership were indeed very informative, and in some cases, quite revealing. Whilst some questions and comments during these meetings dwelt on the Party situation and the organisational problems affecting it, most of the questions and comments had to do with issues of development (dams, boreholes, roads, bridges, "A" level schools, clinics, grazing land employment, funding of

self-reliance projects, *et cetera*.) A number of them touched on the hardships felt by the people (relating to food, water, jobs, transport, school fees, prices, squatters, hostile neighbouring farmers, wild animals, *et cetera*.)

In all the provinces, and in every district I visited, I found the leadership at all levels quite solid behind the Party, inspite of some existing internal problems, as described above. I also encountered cases of popular and unpopular Members of Parliament. Where Members of Parliament were unpopular, the main reason is that they are hardly seen in their constituencies, let alone their organising and bringing projects to them. There were also one or two cases of Governors who were described as incompetent because of their disorganised approach, or failure to appreciate issues or to interact correctly with other leaders. On the whole, I was greatly satisfied with their mastery of provincial and district problems, their co-ordination with the Party and arms of Government and the efficient organisation and mastery of their work.

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## BALKAN

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My meet-the-people programme is far from over, as I still have to visit the district areas which I was not able to cover in several provinces. These will however, be covered in the same stride as that of visiting our main towns and cities.

The visits to towns and cities, I hope, will enable me to interact with township residents, business people including farmers, professionals, civil servants, and workers and their unions in the private sector. It is desirable that I also meet NGOs and Church organisations. In every case, I shall want to hear the people talk about their problems, whether these have to do with retrenchment and unemployment, school fees, medical fees, high commodity prices, accommodation, insecurity, food, water, transport, victimisation, funding and credit facilities for small and large-scale enterprises, including cooperatives, the problem of school-leavers, crime, police incapacity, *et cetera*.

As these meetings occur, Government should be able to unfold its own strategy of providing employment in various other ways than those main ones envisaged under ESAP. It is here that the strategy being planned by the Ministry of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Cooperatives, with inputs from other ministries, should begin to be explained to the people. The area of urban women and youth activities has to be effectively ad-

dressed in terms of the necessary training and forms of employment that can be provided in the informal sector.

The urban visits must equally provide me with the opportunity to assess the strength of the Party in both organisational and membership terms. There will certainly come onto the surface problems of a common nature to the towns and cities; but there will also be those of a peculiar nature characterising individual urban areas. It is essential in every case, that we establish the exact nature of these problems so we can be in a better position to provide solutions to them.

Comrades, our task of the ruling Party to steer the course of policy, guide and strengthen Government, is as collective as it is imperative. We, as members of the Central Committee, cannot thus chart the course of misguided individualism that defies submission to the collective will of the Party and, at the same time, expect to remain members of that Party. No Party, least of all ZANU PF, can tolerate either arrogant and strident individualism, or unbridled egotism which is outrageously and deliberately a defiance of the authority of that Party. We are a Party of principles and procedures, a Party with a given tradition of democracy enshrining discipline behaviour. Individual viewpoints have always been accommodated in the Party at all its hierarchical levels.

Democratic Centralism has been the procedural system we have followed in implementing our form of democracy as it applies to our deliberations and decision-making process. Under that system, members of our Central Committee, as indeed those of any other party organ, are free to express themselves on any subject of our agenda. There is in our fora, therefore, absolutely free and uninhibited debate, but at the end of such debate we proceed to adopt the view of the majority as the binding to be followed by everybody.

It is, accordingly, irregular and unprincipled behaviour to seek to adopt a singular, self-centred defiant line thereafter. A person who refuses to be bound by a majority decision has only one choice, that of resigning from the Party. Let some of our egoistic and individualistic Members of Parliament, therefore make their choice now and leave the majority of us who want to be bound by Party decisions, policies and principles to go on with the Party without them.

Once again, may I welcome you to this Central Committee and trust that our deliberations will, as usual, be beneficial to the Party and the broad masses we lead.

Pambili lokubambana!  
Pamberi nokubatana!  
I thank you!

## Party leaders free to run enterprises

The one-day ZANU PF Ordinary Session of the Central Committee held in Harare on October 9, agreed that Party leader could run businesses as long as they did not occupy government positions. The resolution follows changes in the Party's Leadership Code which did not allow Party leaders to use their official positions to amass wealth.

Below is the full text of the ZANU PF Central Committee Code of Conduct:

The Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) whereas:

1. It is recognised that the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) is a mass based Party accommodating all progressive forces within the country under a unified leadership.
2. ZANU PF ideological philosophy is socialism which is firmly based on our historical and cultural experience which emphasises democratic principles,

methods and procedures which promote mass participation.

3. Our socialism accepts the existence of a system of economic organisation and management in which elements of a free enterprise market economy, planned economy and public ownership are combined, that is, a pragmatic socialist philosophy which accepts the role of a private sector.
4. It is necessary, desirable and expedient to impose certain limitations to all members in respect of ownership of land and to provide certain guidelines in the acquisition of property by leaders.
5. The Party should establish a set of rules of behaviour which affirms and upholds the virtues of fairness, honesty, discipline uprightness and moral integrity for its members, which is realistic and implementable with emphasis on objective rather than subjective methods of assessments.

6. The Party desires to grant unto itself a Code of Conduct (the code) applicable to all members of the Party, each according to his rank and responsibilities in the Party and society as a whole. NOWHEREFORE: We the Central Committee of ZANU PF, here assembled in the name of Congress do hereby adopt and grant unto ourselves this Code of Conduct.

### 1. CITATION

- 1.1 The document shall be called the Code of Conduct for members of ZANU PF (the code).
- 1.2 The code shall apply equally to all members of the Party, according to their rank and positions of trust or generally.

### 2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 In this Code:
- 2.2 "member" means any person who qualifies as such under Article 3 of the Constitution

- 2.3 "Constitution" means the Constitution of ZANU PF adopted at the First Congress of ZANU PF as united in the year 1989.

- 2.4 "Central Committee" means the Central Committee of ZANU PF.

- 2.5 "Leader" means any person holding a position contained in Schedule "A" hereto.

"Rules and Regulations" means rules and regulations made by the Central Committee or by any organ of the party expressly delegated by Congress or the Central Committee to make regulations

### Duties of Leaders

3. The Party regards the position of leadership in the Party and Government as a position of trust which requires exemplary conduct on the part of leaders, worthy of emulation by the rank and file members and society as a whole.

- 3.1 Every leader is forbidden from being engaged or in any way associated with corrupt practices.

- 3.2 Every leader appointed or elected to an elevated position in Party or Government, so as to be in a position of trust shall:

- 3.2.1 make full disclosure of their property and such property to be recorded in a Register of Interests maintained by the Secretary for Administration at the Headquarters of the Party.

- 3.2.2 make full disclosure of all property acquired by the leader on behalf of another person, while such leader is in office, and the source of funds for payment, if any.

- 3.2.3 not be engaged or involved directly in the management or otherwise running of their own business or undertaking whilst holding office.

Provided that leaders other than leaders listed in Schedule "A" and appointed to high salaried public offices, shall be exempted from the operation of this clause.

- 3.2.4 to be engaged or involved directly in the management or otherwise running of their own business or undertakings whilst holding office.

- 3.2.4 avoid all situations which would give rise to conflict of interests.

- 3.2.5 not accept or obtain from any person for themselves or for any other person a gift or consideration as inducement or reward for doing or omitting to do or for having done or foreborne to do any act in relation to Party or Govern-

ment business or for the purpose of showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the affairs of Party or Government.

- 3.2.6 not give or offer any gift to any person as reward for a favour obtained or to be obtained.

- 3.2.7 not make collusive arrangements with anyone or secretly obtain consideration for themselves or for another person or fail to disclose the full nature of the transaction to the Party or Government.

- 3.2.8 not decline to disclose their personal financial affairs or other assets to a properly constituted Party or Government Body investigating alleged corruption.

### Duties of Members

4. Every member of the Party shall have the duty:

- 4.1 to abide by the Party Constitution, and to observe and respect the policies, rules and regulations of the Party.

- 4.2 to strive continuously to raise the level of his political and social consciousness and understanding of Party Policies and Programmes.

- 4.3 to strengthen, popularise and defend the Party and its policies at all times and to preserve personal dignity and that of the Party.

- 4.4 to conduct himself humbly and with discipline in his dealings with the Party and the public.

- 4.5 to preserve the confidentiality of Party and Government communications and to refrain from any acts likely to bring the Party and Government into disrepute.

- 4.6 to refrain from and oppose resolutely, tribalism, regionalism, nepotism, racism, bigotry, corruption, discrimination on the grounds of sex or religion and all forms of exploitation of man by man.

- 4.7 to make regular payment of his dues and subscriptions to the party.

### Limitation of ownership of land/or other property

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, no leader shall:

- 5.1 Own or lease more than one farm of reasonable size in accordance with the natural region.

- 5.2 receive more than one salary either from the Government or the Party.

- 5.3 Except for or in his own business or enterprise, serve as a director of a private firm or business organised for profit.

- 5.4 not personally manage, engage or directly operate his own private firm or business.

6. Any member or leader in breach of any provision of the Code or any other rule or regulation of the Party shall be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the provisions of the Party Constitution and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

### Schedule "A"

### Designated Leaders

1. The following shall be delineated as leaders for the purposes of this code:

- 1.1 Members of the Politburo
- 1.2 Members of the Central Committee
- 1.3 Minister of Government
- 1.4 Members of Parliament
- 1.5 General Managers of Corporations
- 1.6 Provincial Chairmen

## Resettlement not necessary in Matabeleland South

The land issue is a burning issue from the pre-colonial Zimbabwe. However, whilst most communal farmers want to be resettled under the Land Acquisition Act of 1992, the case is different in the Bulilimamangwe South (Plumtree), in Matabeleland South Province where people only need grazing Land.

Bulilimamangwe falls in the dry region of the country where crops farming is marginal and the only successful type of farming is cattle

ranching. The people in the area are not seeing resettlement as a necessity, all they need is enough grazing land for their remaining cattle. The Member of Parliament for Bulilimamangwe Cde. Simon K. Moyo confirmed this in an interview with the *Zimbabwe News* at the Central Committee meeting in Harare recently. Cde. Moyo said there are farms in the nearby which could be used as grazing land for by the locals. "The land is there but the farmers who occupy these farms simply do not want to practise 'love thy neighbour'



Life has become very difficult for the people as their cattle are dying because of lack of grazing land. The little that are remaining are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Selling these cattle to the Cold Storage Commission has become a disadvantage because the commission is offering very low prices.

Cde. Moyo also voiced concern over the disorganisation of the Youth League in his Constituency. He said that despite the existence of the Ministry of National Affairs, Employment Creation, and Co-operatives, "the youth are still very disorganised." This is all because

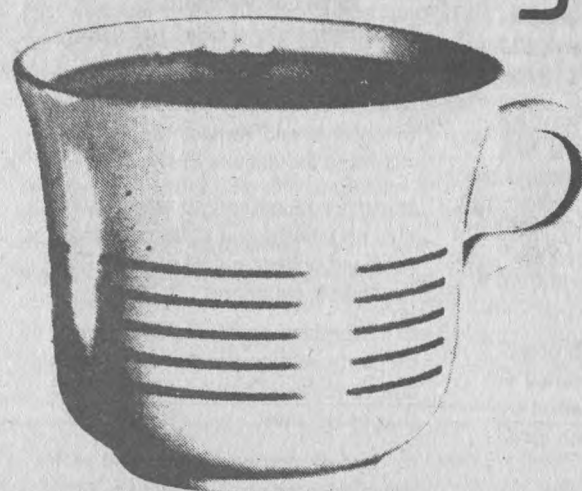
of drought and unemployment. As a result the Youth has resorted to beer drinking, drug abuse and some are jumping the boarder to neighbouring countries to look for employment.

Despite the current drought ravaging the country, the Bulili-mamangwe community is still loyal to the ruling party (ZANU PF). "My constituency is the strongest province in terms of party membership. However, the drought has affected the regularity of political meetings as people are preoccupied with the politics of survival," Cde. Moyo said. He added that although people do not have the

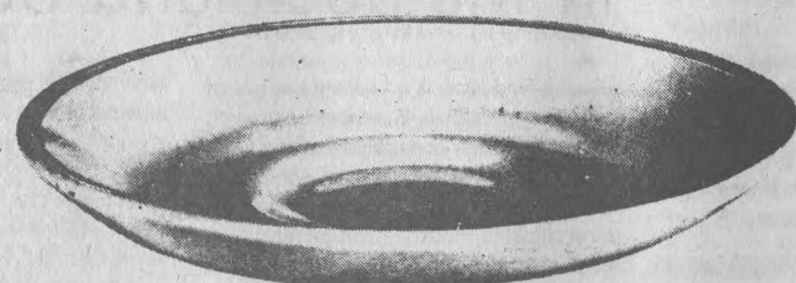
energy and time for politics, Bulili-mamangwe is a one party constituency because the councillors and drought relief committee are all staunch party supporters. "Other parties are not there and they wouldn't know where to start from."

Communication is yet another serious problem in Matabeleland South. There is a great need for a post office and telephones so as to boost communication among party members. There are few newspapers reaching the area. *The Chronicle* is the only paper the people are familiar with.

# Bright, Fresh Tanganda



## For Every Uplifting Occasion



## UP UP, IT LIFTS YOU UP

# League to embark on law programme



Support for the Party is voluntary.

The Zanu PF Women's League is planning to embark on a programme aimed at educating Zimbabwean women on the law beginning February next year.

This was said by Zanu PF Women's League Secretary for Commisariate Cde. Shuvai Taderera in a recent interview with *The Zimbabwe News*. The programme named "Women in Law" will be implemented following the increase in the number of women asking for help from the League on issues that affect them concerning their legal rights. The programme encompasses all women despite their political affiliations.

The programme will be coordinated by a Mrs Mugugu and together with the Women's League they intend to find a strategy to go down to women as a body.

At the moment the Women's League is engaged in carrying out educational programmes such as managerial, leadership and project management aimed at enabling women to represent themselves in decision making. They also have projects like soap making, dress making and other small businesses, however some have failed because of mismanagement of funds and lack of adequate management expertise. Some are facing financial problems.

Commenting on the issue of the League members who go to the airport to welcome

the President and to see him off and have been reported in the media as complaining over their non-payment, Cde. Taderera said, "We never agreed on payment. We do it on a voluntary basis. Our problem is transport, women quarrel because a lot want to go there". The League only has one bus to ferry the women to and from the airport.

The women's League is the one that made an appeal to the Government to have the Child Supplementary Feeding Program me for starving children. Cde. Taderera said the scheme was supposed to cater for children up to grade 3 level but was now confirmed to children under the age of five because of lack of funds.



The enemies of our revolution do not want to see unity, organisation and patriotism



# Youth urged to participate in national politics

The ZANU PF Youth League Publicity and Information Secretary Cde. Absalom Sikhosana has urged Zimbabwean youth not to view themselves as a "periphery" far remote from the highroads of national politics thus isolating themselves from general national political activities. Instead, he said the youth must come boldly with a new approach to complex problems facing the nation and breaking through the mass of prejudice and tenacious stereotypes.

Speaking in an interview with this magazine at the Central Committee meeting on October 9, 1992, Cde. Sikhosana said the young generation's voice in the state's political life, its access to cultural values and its material well-being all constitute the principal criteria determining its position in society. This, he said is the source of social justice which is determined by the correspondence of the Youth's formally proclaimed status to its real role in public life and the correspondence between its rights and duties, its public activities and public recognition.

## Path, Structure and Organisation

"Revolution morality requires that the youth of the country be the joint concern of society through the Party and Government. It is an important requirement that the youth must resume the practice of living for, and with, the community at the earliest age possible. The moral and mental advantages gained by the youth through practical familiarity with the social responsibilities of the individual to his or her fellow beings must be evident. The all round development of the individual in line the party's ideologies requires a firm foundation consisting of the country's youth irrespective of sex, creed or race," said Cde. Sikhosana.

He went on to say that the youth must be resolved to heighten their vigilance on matters of security and rededicate themselves to upholding their vital role as the custodians of the party's ideological line, to protect and safeguard the leadership and Party property. To this end he sited the need to form vigilant groups at village level. Cde. Sikhosana said that the youth must organise themselves into efficient organs that adhere to the discipline of the Party and pursue goals of the Party. But to have dedication and commitment, he said that discipline was a vital ingredient and that it was a question of acquiring principles and adhering to them whatever the case, whenever the threat and whatever the circumstances.



There is need to re-vamp the ZANU PF Youth League

On the path and structure of the Party, he said that the youth's political passivity "leaves us with a situation where any political upstart can stand up and claim to be speaking on behalf of the silent youth or claim to be the successors in title to the present Government, while on the other hand no one can ascertain the validity of such claims."

He also pointed out that there was a need for the youth to do away with disenchantment regarding the path of the Party and urged them to take courage, be involved and mobilise others instead of barring the Party's endeavours and ideologies in a limbo of forgotten factors. "They are the future leaders of the Party so there is need for their active involvement in the politics of the country. The youth must be responsible and make their views felt because when wrong decisions are made, they have a direct bearing to the future of the youth", he said.

## Problems, Projects and Development

Cde. Sikhosana sited the youth as the hardest hit group by ESAP and unemployment but said that there is no economic transformation and development unless our youth in their broad totality become the driving force and the vanguard of this revolution. He said there is need to fight for the improvement

of the youth's managerial skills because bad management of a project is a recipe for failure.

"The participation of the youth in development projects has poorly decreased due to drought problems but this must be greatly intensified," said Cde. Sikhosana. He also sited negative collaboration between the then Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, the National Youth Council and the ZANU PF Youth League as the main compounding factor.

He also said that the youth's problem of unemployment is now reaching crisis proportions and the state must develop a clear policy to take the lead in solving the unemployment problem. Cde. Sikhosana sited increased public and co-operatives as a precondition for such policy. "They must be organised for collective farming on a large scale, organised in co-operative units to render import and export facilities for the country. The guarantee of a consistence and continuous development process is a policy which engages youth in productive and gainful work," he said.

He said that small co-operatives have been hampered by the drought situation and when they have nothing to occupy them, when they cannot measure up to social expectations they resort to various crimes.

"Democratic rights have been there but we cannot allow things that are taboo in order to please the youth," said Cde. Sikhosana.

"Our youth must not be misled by political adventurist and opportunists, those who give pluralism as a quick fix bottle in democracy. Our view on the youth is not that those who are not with us, the youth must have

their different views inside the Party, that were the forum for correction is and one cannot solve a problem by running away from it," said Cde. Sikhosana. He went on to say that the youth must put forward their views and should there be any constructive suggestions they will be welcome.

He however urged the government to assist

the youth to acquire managerial skills by taking them to institutions where the government would meet the tuition costs and praised the government for its stance towards those who have made meaningful projects and succeeded in carpentry, poultry piggery and welding. "An active youth is prerequisite to social, economic and political change in Zimbabwe," he said. □

## Chimanimani residents await relief food

A ZANU PF Central Committee member from Manicaland Province has said people in Chimanimani are still awaiting the much needed drought relief food from the Government.

Cde. Caleb Zihuu said, "We have been waiting for that for some time. Cde. Moven Mahachi (another ZANU PF Central Committee member and Minister of Defence) assured us that something would be done. My suspicion is that the people responsible for distributing the relief food are facing transport problems." He was responding to questions put to him in a wide ranging interview at the recent ZANU PF Central Committee meeting held in Harare.

The area is however receiving food through the public works Programme and from donors such as Save the Children. They have also received some mahewu from the American Embassy. "Had it not been for these, children would have been dying from hunger", Cde. Zihuu said.

He said seed packs promised by the Government to communal farmers should have already been distributed as it is getting late. He said his area was earmarked to receive four tractors and the number is very small compared to the population of 80 000 Chimanimani is estimated to have."

Asked on how the people in Chimanimani are responding to the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme, Cde. Zihuu said, "ESAP is not a dangerous factor, the drought is hampering progress." In fact some business people in the area were reducing the prices of certain commodities because people are not buying them. People in the area were worried about the the drastic rise in bus fares.

On the extent of influence from the opposition parties like Zanu Ndonga in Chimanimani, Cde Zihuu had this to say, "Ndonga will never succeed because the leader promised to give money to the people but he has not done anything yet. People are solely behind

ZANU PF." He however expressed the wish that the party reintroduced the system of co-ordinators in order to encourage inter-district meetings.

He also said resettlement areas had not prospered in the area because the people put in those areas had not been able to fully utilise the land. If people with enough draught power and money had been settled in these areas employment could have been generated.

Cde. Zihuu also said he had heard people in that part of the country complaining about the issue of title deeds and Government houses being sold at prices that they are not worth. "Let there be an end to the system of rent. Title deeds should be granted." He sighted an example of Beta Brothers a big wholesale at Wengezi in Chimanimani which he said had no title deeds. On the issue of



Cde. Caleb Zihuu

the Government houses Cde. Zihuu said, the houses are sold at \$30 000 yet they are not plastered and only consist of four rooms. He called on the Government to bring evaluators to decide the price of the houses.

He said his area was plagued by robbers and smugglers who bring mbanje from Mozambique and sell it here. He urged the police to step up their efforts to eliminate crime in his area.

## Drought relief programme successful in Mashonaland West

The distribution of drought relief food in Mashonaland West province is getting on well and people are receiving the five kilogrammes per head, a ZANU PF Central Committee member, Cde. A.W. Khan said recently.

Speaking in an interview at the ZANU PF ordinary session of the Central Committee held in Harare on October 9, Cde. Khan said the Supplementary Feeding Scheme was also well implemented and most children under the age of five were receiving the supplementary food. Cde. Khan, who is also the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Child Survival and Development Foundation, Mashonaland Chapter said the drought situation in Mashonaland West was not as bad as in other provinces.

However, he said the province (Mashonaland West) has not yet received the maize seeds and tractors which the Government promised. The province was promised eight tractors.

Another member of the Central Committee from the same province, Cde. Killian Bhebhe said social problems caused by the introduction of ESAP and the current drought have not affected the people's loyalty to the ruling Party. This is because the ZANU PF leadership in the province has gone to a great extent in explaining to the people the reasons why Government has embarked on the reform programme, its initial problems and effects on people's lives and its long-term benefits.

"The ZANU PF leadership in this province has





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been able to explain clearly Government's plans and efforts and this has resulted in the people remaining loyal to the Party despite all the social problems they face", he said.

Cde. Virginia Katyamaenza, another member of the Central Committee outlined the self-help projects which the people in Mashonaland West are engaging in the alleviate problems caused by drought and ESAP. She said the self-help projects included: uniform making, hen rearing (poultry),

gardening (porticulture and doily knitting). In Mashonaland West ZANU PF has never had any serious problem with the opposition parties because they are apparently very weak.

Cde. Katyamaenza said she did not feel threatened in the male-dominated political sphere because she has been in politics since the 1970s and has been a member of ZANU PF up to the present moment.

She was born in 1950 in Zvimba but grew

up in her father's farm in Chitomborwizi and was educated to Standard Six.

After 1980 general elections she was elected District Chairwoman for Chinhoyi, a position she held up to 1983.

From 1983 to 1984 she was Provincial Chairwoman. She was elected Deputy Treasurer of the National Executive Council in the Women's League, until 1990 when she was finally elected Member of Central Committee for Mashonaland West.

## Church hospitals to introduce pension scheme

**P**Conditions of service for nurses and doctors working in mission hospitals have been improved and a pension scheme will be implemented before the end of the year.

Speaking in a recent interview, the Executive Secretary of the Zimbabwe Association of Church-related Hospitals (Z.A.C.H), Cde. Robson Nyenya, said the government agreed to pay seven-and-half percent of the employer contribution and the employee, seven-and-half percent of his salary.

"This will go a long way in helping us in our efforts to retain staff and will attract more nurses and doctors. In the past health profes-

sional used to shun mission hospitals preferring to work in government and other private health institutions where conditions of service were better. The other disadvantage of our clinics and hospitals was that most of them are in the rural areas, where standards of living are low, and thus many people do not want to be stationed there."

Cde. Nyenya said in a bid to improve the service in mission hospitals the Ministry of Health, has established 14 matron posts for mission hospitals. "Those who are going to be appointed will get the same benefits like any other matron in government hospitals," he said adding that the matrons are mainly for hospitals which train nurses.

Cde. Nyenya has also announced that his association was happy with the lifting of duty by the Customs Department on all mission hospitals' drugs, vehicles and equipment. "The customs office used to seize these items when the hospitals failed to pay duty. "It had a negative impact on both donors and hospitals. We no longer pay duty as we prove that the drugs are bound for mission hospitals," he said.

However, Cde. Nyenya has expressed dissatisfaction with the government's current expenditure grant to mission hospitals, which he said is inadequate because of inflation.

## Crime increase due to social problems

**T**he Governor for Mashonaland East, Cde. Abraham Kabasa, who is also a ZANU PF Central Committee member, has attributed the increase in crime in his province to increased social problems.

He said this in an interview at the ZANU PF Headquarters in Harare during the Central Committee Ordinary Session meeting held on October 9, 1992. The Governor pointed out that the drought and the introduction of ESAP have increased the crime rate particularly in areas around Mudzi.

However, Cde. Kabasa dismissed as unfounded allegations in some quarters that social problems have eroded people's loyalty to the ruling Party. He confidently pointed out that people in his province have remained loyal to ZANU PF despite all these problems. He said a good example is that thousands of people enthusiastically attended Cde. Mugabe's rallies during his "meet-the-people" tour of the Mashonaland East Province.

A number of people in the province are also involved in self-help projects such as construction of water-ways, dams and drilling



Cde. Abraham Kabasa

boreholes, as part of the food-for-work programme. Most people in the province are receiving the drought relief food and the children under the age of five are receiving supplementary food.

## 20-39 age group tops AIDS list

**A** survey carried out on AIDS patients in the period 1987-91 has revealed a cumulative trend of new cases among those in the 20-39 bracket, according to figures released by the AIDS Control Council.

Of the total figure of 10 551 new cases recorded for the period, those in the 20-39 age-group topped the list with a figure of 3 061. Of this figure, 1 665 were female, 1 387 male and 9 were unclassified.

The 30-39 age-group was second on the list with a figure of 2 799. Of this 1 817 were male, 974 female and 8 are unclassified.

The figure of HIV-positive babies in the 0-4 age-group was 1 893.

Most people's sexual habits have not changed notwithstanding the deadly AIDS scare, if recorded figures of HIV-positive people are anything to go by.

Recent figures that were made public by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare put the total of confirmed HIV-positive cases in Zimbabwe at more than 800 000.

# Drought, unemployment hamper development

**O**ver the past three years drought, unemployment and lack of funds have hampered development in Masvingo. In an interview with *The Zimbabwe News* Cde. Ketina Mudamburi the Member of

Parliament for Chivi North constituency has cited Chivi as the worst drought-stricken area.

The situation is said to be very hard for pregnant women and the disabled most of which are not aware of the supplementary feeding scheme. Those who know find it difficult to travel to the feeding centres due to transport problems and school enrolment has gone down because of transport and water problems.

There are eight clinics in the constituency but there is not even one ambulance. Some of these clinics are about 80 kilometres away which is not a walkable distance in terms of pregnant women.

On the other hand, farmers are having difficult times to adjust to this year's farming season due to problems of seeds and equipment. After three consecutive years of severe drought many cattle have died leaving some small scale farmers without the draught power to plough. Some have been promised tractors but nothing has materialised yet. Farmers are also said to be complaining about seeds which are being sold at high prizes when available and hunger is forcing some of them to use the provided seeds for consumption.

"We need Chivi cows for our history but the situation might be worse if no attention is received to alleviate the problems drought has induced to this constituency," said Cde. Mudamburi, who has suggested to visit the people to their respective homes instead of calling them for rallies due to transport problems in their areas. She also called for the need to fight unemployment and to upgrade the welfare of the people in the area.

Thousands of youths are not employed in Chivi and about half the total number of each

school's drop outs have nothing to do. There are about 3 400 disabled people who are desperate for help in Chivi and she feels the social welfare organisation must move around with their cars to validate the problems these people are facing.

There used to be so many viable projects for the disabled that included basket making, piggery and carpentry but these have collapsed due to lack of equipment. Some of the money they had managed to raise has been used to buy food.

"A group of about 200 disabled persons once came to me sent by the Social Welfare Department, asking for food and clothes and I told them I had none. I have reported this but the Social Welfare has not been in full force," said Cde. Mudamburi.

She also cited the need to renovate Chivi district centre offices which are on the verge of collapsing due to lack of equipment. There are also no public halls and sporting facilities in the area. Those who had volunteered to mould bricks have not succeeded due to water problems.

"There are many reported cases of theft but the police station in the area has only one car which is reported out of condition in many cases," she said. She also said that there is a growing concern among members of the public because there is no bank in the constituency. There is only one Post Office administered by one man and a caretaker, which makes it very difficult for business men to open accounts because of its vulnerability to attacks by robbers.

Cde. Mudamburi however thanked some local businessman for their profound cooperation in providing transport services and assisting the police whenever they need transport.

## Project defrauded \$17 000

**Z**vishavane Vegetable and Poultry Project, a youth project funded by the European Economic Commission (EEC) was recently defrauded of \$17 000 by a government official who had assisted them to source the donation from the agency.

The project was implemented in December 1991 following the donation of a hectare of land by the Zvishavane Town Board and \$25 000 donation worth of building materials, day-old chicks and chicken feed by the EEC to Mandava Boxing Club.

In an interview recently, the chairman of the project, Cde. Kannah Ndlovu, said Cde. J. Nalube, who was a sports officer in the then Sports Commission, originally came up with the idea of establishing an income-generating project whose proceeds would be used to promote sports in the district of Zvishavane. He appointed himself the manager of the project and used this position to control its finances. Cde. Kannah showed this magazine receipt books which indicated that Cde. Nalube personally took \$17 234 and signed for it as from February 1991 to March 1992.

"Out of over two thousand chicken that we had bought and fed for three months, one thousand and five hundred can only be accounted for by Cde. Nalube who got all the money for himself", Cde. Kannah said. He said Cde. Nalube also sold 12 asbestos sheets which were part of the donation from EEC.

When asked for a comment in connection with his role in the project, Cde. Nalube said he had already apologised for his misdemeanour to Cde. Ndlovu, the Chairman of the project. He said he had been tempted by the abundance of funds under his control to misappropriate it and appealed to the press fraternity not to publish the story because this would interfere with his plans to secure employment following his retrenchment.

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# Angolan peace threatened

While the cessation of armed conflict and the subsequent first multi-party elections in Angola have brightened prospects for ending the country's 16 year civil war, Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA movement are threatening to resume the war if results of the September 29 - 30 election are announced before their allegations of cheating by the ruling MPLA government are fully investigated.

800 international observers, including United Nations officials, have however declared the elections free and fair. Former UNITA logistical and political backers, United States of America and South Africa have also bolstered international pressure on UNITA to accept the outcome of the elections.

Defeat by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has been a bitter pill for the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA). Ninety percent of the votes, released at the end of September, gave MPLA 124 out of the 223 seats in parliament, with UNITA second placed with just 67 seats. President Eduardo dos Santos gained 47.57 percent of the vote just short of the 50 percent he needed to avoid a run-off with UNITA leader, Dr. Savimbi, who has just over 40 percent. 18 parties and 11 presidential candidates contested in the two-day elections.

Shortly after the results were announced, UNITA withdrew its representatives in the Joint Military and Political Commission composed of members of military and political officials from both parties. The UNITA leader then withdrew to his stronghold in the central province of Huambo. Subsequently, UNITA troop movements were reported in various parts of the country and attacks on government and MPLA officials took place in particular areas where UNITA was strong. Among the provinces that were attacked were Uige, Bie, Moxico and Zaire.

However, international resolve to avoid a return to war seems to have averted the catastrophe amid promises to investigate the allegations. The ending of the Cold War between the former Soviet Union which backed the MPLA government and the United States of America, who backed UNITA, has enabled the international community to tackle conflicts without calculating the significance of the solution to the vicissitudes of the conflicting two super-powers.

Following a bomb blast early this month outside a hotel used by UNITA officials, the movement captured twelve policemen and interred them in the hotel raising fears that

war was virtually inevitable as this incident triggered gun battles in the capital city of Luanda and capital's airport was closed. However, the international community refused to give up pressurising for the realisation of the long-awaited peace.

The two countries that have influence on UNITA, USA and South Africa, have agreed on a common policy towards the acceptance of the results of the Angolan elections. Both vowed to support the United Nations' decision on polling results. Both have urged UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to accept the final results of the elections. Also, they have sent a clear message to Savimbi that they would support and establish relations with a government emerging from the elections.

To bolster these efforts a United Nations mission to observe the elections in Angola, comprising Cape Verdean, Moroccan, United States and Russian United Nations ambassadors, subsequently held meetings with officials from both sides to put the peace process back on course.

UNITA's intransigency seems to have had corrosive effect on the MPLA's patience. It has called for the immediate withdrawal of its forces, from Huambo and other cities where they were stationed after the elections.

The MPLA has also resolved that there would be no presidential second round vote unless the opposition movement disarmed, allowed the central government to take control of UNITA — held areas and return its generals to the national army. A planned meeting between Cde. dos Santos and UNITA leader Savimbi should assist in creating an appropriate climate for reconciliation and understanding.

Delaying the realisation of peace in Angola has also resulted in the deferment of the repatriation of nearly a quarter million refugees in neighbouring countries, the bulk in Zambia where 80 000 refugees are waiting to return home. The repatriation of refugees has been suspended because of the renewed conflict between the former warring sides who in May 1991 signed a peace accord.

However, the government that will come into office after the announcement of the final results has an unenviable task of rebuilding a country devastated by 16 years of war. There will be pressure to find work for 150 000 rebel and government troops being demobilised from UNITA and MPLA armies.

Angola has an accumulated budget deficit of \$1,128 billion, a third of the country's annual gross domestic product. De Beers estimates that the country lost \$500 million worth of diamonds through smuggling during the years of strife with most of the smuggling taking place in UNITA-held areas.

In addition to a quarter million refugees in surrounding countries, about 827 000 internal refugees have to be resettled. Unemployment is officially estimated to be about 12.4 percent but is probably much higher because 40 percent of Angola's 10.6 million citizens live in the cities where industry is at a standstill.

To revive the economy, the stalled IMF and World Bank recovery programme, which incorporates the introduction of a market economy in this former Marxist state, must be implemented. Unless Angola does this and start to repay its debts, it can expect little help from these international monetary bodies.

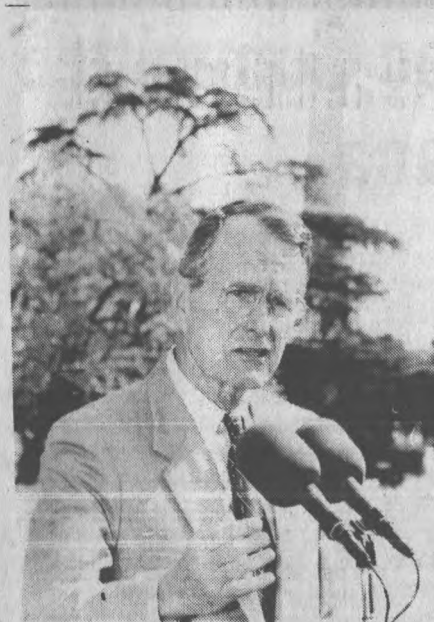
## United States Elections

The Presidential elections in the United States of America are now a mere few weeks away. There has been a frenzied 12 month campaign trail that saw a field of eight, from both the Democrats and the Republicans, whittle down to two real contenders, Bill Clinton (Democrat) and George Bush (Republican) the present incumbent.

There were several issues that were introduced onto the platform, but the single most important one is the economy: the

once high riding American economy has come under serious threat from the Japanese and the Germans. A united Europe also threatens to further undermine America's economic hegemony. The upheaval that the German mark caused in the international money market recently is clear evidence that the US dollar is fast losing its benchmark status.

The US deficit is not a morale booster either and as international competition tightens,



President George Bush

the American electorate will be looking for a man most promising to turn the economic tide and restore US economic hegemony.

The restoration of America as world war leader will require a master political craftsman who will be able to manipulate successfully America's long established global strategy which combines political, social, economic and even military elements. The US will no doubt look to its military strength to help it restore its waning economic might.

On the political and military plane, it will be important to continue maintaining a world in which no major powers who may harbour anti America or anti capitalist sentiments emerge. To this end, whoever emerges as President will be forced to maintain or even tighten the trade embargo against Cuba, and as well as support any movements (most likely amongst the exiled Cubans in Florida) who may wish to topple the socialist government of Fidel Castro.

It will also be incumbent upon whoever becomes President to increase pressure on China with a view to adulterating its socialism. The same will be in store for North Korea which in response to the new world order has already begun to make a rapprochement with capitalist South Korea. Because of its rich oil reserves, the Middle East will continue to be a focal point of any new administration's foreign policy. As a result of the Gulf War, the US has committed itself to point of not return in the region. A change in administration will not significantly alter the US's basic policy objective which is to topple Saddam Hussein and prevent the reemergence of a power of the pre-war Iraq's magnitude and thus ensure easy American access to and control of the world's oil supply.

Equally, America will continue to dominate the United Nations, commandeering it to advance essentially US interests behind the banner of the world body.

US pressure for the establishment of pluralism will continue worldwide, regardless of who wins the election.

Latin America will continue to be America's backyard and the US's love-hate relationship with drugs will continue to feature prominently in its relationship with the sub-continent.

The changes that have taken place since the end of the Cold War expose a clear link between the "Cold titanic" battle between the superpowers and the "hot" wars at the periphery. That conflict in these wars at the periphery altered significantly with the demise of USSR is clear testimony of the unqualified success of America's global strategy since 1945. This strategy, aimed at total economic, political and military supremacy is hardly likely to be altered by a change of personalities at the White House.

The US will therefore continue to support and encourage the emergence of sympathetic governments in areas formerly under Soviet influence in Africa.

In Southern Africa, the US will encourage the

emergence of a UNITA dominated government in Angola, but in such a configuration that does not give it absolute control. They will also continue to encourage the liberalisation of the economy in Mozambique and (as much as possible) the inclusion of MNR in a coalition government. Zaire, Malawi and Kenya, traditional allies of the US will be encouraged to undertake gradual liberalisation of their autocratic political systems, lest a precipitous democratisation result in the emergency of "unacceptable" alternatives as happened in Algeria.

Zimbabwe will continue to be encouraged to abandon the people oriented development strategies of the 1980s through a combination of "aid bait" and US support of the emerging opposition parties. The negative impact of structural adjustment and the drought will continue to be exploited to further accelerate the abandonment of socialist development.

America's global strategy, aimed at ensuring continued American supremacy has been developed over decades. It has been refined and institutionalised to a point where it is infinitely greater than personalities, no matter how great they may be.

A change in the Presidency cannot alter this historical reality.



Mr. Bill Clinton



# Communique on OAU Ad Hoc Committee meeting in Botswana

The following communique of the ninth ordinary session of the Organisation of African Unity Ad-Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa was issued in Gaborone, Botswana, on Thursday October 15, 1992. The Committee considered reports on South Africa, the Angolan elections, the signing of the ceasefire in Mozambique and the drought situation in Southern Africa.

The Ninth Ordinary Session of the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa was held in Gaborone — Republic of Botswana on 15th October, 1992 under the chairmanship of His Excellency

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and current Chairman of the OAU, to review developments in Southern Africa.

## On South Africa

- The Committee considered the report of the Secretary General of the Organisation as well as the report of the OAU Fact-Finding Mission of Experts which visited South Africa from 14th September to 3rd October 1992, and expressed deep concern over the continuing of violence in South Africa.
- The Committee condemned the perpetrators of such violence, and reiterated that the South African Government

had the central responsibility to protect the lives and property of ALL South Africans and appealed to political leaders to contribute anything they could to end that violence.

- In this context, the Committee entrusted the Chairman of the Frontline Heads of States, with the responsibility of working out mechanisms, including contacts with political actors in South Africa, in order to commit all of them to a peaceful resolution of the problem facing the country.
- The Ad-Hoc Committee welcomed the adoption by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 772 (1992) and the deployment of UN Monitoring team in South Africa, and in view of the escalating violence, appealed to the Security Council to reinforce the role of that Team, including consideration of deploying peace-keeping forces in the future.

- As part of efforts aimed at creating a climate conducive to free political activities and thereby enhancing the negotiation process, the Ad-Hoc Committee requested the Secretary-General to deploy Observers who, while maintaining their independence, will nevertheless cooperate with the United Nations Observers and others already on the ground in South Africa. In this connection, the Secretary-General was authorised by the Committee to appoint a Special Representative with the necessary supporting staff, who would co-ordinate the actual deployment and activities of OAU Observers inside South Africa. The Committee further decided that such observers should be deployed for an initial period of 3 months, but requested the Secretary-General to review the situation thereafter, and should the need arise, continue with their deployment.

- The Committee once again underscored the need for the Liberation Movements and other progressive forces to get together within context of a United Front of the oppressed people. It therefore urged them in co-operation with the chairman of the Frontline States to work for the setting up of a forum where a broad agenda of common understanding could be reached to ensure a concerted approach towards the

# Ethiopia abolishes censorship

Ethiopia has abolished censorship imposed first by centuries of Emperors and later by Marxist Leninist rulers in the horn of African nation.

The council of representatives, or Parliament, recently passed Legislation permitting private ownership of the Media and making the press subject only to libel, defamation and business laws.

However, a loop-hole allows the prosecutor-general to stop publication or broadcast of information that "would lead to great harm". The law is silent on what is meant by harm. The law also prohibits the broadcasting or publishing information likely to incite ethnic groups against each other or to lead to any form of conflict.

Under the new law, state and private news organisation will be permitted and journalists will no longer be required to reveal their sources unless the information poses "a clear and imminent danger" to the state.

The law sets penalties for libel and defamation at BIRR 10 000-50 000 (Dlrs 2 000 - 10 000) or a 1-2 years jail term. Owners of private Media will be required to register with information and trade ministries or face a Dlr 2 000 fine or two years in jail.

The law requires public officials to cooperate with news organisation in keeping with democracy and the people's right to know what their Government is doing. The law represents the second major legal



Cde. Mengistu Haile Mariam

overhaul of the Marxist-Leninist rule that ended with President Mengistu Haile Mariam's ouster in May 1991. President Mele Zenawi's transitional Government has already passed legislation liberalising the economy, including permitting private enterprise. Mengistu was a member of the clique of military officers who established a Marxist dictatorship after ousting the late Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974.

Selassie, who ruled for four decades, brooked no opposition or freedom of expression and prohibited private ownership of news organisations, employing the same standards as they did centuries of Emperors before him. □

negotiation process. Furthermore, the Committee reiterated its support for a multilateral negotiating forum, representing a broad spectrum of all sections and interests in South Africa and expressed the hope that the series of bilateral talks between the South African Government and different groups in the country will ultimately lead to broad-based multilateral negotiations for the establishment of an Interim Government Transitional Authority, as well as working out the modalities for an elected Constituent Assembly which would draw up a new Constitution for a United, Democratic and non-racial South Africa.

- The Committee viewed with grave concern the presence and deployment of foreign mercenaries by the South African Government and recommended their expulsion.
- Finally the Committee acknowledged that the struggle for the establishment of a United Democratic and Non-racial government in South Africa, had entered its most crucial and difficult stage. It noted the fact that while the government had all the vast resources of state at its command, the Liberation Movements continued to be hampered in their mobilisation drives by lack of resources and institutionalised opposition especially in the Homelands. The Committee felt that the time was appropriate for the OAU to decide the type and scope of assistance that would be extended to the Liberation Movements as they prepared for the anticipated elections to Constituent Assembly in South Africa.

## On Angola

- The Ad Hoc Committee hailed the peaceful and orderly manner in which the people of their country conducted themselves during the recently held elections. It took note of the conclusions of all the international observers as well

as of those sent by the OAU, that the elections were free and fair.

- The Committee appealed to leaders of all political parties in Angola in particular, the leadership of UNITA to respect the will of the Angolan people. While taking note of the initiatives already undertaken by the Chairman of the OAU and in order to express Africa's serious concern on the situation in Angola and with a view to expressing Africa's firm and unequivocal support for the process of democratisation, the Ad-Hoc Committee decided to send as a matter of urgency a very high level delegation to Luanda. The delegation is to comprise of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Antonio Mascaranhas of Cape Verde and the Secretary-General of the OAU Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim. The delegation hopes to meet in Luanda with President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA.

## On Mozambique

- The Ad-Hoc Committee welcomed the recent signing of a Peace Accord between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO. It appealed to the signatories of the Peace Accord to respect the letter and spirit of the Agreement so that the process of reconciliation, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and democratisation may commence in that country.

- It commended President Joaquim Alberto Chissano and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique for the spirit of flexibility and compromise demonstrated during the negotiation process, which led to the conclusion of the General peace agreement.

- The Committee further congratulated the Mozambican people and noted that the Agreement opens new perspectives for national reconciliation and the normalisation of the lives of all Mozambicans.

- The Committee paid tribute to the con-

tribution made by Africa, particularly by Presidents, Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana, and Mr. Daniel A. Moi of Kenya, to the solution of the conflict in Mozambique. It further commended the role played by the mediators namely the Italian Government, the Saint Egidio community and Catholic Church, in the harmonisation of positions of the parties to the conflict.

- The Committee appealed to the International Community for assistance to Mozambique in implementing the General Peace Agreement, particularly in monitoring the cease-fire and the electoral process, and in economic and social reintegration of the demobilized military from the sides as well as displaced Mozambican war refugees. In this context, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective participation of the OAU in the implementation of the General Peace Accord of Mozambique.

## On the drought situation in Southern Africa

- The Ad-Hoc Committee expressed appreciation to the International Community for the assistance so far rendered and renewed its appeal for further assistance to the states affected by the worst drought in the Region. It expressed satisfaction with the co-ordinated approach of SADC and the states of the Region in the handling of the drought situation.

## Appreciation

- The Ad-Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa, expressed its appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency, Sir Ketumile Masire, the Government and people of the Republic of Botswana for the warm welcome and traditional African hospitality as well as excellent facilities placed at the disposal of all delegations during their stay in Gaborone. □

# Police Union, PAC in joint commission

The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania military wing, the African People's Liberation Army (APLA) and the South African Police Union, Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (POPCRU), have formed a four-member joint commission to maintain communications between the two sides with APLA also giving an undertaking to stop attacks on African police and prison warders who belong to the union.

A Johannesburg daily newspaper, *The Sowetan*, has reported that the two groups met in Harare in September over a two-day con-

ference and quotes POPCRU general secretary, Mr. Peter Nkuna as having said "with regard to APLA activities against security forces, the guerilla army gave an undertaking to exclude POPCRU members but maintain its armed operations against the structures of the settler colonial regime". He is also quoted as saying "the union could not guarantee the safety of the policeman who were not members as the agreement covered only union members".

The paper also reports that a PAC spokesperson, Cde. Reggie Nkwe was, "non-committal"

when asked if the organisation condoned the killing of white policemen who were not covered by the agreed by simply answering that "APLA is involved in a war". The article, however, makes no mention of any guarantees made to Apla by the union. Meanwhile, the two parties agreed that in future South African security forces should be restructured and community based. APLA's delegation at the talks was led by its chief political commissar, Cde Romero Daniels, and POPCRU's led by its president, Mr. Gregory Rockman. *The Sowetan* reported □



# AIDS — greatest threat to humanity

The killer disease AIDS has emerged as one of the greatest threats to humanity and if steps are not taken to educate the populace, the disease could wipe out communities and have a devastating effect on economies.

At a conference on AIDS in Lusaka in October for Media workers in Anglophone Africa, it was pointed out that informing communities on HIV and AIDS was one of the only weapons man had to stem the spread of the disease, for which a cure has not yet been found.

Children and women in Africa were found to be the most vulnerable group particularly women as they are the care-givers, mothers, the social workers and the pivot around which family life evolved.

Dr. Chewe Luo a paediatrician with the Zambia's University Teaching Hospital said 75% of all cases of HIV/AIDS in children were through mother to child transmission. She said most of the women who were infected with the HIV virus were within the child-bearing age.

"Most of these women are coming out of a marriage set-up and most of these may be having their first baby," Dr. Luo said.

The risk of HIV, she said, had removed the harmony of having a healthy baby. The issue of HIV transmission through breast-feeding was still a controversy, she said. Although the virus had been isolated from breast milk, more studies were needed in this mode of transmission.

The World Health Organisation, said Dr. Luo, still recommended that breast-feeding be promoted since bottle-feeding was associated with high mortality, she said.

The majority of them were still suffering the stress of losing one or both parents from AIDS. Under the CINDI project communities are encouraged to help these children as institutionalisation in orphanages was found to have many disadvantages and to be costly. A founder member of the CINDI project, Dr. Shulalukey Ngoma said orphanages removed the child from their cultural setting and at times excluded the child from the reality of what was happening around him or her.

She said Zambia had an estimated 80 000 orphans, a number which was expected to grow because of the AIDS problem. Another

project, KARA counselling, has been set to provide a drop-in centre for the infected and worried.

Attached to the centre is a group of HIV-infected people called positive living squads (pals), who openly speak about their status and sensitise others about the virus.

Among the delegates to the conference was a Ugandan woman, Anie Kadumukasa who was widowed by AIDS in 1990. The mother of seven who herself has not gone for screening to determine her HIV status, described herself as a "Good Product of Counselling".

Now also a counselor, the woman, through an organisation called TASO, has helped AIDS sufferers and families bear the bereavement

brought about by the killer disease. The key to controlling the HIV virus, which has infected some six million adults in sub-Saharan Africa, is information that news articles are written and television programmes made to sensitise everyone from adolescent to adults about HIV.

It was agreed that there was need for journalists to coin vernacular terminology which could be used to teach people about HIV.

Government, Doctors and medical workers were also required to be more open and to give information about the disease. There was also need for journalists to write news articles which ensured that AIDS sufferers were not discriminated against or stigmatised.

## Britain opposes security council alteration

Britain opposes altering the permanent membership of the U.N security council, where Germany and Japan want seats, because this would provoke other applications, foreign secretary Douglas Hurd has said.

"We think that would create more controversy at a time when the body is actually functioning pretty well," Hurd said, testifying before the House of Commons foreign affairs select committee.

Britain and France sit alongside the United States, Russia and China — three far bigger powers — as permanent members of the 15 — Nation U.N security council.

The status of the two middle — ranking European nations has become controversial with pressure from Germany and Japan for permanent seats which include the right of veto.

Hurd said that changing the council's permanent membership would mean revising the U.N charter — "An extremely difficult operation".

Asked if Britain and France would consider yielding their seats on a rotational basis the 12-nation European Community. Hurd said the two countries now tried to represent the whole community in the council.

"We are operating in effect on behalf of the twelve," said Hurd.

Hurd also said after the November 3 Presidential election in America he expected the U.S. President to settle the America's huge backlog in dues to the world body.

"I don't think the United States of America can reconcile its position in the world today with the existence of the debt," said Hurd.

The United States, owing \$1 billion of the \$1.8 billion owed to the United Nations, is the number one debtor.

The deepening U.S. budget deficit has made it difficult for the administration to persuade congress to approve back payments. President Bush did not this year repeat a 1990 pledge to pay off the debt. □

# UN needed to avert bloodshed in Liberia

With tempers flaring, frustration mounting, the beleaguered West African peacemakers to Liberia are now considering ways of bringing in the United Nations to prevent renewed bloodshed.

If it is now two years since Ecomog, the 16-member West African Economic Community, sent a five-nation peacemaking force to stop the carnage in a civil war that had become a liability beyond Liberia's borders.

Now all Ecomog's best efforts at setting the stage for Liberia's first free and fair election in its almost one and a half centuries of independence are in danger of coming to naught. This is due to the stubborn main factional leader Charles Taylor whose National Patriotic Front (NPLF) controls most of the country outside the capital, Monrovia.

Taylor, who since a ceasefire in late 1990 has reneged on Ecomog-sponsored accords as quickly as he had signed them, does not trust Ecomog to supervise the disarmament and encampment of his 10 — 12,000 NPLF men, women and children.

He insists the Nigeria-led Ecomog — which drove the NPLF out of Monrovia in September 1990 to enforce a ceasefire and secure a buffer zone around the capital — is not impartial and is planning to assassinate him.

Worse, Taylor accuses Ecomog of nurturing Ulimo, an anti-NPLF coalition linked to the Krahn hierarchy of the late President Samuel Doe. From its bases in neighbouring Sierra Leone and Guinea, Ulimo has brought its guerilla campaign to the outskirts of Monrovia and threatened the city's safe haven status.

Hundreds of civilians as well as combatants have been killed in recent months, among the peacekeepers who are now inadvertently or otherwise being drawn into the escalating conflict.

Taylor who began the war with his populist December 1989 campaign to oust the reviled Doe, is now actively remobilising for war. Reports speak of shipments of arms and NPLF special forces deployed along routes leading from Monrovia to his Gbarnga stronghold 125 miles north.

For the first time in nearly two years Monrovia's million residents have heard the sound of rockets, gunfire and shelling. The city, home to Western relief agencies and diplomatic missions is looking less secure by the day as Ecomog fighterbombers fly overhead to deter would-be aggressors.

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, whose International Negotiation Network (INN) was called in by Ecomog to help with elections, concluded after a visit to Liberia last month that the only way Taylor would lay down his arms was if he was ensured of the neutrality of the officially 8 000-strong Ecomog.

Taylor has always called for Ecomog to be replaced by an inter-continental effort. Carter urged United Nations Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali to send in a team of about 25 observers to police Ecomog.

Monrovia's interim government, installed by Ecomog but rivalled by Taylor's Gbarnga government, insists the Ecomog peace plan — disarmament, resettlement followed by elections — is the best way forward.

Interim President Amos Sawyer argues Ecomog has been doing the job of the security council for two years and says if Boutros-Ghali wants to help he must send in a full United Nations peacekeeping contingent to bolster West Africa's peacekeepers as well as substantial logistical back-up for Ecomog.

This view is backed by several Ecomog members, notably Sierra Leone, an Ecomog contributor which is still fighting a March 1991 rebel incursion known to have been launched by Taylor loyalists.

Ghana, a prime mover in the initial intervention, has divided loyalties. It has always insisted on Ecomog's neutrality and threatened to pull out in February 1991. Its presence in Liberia is now down from two to one battalion.

Ghana is an old hand at UN peacekeeping operations. Senior officials now believe a U.N. presence is essential if Ecomog's neutrality is to be established beyond doubt. With a new civilian administration, due next year, Ghana may be all too happy to cede responsibility in Liberia.

Much revolves around Nigeria, which commands, dominates, largely finances and controls the military direction of Ecomog.

Its new civilian administration, if it arrives as scheduled early next year, is unlikely to have the same commitment to Liberia as does the present regime of General Ibrahim Babangida. The outgoing general sees success in Liberia as crucial to his foreign policy legacy.

But the major divergence in Ecomog remains linguistic. Senegal sent two battalions to Liberia earlier this year after US pressure and Taylor's stated preference for Francophone contingents he deemed "more impartial".

Its president, current organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman Abdou Diouf, is firmly behind the idea of an Ecomog buttressed by UN peacekeepers — thanks to the murder three months ago of six Senegalese troops by NPLF soldiers.

But Diouf's tenure as Ecomog chair ended in June with the ascendancy of Nicesphore Soglo of Benin. Soglo is now being aligned with the camp within Ecomog toeing France's line that Ecomog has been an ignominious failure. They say West Africa should leave the job of conflict management to the experts.

At the just ended Franco-African summit in Gaborone Soglo called for the world body to intervene in Liberia and said he would be hosting a special summit later this month in his Cotonou to find a "new direction" for Ecomog's Liberia mediation.

Many Anglophones share the view of interim president Sawyer that Soglo is a novice who does not understand the complexity of Liberia. Diplomats say the Cotonou round — twice postponed due to lack of interest — will be boycotted by the pro — Ecomog camp.

Cote D'Ivoire continues a two week policy. On the one hand it publicly berates Taylor, who it helped with his incursion. And on the other it allows the passage of arms from Burkina Faso (A staunch Taylor ally and Ecomog dissenter) through its common border with Liberia.

There is clearly a split in Ecomog, infighting that has been exploited by France, and to



a lesser extent, the US Ecomog has suffered as a result. The peace blueprint is widely accepted on paper, but peacekeepers have been unable to do their job because there is no consensus among their political masters. In his 'agenda for peace' the UN chief welcomed sub-regional and regional involvement in conflict management, and defined a support role for the world body in such efforts. He even talked about setting up a

\$100 million revolving fund for such operations.

Speakers from most Ecomog states have stated their cases in addresses to the General Assembly. Liberia is currently being considered in specialist committees which will report on the options for UN involvement.

With much of Liberia's 2.4 million citizens still displaced in neighbouring countries, the intra-Ecomog split and the obvious dangers

of Ecomog being drawn into the conflict amid increased provocation, the window of opportunity for UN participation has never been more wide open.

Carter's idea of observers is patently impractical, as is Taylor's call for Ecomog to leave. What is needed is a well-equipped, fully mobile West African peacekeeping force backed financially, politically and militarily by the UN.

## EULOGY

## Cde. Gwinyai Chamatanda

On behalf of Chivi District and on my own behalf, I wish to convey my deepest condolences to the wife and children, parents, relatives and friends of the late Cde. TONDERAI KATAI who died in a car accident in August 1992. Cde. Katai was popularly known in Chivi District by his Chimurenga name GWINYAI CHAMATANDA.

Cde. Gwinyai was a real freedom fighter, who at a tender age opted for the bush life in order to liberate his country, Zimbabwe. His liberation war activities are well known by the people of Chivi as he fought tirelessly until the attainment of our independence in 1980.

Cde. Chamatanda worked whole heartedly for the liberation of this country. Some of the cadres Cde. Chamatanda fought along with, not only in Chivi District, but also in Mwenzezi, Nyajena and Mberengwa Districts included the late Cdes. Karikoga, Trust Shasha and Tanganeropa who also died in a car accident after independence.

At independence in April 1980, Gwinyai Chamatanda, Charles Hokoyo and Herbert, Alias Tanganeropa were still in Chivi. Cde. Charles Hokoyo who is still alive to this day became the first Zimbabwean to raise the Zimbabwean flag in the presence of the late Chief Reka Tangwenwa who was the guest of honour at the independence celebration ceremony at Chivi Central.

Cde. Gwinyai briefly stayed in Bulawayo soon after independence, but was soon sent out by the Government to Romania to further his studies. When he was in Romania, the late Gwinyai sent us a photograph and a note where he jokingly beckoned us to see that he was no longer a bush boy, "but I am now wearing a tie and jacket like any other Zimbabwean."

Upon his return, Cde. Gwinyai was seconded to the Ministry of Information until his subsequent posting to Botswana, where he later died still a dedicated and hardworking Zimbabwean son.



Cde. Tonderai Katai

I shall forever say  
Rest in peace Cde. Gwinyai Chamatanda,  
You did a great job,  
Your good work and activities will always be remembered.

MRS K.J. MUDAMBURI  
M.P. CHIVI NORTH

## PROFILE

## Cde. P.C. Mahlamvana

The age old Chinese proverb that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a few steps, finds connotation in Cde. P.C. Mahlamvana, the Central Committee member for ZANU PF, Matabeleland North.

Cde. Mahlamvana's political career dates from the 1960s. It was his father who inspired him to get involved in politics. As a young boy he used to listen when his father and other people were discussing political issues, "this gave me an idea that something was wrong somewhere", he said, with a smile on his face.

Lupane is Cde. Mahlamvana's home and birth area. Born in 1936, he started school in 1950 at Tshongokwe Primary School where he went as far as standard four. After standard four, he found himself unable to proceed with school. He therefore joined the other members of the family in subsistence farming.

In 1960, Cde. Mahlamvana left Lupane for Bulawayo where he immediately secured a job. During those days there was a lot of political discussion going on in the city of Bulawayo and Cde. Mahlamvana found him-

self being one of the activists. "1960 is a memorable year to me because that is the year I first got myself a job and also started politics", he said.

At the time of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965 things got tough for all political activists. Cde. Mahlamvana was among those arrested and restricted at Gonakudzingwa. One of his inmates he remembers well is Mrs Ruth Chinamano who was also a member of ZAPU.

No sooner was he released than he was arrested again in 1974. This time it was detention at Whawha prison, then at Conemara. "It was tough going. At one time I spent seven days without food or drink. Not because I was on hunger strike but I was simply not given the food," he said broodingly. This was done so as to prompt him to rev-

## Tar Baby — The mourning after

The rise and fall of Zimbabwean boxers has been compared to a Greek tragedy where hubris or pride drives the heroes to destruction, out of which is born the universal truth that from fame comes disgrace. Do we need an alien model to bring comprehension to a very African reality?

Boxing historians have said that time which ushers in age is the greatest opponent of any sportsman particularly boxers.

Zhuawo Alfonso is a household name, popularly known as "Tar baby". He is doubtlessly a remnant of the era of truly dynamic bangers in the Muhammed Ali era that saw other notables like Ringo Star, Kiddy Power, King Mutsi, King Fisher, Langton Tinago, Zaka Madziva and Proud Chinembiri on parade.

The story dates back many years ago than we can care to remember, when the grand dad used to make nonsense of preflight predictions of early knockouts and had chest-to-chest rumbles with some of the greatest household names the continent will ever have. The way he spunned and counter punched his way out of danger showed that he was seasoned beyond his years.

### Cde. P.C. Mahlamvana

*Continued from page 22*

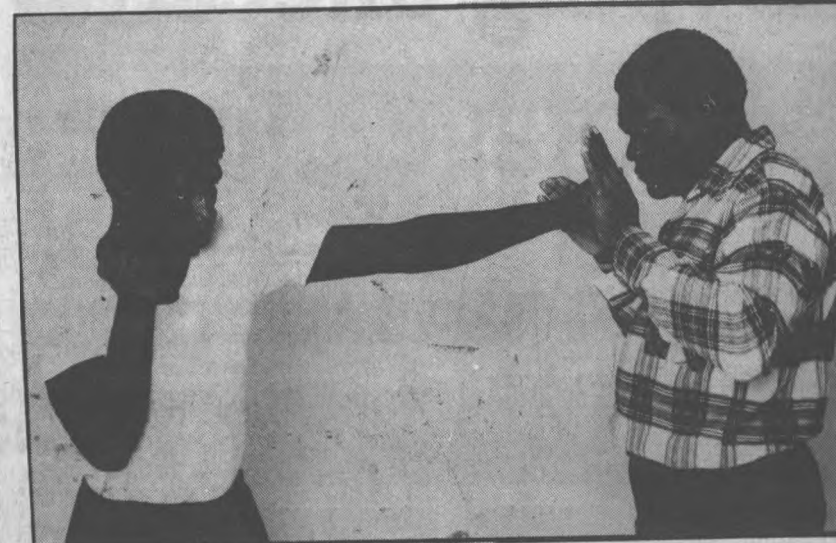
deal the number of people he had recruited into his party.

Whilst in detention, he managed to further his studies up to form one. After form one he did book-keeping and business methods. He was released from detention in 1979 during the brief Muzorewa's government.

After independence in 1980 he continued with politics now as the organising secretary for ZAPU in Matabeleland North. It looks like prison was the only place meant for Cde. Mahlamvana to live in because he found himself in prison once again under the new government. Under the new government he was only on trial and was never charged up to 1987 when he was released under the Unity Accord between ZAPU and ZANU. That was the end of tribulations for Cde. Mahlamvana.

At the moment Cde. Mahlamvana is a member of the ZANU (PF) Central Committee Matabeleland North. He also holds the position of Chairman of the education committee in Matabeleland North.

Cde. P.C. Mahlamvana is married and has six children.



Tar Baby and son

When called to account, novice sports-writers averted their eyes in amusement but today the cheers of the fans that ceaselessly rang in our ears when he exposed the weaknesses of well known boxing champions will perhaps never be heard again. Members of the fight fraternity used to tout the yesterday hero's name in enchantment. He still had juice in his tank but it seems empty. Nothing seem to have been left in its place except cold mental mirrows of the yesterday boxer's sun set which has today eclipsed.

At 61 the former ring lion has not lost touch with boxing but does not command respect everywhere the way he used to in the 60s and still claims to have the fire of old. Unlike boxers of George Foreman's taste who got rich and turned preacher, the former boxer has not climbed the ladder of success the way he dreamt. He has a profound feeling to revive his falling community which has been cash strapped for many years but availability of funds is stopping him.

"Boxing in Zimbabwe has become a zero-sum-game for so long with the pretentious lot of organisers and managers mustering all absurdity for their own gain," said the grand dad punching and parking meter in an uncompromising mood.

He also blamed the Zimbabwe National Boxing and Wrestling Board of control for poor boxing promotion in the country with a few interested promoters gaining more money at the expense of the boxers instead doing everything with a noble desire to develop the sport.

The Mbare based father of six said that today's boxers lack the highpoints of true

pugilism and that the lure of the dollar was of prime importance.

"Age did a great deal by stealing me away from the ring. They are saying I am now too old for the ring but I still lavish to defeat time and add fresh chapters to my boxing literature," said Tar Baby who quitted boxing in 1979 after losing to Kid Power on points decision.

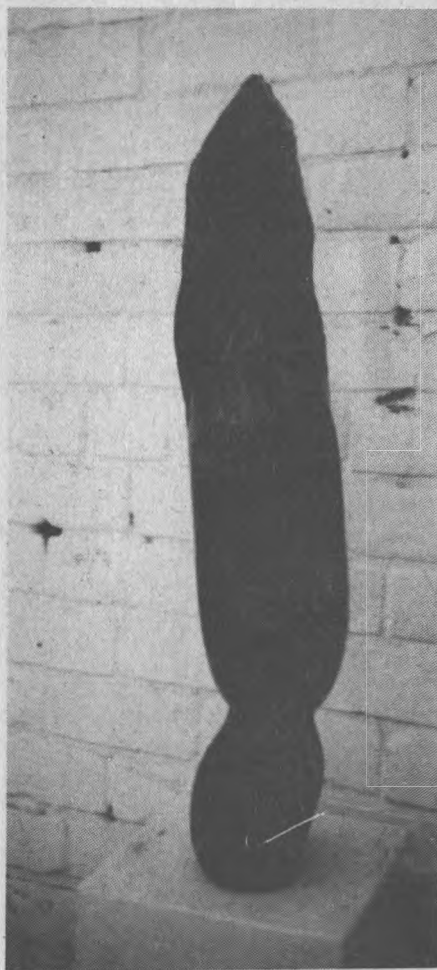
While his opponents are still licking their wounds the boxer who is now a security guard at Tacos Mexican restaurant claims he has not been accorded the respect he deserves by both the ministry and members of the public.

Born, bred and educated in the Mozambican province of Tete near Caborabassa, Alfonso started his boxing career in 1956 at the age of 25 and fought 28 fights in South Africa before turning professional in 1962. He is presently grooming his 22 year old last born son Lamson Alfonso who has so far proved to be a future household name in boxing circles.

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# Keeping ancestral heritage alive



terms "a people-oriented art that opts for the stone figure to express shona traditions and oral literature." He said: "The figure is a non-elitist vehicle of expression that is accessible to a wider audience".

Gedion held his first solo exhibition ever since he embarked on figurative art shona sculpture as from Monday the 12th of October until Friday the 16th of October 1992. The exhibition was held along Speke Avenue at the Standard Chartered Bank, John Boyne House from 5.00 p.m. until 7.30 p.m. Amongst other goals, he intended to donate 5% of the total proceeds towards the Noreen Welch Drought Relief Fund.

His objectives are clear — keeping ancestral heritage alive. His work has been outstandingly done in sping stone, opal stone and



Cde. Gideon Nyanhongo

brown seperntine. By using rounded, volumetric forms and sinuous curves in his figures, the young artist has made compelling historical and social statements. Today his sculptures: *First pregnancy*, *Lonely shona woman*, *Intelligent warrior*, *Proud river ghost*, *In deep thoughts* and *Midnight walker* strongly stand as epitomes of a dynamic artist's creative acts.

Some of Cde. Gideon Nyanhongo's works which he exhibited recently. Left is a carving called "hornhead" and right, a sculpture called "mother and baby"



When you are 24, rural-oriented, enthusiastic, natural and an artist — it is hard to avoid figurative art with the kind of love for nature, tradition and oral literature the Gedion Nyanhongo has. The desire for traditional expression was born way back in his formative childhood years in Nyanga when even as a grade six pupil, he felt sorry for a falling shona culture and tradition. Today the young sculptor is making waves in the art circuit with a flamboyance which underplays the intellectual within him

"Emergent sculptors who come from artistic families are often dismissed as having works that are derivative of their elder's talents", Gedion once said. Steering away from the 'stereotype', he has chartered an unbeaten path to make an inroad into what he

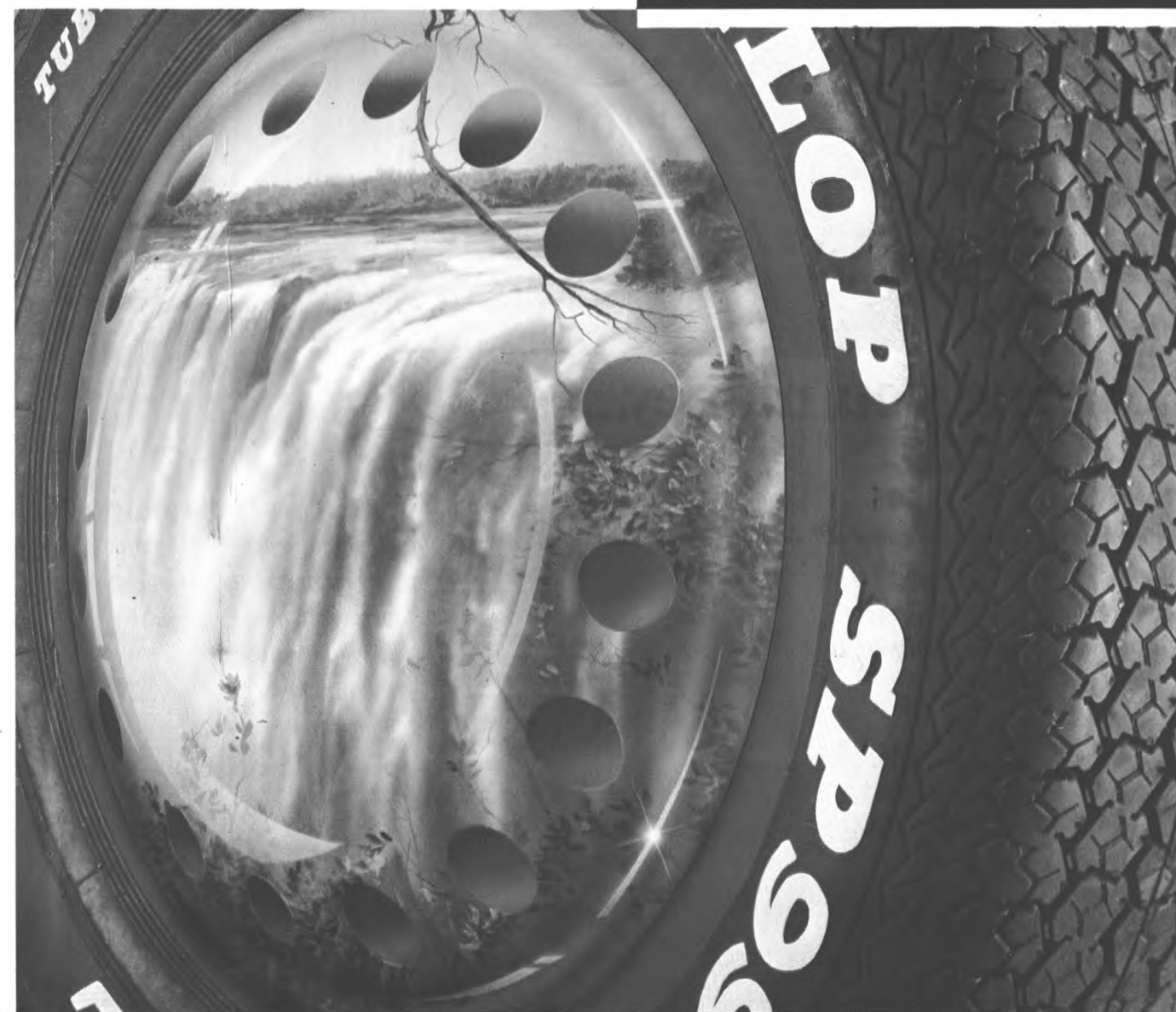
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