

ZANU PF

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Zimbabwe News is the official Organ of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU PF I and is produced on the authority of the Central Committee by the Department of Information and Publicity, Jongwe Printing and Publishing Co., No. 14 Austin Road, Workington, Harare. World Copyright, Central Committee [ZANU PF I.	
Editorial Council: Cde. N.M. Shamuyarira; Cde. C. Chumitengwende; Cde C. Ndhlovu; Cde. S. Kachingwe; Cde. A. Sikhosana; Cde. M. Munyati. Pictures by; The Zimbabwe News, Ministry of Information and Zimpapers	
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Several Cities' Streets renamed In a bid to eliminate all offensive and objectional colonial names of roads, streets and avenues as well as to honour' our fallen heroes, names of certain roads, streets and avenues in cities, and towns municipalities throughout the country have been changed. The changes become effective from March 6 and are still in process...	page6
Mandela Gets Tumultous Welcome	
The time was 27 minutes from the tenth hour of a scorching Sunday morning, March 4, when a Zambian Airways aircraft, ATR 42, carrying Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela landed at the Harare International Airport. I Famous intellectuals, local ANC sympathisers and ANC exiles thronged the Harare Airport..	page 23
The Newest Independent Nation	
it has a new flag, a Constitution and Government in the wings. At midnight on March 20, Namibia will become Africa's and the World's newest independent nation.	

Since winning a substantial majority in the United Nations - supervised elections last November, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has moved almost flawlessly towards independence under a theme of national unity and harmony... page 46.

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## EDITORIAL

### Mandate For Progress and Change

The Presidential and parliamentary elections of March 1990 were a great success, and a credit to our young nation. They were conducted with fairness and freedom for all voters. The administration of the elections was thorough and scrupulous, and done by honest and dedicated civil servants. We congratulate our President and First Secretary, Comrade Robert Mugabe, on his resounding victory, and we applaud him for the way he worked hard to visit every province and put the issues clearly before the voters. We congratulate all the new members of Parliament; and thank our leaders in the Politburo and the Central Committee, for the efficient manner in which they organised and prepared for the general elections.

We also thank the hundreds of Party workers who worked with devotion and conviction in all the 120 constituencies of our country. Many worked without pay, food, or transport, and late into the night contacting voters, supervising the work of the civil servants, and helping those who needed help. We salute them for their hard work, dedication, and commitment.

By all accounts the elections were free and fair. The prediction by Edgar Tekere, the self-appointed ZUM leader, that the elections would be rigged was proved to be totally malicious, utterly false, and without any foundation whatsoever. The other Tekere prediction that the ZANU PF government would fall within twelve months was also one of the false dreams and huge fantasies that go through his mind from time to time when he is possessed by the evil spirits.

We were very pleased that there was no major violence in any constituency, except in Gweru where Patrick Kombayi had started again organising a series of violent incidents. In Karoi, two of the local leaders of our Party who had worked hard for our victory there, the late Kenneth and Martha Gomwe, were gunned down in their house on the day of victory. Before that ghastly murder, they had received several threats from ZUM supporters who were gathering at the neighbouring farm owned by Mr Gerald Smith, the CAZ leader. The murder of the Gomwes was definitely politically motivated. It was not an ordinary robbery as stated by Karoi Police. The assassin did not take the large amount of money which was in Comrade Gomwe's briefcase. Both before and after the shooting, the assassin made no financial demands whatsoever to Comrade Gomwe or to his wife, Martha. In spite of this provocation, our Party members should remain calm. The most important factor is that Zimbabweans have given our Party a clear mandate to direct and

shape the future of this country and the society. In last ten years our Party and Government have taken several decisive steps to consolidate our political independence. Among the most important of these the uniting of the national army and the main

poli parties, ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU. Although we have consolidated our political independence, our national economy is still dominated by foreign companies and multinational corporations. The task before us in the next ten years is to wrest economic power from these foreign interests and place it squarely in the hands of Zimbabwean citizens. Furthermore, that wealth must be evenly divided among the people of Zimbabwe. It should not again be concentrated in the hands of a few black Zimbabwean tycoons who may have replaced the white foreign tycoons. Equitable distribution of the national wealth will also create employment opportunities for all our citizens. Unemployment is a major problem we must try to resolve in the next decade.

The Party has several major tasks ahead of it in order to direct our society and our country towards positive humanitarian goals. One of those goals is the general improvement of the quality of life of all our citizens, in all fields of the national life. Reactionary, violent, racist elements are still present in our society. They group from time to time and make attempts to drive the broad masses towards the dark tunnel of colonialism and racism from whence they came. All the hard-won people's gains can be lost very easily.

The fact that in a free and fair election, as many 400 000 Zimbabweans can still vote for a Party and leader who has an open alliance with Ian Douglas Smith and the racist CAZ, shows how close to the surface the social forces of darkness and reaction are in our society. All the parties and elements that are in opposition to us are from the right - the students, the ZUM, CAZ Ndonga, NDU, NDE etc.

Therefore, we are the only progressive force in Zimbabwe today. The burden of progress and of liberation lies only on our shoulders.

It is ZANU PF alone that has to defend the people's gains and continue to liberate our people in the region of Southern Africa. Over the next ten years, we have to redouble our efforts to mobilize and educate the people to defend the gains they have made, and to attain new goals. We also have to work hard to consolidate the unity of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU which we have achieved. The social forces of darkness and reaction will make efforts to disturb and destroy this achievement.

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#### Border Areas and Security

Editor,

people of Zimbabwe through ZANU PF have achieved unity and peace, which are prerequisites to the creation of favourable conditions for meaningful national development. However, the enemies of Zimbabwe; within and without, are hell-bent on destroying these noble achievements of the revolutionary sons and daughters of our country.

The evil apartheid Pretoria regime, in its cowardly acts of wanton murder of innocent civilians and destruction of property in the frontline states, sponsors malcontents and efforts to discredit and destabilize democratically elected governments in the region. The South African sponsored MNR is a banned organisation that is being used to do its dirty work. Having failed to dislodge the popular government of FRELIMO in Mozambique and rejected by the masses, it has resorted to desperate measures of cross-border incursions into Manicaland, Mashonaland Central provinces of Zimbabwe, robbing, murdering and maiming innocent civilians.

Repulse

„Party ZANU PF could not stand by and rich while such criminal acts were being Detrated against the people of Zimbabwe. .,ce -our gallant defence forces were „oyed in the Zimbabwe/Mozambique er areas to repulse the enemy. ;.NR's acts of banditry are extended to efaimed at destroying our landlocked itry's vital road, rail and pipeline links the port of Beira. The enemy knows that „hortest route to the sea is through Beira.

\*g South African ports is taking a longer rcostly route to the sea, and if the MNR . to succeed we would become depen,. on racist South Africa for our economKrvival.

Oe government of Mozambique, recognis1.1 common enemy of the independent I peace loving people of the frontline ps, invited the government of Zimbabwe „sist in the protection of vital economic to the sea against destruction by MNR. rir party ZANU PF was amazed at the unalliance forged between the Reverend goaningi Sithole and his ZANU-Ndonga flAlfonso Dhlakama and his MNR bandit l[isation in 1986. The picture shows malents under the leadership of Edgar i\*re in ZUM, echoing the misguided senOnt's of the Reverend. Our Party, ZANU 'unreservedly condemns Sithole and gre's calls that we stand by while our peoire being murdered, property destroyed,

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daylight robbery carried out and our links to the sea severed.

Our Party and Government calls upon people in the border areas to remain vigilant until the external and the internal enemy is destroyed. Let us get organised in self-defence committees and assist our forces in defending our hard-won independence and our right to import and export through Beira.

Hebert Mhlanga

Mt Pleasant

Fulfill Promises

Dear Comrade Editor,

Now that the elections are over and the results out, we people of Zimbabwe who have refused to be taken for a ride by forces of disunity would like to see the People's Party, ZANU PF and its government honour its promises.

We have known this party for a long time. We have suffered side by side during the difficult times of the struggle for independence and have made our views clear in the first two general elections. Having done so, we have strived to compliment each other's efforts for ZANU PF is for the people, a true representative of progressive Zimbabweans.

With its record of the past decade, I cannot see ZANU PF failing to fulfill all or most of the promises it made during the campaigns for the just ended elections in which the people's party amassed 1"16 seats, virtually sweeping aside the meaningless and ill-conceived challenge of the reactionary parties.

We want to see these programmes implemented. I hope the Party will not let us down, which is unlikely. Let the preachers preach, we are a committed people with clear-cut goals. We cannot be cheated. We have given you the mandate to fulfill your promises, we expect you to do so with our unreserved support.

Yours

Comrade Anna Hamandishe

Mutare

Congratulations, ZANU PF, the People's  
Party

Dear Editor,

I write this letter congratulating the people's party, ZANU PF for overwhelmingly winning the 1990 general elections.

Through your magazine, the Zimbabwe News, I want to echo my message to all political parties who stood against the united party, ZANU PF, to reorganise themselves and join hands with the rest of the patriotic masses.

Although some idle minded Zimbabweans may say that parties like ZUM and the UANC are supported by intellectuals who know much about the state of affairs in our country, to this dream, I say there is no cotinry which is run by intellectuals without the support of the masses. ,

It has shown that ZANU PF has got the support of the people because of its principles which place the people at heart.

By Comrade Hamunyarinei Tumapato Tudiki  
Chinhoyi.

MPs must meet the people

Dear Editor

I would like to thank you for giving space to my letter. I also congratulate all ZANU PF candidates who emerged victorious in the general elections and to his Excellency the President and First Secretary of ZANU PF, I say your overwhelming victory is a clear indication that the masses of Zimbabwe have confidence and faith in you.

However, for the past 10 years of our independence, I have noticed something very common in our Members of Parliament. Most of them have a tendency of visiting their constituencies only towards elections or when there are important national events.

This practice makes the public feel regreted and they as a result fall prey to some political opportunists. I therefore, urge all MPs to regularly visit their constituencies. They must go and meet the people at the grassroots, hear their problems and forward them to the House of Assembly.

I noticed that some three weeks or so before the general elections our President, Comrade Mugabe shouldered the burden of holding a series of star rallies in all the country's provinces. He had to explain to the people what the Party had done for them and what it aims to do after winning. Most people had the chance to tell the President their problems.

This is an example which our Members of Parliament must follow. Let them meet the people and this will convince us that they are devoted to work for the people.

Long live ZANU PF

Tinoda Kubudirira

Mutoko

"MEET MY

IUW EMR I MOM

Fairly

new in your job are you?

You may have started low

but you'll be aiming

high. You realize,

like we do, that it will be

a long haul to the top. As you progress in your work, your requirements in financial

affairs will alter. We understand this and that is why we'd like to be your partner.

Your life-long banking partner. You see, we are a bank with a great heritage and

because we've been around a long time we appreciate the need for close,

longlasting relationships with our clients. We want to keep our reputation as a

bank that will aid you in your early

days and stay with you all the way through life. We are a progressive bank

that looks to the future and identifies tomorrow's professionals. We want to be your

banking partner in life. We want you to be secure in the knowledge that

somebody close is looking after your interests. So, pop in for a chat and discuss

your particular situation with your banking partner of the future.

Just remember, when you need a bank, Barclays is the name.

MIHAEL HOG ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1

ANU PF was Confident of Overwhelming Victory

ANU PF, under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Robert Mugabe has been

for years working with the people, working towards national development,

achievement of national unity and peace and has always kept on strengthening its

commitment to the people. Speaking in an interview with the Zimbabwe News

recently, Comrade Moven Mahachi, Minister of Home Affairs and also the

Election Director for ZANU PF expressed total confidence that the people's Party

was going to win the 1990 general elections overwhelmingly.

Comrade Mahachi who is also the Secretary for Commissariat and member of the

ZANU PF Politburo, said the people of Zimbabwe are mindful of what ZANU PF

has done for them. Congresses and elections have been held in order for the

people to exercise their rights and to enable them to choose their leaders from the

cell/village to the national level.

"The people would obviously vote for their revolutionary Party which they fought

and died for", Comrade Mahachi said adding that already-the Party has secured

eleven seats in eleven constituencies which other parties have not contested

"We have confidence in the people of Zimbabwe who know their true leaders and

that other parties only emerge for elections. Moreover, these parties represent

minority groups and are financed by our enemies", he stated.

"How can we entrust the fate of our country to people we don't know? Who has

given Tekere the mandate to do whatever he is doing? He was not chosen by the

people but appointed himself the president of ZUM. I am appealing to people that

they must not be cheated by ZUM, NDU, UANC and Ndonga", Comrade Mahachi stressed.

The election director mentioned that these parties pose no threat to ZANU PF and "we are informed that ZUM's candidates have been given money to contest by CAZ". Tekere himself has betrayed the revolution by forming an alliance with the CAZ and the people of Zimbabwe very well know who this party represents. Comrade Mahachi said people have given ZANU PF the mandate and they know that "we are the only people who can deliver the goods and we have high credibility with good I history to talk about".

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Comrade Moven Mahachi, ZANU PF election director followed by the election manifesto which he said is the guiding principle for campaigning. The manifesto, he said, is centred on the theme of the Party which is, "unity, peace and development."

"The President's and every candidate's addresses were centred on that theme which we reached after the unity which has brought about peace in the country", the Minister pointed out.

He said that the real campaign was to be characterised by holding rallies whereby President Mugabe was going to address two star rallies in each province. The vicepresidents had one star rally in each province because they needed adequate time to talk to the people of their constituencies.

Comrade Mahachi said that the election campaign layout was good and that every village was reached.

"ZANU PF is a mass party. Therefore, all ZANU PF was voted into power by the people and the voters still have faith in, the Party

Preparations

On preparations for the general elections Comrade Mahachi said the Party, ZANU PF, started by seeking candidates and this was officials at the grassroots must be utilised. Party structures must not be ignored because they are important in reaching the people", he emphasised adding that he, as the

election director would be analysing the process.

On whether there was any possibility of making changes in the campaigning strategy since the two old parties have united and that this was the first time the united Party went into elections, Comrade Mahachi said there was no need to make any changes because the election manifesto was going to guide the campaigns.

He also stressed that even though the election directorate is said to be cheat-proof, the Party was going to have officials in polling stations to ensure that there was no cheating.

He therefore called upon all Political Commissars and officials at cell/villages to try hard to detect where there was cheating. Polling officers were going to be stationed at every polling station and there were going to be 20 for each constituency who represented the Party and the candidate.

On rival parties' clashes Comrade Mahachi said that it has been known that minority parties are always aggressive as evidenced by the behaviour of ZUM supporters whom he said were painting public buildings, durawalls, bus stop shelters and the like.

However, Comrade Mahachi said that he expected less clashes and appealed to the people to have the elections under peaceful conditions. He added that the state was going to lawfully deal with people who would be seen painting public structures as a way of campaigning.

#### Primary Elections

Commenting on ZANU PF primary elections, he said the Party got a good lesson. "In some areas the primary elections went on very well and in others all sorts of ways of trying to gain people's support were employed, but we have called for the elections to be re-done in such areas. Through the primary elections we have also managed to determine who our voters are", the election director said.

During the primary elections, he said, people chose their representatives. "All the candidates except for only one or two constituencies came from the people." He however stressed that in future, the history of the candidates should be known before they stand for the primary elections so that their leadership abilities and qualities are known.

"For those who have been elected their performance will be determined after the general elections through their contribution in parliament and in their constituencies", he said, further stating that "we don't hesitate to take appropriate action if we discover that a candidate is incapable of carrying out his/her duties. Comrade Mahachi also revealed that the Party will always supervise members of constituencies because they would have qualified for parliament through a Party ticket. He

added that at this stage if anyone artei ing voted into Parliament by ZANU PF cides to cross to another party like Te the Party is going to ask that person sign and stand for election.

Commenting on ZUM's manifesto, Comrade Mahachi said ZUM's demands are less and senseless, for instance the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique. He said this demand clearly shows that is a megaphone of CAZ which has an alliance with South Africa which is sponsoring MNR bandits.

"ZUM, therefore, has an alliance with RENAMO. By asking us to withdraw troops from Mozambique he wants to allow bandits to infiltrate further into the country

"Therefore people should sustain our revolution by voting for the Party which is capable of learning through mistakes and listening and responding to their grievances and demands", he said adding that ZANU PF course, has its own shortfalls but it has always tried and succeeded in making corrections.

Comrade Mahachi further stated that RENAMO is not clear on what they want to do in the land. Looking closely at their manifesto he said, it is obvious that RENAMO is going to maintain the status quo of Smith and party will represent a few and bring back old order whereby education and medical services were only afforded by a minority group. Several Cities' Streets Renamed

In a bid to eliminate all offensive and objectional colonial names of roads, streets and avenues as well as to honour our fallen heroes, names of certain roads, streets and avenues in cities, towns and municipalities throughout the country have been changed. The changes became effective from March 6 and are still in process. In a Press statement, the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Comrade Enos Chikowore, said it is the specific wish of Government and the people to honour the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in recognition of his outstanding and gallant leadership during the many years of the liberation struggle and during the past ten years of our independence as well as his internationally renowned contribution to unity, peace and development by naming certain roads, streets and avenues, schools and public features after this great son of Zimbabwe.

"The process of naming and re-naming of public features in Zimbabwe is a continuous one. Accordingly, Government has also approved recommendations to change names of certain dams, hospitals and other public features throughout the country", said Comrade Chikowore.

The following are new names of roads, streets and avenues in municipal and town areas:

City Council workers putting new sign posts

Old name Bulawayo Selborne Avenue Johannesburg Road

New name

Leopold Takawira Avenue Gwanda Road

Old name

Grey Street/Birchenough Road/Queens Road to Airport Jameson Street Abercon Street

New name

Robert Mugabe WE Hebert Chitepo Str Jason Movo Street

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New name                      Old name

Rhodes Street Wilson Street Borrow Street

Kings Avenue

Mafeking Road London Road Salisbury Road

Chinhoyi Rayton Drive Bluejay Street Windsor Way Gerrard Drive independence

Way Hunyani Close Gadzima Road Sheffield Road Leeds Road Selous Road

Luton Road

Gweru

Livingstone Avenue Allan Wilson Avenue

Rhodes Avenue

Selous Avenue Danziger Road Van der Molen Avenue Boggie Road Antoniadis

Road Selukwe Road Umvuma Road Lock Avenue King Street Queens Street Elm

Street Somerset Road Devon Road Ayr Road Athlone Drive

Harare

North Avenue

Gordon Avenue

Stanley Avenue Rhodes Avenue Manica Road West/Manica Road/Umtali Road  
Gaul Avenue Kings Crescent Sinoia Street Victoria Street Moffat Street Pioneer  
Street Widdecombe Road Harare/Beatrice Queensway North/Queensway Road  
From intersection of Stuart Chandler Way/Beatrice Road/Glen High Road to  
Chitungwiza  
Salisbury Drive Salisbury Way  
George Silundika Street Josiah Tongogara Street Samuel Parirenyatwa Street  
Masotsha Ndlovu Avenue  
Plumtree Road Josiah Chinamano Road Harare Road  
Herbert Chitepo Drive Munhumutapa Street Makombe Way Robson Manyika  
Drive Magamba Way Mhanyame Close Robert Mugabe Road Josiah Tongogara  
Road Leopold Takawira Road Mukwati Road Mateu Zvimba Road  
Robert Mugabe Way Leopold Takawira Avenue  
Josiah Tongogara Avenue  
Herbert Chitepo Avenue George Silundika Road 18 April Avenue Robson  
Manyika Road Jairo Jiri Road Shurugwi Road Mvuma Road Jason Moyo  
Avenue Kaguvi Street Mbuya Nehanda Street Mashonganyika Street Josiah  
Chinamano Road Rekayi Tangwena Road Masotsha Ndlovu Road Simon  
Mazorodze Drive  
Josiah Tongogara Avenue  
George Silundika Avenue  
Jason Moyo Avenue Herbert Chitepo Avenue  
Robert Mugabe Road Bishop Gaul Avenue Julius Nyerere Crescent Chinhoyi  
Street Mbuya Nehanda Street Leopold Takawira Street Kaguvi Street Chiremba  
Road Masvingo Road Airport Road  
Chitungwiza Road  
Harare Drive Harare Way  
Golden Stairs Road Montagu Avenue  
Hatfield Rd/Prince Edward Dam Road  
Mackenzie Road/Mainway/McNeilage Road Harari Road South Mazoe Street  
Umtali Road Salisbury Street Mazoe Road Mtoko Road Harari Road North  
Forbes Avenue  
Sir James McDonald Avenue  
Beatrice Road/Watts/Stuart/Chandler Way/Beatrice Road/ Stuart Chandler Way  
Kadoma Newton Street Rhodes Street Masters Avenue Godwin Road Campbell  
Road Cam Road Momington Road Lydia Road Princess Street Edward Street  
Brading Street Ford Street Phelps Road  
Caulder Road Liverpool Street Manchester Road  
Kariba  
Mucharara Crescent Kudu Crescent Yellow Tree Ridge Baobab Close, Eagle  
Drive Elephant Drive Zebra Drive Duiker Close Sugar Loaf Drive  
Kwekwe.  
Rhodes Highway  
Allan Wilson Avenue  
Founders Avenue Starr Jameson Avenue Greenham Avenue  
Marionville Avenue Bellany Street Beit Crescent

Alamein Drive Stanley Crescent  
 Marondera Tunmer Close Churchill Crescent  
 Second Street Extension Josiah Chinamano Avenue  
 Seke Road  
 Masotsha Ndlovu Way Mbare Road Mazowe Street Mutare Road Harare Street  
 Mazowe Road Mutoko Road Harare Road Robson Manyika Avenue  
 Rekayi Tangwena Avenue  
 Simon Mazorodze Road  
 Robert -Mugabe Street Herbert Chitepo Street Mashonganyika Avenue Josiah  
 Tongogara Road Kaguvi Road Mashayamombe Road Leopold Takawira Road  
 Simon Mazorodze Road Mbuya Nehanda Street Mukwati Street Robson Manyika  
 Street Jason Moyo Street Samuel Parirenyatwa Road  
 George Silundika Road Tembwe Street Chimoio Road  
 I Muchirara Crescent Nhoru Crescent Mushonga Ridge Muuyu Close Makondo  
 Drive Nzou Drive Mbizi Drive Mhembwe Close Magamba Drive  
 Leopold Takawira Highway Josiah Tongogara Avenue  
 Robert Mugabe Avenue Herbert Chitepo Avenue Mbuya Nehanda Avenue  
 Jason Moyo Avenue Simon Mazorodze Street Masotsha Ndlovu Crescent Kaguvi  
 Drive George Silundika Crescent  
 Shingirayi Close Marondera Crescent  
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 old name  
 New name

New name	Old name
Jelliman Avenue	
Marshall Way	
Masvingo Allan Wilson Street Fitzgerald Avenue	
Dillion Avenue	
Thompson Avenue	
Brown Avenue	
Welby Avenue Unnamed Road off Beitbridge Road to main bus terminus	
Colquhoun Street McLead Avenue	
Mutare	
Main Street Churchill Road/Milner Avenue Aerodrome Road/Victoria Avenue	
Rhodes Drive	
Rekayi Tangwena Avenue	
Magamba Way	
Robert Mugabe Street Josiah Tongogara Avenue	
Leopold Takawira Avenue	
Simon Mazorodze Avenue	
Rekayi Tangwena Avenue	
Jason Moyo Avenue	
Jairos Jiri Road. Herbert Chitepo Street George Silundika Avenue	
Herbert Chitepo Street Robert Mugabe Avenue Aerodrome Road Jason Moyo Drive	

Meikle Road Kingsley Fairbridge Street Guide Avenue Moffat Avenue/Circular Drive Crawford Road Allan Wilson Road Cecil Avenue Coghlan Avenue Love Road

Kitchener Road McIntosh Avenue Eickhoff Avenue Rudland Avenue Selous Avenue Devonshire Road Early Grey Avenue Turner Street Evans Road Jan Smuts Drive Salisbury Road Melsetter Road Lundi Crescent Vumba Avenue Vumba Road Cowley Place Kingsway

Simon Mazorodze George silundika S Eighth Avenue Rekayi Tangwena I Josiah Tongogara F Leopold Takawira Independence Avet Robson Manyika Avenue Batanai Road Takunda Road

Tatonga Avenue Chimoio Avenue Jongwe Avenue

Mutasa Avenue Makoni Road Gukurahundi Aven Tembwe Street Nyadzonya Road

Magamba Drive Harare Road Chimanimani Road

Runde Crescent Bvumba Avenue Bvumba Road Simon Mazorodze I Chaminuka Way

21st February Movement and 'Hap Birthday' to Comrade R.G. Muga  
Staff Reporter

President Mugabe at the Harare International Conference Centre during the 21st February Movement Celebrations

On Saturday, February 24, all roads

leading to the Harare International Conference Centre were jammed with buses carrying the celebrants of the 21 st February Movement.

There were ululations and chanting of 'happy birthday' to Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe on his 66th birthday and the 4th Anniversary of the 21 st February Movement.

The 21 st February Movement which coincides with the birthday of President Robert Gabriel Mugabe was launched February 21, 1986. Children aged

14 years are the members of the Movement

In Harare, this year's celebration was held at the International Conference Centre where ten 21st February Movement delegates were sent from each of the nine provinces to be at the celebrations with Comrade R.G. Mugabe. Gracing the occasion were Comrade Bona Mugabe (the mother of Comrade R.G. Mugabe); The First Lady, Amai Sa Mugabe; Comrade Ernest Rusunungu Kadungure, National Secretary of the Youth League in the Politburo; the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Comrade David Karimanzira; and the acting Minister of Defence, Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi..

In other parts of the country, celebration went on smoothly with school children performing different cultural activities and the President's speech was read by Provincial governors.

This year's 21st February Movement theme is 'today's united youth, tomorrow's leaders' which is to an extent centred on the tremendous work which was done by President R.G. Mugabe in uniting the people of Zimbabwe.

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Old name

New name

in his speech Comrade Mugabe cautioned youth that they should not indulge in alcoholism, drug abuse and moral depravity. He further emphasized that a good leader is one who puts the nation first, love for all and malice towards none, communicate effectively and shun tribalism, sectionalism, regionalism and racism. The President mentioned in his speech the importance of education which the government has successfully mastered by establishing more primary, secondary and technical schools with a second university to be built soon.

After delivering his speech, the President was showered with gifts from various provinces and poems were recited for him. The most notable poem was the one which was recited by six school children from Mashonaland Central who sent everyone in the auditorium silent.

The poem was climaxed by abbreviating the name, MUGABE, as follows:-

Comrade E. Kadungure (left) sharing a joke with the President

Comrade Mugabe joins in the march of the 21st February Movement Children  
M..Motherly spirit of leadership U...unity, it was brought through his wisdom G  
.generous he is, he cares for everyone irrespective of colour, race and creed.

A...active, he is always active among other leaders in the development of his country. B .best he is, second to none E..effective, he is effective in his administering of the government and he should live forever.

Following is a short history of Comrade Mugabe's life and devotion during the struggle for national independence.

1924: Robert Mugabe was born at Kutama Mission. 1941: qualified as a primary school teacher and taught at Kutama Mission until 1943. 1944: Taught at Mapanzura, Shabani and Empandeni Mission until 1945.

1946: Started teaching at Hope Fountain

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Mission in Matebeleland and stayed there for four years. He also embarked on private studies for Matriculation Certificate.

1951: He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in English and History at Fort Hare university in South Africa.

1952: Teaching at Driefontein Mission in Matebeleland and studying for a diploma in Education.

1953: joined Mbizi primary school in Highfield, Harare as a teacher.

1953: Teaching at Mambo School in Gweru and obtained a Bachelor of Education degree by correspondence.

1955: Went to Zambia and taught at Chalimbana Teacher Training College near Lusaka. During this period, he read for a Bachelor of Science Degree in Economics

from the university of London by correspondence.

1958: Arrived in Ghana at St Mary's Teacher Training College in Takoradi. He also met his wife to be, Sally Francesca Hyfron.

1960: Elected Secretary for Information and Publicity of the National Democratic Party. He resigned from teaching to pursue politics on a full-time basis.

1961: NDP is banned and ZAPU is formed with Comrade Mugabe as Publicity Secretary.

1962: ZAPU is banned and Comrade Mugabe is restricted to his birth place for three months.

1963: Comrade Mugabe arrested after making a speech in Highfield but escapes to Dar-es-salaam. ZANU is formed and Comrade Mugabe is made Secretary General.

1964: ZANU is banned and its leaders including Comrade Mugabe are arrested and detained at Wha Wha.

1965: Comrade Mugabe is moved to Salisbury maximum security prison. While in prison, he obtained a Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from the university of London and a Bachelor of Administration degree from the university of South Africa. He also studied a Master of Science Degree in Economics as well as Master of Education Degree.

1974: He is released from prison and heads for Mozambique to spearhead the armed struggle and established the headquarters of ZANU.

1976: Alliance between ZANU and ZAPU is formed and it is called the Patriotic Front.

1977: ZANU Congress in Chimoio, Mozambique elects him President.

1979: Comrade Mugabe leads the ZANU delegation to the Lancaster House Conference in London,

1980: ZANU (PF) wins in the general elec-

tion and Comrade Mugabe is elected Prime Minister.

1984: Comrade Mugabe is re-elected party President and First Secretary.

1985: ZANU (PF) wins a landslide victory in the general election.

1987: The unity accord between ZANU PF and PF ZAPU is signed by President Mugabe and Comrade Joshua Nkomo. Zimbabwe adopts the executive presidency and Comrade Mugabe is elected as the country's first Executive President at a colourful ceremony held at the National Sports Stadium in Harare.

1986: Comrade Mugabe assumes Chair- 1989: The newly united ZANU PF holds its manship of the Non-Aligned Movement at congress and appoints a 160-member Central Committee.

Zimbabwe should take pride in having a dedicated leader who in all brought all 1 together in order to have a strong and united Zimbabwe.

The youths of the 21st February Movement should emulate the examples of Comrade R.G. Mugabe in promoting; in the whole world, actively involved in developmental projects of his country lastly his love for mankind.

For The People and With The People

I A 1

Comrade Robert Mugabe addressing a mass rally - He has always been with the people

The people of Zimbabwe and ZANU PF are

one - the two cannot be separated because from its inception, ZANU PF has been people oriented. For the past 26 years, the two have worked and stuck together in times of triumph and victory as well as defeat.

Over these years, the people have developed confidence in the Party and its leadership, and the Party has stuck deep roots in the hearts and minds of the people.

people was severely tested but it endured and triumphed. The enemies tried by all means to separate the two but it was all in vain because the Party and the people had one thing in common - independence for the majority.

The cornerstone of ZANU PF's success and support over the years is that it always championed the interests of the workers and peasants of Zimbabwe. The people know that their Party stood with them and would stand by them.

worker and the peasant constitute the backbone of its existence. Only politically immature individuals can open their mouths utter senseless words like, ZANU PF is no longer serving the worker and peasant

The salient fact to be remembered, and boldly underlined today is ZANU PF (PF) stood for and with the people (workers and peasants throughout difficult period of colonialism.

During the armed struggle for national independence - ZANU PF has never strayed from the people - It never at one time compromised independence, the alliance of the Party and the people's needs. It has never forgotten that the political demands of the people are the demands of the people.

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and those white settlers who were managing the capitalist system.

Now that we are independent, ZANU PF will never abandon the demands of the workers and the peasants. In fact it should be remembered that the success of ZANU PF in the past was achieved because it represented the interest of labour against capital.

The alliance of ZANU PF and people was strengthened during the armed struggle for national independence. The freedom fighters swam in the villages, compounds and the segregated townships like fish in the water.

The masses will always be behind the success of ZANU PF - For the people and with the people.

During times of the struggle some people took a back seat, now that the country is independent, they want to assume the driver's seat. Some of them want to lead the people today but they betrayed them when the white settler tightened his grip on all political activists.

Sithole Betrayed the People

When ZANU was formed in August 1963, Ndabaningi Sithole was installed as its president but not all members approved of this decision.

The opposition to Sithole was so vehement that some among the hardcore founders of the Party had contemplated initiating a move to choose another leader in Sithole's place.

However, after careful discussions it was finally disapproved in order to avoid division in the Party.

Well, you can never all a spoon a spade. Sithole brought about his own downfall. In 1978 he was charged with plotting to murder Ian Smith and other perpetrators

of Unilateral Declaration of Independence, and when he was brought to trial in February 1969, he pleaded guilty.

He was sentenced to six years imprisonment and in mitigation, he declared; I wish publicly to disassociate my name in word, thought or deed from any subversive activities, from any terrorists activities and from any form of violence...

He had thus betrayed the people and recanted both the armed struggle and those who were fighting for Zimbabwe. His betrayal did not mean an end to the fight against minority rule. The struggle continued.

The old ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU fought jointly militarily to eradicate colonialism. The two parties left no stone unturned in their bid to achieve national independence. Their leaders were arrested, detained, tortured and many went in to exile and their supporters, the masses, were always harassed and some killed by the Rhodesian forces. This did not dishearten the people.

Fighting continued until the Smith regime was no more. In 1979, ceasefire was agreed upon and announced and the Sitholes who earlier on had disassociated themselves from "terrorist activities", hence the struggle for independence re-appeared.

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But he had already shown that he lacked leadership qualities. However, he was never given the chance in the general election of 1990, neither did he get it in 1985. The resounding victory of ZANU PF during the 1980 elections was a clear indication of the people's wishes. The task ahead of the Party was to advance the building of the nation in conditions of peace, harmony, regardless of race, tribe and colour.

ZANU PF as the people's party had the mandate to carry out the will of the people which is to move towards socialism, brotherhood, equality and the growth of our country and nation with equity.

United and vigilant, with a wise and farsighted leadership, the people and government of Zimbabwe can never be defeated. ZANU PF is proud to serve and lead the nation - it is very aware that it is a mass party.

Because of the mass party character a variety of opportunists and even traitors of the people have clung to the party and some of these even climbed to the top ranks. At the end of the day they think of forming their movements.

Now that independent Zimbabwe has entered a new decade, Sithole and his Ndonga has decided to make another attempt. Has he now fully decided to stand for the people? He betrayed the people and the struggle that brought independence, he wants to lead today. He is a political coward. When he lost in the 1985 elections he left the country because he was not man-enough to face reality.

The true leader of the people of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe was jailed, tortured, tormented and detained for several years but he never looked back. He endured until Zimbabwe became independent. He is a dedicated leader who suffers with and for the people. He sacrificed his time and life together with many others to free the people of Zimbabwe from the colonial bondage.

Today that we are enjoying the fruits of independence, some political opportunists, short-sighted dwarfs, who were rejoicing when others were in sorrow are fighting for leadership. iow. "

Its a shame. Iust imagine, the UANC, a party that was representative of the bourgeoisies when the liberation war was at its peak, now talking of being for the worker and the peasant.

Was the UANC ever in alliance with the worker and the peasant during the war of liberation? When, how and where did the alliance start?

Instead of helping ZANLA and ZJPRA forces to fight against the Rhodesian forces, Muzorewa formed his auxiliary forces who fought alongside the enemy to preserve minority rule. They harassed people in rural areas, farms, mines etc. for supporting freedom fighters and today the UANC says it wants to stand for the people whom its forces took as enemies. The whole leadership of the UANC never buffered for the independence of Zimbabwe.

At Lancaster House, Muzorewa had his own delegation which was backed by the Smith regime. Have they parted ways? Obviously the coming of the UANC into power would mean the returning of minority rule because in 1979 Muzorewa formed a puppet government where he was made a political windbreak by Ian Smith.

They can sing, shout or whatever the case maybe, but all political concious people know where they belong - their true colours are known. Hyenas in sheep's hides.

Mini-parties

Of course we have a handful of small or rather mini-parties whose names have been mentioned here and there in books of history of the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe. Lines of their contribution towards the attainment of independence do not go beyond a paragraph.

We need not dwell much on such parties because after the 1985 general election some of them decided to call it a day. However, some of them are still surviving but for what reason, nobody knows. We have the NDU's, NDP's and the like appealing to the people to vote for them for unity and peace but as far as we understand, the people of Zimbabwe have been united long back under ZANU PF. In fact what they want to bring is division and unrest..

Let us look at the post-independence born movements. They might be very few but the fact is they exist. Movements that materialise from nowhere to 'save' the people while forming alliances with the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and former Rhodesian Front.

While people were busy cementing their relationship some people brought bulldozers and tried to break the bonds of unity. Comrades Mugabe and Nkomo after several discussions brought the two major parties together and the people of Zimbabwe at last saw the long awaited unity.

People rejoiced but someone, somewhere was not pleased at all. That someone, everybody can guess who he is.

He, with the speed of lightning hurried to form his movement and called it the Zimbabwe Unity Movement. The unity he is preaching about is very questionable. I suppose there is an omission or typographical error somewhere, The name should have been Zimbabwe Disunity Movement, because, Tekere, by

forming ZUM at the moment when all Zimbabweans were uniting was in no doubt trying to destroy the unity accord. He wanted to see the people divided. Having failed in his bid to stop the unity process he embarked on mobilising all politically unstable elements and decided to contest the 1990 general elections. He used to shout his lungs out against talks that he was being sponsored by external forces but today there he is, forming an alliance with the CAZ. Whom does ZUM intend to represent?

(continued on page 15)

## Opposition Candidates in the Last Elections

By our Legal Correspondent

Elections in this and many countries

come around every five years. They present a unique occasion for the public to voice, through the ballot box, their view of the government's performance. Our presidential and general elections ended on March 31, 1990, with a resounding victory for the ZANU PF party. Regular elections give the voter the opportunity to assess the opposition to the governing party and to decide whether to vote for that opposition. In our case, the voters emphatically rejected the opposition parties, and their leaders.

Leaders of government in the past five years will be well known to the electorate. The voter has a yardstick upon which to decide whether the performance of the incumbent candidate merits their vote.

What was much less known to the voter was the history of those challenging ZANU PF at the polls.

Candidates' election manifestos, and this is particularly true in the case of candidates opposing ZANU PF, tend to gloss over their histories. Unwholesome skeletons are deliberately left in the cupboards. But, we want to remove the dust on some of them, and bring them not into the open. This exercise is helpful for the future.

Inevitably the list must begin with Edgar Tekere as he was the only candidate challenging President Robert Mugabe.

Whilst Tekere was involved in the struggle he was strongly criticised for his drinking, lack of work and poor administration. His first known act of "Warfare" was that he was in a group who killed a white farmer outside Salisbury well after the Lancaster ceasefire. Around himself Tekere has gathered a caste of players and political alliances whose backgrounds bear closer scrutiny.

First among these, although of little electoral consequence, was the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), the heir to the Rhodesian Front.

Members of the CAZ executive objected to the way in which the local press associated them with the RF. But one member of the CAZ executive added: "We support the same principles". Gerald Smith emphasised this fact in his letter to voters.

Those so-called "principles" cost 30 000 lives in the liberation struggle and the CAZ president, Gerald Smith, who was born in South Africa, was one of the Rhodesians fighting in that war against the black majority.

He first ran for Parliament in 1985 winning

the Chegutu seat reserved for whites and became CAZ leader in 1988. He lives in the Karoi area where he has three farms including a 4 000 acre ranch. Smith is obviously a man who has personal reasons to oppose President Mugabe's policy of equitably distributing land at the end of the first post-Lancaster decade. Given Gerald Smith's background, South African born, a former Rhodesian soldier, and rich largescale landowner when so many people are land hungry, it must mean that Tekere has recanted on many things he has said in the past.

Then there was Ndabaningi Sithole, the opportunist who now lives in USA daily betraying Zimbabweans in the eyes of Americans and any foreigners willing to listen to his lies, and distortions of Zimbabwe. Sithole's 1969 statement at his trial is a matter of court record: "I wish to publicly disassociate my name in word, thought, or deed, from any subversive activities, from any terrorist activities, and from any form of violence". That was the first of his list of actions betraying the freedom-fighters in particular, and the population of Zimbabwe as a whole. That statement, in those days a betrayal of the fighters and the nationalist struggle, resulted in his expulsion as ZANU leader.

However, since then, his record has become even murkier. Some months ago he contracted a Johannesburg security company offering \$100 million for the overthrow of our government. Twenty per cent of this staggering sum was to be paid in foreign currency, the remainder in Zimbabwe dollars. The money would come from foreign enemies of Zimbabwe, and its people; but the section in Zimbabwe dollars would come from the poor people of Zimbabwe.

US State Department officials say that Sithole approached them for weapons to overthrow our government. Instead of supplying these they informed -the Zimbabwean authorities. What support he has received from the South African Embassy in Washington, with whom he has maintained close contacts, is not known.

All this notwithstanding, and after the death of his daughter in a car accident in Zimbabwe, Sithole was given assurances by the government that he was free to return, would not be prosecuted, and was free to leave. Instead he chose to remain in the US posing as the leader of ZANU (Ndonga), and writing books to denigrate Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwean people. He also signed an anti-people treaty with the renegade RENA-

MO leader: thereby encouraging the murders of our villagers on the eastern borders. Given that Tekere was one of the most vocal members of the ZANU central committee in prison when it was decided to expel Sithole in 1974, this is another very strange, albeit informal, alliance. The third formal member of the curious ZUM/CAZ alliance is the Zimbabwe Active People's Unity, a name clearly intended to try to take votes from the authentic former ZAPU led by Comrade Joshua Nkomo whose party is now united with ZANU PF. Its leader, Newman Ndelela, announced his alliance with ZUM before the general elections. Enquiries in Bulawayo as to who he is elicited blank stares or peals of laughter. Kith and kin, as Rhodesia illustrated, are powerful forces. Masipula Sithole, an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Zimbabwe and brother of Ndabaningi, for ZUM in the Harare North constituency. He has been one of those lecturers polluting the minds of young Zimbabweans at the local

University. He has been teaching Rhodesia Front propaganda all his working life. He attended meetings with Ian Smith to plan strategy on how to hoodwink and deceive Zimbabwean youth. His manifesto says: "I, played my part in the anti-colonial struggle..." But what part? Sitting out the war as a student and then lecturer in American Universities; and collaborating in Ndabaningi Sithole's betrayal of Zimbabwe.

Another ZUM leader is Raphael Hamadziripi. Until the end of February he worked in the Political Section of the US Embassy in Harare. Embassy officials say he was offered the choice of resigning or being sacked after they learned he was involved in ZUM. His father, Henry, was detained by the Mozambican authorities in 1977 after they obtained evidence that he was planning to overthrow our President and First Secretary, Comrade Mugabe.

Another ZUM/CAZ supporter with an axe to grind is Alexander Bertram, a Harare businessman. In January 1986 his son, David Alexander, then a 25 year old self-employed hairdresser, was convicted of sodomy. He was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment, half of that period suspended.

In February, 1987 Bertram's son was in trouble again, this time sentenced to three months in prison for making abusive statements about our President Mugabe in a Harare nightclub. The magistrate observed that  
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it was surprising that in this day and age Bertram junior should refer to Africans as "kaffirs".

Now the young Bertram is in prison again for shouting abusive remarks when Comrade President Mugabe was leaving a local hotel after a state banquet. In mitigation he pleaded drunkenness and, with good behaviour, will be released in July this year.

One of the most curious chameleons among ZUM/CAZ supporters was Eddie Cross, who resigned as Managing Director of the Beira Corridor Group (BCG) in March 1989.

As head of the BCG, Cross was a leading advocate of the presence of the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) in Mozambique to protect Zimbabwe's vital rail, road and oil routes to and from Beira. Like everyone else who lived here in December 1982 he must vividly remember the fuel crisis of that period after a pumping station was blown up in Mozambique.

That was why Zimbabwean troops were originally committed to Mozambique, fought and died, protecting the nation's lifelines.

Now, having left the BCG, Cross subscribes to ZUM/CAZ 'principles' which include withdrawing all ZNA troops from Mozambique and leaving the Corridor vulnerable to sabotage. That is not what the BCG advocates and perhaps Cross has a very limited understanding of the meaning of the word "principle".

Many others involved in the loose opposition alliance to the unified ZANU PF bear grudges, real or imagined. Several have criminal records. At least one had a history of mental disturbance.

Nevertheless, under Schedule 3 of the Zimbabwean constitution, only those committed to mental asylums by the courts and still in such institutions, those

declared bankrupt by the courts and still bankrupt, and those sentenced to over six months in prison and still in jail, are barred from running for Parliament.

In many senses this is a very liberal constitution. You can run for public office no matter what you have done, yet a number of countries bar anyone with a criminal record from running for public office.

General elections for the third Parliament of Zimbabwe and for the first direct presidential elections started on March 28 and were supposed to end the following day, but because of the nationwide call for the extension of the period, it was finally passed that polling should be extended to March 30.

Many polling stations had large queues of voters on the first and second days of the elections but the numbers of voters dwindled on the third day, final day of polling. The low turnout during the last day was a clear indication that every Zimbabwean citizen illegible to vote had the opportunity to do so.

Lawyers argue that beyond the constitution and an individual's criminal record there is a moral issue; the right of the electorate to know the history of the person asking for their vote.

This, the same lawyers insist, is the task of the press. Candidates cannot be expected to tell their whole history in manifestos. An investigative press should do this as part of its duty to the public.

Many ZANU PF candidates were convicted by the Rhodesian courts during the Ian Smith years and served periods in prison and detention. These were entirely political offences, not criminal offences. But what the public needs to know is those who have been convicted of criminal offences since independence. The list is long and incomplete. Several other skeletons remain in the cupboards and the courts. Here are some such examples from court and police files and the Parliamentary Hansard of opposition candidates records.

Patrick Kombayi, ZUM, Gweru Central: First Mayor of Gweru after Zimbabwe's independence, later removed, he has had continuous brushes with the law.

In 1981 he was convicted and fined for using obscene, abusive, insulting or threatening language in a public place. Kombayi, now a member of the ZUM alliance with CAZ, called a white police officer "a white pig and a Smith man".

In 1983 he was convicted of assaulting a white Gweru lawyer. Appeals against both convictions and sentences were dismissed by the Supreme Court. In February 1984 the Chief Justice dismissed another appeal by Kombayi, this time for trying to smuggle goods into Zimbabwe. His appeal against conviction and sentence by a lower court for "hindering, assaulting or abusing" a customs officer was also dismissed.

At the end of March 1983, some two months after the Harare airport incident, the then President, Rev. Canaan Banana, suspended Kombayi as Mayor of Gweru. The reasons for his suspension were explained to Parliament in June 1983. The House was told he had purchased two vehicles for his personal use while Mayor of Gweru, a Peugeot and a Mercedes imported

Elections Round-up

voting which took place in 119 constituencies was done in more than 2 000 polling stations  
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at a cost of \$54 625. A total of 29 different incidents of corruption and irregularity involving Kombayi and his councillors costing Gweru many thousands of dollars were detailed in Parliament.

These included buying four gold chains for himself, his deputy and their wives at a cost of \$44 850 when their actual value was only \$15 220.

Lazarus Mutungwazi, ZUM, Makoni South. Convicted in 1978 of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen. Sentenced by a Rusape court to six months with hard labour;

Daniel Sithole, ZUM, Mutare South. Fined \$50 or 50 days in prison in lieu of payment in 1987 for common assault. In 1982 he had been convicted of poaching; Xavier Chiota, NDU, Highfield East. Sentenced to five years imprisonment by the Supreme court for theft by false pretence;

Tahwineyi Chitongo, NDU, Mbare East. Sentenced to nine years imprisonment by the High Court for the theft of \$30 000 by false pretence.

Noah Bangure, ZUM, Makonde East. Fined in 1988 by Bikita magistrates court for assault causing grievous bodily harm. He had previously been sentenced to 20 months with hard labour for stock theft by the same court;

Peter Munjaranj, ZUM, Kariba. Sentenced by a Bindura court in October 1982 to nine months with labour for forgery and uttering. He had previously received a two year sentence for theft by conversion;

Michael Nondo, ZUM, Bubi. Sentenced to three years imprisonment by a Bulawayo Magistrate for fraud and extortion; Rogers Ndhlovu, ZUM, Nkayi. Sentenced to 12 months by Plumtree magistrates court in 1987 for housebreaking and theft. He had previously been convicted of stock theft.

Of the above nine cases, seven involve ZUM candidates. This provides an insight into the alliance opposing ZANU PF which Tekere heads. The broad masses of Zimbabwe have seen through this lot. They did not vote for them, and will not vote for them in future.<sup>0</sup>

tions. For Chimanimani, which is the 120th constituency, parliamentary elections have been postponed because it was discovered by the election directorate that the ballot papers did not have the names and symbols of contesting candidates.

The first ever presidential elections in Zimbabwe were contested by the President and First Secretary of ZANU PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe and the ZUM leader, Edgar Tekere.

After three days of polling, the people of Zimbabwe showed their faith and confidence in Comrade Mugabe who won the presidential elections overwhelmingly, with 2 026 976 polls against the 413 840 won by ZUM leader E. Tekere.

#### Unopposed Candidates

Out of 120 constituencies, parliamentary elections took place in 105

constituencies because 14 ZANU PF candidates were returned unopposed.

Nine of these candidates stood unopposed on nomination day while the other five benefited from the withdrawal of opposition candidates from the Zimbabwe Unity Movement at the last minute.

Those who were duly elected are

Mabel Chinomona - Mutoko North  
 Alois Mangwende - Murehwa Nor  
 David Karimanzira - Murehwa Sou Baines Mupezeni - Mudzi-Masho  
 Border Gezi - Centenary-Ma  
 Chen Chimutengwende - Chiweshe-Ma: Ephraim Chafesuka - Guruve-Mashi  
 Donald Nyamaropa - Shamva-Mash George Mudukuti Masvingo Noi  
 Eddison Zvobgo - Masvingo Sou  
 Aaroyi Baloyi - Chiredzi Soutl  
 Gabriel Machinga - Bikita East-Mi Titus Maluleke - Chiredzi/Zaka  
 Ketina Mudamburi - Chivi.North-M

In the light of the above, parliamentary ballot papers in constituencies where ZANU PF candidates were duly elected were withdrawn and people had to vote for the president.

Besides the withdrawal of ZUM election candidates many ZUM supporters resigned to rejoin the ruling party, ZANU PF as we neared the general elections. Many of them confessed that ZUM was not a representative of the black majority and was full of political opportunists.

As the elections started, many voters who had not registered were allowed to vote provided they managed to produce their ID cards or driver's licences, passports and had to produce enough evidence such as listeners' licence, rent book, GMB card with the address on to show the presiding officer that they lived in the constituency. However, some voters were turned away because they failed to meet the above mentioned requirements. In most cases lodgers had difficulties of convincing the officers that they lived in the constituencies they would have wanted to vote in.

Postal votes

Special arrangements were also made to facilitate postal voting for security forces who were on duty outside their constituencies, Zimbabwe High Commissioners to other countries and polling officers. This arrangement was made in such a way that the papers were not tampered with.

i-Mashonaland East th-Mashonaland East th-Mashonaland East naland East  
 shonaland Central honaland Central onaland Central onaland Central rth-  
 Masvingo uth-Masvingo h-Masvingo asvingo  
 -Masvingo .asvingo

With the exception of the 14 constituencies where ZANU PF candidates were duly elected, voters were given two ballot papers. The green ballot paper was for the presidential election as the white ballot paper was for the parliamentary election. Out of all the contested seats, the opposition parties only managed to win in three constituencies. The rest were won by ZANU PF candidates. The three exceptions are: Mutare Central (ZUM)" Chipinge North (ZUM) and Chipinge South (ZUM). This landslide victory shows that ZANU PF is still at the hearts of the people.

One thing which should not go without mentioning is that the 1990 general elections were held in a peaceful atmosphere. There were very few incidents of violence during and after the elections. Violence in a number of places countrywide were only witnessed before the elections.

Having finished the general elections and the winning candidates declared members of the national House of Assembly, the 120 popularly elected members are going to be combined with other 30 specially elected members to form a single chamber of 150 members.

These other 30 members include 10 chiefs, eight provincial governors and 12 other appointed by the President.

Problems faced during elections

A number of problems were faced during the elections and some of them contributed to the extension of the Voting period. These included among other things transport, weather, which was not favourable in other parts of the country, especially in rural areas. In other areas polling stations opened late because officers had transport problems as well.

The official starting time for voting in all polling stations was supposed to be 7 a.m. and closing time was to be 7 p.m. However, in other stations voting had to begin later than that and this resulted in long queues of voters.

Delays in starting to vote was partly a result of some polling officers and agents arriving late.

Every precaution had to be taken to ensure that there were no elements of cheating during the casting of votes and during the counting.

All ballot boxes had to be inspected in the presence of representatives of all the contesting parties to make sure that there were no papers before voting started on the first day. After voting, the boxes were kept safely with agents of contesting parties present again.

The counting was also done in the presence of representatives of all contesting parties and there was cross-checking of the amount of ballot papers in the box and the stubs.

With such stern measures, the whole process was fair and cheat-free. I

ZANU PF in Massive Victory as People

Reject Forces of Disunity

- HARARE (Parliamentary)

7 ZANU PF polled a resounding 116 seats

ZANU PF in the just ended General Elections in ZANU PF

ZANU PF

which Zimbabweans sent forces of disunity crushing onto their death-bed. However, the UANC

Chimanimani constituency did not participate as it was discovered late that names of party candidates did not appear on the ballot papers. The by-election is to be held later. Below we publish the full results of the general elections:-

- 18676

- 10666

- 3284

1 Highfield West

Richard Nyandoro-

Isaac Manyemba-ZUM

William Chadzuka-

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered Voters

2. Highfield East

Herbert Ushewokunze-ZANU PF

- 506
- 33132
- 36426
- 8 292

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Joseph Dendere-ZUM

Jereinhah Nyamande-(Independent)

Xavier Chihota-NDU

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

No. of Registered Voters

3. Mufakose

Patrick Marime-ZANU PF

Everisto Ngwena-ZUM

Edward Mazaiwana-UANC

Spoilt Papers

Total votes cast

Registered Voters

4. Glen View

Necasio Mangisi-ZANU PF

George Mugura-ZUM

Jonias Makadzange-UANC

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

5. Kambuzuma

Oliver Chidawu-ZANU PF

Xebio Bosha-ZUM

Nicholas Hatidani-independent)

Frederick Mahere-UANC

Farai Masango-(Independent) Spoilt papers (not confirmed)

Total votes cast

Registered voters

6. Chitungwiza Witness Mangwende-ZANU PF

Dominic Macheke-ZUM

Munyamana Gwavhu-NDU

Spoilt Papers

Total Votes Cast Registered Voters

7. Zengeza Benjamin Moyo-ZANU PF

Simon Mapengo-ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered Voters

8, St. Mary's Joseph Macheke-ZANU PF

Stanley Musonza-ZUM

Spoilt papers  
Total Votes cast  
Registered Voters  
9. Harare South Smith Marara Successful Candidate see  
page 20  
10. Harare East  
Margaret Dongo-ZANU PF Morgan Changamire-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total Votes Cast Registered Voters  
11. Harare Central  
Bernard T.G. Chidzero-ZANU PF  
Raphel Hamadziripi-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
12. Harare West  
Don Chipango-ZANU PF  
Stephen Nyoka-ZUM  
ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990  
- 5473  
275  
-- 64  
-- 683  
- 14103  
- 39258  
- 15144  
-- 3544  
- 1 087  
533  
20308  
- 36808  
- 15415  
\$ 9348  
- 323  
- 787  
- 25873  
- 43 303  
- 8740  
- 5423  
- 241  
- 247  
- 77  
- 14728  
- 33728  
- 20217  
- 6316

- 237  
- 763  
- 27533  
- 42378  
- 16370  
- 7646  
- 2139  
26156  
- 42958  
- 18323  
4 905  
- 994  
23 228 45 595  
- 16390  
- 9770  
2131  
- 28220  
- 40 294  
- 9545  
- 6864  
- 711  
- 17120  
- 45882  
- 15675

7323

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

13. Harare North

Tirivanhu Mudariki-ZANU PF

Masipula Sithole-ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

14. Mabvuku

Irene Mugabe - ZANU PF - Successful

Candidate see page 20

15. Dzivarasekwa

William Mushonga-ZANU PF

Elijah Manjeya.ZUM

Moses Jiri-UANC

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

16. Mbare East

Tony Gara-ZANU PF

Biston David-ZUM  
 Tawinei Chitongo-NDU  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 17. Mbare West  
 Ephraim. Masawi-ZANU PF  
 Nesbert Mutengezanwa-ZUM  
 Robert Marowa-UANC  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 18. Manyame  
 Joel Mupfudza - ZANU PF Conrad Mukosera - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 MASHONALAND CENTRAL 19. Bindura  
 Joyce Mujuru - ZANU PF  
 Emmanuel Magoche - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 - 1 462  
 - 24 460  
 - 44 344  
 - 11 967  
 - 5 055  
 - 1 349  
 - 18371  
 - 32366  
 - 24218  
 - 11 240  
 -- 477  
 -- 2603  
 - 38538  
 - 38938  
 - 12522  
 4420 .197  
 - 741  
 17 880 34 542  
 8315  
 -- 4415  
 -- 339  
 - 424  
 13493

- 36108
- 14298
- 5644
- 1 378
- 21 320
- 46403
- 35262

4110 2 097

41 669 44851

For the People and with the People (continued from page ni)

He is now compromising with those people who used to manage the capitalist system, those people who were always at loggerheads with the black majority. Therefore he wants to bring back old days, days of suffering.

A closer analysis of the dozen or so parties existing in this country reveals that, ZANU PF stands as the people's Party. Never has it strayed from the people's needs. There are no elements of cheating in ZANU PF. We proudly say ZANU PF is for the people and with the people.

17

20. Centenary

Boda Gezi - ZANU PF - declared elected before the general election.

21. Chlweshe Chen Chlmutengwende - ZANU PF

declared elected following the withdrawal of an opposition.

22. Guruve

Ephraim Chafesuka - ZANU PF

23. Mt. Darwin

Richard Elliot Mujana - ZANU PF

Peter Sango - ZUM

Olis Manyeruke - Ind.

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

24. Mukumbura

Joseph Kaparadza - ZANU PF - Success.

ful Candidate after withdrawal of opposition.

25. Shamva

Donald Nyamaropa

MASHONALAND EAST 26. Wedza

Stanlake Marwodzi - ZANU PF

Joshua Siya -ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

27. Mutoko North

Mabel Chinomona - ZANU PF - Stood unopposed

28. Mutoko South  
Richard Katsande - ZANU PF  
Claudius Magambiwa - Ind.  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
29. Murebwa North  
Alois Mangwende - ZANU PF - Stood  
unopposed  
30. Murehwa South  
David Karimanzira - ZANU PF - Stood  
unopposed  
31. Mudzi  
Bainos Mupezani - ZANU PF - Stood  
unopposed  
32. Chihota  
Ernest Chipitiri - ZANU PF  
Jackson Muzambi - ZUM  
Zacharia Nyamadzawo - Ind.  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
33. Marondera  
Sydney Sekeramayi-ZANU PF  
Sheila van Reenen-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
34 Goromonui  
Herbert Murerwa-ZANU PF  
22892 1 363 570 1 600  
26425  
16507 1 501 1 985 19993 39261  
19176  
933 1 065  
22174 37761  
10343 1 088  
332 836 12599  
42751  
18892 3195 1 392 23479 35467  
- 19678  
Percy Chigodora-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
35. Chinamora

Kenneth Bute-ZANU PF  
Athanasio Mushimbo-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
MASHONALAND WEST 36 Kadoma West  
Enos Chikowore-ZANU PF  
Luke Bosha-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
37. Kadoma East.  
Edna Madzongwe-ZANU PF Leslie Mashayamombe-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
38. Ngezi  
Frederick Mugwangwavar-ZANU PF  
Lovemore Tapera-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
39. Kariba Tongayi Nyikadzino-ZANU PF  
Peter Munjaranji-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
40. Hurungwe Kenneth Marombe-ZANU PF  
Clemence Gondo-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
41. Karoi Edgar Kwenda-ZANU PF  
Tommy Charewa-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
42. Makonde North Swithun Mombeshora-ZANU PF  
Cleopas Watama-ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
43. Makonde East  
Mudhomeni Chivende - ZANU PF  
Noah Bangure - ZUM  
Spoilt papers

Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 44. Makonde West  
 Sean Hundermark - ZANU PF  
 Robert Ruzivo - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990  
 2967 1 915  
 24460 47 507  
 13525 1 586 1 282 .16 393 38955  
 - 25865  
 - 4368  
 - 2008  
 - 31663  
 - 43278  
 - 18312  
 - 2450  
 - 1980'  
 - 33498  
 - 35195  
 - 8222  
 - 400- 416  
 - 9036  
 - 35555  
 - 27482  
 - 3933  
 -- 2083  
 33498  
 - 43971  
 - 25818  
 -- 3635  
 -- 2228  
 - 31681  
 - 35348  
 - 5432  
 - 696  
 - 355  
 - 6128  
 - 35823  
 - 13883  
 - 2125  
 - 945  
 - 16953  
 - 39608  
 27865  
 4451 2787 35103 46809

16507 1 513 1 184

Total votes cast

Registered voters

45. Makonde Central

Nathan Shamuyarira - ZANU PF

Sungano Janhi Moyo - ZUM

William Marumahoko - UANC

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

46. Zvirnba

Sabhina Mugabe - ZANU PF

Esau Chakupe - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

47. Chegutu

Mashava Mugwagwa - ZANU PF

Edward Hamadziripi Chipape - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

48. Mhondoro

Brigadier Felix Muchemwa - ZANU PF

Douglas Chanakira - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

MASVINGO

49. Gutu South

Shuvai Mahofa - ZANU PF

Isaac Chimwanda - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

50. Gutu East

Ephraim Marwizi - ZANU PF Nelson Mawema - ZANU PF

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

51. Bikita West

Joel Kufandada - ZANU PF

Kenneth Matimba - ZANU PF

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

52. Chiredzi South

Aaron Baloyi - Stood unopposed

53. Mwenezi Machaba Zviyedzo Hove-ZANU PF

Philemon Baloyi-ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

54. Zaka East.

Wurayayi Chisamba - ZANU PF

Simbi Mubako.ZANU PF

Isaac GwenureZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

55. Zaka West Jefta Chindanya-ZANU PF Gladman Machakata-ZUM

ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990

- 19204

- 42230

- 23430

3171

-- 674

1404

- 28678

37 589

- 8008

-- 525

-- 325

-- 8852

- 42711

- 20420

-- 3182

-- 1699

- 25301

- 33212

- 10610

- 1488

-- 609

12707

- 36576

- 18779

- 1 226

747

20758

- 34562

- 8865

- 5951

- 551  
- 15367  
- 36668  
- 10715  
-- 3719  
- 1 222  
15656 37 339  
22 547  
- 1105  
- 1 264  
24916  
- 44426  
4812  
- 7 118  
530  
- 910  
- 13371  
-- 9803  
-- 1203

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

56. Bikita East Gabriel Machinga-ZANU PF - stood unopposed

57. Chiredzi/Zaka Titus Maluleke-ZANU PF - stood unopposed

58. Chivi South Paradza Mandebvu-ZANU PF

Munashe Chidavashe-ZUM

Spoilt papers

Registered voters

59. Masvingo Central Dzikamai Mavhaire-ZANU PF

Naboth Musabayana-ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

60. Chivi North Ketina Mudamburi-ZANU PF - stood unopposed

61. Masvingo North George Mudukuti-ZANU PF - stood unopposed

62. Gutu North Joseph Mandaba-ZANU PF

Oliver Munyaradzi-ZANU PF

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

63. Chiredzi Central Henry Pote-ZANU PF

Leo Chanda-ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

64. Masvingo South Eddison Zvobgo-ZANU PF - Stood unopposed

MANICALAND 65. Buhera North

Nevison Nyashanu - ZANU PF

Gabriel Chaiva -ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

66. Buhera South

Kumbirayi Kangai - ZANU PF - Successful Candidate see page 20

67. Buhera West

Victoria Chitepo - ZANU PF

Denny Munetsi - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

68. Chimanimani (postponed)

69. Chipinge North

Joseph Muzite - ZANU PF

- 1 528

- 22536

- 47694

18834

767 20 368 41 606

26188 3905 1 969 32062 41 988

- 12409

- 7657

- 1401

- 21 467

- 36138

- 21 903

- 4420

- 2916

- 29 239

- 42397

20260

1 644 1 084 22 490 32 307

- 9988

- 58

- 340

- 10386

- 7065

Gordon Mashakavanhu - ZUM

Goodson Sithole - ZANU (Ndonga)  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
70. Chipinge South  
Henry Moyana - ZANU PF  
Wiseman Zengeni - ZANU (Ndonga)  
Killian Mvududu - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
71. Makoni Central  
Didymus Mutasa - ZANU PF - Successful Candidate see page 20  
72. Makoni East  
Dexterr Chavhunduka - ZANU PF  
Winnie Mwashita - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
73. Makoni South  
Gibson Munyero - ZANU PF  
Lazarus Mtungwazi - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
74. Makoni West  
Moven Mahachi - ZANU PF - Successful candidate  
75. Mutare Central  
Zororo Duri - ZANU PF  
Daniel Sithole - ZUM  
Clement Mhlanga - ZANU (Ndonga)  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
76. Mutare North Oppah Muchinguri - ZANU PF  
Giles Mutsekwa - ZUM  
David Mabunyara - ZANU (Ndonga)  
Spoilt papers ,Total votes cast  
Registered voters  
77. Mutare South Lazarus Nzarayebani - ZANU PF  
Christopher Zimunya - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters .  
78. Mutare West Moton Malianga - ZANU PF  
Wilson Murwiri - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

79. Mutasa Misheck Chinamasa - ZANU PF Christopher Nyamwanza - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters -

- 10087

- 5347

- 2059

- 24'323

- 46323

- 3616

- .8970

- 8721

- 1002

- 22309

- 46848

- 18755

- 5988

-\2 365

27102

- 33721

9626 2525

1 348 13499 42444

8700 9058

411 673 18842 45179

14165 13484 1 481 1 533 30671

42469

10520 3925 1181 15636 39201

14806 4349 1610 20765

44494

6864 6007 1 363

14234 42005

80. Nyanga

Tichaendepi Masaya - ZANU PF

Sylvester Matsapa - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total voters

Registered votern

MIDLANDS 81. Gweru Central

Simon Muzenda - ZANU PF

patrick Kombayi - ZUM Benard Kutesera - UANC

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

82. Gweru North  
Cyril Ndebele - ZANU PF - successful  
candidate

83. Gweru South  
Enerst Tongogara - ZANU PF  
Benard Gwati - ZUM  
Onward Manyeruke UANC  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes .cast  
Registered voters

84. Chikomba Enerst R. Kadungure - ZANU PF  
T. Chakauya - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters

85. Silobela Steven Vuma - ZANU PF  
Kaiza Jackson - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters

86. Zvishavane Tsungirayi Hungwe - ZANU PF  
Raphael Mudari - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
Registered voters

87. Chirumanzi  
Hlomayi Mangwende - ZANU PF  
Hoinos Machaya - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes castRegistered voters

88. Gokwe West  
George Marange - ZANU, PF - successful candidate

89. Gokwe South  
Jaison Machaya - ZANU PF  
Nokuthula Nduka - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes castRegistered voters -

ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990  
11 184 "6025 2 080 19289  
44756  
14083 5234 285 571  
20173 38398  
17311 4863 387 720 23281  
42116  
25929 1 589 1 113 28630  
48050

14402 2479 708 17589 32478  
22 438 2823 1 200  
26461 45625  
21 468 1 856 1 325  
24649 43965  
- 21785  
- 2511  
- 1 576  
- 25872  
- 34682

90. Gokwe North

Benson Mbowe - ZANU PF

Patrick Manwende - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters -

91. Gokwe East

Titus Marongwe - ZANU PF

Isiah Mucheki - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

92. Kwekwe

Emmerson Mhangagwa - ZANU PF

Silvester Chibanda - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

93. Shurugwi

David Ruzive - ZANU PF

Peter Msiwa - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

94. Mberengwa West

Ben Mataga - ZANU PF

Mathias Munyenyiwa - ZUM

Choboro Masarira - Independent

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

96. Zhombe

William Hewlett - ZANU PF

Rodger Ross - ZUM

Raphael Muroyiwa - Independent

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

20672 2626 1 564 24862 44 812

19 888 1 761 1 340 22 989 34287

23898 7 094 1 436 32428 41 062

25575 1 630 1138 28343

44832

22005 1 242 1 513 1 411 26 216

47014

15912 1 083 380

904 18241 33960

MATEBELELAND NORTH

97. Binga

Mpande Siachimbo - ZANU PF

Abraham Chiketo - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Unaccounted votes

Total votes cast

Registered voters

98. Nkayi

Welshman Mabhena - ZANU PF

Rogers Ndlovu - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

99. Lupane

Nkosembi Khumalo - ZANU PF

Thomas Silio Masuku - ZUM

ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990

- 7358

- 2708

- 4811

- 8

- 14199

- 40762

- 16313

- 1 182

- 2302

- 19797

- 40477

- 18379

- 3222

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

100. Mpopoma

Edson Ncube - ZANU PF

Philip Hadebe - ZUM

Grey Bango - Independent

Godfrey Mpezeni - UANC

Phineas Sithole - ZANU (Ndonga)

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

101. Nkulumane

Dumiso Dabengwa - ZANU PF

Victor Katsolo - ZUM Caleb Nyatoti - UANC

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

102. Pelandaba

Joseph Msika - ZANU PF

Christopher Mariga - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

103. Magwegwe

Norman Zikhali - ZANU PF

Robert Mutendi - ZUM

Tongesai Nyandoro - UANC

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

MATEBELELAND NORTH 104. Bulawayo North

John Nkomo - ZANU PF Chrispen Mwete - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

105. Bulawayo South

Lot Senda - ZANU PF

Samson Mushore - ZUM

Temba Dhlodhlo - Ind.

Zachariah Chigumira - ZANU (Ndonga)

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

106. Hwange

Crispen Sibanda - ZANU PF

Elton Muchemwa - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters  
MATEBELELAND NORTH 107. Tsholotsho

Amos Mkwanzani - ZANU PF

Elliot Mlotshwa - ZUM

Spoilt papers

-- 2189

- 23790

- 47268

13164 3042 359 287

234 791 17877 46688

15494 3 470 328 1 558

20840 34028

10902

2202 696

13204 35832

19202 3988 992 992 24769

45075

8581

4550 612 13743

35475

9661

5405 2110 830 782 18789 33218

19790 5847 2703

28340 45731

19993 1 936 2099

Total votes cast

Registered voters

108. Nyamandlovu

Mark Rosenfels - ZANU PF

Geoffrey Peterson - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

109. Lobengula

Joshua Nkomo - ZANU PF Maxwell Nyandoro - ZUM

Stephen Chisimo - UANC

,Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

110. Bubi

Micah Bhebhe - ZANU PF

Michael Ndonga - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

- 24028 118. Bulilimangwe South  
 - 44818 Simon Moyo - ZANU PF  
 Michael Ndawana - ZUM Spoilt papers  
 - 10 462 Total votes cast  
 - 1 796 Registered voters  
 - 1 512  
 - 13204  
 - 36190  
 8 706 1 420 205 245 10576  
 42 959  
 14 639 2708 1 755 19 102  
 34006  
 111. Luveve  
 Angeline Masuku - ZANU PF - successful candidate  
 112. Makokoba  
 Sydney Malunga - ZANU PF Ishmael Nyakudarika - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 113 Umzingwane  
 Thenjiwe Lesabe - ZANU PF Hezikia Hlabangana - ZUM  
 Aaron Ndabambi - ind.  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 114. Buliliniangwe North  
 Richard Ndlovu - ZANU PF  
 Shortie Ncube - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 115. Matobo  
 Stephen Nkomo - ZANU PF Reason Nkomazana - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 116. Insiza  
 Naison Ndlovu - ZANU PF  
 Newman Ndlela - ZUM  
 Spoilt papers  
 Total votes cast  
 Registered voters  
 MATEBELELAND SOUTH  
 117. Beithridge  
 Kembo Mohadi - ZANU PF  
 Simon Ncube - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

- 11136

- 3238

-- 716

- 15090

- 32946

- 12122

- 1740

-- 882

-- 862

- 15606

- 43934

- 16385

- 2172

-- 1676

- 20233

- 35615

- 17346

1 323

- 2613

- 21282

- 36485

13660 2560 1 628 17848 39153

- 16190

- 2624

- 2 688

- 21 502

- " 41014

119. Gwanda North

Johnson Ndlovu - ZANU PF

Agrippa Madlela - Ind.

Clement Khumalo - ZUM

Spoilt papers

Total votes cast

Registered voters

120. Gwanda South

Elijah Masiyane - ZANU PF - successful  
candidate

Presidential election results:

Comrade R.G. Mugabe - ZANU PF

Edgar Tekere - ZUM

ADDITIONAL RESULTS

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

121. Mukumbura

Joseph Kaparadza - ZANU PF  
Timothy Mukwengwe - ZANU (Ndonga)  
.Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
HARARE DISTRICT 122. Mabvuku  
Irene MUGabe - ZANU PF  
Edyson Chiwara - ZUM  
Pendeka Stanlake Nyakudya - UANC  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
MANICALAND 126. Bikita West  
Joel Kufandaba - ZANU PF  
Kenneth Matimba - ZANU PF  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
MANICALAND 123. Buhera South  
Kumbirai Kangai - ZANU PF  
Lovemore Shoniwa - ZUM  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
124. Makoni Central  
Didymus N.E. Mutasa - ZANU PF  
Godfrey Mandimutsira - ZUM  
Spoilt papers - Unconfirmed  
Total votes cast - Unconfirmed  
HARARE DISTRICT 125. Harare South  
Smith Marara - ZANU PF Davison T. Gomo - ZUM  
Noah Chifungo - ZANU (Ndonga)  
Spoilt papers  
Total votes cast  
ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990  
12 151 1 502 1 579 15233 33353  
15364  
1 524 1 331  
864 19083 34658  
- 2026976  
- 413840  
- 22943  
- 427  
- 2540  
- 25910  
- 14107  
- 5290  
- 342  
- 554  
- 20293

- 10715
- 3719
- 1222
- 15656
- 22423
- 1330
- 728
- 24481
- 10805
- 3644

15100 8156 1 203 1 303 25 762

"PAS DE SUPERMAN PLUTOT CLARK KENT"

(Il a dit (;a, -le Manager)

Notre agency avait une big idea pour un advertisement for Rubber & Allied Products. Alors, je me tire chez le client avec le layout et je me lance, en-tete premier:

"LA VRAIE FORCE DU CAOUTCHOUC RESTE DANS SA FLEXIBILITE"

Silence. 11 baillle.

"Le titre va avec this visual d'une torse enorme et tres muscular, qui est en train de plier cette bar of caoutchouc, voyez, comme si c'est une barre de fer".

"Comme Superman? Pourquoi?"

"Ben - l'impact, bien str. Everyone connait Superman: Invulnerable, energy, puissance fantastic... "

"Maybe iis se rappelleront de Superman. Mais will they rappeller notre nor?"

Je souris poliment: "C'est pour Sa que nous avons the logo ici en bas, with big lettres: RUBBER & ALLIED PRODUCTS." Ci disant, je mets ma grande cape et je me lance de nouveau au texte, qui va like this;

"Nous pouvons fabriquer sur-commande, n'importe quoi en rubber, and le livrer anywhere dans le monde.!"

"Non. Pas n'importe quo!. One no fabrique pas les prbsevratifs, et je no veux plus de lettres dbs types perversis. Alors."

Je vois que ce job va etre difficile. Un task sfirhumaine, mdme. Mais allez, va.

Fiche au force-fields n6gatifs, je pique A vitesse super sur la ligne suivante:

"Notre production-time, dts l'ordre au livraison, est si vite, c'est c6lMbre."

"Saur quadd on dolt d'abord fabriqUer un new moulage."

Aaagh! Je me sens faiblir comme sous 'attaque de Kryptonite... je lutte heroiquement contre le poison galactique, et je continue:

"Tous nos compounds industriels de caoutchouc sont fabriques au British Standard Specification."

"C'est correct. Mais..."

Catfish souffrants. Encore de "mais".

"Mais ici au Zimbabwe nous avons des fois un manque de materials, en bien sometimes the livraisons doivent attendre."

"Personne sur la planete mettrait a dans un advertisement! Surtout pas si vous are going for les exports!"

"Mais si - Clark Kent le dirait. Voyez-vous, les clients veulent la verite. Combien de temps exactly l'ordre va prendre."

Je suis ecrase. Superman peut-il survivre? Je me defends faiblement contre ce knock-out blow en murmurant:

"On ne peut pas mettre tout ca dans 'espace donnd " i.

"Fichez loin r'illustration de Superman."

0 temps. 0 mores. Avec les dircteurs comme lui, qui a besoin de Kryptonite?

Sans merci, il donne le coup de grace: "Allez. Ecrivez tout simplement: RUBBER & ALLIED PRODUCTS EST L'UN DES SEULS USINES AU MONDE QUI PEUT FABRIQUER A LA MAIN, LES DRIVE BELTS, HOSES, etc., ET FAIRE DES MOULAGES DE NIMPORTE QUEL FORME, DANS N'IMPORTE QUELLE RUBBER COMPOUND DESIREE, ET EN PLUS ON LE FAIT A TOUTE VITESSE."

"Mas nous sommes pas des Superman. Voyez?"

J'entends seulement: Superman. L'espoir jaillit. Je dis:

"Chouette! Alors on va voir Superman, en plein couleur?"

"Non, merci. Black and white simplement."

Je suis accabl. Clark Kent, le reporteur honnfte, a gagn6. Personne a besoin de Superman. Peut-il survivre cette impasse! On verra, mais a va etre bien serr6.

BE RUBBER& ALLIED . .

I~m~ll I~~l ~pll ( PR IVATE

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President Launches Par

Manifesto

resident Robert Gabriel Mugabe on

March 4, 1990 launched the ZANU PF 1990 Election Manifesto at a star rally at the National Sports Stadium in Harare. The rally was also attended and addressed by Cde. Nelson Mandela. Launching the Party Manifesto and the election campaign, the President urged the people to rally behind the Party and its candidates with a proven track record.

He said there are parties like the UANC of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, NDP, NDU and many other such minority parties which always show up at elections. "There's NDA, NDE, NDI, NDO, NDU," said Cde. Mugabe to an uproar of laughter and whistling from the thousands who gathered to witness the official launching.

President Mugabe said while genuine unity has come following the signing of the Unity Accord and the historic unifying congress, Tekere and Smith have come up with their own version of a unity accord which brought together the remnants of the defunct Rhodesia Front in the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and ZUM. "You are the people who have suffered and lost friends... I cannot see a person in 1990 voting for the party of Ian Smith... We are one in direction. We fought the struggle together... Have we forgotten the suffering of those times? Zimbabwe will not look back. We will go forward.

"Today, there is no child who does not go to school regardless of poverty," Comrade Mugabe said.

He said health services have been expanded to all and investment to have many factories to create employment is in the pipeline. There will be more clinics. Land will be redistributed following the expiry of the Lancaster House Constitution when necessary legislative provisions are made. This exercise, he said, will be speedy.

The President and First Secretary of ZANU PF said the party and government adhered to the Lancaster House Constitution because they wanted to show that they are respectable and can adhere to promises.

"People have insufficient land. The next government will see to it that land is distributed faster. We have got means with which we shall acquire land for distribution. . . We want that there be straight forward land redistribution strategy," Comrade Mugabe clarified.

He told thousands of people that there is direction in the leadership of the party following the Unity Accord. People should follow this direction.

President Mugabe launching the Party election manifesto at the National Sp Stadium

Turning to Zimbabwe's relationship with other countries, Comrade Mugabe said the country has built its image and it is respected worldwide. Hunger has been eradicated and surplus food is sold not only to regional countries but to external markets.

In order for peace to return to the Southern Africa region, he said, apartheid should be demolished. This calls for the intensification of sanctions. He said Zimbabwean and other voices are being heard in the OAU, NAM, the Frontline States and at the United Nations calling for an end to apartheid and the maintenance of sanctions.

"We refuse to negotiate and exchange visits with them," the President said.

Launching the election campaign he said the 1990 ZANU PF election manifesto shall be translated into Shona and Ndebele. There will be 120 constituencies in which voters will elect Members of Parliament. The electorate has also been given the rare opportunity globally to vote for a state President in a general election.

The theme of the manifesto is unity, peace and development. The Party will use the Great Zimbabwe symbol. Turning to the primary elections, Comrade Mugabe said they should not destroy the Party. Winners and losers should unite and work for the Party because losers might be out victorious. The primary elections should serve to build the Party because it gave people the opportunity to choose their candidates.

The manifesto has three sections. The introduction is about the history of the old ties and the united Party. Section one deals with the imperatives of national unity, second phase of the revolution as from attainment of independence and burning issues of development like health, education and transport.

The second section summarises the year record of the ZANU PF government from 1990 and the last part dwells on way forward. Unlike ZUM which critic without giving alternatives, ZANU PF, a proven and incomparable track record, cusses

thorny issues and suggests how to tackle national problems. These range from land resettlement, economic development and investment, emergent businessmen, literacy and education, housing, tourism, health for all, natural resources, self-sufficiency in food, the integrity of the nation, transport and communications, information, status and role of women, youth, professional organisations, university students, and foreign affairs.

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Mandela Gets Tumultuous Welcome

At the time was 27 minutes from the

eleventh-hour of a scorching Sunday

Evening, March 4, when a Zambian Airways aircraft, ATR 42, carrying Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, landed at the Harare International Airport.

Famous intellectuals, local ANC sympathisers and ANC exiles thronged the Harare International Airport to welcome the world's longest serving prisoner, Comrade Nelson Mandela, who spent 27 years in jail.

President Robert Gabriel Mugabe who was accompanied by The First Lady, Comrade Sally Mugabe, government ministers and top ZANU PF officials, embraced Comrade Mandela in a jovial mood when welcoming

the gallant fighter who has seen it all, languishing in jail in order to free oppressed

4

South Africans.

In his first address at the airport, which was interrupted most of the time by people calling 'Amandla!! ngawethu; Amandla! President Mugabe welcomes Comrade Nelson Mandela at the Harare Internangawethu', Comrade Mandela told the International Airport

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He was conferred the freedom of the City of Harare in recognition of his gallant and unwavering efforts towards the liberation of South Africa and the African continent as a whole.

The ceremony was witnessed by President Mugabe, his wife, Comrade Sally Mugabe the Vice President, Comrade Simon Muzenda, Senior Ministers, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, other government officials as well as senior members of the ANC.

Comrade Mandela stated that by honouring him, this gave signals to the city councillors of South Africa where only whites can be city councillors to emulate the Harare City Council.

Adding on this, Comrade Mandela said that this is also a gesture of honour to the people of South Africa as a whole. Besides that, Harare hosted the Children of Comrade Mandela addressing a gathering at the Town House

Conference in 1987 "during the darkest day

of oppression in South Africa", where at the gathering that the African National Council (ANC) was in the process of persuading the De Klerk regime to stop killing

innocent civilians. People should sit down, talk and settle the problem facing South Africa.

Comrade Mandela praised and congratulated the people of Zimbabwe for waging a successful war against the colonial regime. On the total commitment of Comrade Robert Mugabe and Comrade Joshua Nkomo, to the struggle he said, the two who decided to take up arms and free Zimbabwe from oppression, were a tremendous inspiration to the struggling people of South Africa.

"The duo was referred to by the press of this country and the world at large as terrorists, whose sole concern was to murder, to rape and to bum down. But now you see that the same men are now leading the tremendous task of reconstruction and they have received praise from the entire world", said the deputy ANC president.

The ANC leader said a long time ago, the The deputy President of ANC signing for the freedom of the City of Harare former Premier of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy Welensky shocked the white minority of the Southern Africa region when he stated that he knew Comrades Mugabe and Nkomo as men with rare qualities and that there shall come a time when the two would work together as the patriots of Zimbabwe. From the airport, Comrade Mandela proceeded to the Town House where hundreds of cheering Zimbabweans, South Africans and nationalities from various parts of the world were waiting, despite the scorching heat.

He was accompanied by his wife, Comrade Winnie; Comrade Walter Sisulu, a member of the ANC National Executive Council, Comrade Chris Hani; Chief of general Staff of Umkhonto weSizwe and other ANC leaders and former political prisoners, including Comrade Comrade Mandela with his wife guI Ahmed Kathrada. Also present was the ed by Comrade N. Shamuyarira (lei The Mayor of Harare fright) presents an general secretary of the South African Trade and Comrade D. Mutasa (extren elephant task to Comrade Mandela Union, Comrade Jay Naidoo. right) tours the Heroes Acre

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dreds of children had been detained, it ould be noted again that Harare has been a target for bombing by the South African agents hunting for ANC members in exile, noted Comrade Mandela.

Comrade Mandela was later presented with an elephant tusk by the Mayor of Harare, Clr Simon Chikwavaire. His wife, Comrade Winnie Mandela, was given a tea set of silverware.

Councillor Chikwavaire stated that the freedom of Zimbabwe would continue to be jeopardised as long as apartheid existed in South Africa.

He concluded by saying that the city of Harare and its citizens, and the whole Zimbabwean community, hail the release of Comrade Mandela from prison with great joy and pledge further assistance for the struggling masses in South Africa until the apartheid system is dismantled. 0

First Lady Donates Wheelchairs to Mutemwa

he First Lady, Amai Mugabe donated two wheelchairs to Mutemwa Leprosy Centre in Mutoko..

Speaking when she donated the wheelchairs at the centre recently, Comrade Sally Mugabe sternly warned some local people who break in and take away inmates' belongings.

"I want this place to be fortified", she said when she officiated at the same occasion where diplomats' wives and other people presented gifts to the centre. Among groups and individuals who donated gifts ranging from dolls, foodstuffs and money are Mai Muzenda, the Greek Hellenic Ladies group, Mr and Mrs Sinclair from Scotland, Advocate Adam Kara \$800,00 of which \$400,00 was for Copota School of the Blind, Comrade Richard Katsande who is the

President Robert  
Gabriel Mugabe  
comments on the  
release of  
Comrade Nelson  
Mandela

President Robert Gabriel Mugabe welcomed the release of Comrade Nelson Mandela as a step in the right direction but warned people against being deceived in thinking that the release was an end to the system of apartheid. Comrade Mugabe said that the release of Comrade Mandela was not the real issue being fought for by the majority of South Africans, but the liquidation of the system of apartheid. He pledged Zimbabwe's continued support for the people of South Africa in line with the resolutions of the OAU.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe would continue to advocate for sanctions against the racist regime and ruled out the possibility of a meeting between Zimbabwe and the Pretoria Regime on the future of South Africa. The President also disclosed that he had been appointed as one of the members of the Reception Committee to welcome Comrade Mandela but did not elaborate further as he still had to hear from the organisers of the programmes.

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Amai S. Mugabe speaking at Mutemwa Leprosy Centre in Mutoko member of Parliament for Mutoko \$200,00, the popular reggae group Mist n' Roots \$100,00 and later \$4000,00 for the Child Survival Foundation, workers of BOZIMO in Mutoko \$60,00, Mrs Raftopolos \$100,00 and the Bangladesh Ambassador's wife \$40,00. The total amount of money donated was \$1 170.

The President of the Hellenic Ladies Group Mrs Kiki Divaris pledged to buy all the cups needed by the leprosy centre.

The First Lady also called on friends and well-wishers to buy mattresses and leave them at the Child Survival Offices in Harare for subsequent transportation to Mutemwa Leprosy Centre.

The Centre

This centre was founded in 1930 by the colonial government. It caters for people with origins in Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The centre also houses healed victims whose relatives cannot accept them at home for fear of the disease.

Zambezi valley and communal lands. People often avoid leprosy patients who are subsequently abandoned.

However, things have dramatically changed today. Since the discovery of the drug called Dabson and related medicines, the treatment of leprosy has been effective.

"Those at Mutemwa, therefore", said the Chairman of the Zimbabwe Leprosy Association, Comrade William Chirambasukwa at the same venue, "need attention in respect of their disabilities, wounds, health care and general rehabilitation. Most of them cannot help themselves and so they have to be fed and cleaned. They have to be provided with accommodation, blankets and bedding. They have long ceased to be leprosy patients. They all have been cured of the disease although the damage to their bodies has been vicious."

However, things have dramatically changed today. Since the discovery of the drug called Dabson and related medicines, the treatment of leprosy has been effective.

In Zimbabwe, the disease is found normal- "Those at Mutemwa, therefore", said the Chairman of the Zimbabwe Leprosy Association-

The First Lady receive a cheque \$800 from advocate Adam Kara (not in picture) at the same venue, "need attention in respect of their disabilities, wounds, health care and general rehabilitation. Most of them cannot help themselves and so they have to be fed and cleaned, They have to be provided with accommodation, blankets and bedding: They have long ceased to be leprosy patients. They all have been cured of the disease although the damage to their bodies has been vicious."

The Zimbabwe Leprosy Association is mainly concerned with the rehabilitation of leprosy victims.

Fair Treatment

Comrade Chirambasukwa said society must begin to understand that those affected need humane treatment. They need their families,

The issue of black advancement is historically rooted in the colonial days of white supremacy. During that time, Zimbabwe race relations were characterised by the promotion of the economic and social welfare of the minority white community and subordination of the interests of the black community.

The resultant economic power structure that evolved consisted of the creation of an unprivileged, abundant and cheap black labour force to facilitate the process of capitalist accumulation. This was done by denying blacks any base of effectively competing with white economic interests in terms of technical and professional training.

friends and relations to live as normally as possible. Society should therefore eradicate old attitudes such as fear, negligence and isolation of victims. The victims are, in all respects, normal people with normal expectations.

Such victims, he said, need understanding and all that goes with life. He urged the public to accept them back into families and look after them just as they care for anyone else in normal circumstances because leprosy is not contagious.

"A lot of education is necessary to convince the public that their health cannot be jeopardised by accepting discharged victims of leprosy", clarified Comrade Chirambasukwa.

He said the government provides medical personnel staff, constant inspection and drugs to the Mutemwa. The Chairman expressed satisfaction that Zimbabwe, with about 4 000 leprosy victims, has drastically reduced their numbers. The country is one of the leading nations in the Third World that have effectively and drastically reduced the spread of leprosy.

The Two Man Tale

Mutemwa Leprosy centre lies at the foot of a big mountain which proudly basks in the Zimbabwean sun carrying a cross. This memorial cross stands as a reminder to people of what local people call the great works of John Brihan.

A staunch believer in the miracles and powers of God, John Brihan set out carrying water for people and doing many forms of jobs for the local community. He also worked for leprosy patients.

At the same time in England, a certain Mr. Miller was doing exactly the same thing, devoting his time and energy to working for the people. Miller, from Suffolk devoted much of his time to collecting money for leprosy in England. But then, John Brihan had fallen

This was reinforced by legislative provisions which entrenched the privileged position of whites. There was the Masters and Servants Act, the Land Apportionment Act, both of 1930, and the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Through these legislative provisions, blacks were degraded to a subordinate position. They were just servants who had no voice whatsoever. Land was redistributed according to fertility and productivity. Africans were, hence given unfertile and stony lands. With the coming of the Industrial Conciliation Act, White employers were given more authority and rights than is provided for in the present Labour Relations Act.

One of the inmates accommodated the centre blind in the then Southern Rhodesia.

Hearing of this development, Miller fervently prayed for John Brihan to recover sight so that he could continue working leprosy victims. Brihan recovered his sight and when he died a memorial cross was mounted right on the mountain top standing as a witness to his works. Just below Mutemwa Leprosy Centre has continued, with great works of rehabilitating leprosy victims.

Before he died, however, John Brihan received a letter from this Mr. Miller from Suffolk in England. The man said in the letter that he had been cured of blindness through the divine interception of John Brihan. Henceforth, Miller began to work leprosy victims.

Negligible Number

Society at that time was structured such that the bottom pool was made up of unskilled and semi-skilled blacks; the next category occupied by skilled whites, coloureds and a negligible number of blacks with the top being exclusively highly skilled and professional whites.

The architects of this industrial structure did not consider the long term needs of a dynamic economy. This resultant structure came because of the political stand of

times. However, after the 1960s, there' a shortage of skilled professional whites fill the middle and top parts of the indu! al structure. It was then that a few bla began to be accepted for apprentices training with some of them later occupy the middle part of the structure,

This improvement, however, was slos down by the white authorities' belief that answer to this shortage lay in the inflw imigrants into the country then knowr Rhodesia and not the acceleration of bI Rhodesians.

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Professional Personnel Practitioners Essential in Black Advancement

Still, the racist government had nothing at all for blacks in terms of advancement and salaries and wages. With the attainment of independence, the new people's government had to urgently take measures to change the above scenario which was inimical to stability and the long-term economic welfare of Zimbabwe. A Presidential Directive was then issued calling for accelerated advancement of blacks in all economic sectors.

Redressing

Hence, the party-in-government had to pioneer in redressing this state of affairs. This is shown in the steps taken by government and led by the party. The 1985 ZANU (PF) election manifesto states that the inherited multi-party system which implied the existence of differing development strategies with their attendant political antagonisms and contradictions, gave rise to the need for the party. to forge ahead with peace and unity.

It says this was done to-create a common development strategy which would lead to the elimination of multiple strategies and thus lay the basis for the creation of a one party state to spearhead a single strategy.

Having formed a government of national unity, the first major task the party had was to gain control of the state machinery. The Presidential Directive, with particular emphasis on African advancement was then issued to allow appointment to senior positions in the army, police, judiciary and civil service of those loyal to the state. Without this control therefore, there was no way the party could guide government in implementing its policies. For example, there were 10 570 established officers in the Public Service before independence. Of these, only 3 368 (31,86 percent) were black, with the senior administrative officer being about the highest rank held by an African. By July 1981, the number of black officers had increased to 62,5 percent and 86 percent by 1983. With regard to the upper echelon of the civil service, all 30 permanent secretaries at independence were White. By July 1981, 13 blacks had been appointed permanent secretaries and three years later, virtually all ministries had black such secretaries.

Army and Police

The Party and government had also to tack. le the issue of black advancement in the uniformed forces. At independence, Zimbabwe had three separate and ideologically different armies. The 77 000 Rhodesian Security forces were committed to the defence of the Rhodesian state against liberation armies. The task of creating a unified army with a single loyalty to the new state became the most urgent task for the creation of peace. Where it could not have been

thought easy to unite such differing armies as ZANLA, ZIPRA, Auxilliary Forces, Selous Scouts and Rhodesian Security forces, Zimbabwe did it. It meant a vast black talent was injected into the army and police.

This provided for the advancement of blacks in the uniformed forces. There has also been some significant changes in the advancement of blacks in the parastatal organisation. However, as was said by Comrade John Nkomo, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare at a black advancement conference in Harare recently, the attitude of some white employers to black advancement is the over-riding factor in the game.

He cited the following reasons as contributors to this sad state of affairs:

- racial attitudes on the part of some whites,
- poor communication and understanding between white and black,
- lack of commitment on the part of some white employers to black managerial advancement, especially to top positions,
- Cosmetic/window dressing appointments.
- unwillingness by companies to train and develop their black employees so as to prepare them for top management positions and the slow rate of growth of the economy.

Disproportionate

He said it is no secret that the majority of black managers occupy positions of public relations and personnel management but administration, finance, production and purchasing are still disproportionately in the hands of whites. The confederation of Zimbabwe Industries report in 1989 also said that 65.5 percent of senior management positions are occupied by whites.

The report said that there is a considerable degree of cosmetic managerial appointments in the private sector. It said a lot of people are slotted into management positions because of connections and as fronts for getting preferential treatment from the bureaucracy.

It added that failure of cosmetic appointees to perform leads to the perpetuation of the stereotype dogma that blacks are inherently incapable of managing. Such appointees often act as an effective barrier to the advancement of capable junior black managers.

In an effort to deal with the inherited situation, government passed the Labour Relations Act in 1985 which provides for conditions of service, resolution of disputes, payment of minimum wages and procedures for hiring and termination of service.

In more detail, the Labour Relations Act (Act No 16 of 1985) aims to declare and define the fundamental rights of employees, to define unfair labour practices, to regulate conditions of employment, to provide for the control of wages and salaries, to provide for the appointment and functions of workers committees, to provide for the formation, registration, certification and functions of trade unions, employer's organisations, employment councils and employment boards.

It also aims at regulating the negotiation, scope and enforcement of collective bargaining agreements; to provide for the establishment and functions of the Labour Relations Board and the Labour Relations Tribunal, to provide for the prevention of trade disputes and unfair labour practices, among other things.

Root

The recent conference on black advancement in the economy agreed that this issue is rooted in the socio-economic background where education, occupation, income and ownership of the economy were divided along lines of colour. Industry only had to sweep the issue under the carpet following the Presidential Directive.

The conference concluded that there is still a significant amount of racial prejudice.

As stated earlier in this article, there has been progress in advancing blacks which, however, is concentrated in middle and junior management unlike senior posts where whites are dominant. This is so because the means of production is still not owned by black masses so much that blacks have little or no say in the appointment of qualified persons to senior positions. Key positions are still in the hands of whites.

The stereotype dogma that blacks are inherently incapable should go forthwith. The only way therefore to achieve meaningful black advancement, genuine promotion, the practitioners who implement policies and strategies of human resource development which pay attention to the issue of black advancement. However, in companies with a conscious approach to black advancement and professional human resource management with good personnel systems in operation, notable progress in genuine black managerial advancement based on merit took place.

Therefore, capable and qualified black Zimbabweans must be given the opportunity to develop and gain the necessary skills and experience. Semi-skilled and unskilled labour should be trained for self-sufficiency in skilled and professional manpower.

Strategy

This drive should not be viewed as a cost but an investment and an improvement of companies: competitiveness and profitability. Employers should know that experience is gained through involvement and exposure because its combination with skills is required to underpin business investment.

It is important to stress that black advancement is a strategy aimed at redressing the serious imbalances between white and black representation in management structures inherited from the colonial period.

It is with this in mind that Comrade John Nkomo made this observation; There is a new political order in Zimbabwe. It is here to stay. It cannot be reversed, nor can it be ignored without negative consequences. Too much has been expected and sometimes asked of this Government to resist the crisis

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of expectation in order to protect those who are in the interest of black advancement is in the interest have always been privileged, we can no of our prosperity and success of

democracy longer procrastinate. As we enter the new and non-racialism in this part of the world. decade, we too add a new resolution. Let us bury once and for all those petty prejudices and get going with the task of ... Successful implementation of the poli- development."

This drive is hence in the interest of ZiMbabwe that every able zimbabwean partki. pates and is utilised fully in national development. 0  
Seasonal Political Parties, A Common Sight

It has become and has been the practice not only in this country, but worldwide that many political parties come into being towards general elections. In most cases, immediately after the elections and having suffered severe defeats, some of the parties' leaders pretend to have resigned from politics and their gullible supporters, members or sympathisers, whatever they are, also go into hibernation. Thus the parties go into oblivion and are never heard of until the next elections. Often, one wonders why these political parties and movements exist at all. What do they contribute to the social, economic and political development of the country besides stirring political conflicts among the citizens? They always try to draw people's attention by giving empty promises in most cases trying to drill holes in the ruling party. In 1980, a handful of political parties contested in the general elections and at the end of the day the people's parties, ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU emerged the highest and second highest respectively. This was a clear indication that the majority of the population had faith in these two parties which today have ultimately brought the people of Zimbabwe together.

During the elections that followed, in 1985, ZANU (PF) won overwhelmingly and some leaders of the other political parties announced that they had resigned from politics. At the end of 1987, we saw the two major parties, ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU reaching a unity agreement.

While people were celebrating the historic achievement and the task of integrating the people was in process, a 'movement' was born to contest the 1990 elections. The UANC, which since 1985, has never been heard of, crippled back into being from nowhere. Thereafter, other parties and movements started to spring up. Today half 'a dozen of them or so are existing here and there.

The main question one would want to ask is: What is it that these movements and parties can offer to the people that our government has failed? Will they be capable to run the country for even a day if they are given the chance?

parties have already proved a non-starter. In 1979, Bishop Muzorewa formed a puppet government which was never representative of the people of Zimbabwe. His government was short-lived. While he was preaching about independence for the black majority, some Rhodesian forces were massacring people in the liberated, semi-liberated and contested zones and jet fighters and helicopters were bombarding refugee camps in Mozambique. People started to question the authenticity of the independence which he was talking about. The struggle continued.

This is evidence enough that many of these short-sighted politicians are mouth-pieces of external forces which are trying to disrupt the peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the country.

As we neared the 1990 general elections, so many parties and movements as I have stated before emerged with their leaders trying to mobilise people by painting rosy pictures on their side and trying to tarnish the image of the ruling party as much as possible.

Empty tins make a lot of noise, the saying goes. This is the case with the majority of these movements. They talk, talk and talk, but they have never done anything for the people. Their leaders are mere political opportunists, who always promise that if they come into power, they will do wonders. Remember, these self praises and promises are very dangerous in the long run. Normally they result in the loss of confidence of the people if problems cannot be solved in the short term.

#### ZANU PF and the People

ZANU PF has always gained the population's confidence by approaching them and explaining political and economic problems. If the people understand fully the problems facing their economy through adequate explanations from their leaders, they in turn take part in solving them.

This is how, in overall term, a contribution can be made to the democratisation of the country. ZANU PF has always put forward proposals for discussions aimed at solving these problems. By so doing the population and fellow fighters have been won for the cause of development.

UANC - Non-starter                      The next step ZANU PF always takes after One a -resting thing is that one of the many mobilising the people is to discuss in detail

with them the specific solutions and suggestions offered.

It has been the practice that once the people have contributed to the elaboration of solutions and are convinced of their efficacy, they have voted for ZANU PF because they are convinced that this party always helps them to achieve the goals which are to their benefit.

For the past nine years, the ZANU PF, government, has gained high credibility in introducing practical programmes. The country has been hit by chronic droughts and the government came up with the drought relief programme. Under this scheme the idea of food for work was introduced in rural areas. This was aimed at making people participate in the development of their areas and getting food at the same time. Zimbabwe has always managed to keep its population fed and in 1988, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe won the Africa Prize For Leadership For the Sustainable End of Hunger. Zimbabwe's success story is hinged on President Mugabe's and Government's active support for the communal farmer by making available credit facilities and a network of extension services and research facilities, hence back-up services to the agricultural industry.

Development projects have been carried out at grassroots level. Many rural areas have been made accessible by the construction of roads and bridges. Dams and boreholes have been constructed to ensure adequate water supply to the rural folk. Grain Marketing Board depots have been established in many districts of the country and this has made the task of marketing easier to communal farmers who for years found it difficult to send their agricultural produce to the markets.

Primary and Secondary education fees have been made affordable by all and the educational base has been expanded.

This is only to mention but a few things of what the Party, ZANU PF and the Government have done for the people.

Despite these achievements and the achievement of unity in the country, some people still point a cursing finger at ZANU PF alleging that they can improve the state. ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990

It would be better if they were to come and approach the people directly and tell them into power. This is day-dreaming. We must have faith in the Party.

So many shallow minded people have been won by these good-for-nothing politicians. These easily cheated people must be brought to their normal senses so that the people of Zimbabwe become one and fight together against external forces. This is no time for making noises about this and that. Our country has received international praise as a peace loving nation and recently, the President, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, has been voted the best leader in Africa. Now, one can always wonder how someone can stick his/her head above others and start shouting that this country needs a new leadership. Well, no one is to blame. This is natural, such people are found in every society.

**Mass mobilisation**

In this respect, it is imperative to have good party cadres to represent constituencies. The candidate must be conversant with the views held by the local population on pertinent issues. He/she must regularly hold meetings in the villages /cells of the constituency because this is where mobilisation starts.

Though written material is useful in mobilising the population, in societies where illiteracy is still existing, the candidate must

It is impossible to establish democratic structures and achieve economic progress unless all sectors of the population can be mobilised and convinced that they have to work towards these aims. This also implies the realisation and dissemination of political ideologies.

It is therefore necessary to appeal to traditionally disadvantaged population groups, particularly, to mobilise them directly and possibly to create for them special organisational and representational structures of their own.

They should in this way be enabled to participate in and influence the country's development. Only by approaching all groups and by ensuring all sections of the population are able to participate in and influence this development, it is possible to bring about democracy and achieve its objectives.

It is at this stage of bringing about democracy that some political die-hards have decided to preach to the people that multiparty system is the only way to democracy. Wrong!

It must be realised by the people that only parties which are firmly established within the population will be able to realise the societal aims they are striving for.

However, it is only through members that a Party can gain a firm foothold within the population. Hence, a large number of dedicated members is an essential prerequisite for the party's work to be effective.

ZANU PF boasts of a large number of members who all joined on a willing basis. To the population, the member represents the mouthpiece of the party's intentions. At the same time he/she is able to register the wishes and problems of the population and bring them before the party. In this respect members are regarded as the party's ambassadors within the population.

It is through their actions and through their individual activities on behalf of the party that members are to influence their environment, especially if it is known that they are members of the party.

ZANU PF members must assume responsibility for the party. They are integrated into the organisational and decision making process. This sense of integration, this contribution to the party's activities and having an influence on political contents gives rise to a kind of commitment that is totally different from the commitment between anonymous institutions and their sympathisers.D1

Ministries in Strategies

to Curb Gold Panning

The Ministry of Natural Resources and

Tourism, in conjunction with the Ministry of Mines, is working out strategies to curb streambank gold panning.

Speaking to farmers at Gwatemba field day in Matebeleland South recently, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Comrade Victoria Chitepo said it is unacceptable that some farmers in this province have left their farms to go and engage in gold panning along the Insiza River.

She said gold panning along Insiza River has resulted in huge trenches on the banks of the river, some as deep as two metres. This has resulted in the loosening of soil which is eventually washed down the river into Silalabuhwa dam. This, she said, will greatly reduce the lifespan of the dam.

"Other areas of concern are poor sanitation, cutting of fences on private properties, illicit gold dealing, snaring and.. safety of the panners themselves. I wish to inform the farmers and officials gathered here that my ministry, in conjunction with the Ministry of Mines, is working out strategies to curb this destructive activity on our rivers.

"I would welcome your recommendation

Two gold panners pictured sifting gold

on this matter since you are the people on the ground. What I would like to remind you is that short time gains may be very costly tomorrow," said Comrade Chitepo.

Addressing the Gwatemba small scale commercial farmers at the field day, Comrade Chitepo praised the farming community for producing the overall winner in the Natural Resources Board Good Farming Competition for natural regions 4 and 5. Comrade Makotose Moyo emerged the winner.

The Minister said her ministry and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union are concerned that the majority of farmers have not been able to appreciate the need for sustainable production. She said people should realise the potential of natural resources to furnish them with their basic life requirements of food and shelter. She added that it is only through wise utilisation of these natural resources that

they continue to produce food for present and future requirements. However, the Small Scale Miners Association of Zimbabwe said in our December 1989 issue that these arguments do not warrant a ban on the practice. Its president, Comrade Gilbert Munyoro said an inter-ministerial committee should be set up "to investigate the myths and fiction surrounding panning." His association also demanded figures on the extent of siltation caused.

Comrade Munyoro said gold deposits in Zimbabwe amounted to "tonnes upon tonnes" which could benefit the country

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Streambank gold panning results in huge trenches on the river banks tremendously as their exploitation does, not resources-that they continue to produce food call for expensive and imported equipment. for present and future requirements. .

He said at a time when unemployment has assumed monumental proportions and agriculture no longer a reliable source of subsistence for rural folk as a result of frequent droughts, panning, should be encouraged as it can be a source of income for many people.

"As panning provides employment in the rural areas, it will go a long way towards, checking rural-urban migration,"

Comrade

Munyoro said.

The Minister said however that panning and other destructive activities are issues of great concern to her ministry.

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As the population increases, more pressure is exerted on land causing over exploitation of available resources and resulting in land degradation. Such a

situation, she said, calls for optimum land use patterns which are ecologically sound if Zimbabwe is to continue to provide the nation with its basic food requirements.

Land pressures prevailing in the communal areas and inappropriate cropping practices have been responsible for high rates of soil loss, land degradation, overgrazing and deforestation. Comrade Chitepo said if corrective measures are not taken soon, the rate of soil loss and land degradation will continue to increase resulting in diminishing agricultural returns.

She said the question of population has to be viewed in the light of the ability of the available resources, both natural and physical, to sustain a certain level of population adding that national population policies should be directed at striking that balance. Proceeding, she urged the farming community to be positive about soil conservation if it is to ensure that future generations will depend on the same land for livelihood.

"Let us create posterity and not poverty for future generations," the Minister said, Comrade Chitepo went on to say that the winner, Comrade Moyo, demonstrated great foresight and wisdom in creating posterity for those who will inherit his land. People should emulate the example demonstrated by him and strive to do the same.

She told the farmers that the judges, in their comments, said farmers participating in the competition neglected farm plans and records, soil conservation works, standard and layout, livestock handling facilities and weed management, fire and herbage cover.

Minister Chitepo urged all farmers to pay specific attention to these factors so their operations can become profitable. He said more such competitions will be held in different natural regions where the small scale commercial farming areas. Comrade Chitepo hoped that the competition will serve as an incentive to all small farmers to improve their land use practices in the same vein to increase viability. The Ministry of Natural Resources, Tourism and Wildlife endeavours to encourage small scale commercial farmers to improve yield, through good conservation. "A very sad situation is beginning to prevail in the Gwatembema small scale area, and that is the unauthorised subdividing and leasing of farms. This is illegal. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Resettlement has to be consulted before property is subdivided or leased to any individual other than to the registered owner. I am sure the appropriate minister will elaborate on this matter," the Minister revealed.

Gwatembema small scale farm area is presently administered by the Gwatembema Council which has natural resource committee. If the new Rural District Council becomes operational, the community is able, through the Rural District Council inform natural resource committee

in supervising how natural resources are used in the area.

Comrade Chitepo appealed to the community to guard jealously against those who would destroy their heritage.

The competition, which is going to be an annual event, was sponsored by the Government.

Minister Chitepo, in a private meeting set by the Minister of the Department of Natural Resources, Tourism and Wildlife and Agritex, expressed his involvement in reviving good farming practices for small scale commercial farming areas.

## ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH,

Sandela Praises

Zimbabwe for Reconciliation

Zimbabwe has been praised for its policy of reconciliation and for uniting its people. Speaking at the National Sports Stadium here this month, Comrade Nelson Mandela paid tribute to Zimbabwe for reconciling old enemies for peace, tranquility and development. He said there is peace in Zimbabwe because its people have been united under the new ZANU PF following the signing of the Unity Accord and the historic 1987 congress.

Comrade Mandela, who is the ANC deputy president and the movement's effective leader following the hospitalisation of Comrade Oliver Tambo in Sweden said South Africa takes a great lesson from Zimbabwe. Proceeding, he said Zimbabwe has been a victim of the aggressive apartheid South Africa and has been bombed several times. "I yet Comrade Mugabe has never retaliated".

"We admire and praise Zimbabwe for its policy of reconciliation. Many people expected that when Zimbabweans came to power, they would revenge. But one of the striking features of the government is the policy of reconciliation in terms of which they are building a social order... We in South Africa are tremendously impressed by the ability of ZANU PF to forget the past and bring about stability," Comrade Mandela said to thousands of people who converged to see him at this rally.

The recently released great son of Africa expressed satisfaction that Namibia has also embarked on the same policy.

"The man," said Comrade Mandela referring to the SWAPO leader Comrade Sam Nujoma, "who yesterday was regarded as a terrorist is the man who today is being praised for reconciliation. His example holds a lesson for South Africa... especially the whites."

The deputy ANC president said just as whites in Zimbabwe and Namibia have no reason to fear, "the same as those in South Africa. We have fought against all forms of oppression. The government which we are bringing will accommodate the aspirations of all South Africans... We will have a South Africa that will guarantee the rights of every individual. One of our duties is to create an atmosphere through which liberation organisations and anti-apartheid movements come together. We do not know whether this will succeed."

Comrade Mandela (middle) was also given the opportunity to address the rally at the National Sports Stadium

members of the ANC National Executive Council, wished Comrade Mugabe and ZANU PF success in the 1990 general elections saying "their success will ensure that we continue to receive the support of this country".

He said the ZANU PF victory will mean the problems of the people will become easier to attend to. "We have no doubt that under the leadership of Comrade Mugabe, Zimbabwe will continue to have that common destiny".

Comrade Mandela, who was accompanied earlier, he had opened his address with his by his wife, Comrade Winnie Mandela and now familiar opener: "I greet you in the name ZIMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990

of peace, solidarity and firm friendship." Soon after his address, President Mugabe announced that the government had set aside Monday 5 March \*1990 as a public holiday, Mandela Day, in honour of the veteran politician, Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

At the same occasion, the ZANU PF Harare Province presented Comrade Mandela with a bull, two heifers, three goats and his portrait. Comrade Winnie Mandela received a cake and President Mugabe also received a gift from the same province. I\_

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### Anti-Drug Policy Imperati

The abuse of a variety of drugs remains a serious problem internationally despite efforts by the governments, law enforcement agencies and health personnel to combat it, as it continues to threaten all segments of society, in that health hazards are worsened by consumption of drugs.

Drug abuse causes physical, psychological and social problems. It also results in criminal behaviour amongst the abusers, causing undue stress to them and to the community as a whole.

The victim of these nefarious activities is the society, especially the youths, who are the strength of the future growth and development. The cost of drug abuse manifests in lost productivity, escalating health costs, but most profoundly in the senseless waste of lives more especially among the young.

Comrade John Nkomo called for sensitised drug policies

In a speech which was read on his behalf by Comrade Samuel Mhiribidi, the Deputy Director of Social Welfare at the official opening of a two day seminar on the rehabilitation of drug and alcohol dependant persons, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade John Nkomo, said Zimbabwe is no exception in drug abuse.

"Hardly a day passes without some reference to the press reports on interception of illicit drugs (mbanje) and drug trafficking, that is, mandrax, police arrests, seizures of mbanje and court prosecution connected with alcohol and related cases", he said.

Delegates to the seminar which was organised by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and held on February 8 and 9 in

Harare were told that the establishment of a comprehensive national anti-drug policy that will ensure that the public is healthy and free from the malady of drug abuse was a pre-requisite.

The need is increasingly felt by all countries that are facing this menace and Zimbabwe is no exception. A number of countries have experienced with a variety of approaches towards eradicating the drug problem such as the supply and demand reduction strategies.

The Minister pointed out that during the past few years, the Zimbabwean government established an investigative committee to examine the problems of drugs and associated difficulties as well as develop a national master plan of action.

A drug section has been created within the police to concentrate on the elimination of illicit drug trafficking. The existing legislation for example "Dangerous Drugs Act" is also under review. It had been anticipated that it would have been approved in 1989. However, this was not done.

Although the drug issue is not a major problem in Zimbabwe, viewing it comparatively, there are some indications pointing to that reality.

The Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is responsible for the development and co-ordination of national action programme against drug abuse, particularly with regard to the identification of users, treatment and their social rehabilitation.

The commitment by all ministries involved and non-governmental organisations is very important and indeed so far encouraging. A united approach to the problems of drug abuse involving the law enforcement agencies, health, social welfare and education cannot be over emphasised if the existing efforts are to be of any impact as a solution to the problem.

The problem calls for the attention of all. It's a community concern. According to a document which was made available at the seminar, drug abuse can be prevented through various ways, education included, especially among the youth. Prevention Through Education

It was stated in the document that an important milieu for the education of the young is the family. Programmes should be developed to educate parents about the harmful effects of drug use and about methods to develop the competence skills of their own, children.

It also pointed out that the authorities responsible for public education might mulatate a school policy aimed at preven drug abuse, its implementations to be m tored by school administrators in consu tion, as appropriate, with teachers, stude and parents. in particular, student leaders should be couraged to develop attitudes and activil in their schools and communities aimed preventing drug abuse. it is also important that serminars z training courses should be established help parents recognise the symptoms of d abuse at the early stages and to enable th to educate their children to recognise damaging physical and mental effects drug abuse.

Within the school system, teacher edu tion and motivation are essential to ens the effective education of children regard drugs and healthy lifestyles. Therefore it is essential to preparer ing materials and to conduct train programmes for teachers and counsell that will enable them to instruct their dents in the advantages of drug free lii The teachers themselves must play an portant role in the preparation of these tri ing materials and programmes. This prev tion instruction must be provided by teachers themselves and should in no c become a separate course: on the conrit it should be made an integral part of many courses as possible. It is also important that there should preparations for training and educa i materials for the unemployed and under cated, especially the young peoplet as them in developing vocational and . employment skills.

In the light of the above, the appropri authorities could give priority to the tr ing of educational personnel for both scl and out-of-school activities. At the leve pre-service training all educational pen nel should be familiarised with problem drug abuse and prevention techniques

Prevention of drug abuse in the workplace

The consumption of alcohol and use of dr at work has proved to be hazardous. A hol can make a person sleepy, inefficient, worst of all, a real danger to himself workmates.

Therefore, with a view to preventin reducing drug abuse in the workplace, authority concerned could: publicise infor tion in the work place warning of the r of drug abuse, set up national training w shops for supervisors, programme deve ment and others.

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in addition, the authority after consulting the parties concerned, might issue guidelines drawing attention of employers and workers and of their organisations to the resources, in the form of publicity material, information through the media, that can be made available to them in connection with programmes for preventing or reducing drug abuse in the workplace and for treating and rehabilitating drug addicts.

Special emphasis should be placed on urgent need to prevent abuse of drugs by those persons who are often regarded as role models. Professional and occupational associations should accordingly develop drug abuse prevention programmes for their members and employers' and workers' organisations should

develop joint action programmes for their membership with a view to discouraging drug abuse.

Medical authorities and laboratories should design reliable testing methods for the purpose of determining the presence of drugs in the human organism, identifying drug users and ensuring the safety of the public.

Leisure-time and drug abuse

Leisure time is very important in the service of the continuing campaign against drug abuse. It is suggested that within the resources available, local government authorities should provide facilities, materials and funding to promote drug-free leisuretime activities.

Such leisure time activities, in the service of drug abuse prevention, should reinforce

cultural and familiar values, enhance health, and encourage positive social behaviour.

Community groups and government agencies concerned might review the existing range of leisure-time activities and develop programmes tending to promote wholesome and drug free cultural and sporting activities. They could in addition, make sure that those responsible for organising cultural and sporting activities, and the participants themselves, abstain from any action that might, explicitly, give the public a misleading impression of the nature of drug abuse.

The appropriate authority might develop guidelines and suggested courses of action for use by the public and private travel agencies, operators of transport undertakings and other bodies concerned with passenger travel and tourism urging them to refrain from publishing or disseminating material advertising, overtly or surreptitiously the easy availability of narcotic or psychotropic drugs in any particular country or area. The authority might also consider posting notices at official points of entry into the country, warning travellers of the penalties applicable in respect of illicit dealing in drugs.

It has been heard now and then that many accidents are caused by driving under the influence of excessive alcohol. The truth is that even one drink reduces one's driving ability. It is always important to play safe and -make arrangements -so that a person does not have to drive after drinking.,

Nobody likes drunken drivers. People will respect a driver for taking a responsible attitude.

However, it must be remembered that it is not only drivers who get involved in accidents after drinking. Drunken pedestrians fall down and get hit when trying to cross roads. Alcohol also causes accidents in the home, and plays a part in all kinds of unsocial and unlawful behaviour. Nearly half of violent crimes are committed by people who have been drinking.

So many people have performed badly in examinations, workplaces, sporting activities because they would have had too much the night before.

Alcohol takes time to wear off, so one should still be suffering the affects throughout the following day. It also effects the working of the liver, blood pressure and fitness in general.

Looking at the complexity of the issue of drug abuse and alcoholism, there is need for the whole community to be involved in the fight against the catastrophe. It is a

community concern that -requires a community response. The problem must be faced in the home,, in the stores, public places, schools and workplaces.

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READ ZIMBABWE NEWS The People's Magazine

A Message From the National Secretary for Education, Women's League, Comrade Shamiso Nyashanu to all Provincial Secretaries for Education,. ZANU PF Women's League

C ongratulations for being elected to this'

new department in the. ZANU PF party, Women's League. You have a very, difficult task before you and a workshop will be organised for you soon where the programme of action for the nex five years will be outlined.'

Colonial legacy did not encourage education for women. That has since changed with both the Party and Government actively involved in promoting education for women. We are very fortunate too, that our President, ,Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe., rallies behind us in promoting education for women.

By education I refer to both formal and informal education: pre-school, primary and secondary education, vocational training,

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professional anu university education and the individual's interacti6n with others in society. ∴.

it is your task therefore, to assist women and girls at all levels of education so that they begin to emancipate themselves. , You should take the following immediate steps:

(i) liase with all the organisations and institutions in your province that are as sociated with education and with your secretaries for education at district, branch and cell levels ofthe party, the provincial and district education officers, schools, parents, the churches and any other non-governmental oranisations

(ii) inter-act with women and make them see the need to send their children to pre-schools and participate in education for development.

(iii) encourage the few professional, aca. demic and business women to promote education for their fellow women. (ivf encourage men such as husbands and employers to make it possible for women to pursue education.

(v) then compile areport which you will bring with you to the workshop in the near future. []

FORWARD WITH EDUCATION FOR WOMEN!

rug policies should be adjusted and be sensitive to the history of respective countries, their cultures and their drug use and drinking practices, a paper made available at the Rehabilitation of Drugs and Alcohol dependent persons seminar in Harare has said.

The paper defines a policy as a government statement that expresses a set of intentions which should guide the development of a programme. It says

drug/alcohol policies do not drop readily - made from the sky. They have to be stimulated, developed and negotiated for each country.

The paper presented at this seminar held at Courtney Hotel in Harare recently says policies require imagination, tolerance, hard work and a sense of vision. They need to be prepared, formulated and promoted taking into account a wide variety of legitimate but sometimes competing interests.

Before formulating drug policies, the paper proceeds, it is essential to have objectively verifiable assessment data because it is important for policy development, programme planning and implementation. It is also necessary for policy formation to follow a precise course both in devising new policies and abandoning others which no longer can be justified.

The prevailing forms of drug abuse, their problems and change over time should be considered. The population groups involved in drug abuse and the measures to which these groups are most likely to respond should also be taken account of. Other points are: the programmes designed to modify the phenomenon and their major phases, realistic expectations about the impact of these programmes and the selection of appropriate objective criteria for measuring outcomes of a programme.

Call To Sen

Drug Policie

General Considerations

Proceeding, the paper says the information on which policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug use are based must be current and accurate. Furthermore, expensive materials may not necessarily be needed for such programmes.

"As a first step in policy development and programme planning, an inventory of existing facilities should be prepared. Knowledgeable persons should be consulted to determine how these facilities can be used or adapted to new programme requirements," says the paper,

The functional integration of programmes on reduction of demand for drugs with other programmes like health, welfare and education should also be considered early in the planning process. Account should be taken of problems possibly arising from contact between drug using populations and those not involved with drugs when planning for integration of programmes.

Turning to national governments themselves, the paper says national governments should focus on broader aspects of programming. National planning should therefore be broad and flexible and take account of the wide range of drug abuse situations and responses to them.

Policy and programme planning should thereafter be responsible for the findings of  
sitize

evaluations which should then be realfsti integrated

The whole exercise should be geared a proving drug systems by the achiever of a balance between demand for and ply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic stances of legitimate purposes, eradica of supply of.drugs from illicit sources the reduction of the illicit drug traffic.

The paper also outlined the factors which can influence the policy and organisational demand reduction programmes. These influence the choices open to administrators when forming policies and designing organisational structures.

These factors are: the availability and quality of information about both drug-related problems and the social response to the current state of the problem (e.g. national extent and seriousness of drug abuse); dynamics of the decision-making process; government and governmental agency jurisdictions; the availability of economic resources and, international assistance; availability of trained manpower to administer programmes on resources to them and cooperation with other countries particularly for purposes of participating in international programmes like training programme of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

The seminar was also attended by a Representative,  
Zimbabwe and Development Strategies,

with all the changes taking place in the East, what steps are necessary to be taken by Zimbabwe in its pursuit of socialist goals and has it managed to escape from the neo-colonial pattern that other post-colonial societies have fallen prey to?

Comrade Donald P. Chimanikire of the department of Southern Africa and International Relations (ZIDS) answers the following questions in an exclusive interview with The Zimbabwe News.

QUESTION: These responses are personal views of the interviewee and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the institute. QUESTION: Has Zimbabwe conformed to the neo-colonial pattern that other post-colonial societies have been unable to escape?

Dr. Donald P. Chimanikire of ZIDS

ANSWER: To most post colonial African states, the economic emancipation that was expected to follow closely on the heels of political independence as expected in the early 1960 still remains only a hope. Analysis shows that the cause of this is closely linked with the strategy of development adopted in the past. In the majority of the very strategies of development that African Governments have been pursuing independence have come from outside, as they were from theories of economic development that were developed during the colonial and neo-colonial periods which perpetuate the colonial pattern of production in Africa. The cumulative result is that today, neither high rates of growth or development nor increasing measure of reliance and self-sustainment has been achieved in most African economies. As regards Zimbabwe Government,  
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formation of its development strategy, it absorbed both the positive and negative experience of other countries, especially the lesson of too rapid transformation of production relations. It based its strategy on the concrete conditions of the country by giving full play to the strong points of the country and making up for its shortcomings. Though the Zimbabwe Government emphasized the importance of the reformation of the original lopsided economic structure, it did not neglect the importance of retaining the good old infrastructure. It stressed the implementation of the strategy to meet the needs of the people, but also emphasized that it must be done gradually and realistically.

Again on the first part of your question, I must add that few Third World leaders have examined the existing Western oriented development patterns with any real

objectivity. The result is that Third World socialists have concurred with the conventional model of development based on the cultivation of cash crops for export market, increased industrial capital formation and an inflow of foreign capital. Thus while Third World socialists have stressed the evils of colonialism and advocated modernisation without loss of their respective traditions, they failed to evaluate Western development models. This has led to the position where Third World countries have become increasingly tied to the international economic system, and further that they have bred a privileged middle class, mainly concentrated in the cities and contributing to heightened urban consumption at the expense of rural areas.

QUESTION: How does the domination by imperialism and international finance capital hinder Third World economic progress?

ANSWER The deformation of the economic structures that foreign domination has been imposed throughout history on the Third World has meant that people in these countries have been faced with the impossibility of generating, on their own, the financial resources that are indispensable for overcoming backwardness. For some years now, it has been evident to the international community that the only way to overcome underdevelopment is by obtaining foreign financial resources under fair conditions. That has not, however been the main motivation for the flow of financial resources to the underdeveloped countries in recent years. The sharp worsening of the Third world's international economic relations while an appreciable volume of surplus capital was available in the developed capitalist world created the conditions for turning flows of financing into a generator of even greater indebtedness, dependence and domination for the Third World's poorest countries. QUESTION How do indigenous class forces exacerbate the situation with their involvement in this? How and why is capitalism sustained in post-colonial situations?

ANSWER Once you don't have a committed national bourgeoisie, it's easy for TNCs to penetrate the vital organs of a country's economy. Also after independence there is

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always a danger that a comprador bourgeoisie class with no property of its own can develop. This class can easily destroy the nation by aligning itself with the TNCs in the exploitation of the country.

Also, Third World countries increased involvement in the international economic system and their efforts to attract foreign capital, has led to an increasing hold of multinational corporations over their national economies. In their efforts to confront these multinational giants, Third World governments, especially African, have adopted state interventionist policies such as the nationalization of a majority of shares in mining and manufacturing enterprises. Although they have proclaimed these policies as acts of African socialism, in reality they are typically little more than thinly disguised state capital measures which have led to increased dependence on transnational corporate and financial institutions.

As I mentioned before, capitalism can easily be sustained where strategies of development come from the western developed countries. Not unexpected, the policies, programmes and projects that are formulated on the basis of theories and

strategies from these countries simply reinforce the existing patterns of production. The fundamental basis to work out a proper development strategy for a region or a country is the concrete condition of the region or the country.

QUESTION: How do you assess Zimbabwe's potential and capacity in socialist construction?

ANSWER. The transit to socialism in Zimbabwe like elsewhere requires a certain high degree of capital and technology and the preparation of the people for the new social system through political and educational work. The present economic structure of Zimbabwe has a dualist structure of advanced manufacturing and mining industries with backward African agriculture. This is unreasonable and must be changed. The production of the rural areas must be given more support and the life of the peasants must be bettered.

I believe that with the achievement of Unity in the country prospects are brighter than before. I am also happy to note that the National Congress of ZANU PF re-confirmed its commitment to the establishment of socialism in this country.

QUESTION: Do national liberation struggles guarantee that a nation is on the path to socialism?

ANSWER: Sometimes socialist orientation is treated as if it were identical with socialism. Such a viewpoint is erroneous and leads to an incorrect evaluation of the nationaldemocratic stage of development, a disregard for its national limits and internal contradiction, an uncritical attitude to socialist phraseology and a failure to draw a distinction between subjective socialism and scientific socialism. On the other hand, setbacks on the difficult path of socialist orientation have led to the equally erroneous view that denies ,the revolutionary potential of national

democracy and the possibility for socialism under its leadership. I should stress that a turn to capitalism is always possible as shown by the example of a number of states which initially entered the path of noncapitalist development Nationalist liberation struggles do not per-ce guarantee that a nation is on the path to socialism. However, the fact that a revolutionary-democratic force might turn to capitalism does not in any way mean that socialist orientation under the leadership of revolutionary democracy is in principle impossible.

QUESTION: How do you compare and contrast Zimbabwe with other African countries, especially Southern Africa, in terms of aspiration, fertility, potential, seriosity to the achievement of socialism?

ANSWER- 'Socialism' is a protean concept describing an even more protean reality. The debate about the nature of socialist societies and transition is complex, and I would prefer to avoid entanglement. However, it is important to be clear at the outset about how one is using the term socialist given the vast amount of ambiguity and contention surrounding it. Though many people do not share a common view, one can approach the problem by making a distinction between 'socialist society' as a current reality and as a desired end-state. Zimbabwe like many Southern African states is a young nation. It does not, to my mind, have a monopoly of socialist construction in the region. To compare these states against each other in terms of what I think is socialist construction would require writing thick volumes. At the moment I can only say that the basic idea of Zimbabwe's

overall development strategy can be understood by analyzing the economic plans, policies and measures already proclaimed by our Government. I am happy to say that the recent historic Congress of the united ZANU PF announced that socialism was its objective. But at the same time the Congress expressed that the application of the principle of Marxism-Leninism is to be done according to the history and culture and surroundings of Zimbabwe. Without taking into account this important aspect, we might end up with socialist ideas which are impossible to implement democratically in Zimbabwe.

QUESTION: Some people have said the differences (in the above question) are of degrees rather than kind. What would you say to that?

ANSWER Each country has got its own specific characteristics, and therefore far-fetched comparisons can sometimes lead one to erroneous conclusions.

QUESTION: How do you think Zimbabwe's good economic infrastructure can be used to a good advantage to achieve socialism?

ANSWER Zimbabwe has a good economic foundation, but there are also quite a number of difficult tasks to reform in order to develop the Zimbabwean national economy. The advantageous conditions are as follows: 1) Zimbabwe owns rather modern technique and infrastructure and it has the

information organ and the feed back network that are coordinated with the world market;

2) With an all-round development of manufacturing and mining industries and agriculture, it can regulate the, even development of the entire national economy by its own means;

3) the country has the experience to deal with international sanctions and by carrying out certain state controlling measures under economic sanctions, it provided some useful experiences for the state to regulate its economic development after independence.

So all these factors and others not mentioned here offer a favourable base for the construction of socialism. QUESTION: How do you think Zimbabwe can disengage from domination by international finance capital if at all?

ANSWER: Zimbabwe is still faced with major problems, which need to be seriously tackled at the moment in order to meet the objectives which were mapped-out in the FirstFive-Year National Development Plan and also to objectively plan for the future. In so doing the Government has realised that it needs financial injections from outside. That is why we have a new Investment Code. It is hoped that this will stimulate investment from outside, as well as from inside the country. There is no way we can carry out some of our projects without Aid. The most important thing is to make sure that we are in control of this assistance from outside. QUESTION: What is the model upon which Zimbabwe is proceeding?

ANSWER: Zimbabwe has a mixed economy. Of course the Government's aim and objective is to realise a socialist society with the transformation of all means of production and all resources into the hands of the people. But the existence of capitalism is a historical reality that cannot be changed overnight. QUESTION:

What place does aid take in this? ANSWER: Aid from outside will continue to play a major role in our economy. Again, Aid must be channelled to sectors considered relevant by our own people as opposed to the donors themselves.

QuESTION: Zimbabweans' lives have improved tremendously since 1980. How would you view this improvement?

ANsWER. In order to improve the lives of Zimbabweans, the Government, in my own opinion, has done many great things. The Government has tried, for example, to improve the status of many people through improvement of the conditions of education and health of the Africans. After independence, the expenses of education and health topped the Government's other expenses. It made primary school education compulsory and secondary school education universal. It also proclaimed that people whose monthly wages were under Z\$150 would enjoy free medical care. From independence to date, the lowest wages of workers have been raised

several times. Also many progressive laws have been passed in order to bring women into the normal socio-economic and political mainstream of the country.

QuESTION: What place do co-operatives take in the fight for socialism and how far successful or otherwise have they been?

ANSWER: Co-operatives play a major role in any socialist project because collective production is a fundamental way to eliminate the exploitation of man by man. However, I get the impression that the cooperative movement in Zimbabwe has had numerous problems, partly financial and also managerial etc. But I think the Government is seriously working at the whole issue again to see how they can be viable. QuESTION: Some people have said Zimbabwe has institutionalised aid as part of our society thus reinforcing dependency. Can you comment on this statement.

ANSWER: In view of the fact that foreign capital accounted for about 70% of the total capital of the country before independence and national private capital accounted for more than half of domestic capital, the Zimbabwe Government encouraged foreign capital and private capital investments. The Government convened several international conferences and sent officers abroad to seek for external assistance. Personally, aid is not a bad thing in itself. Most young nations need aid in order to develop their economies. Zimbabwe is no exception. But must be given without strings.

QuESTION: What do you think of the maintenance and dominance of whites on high level and managerial positions of the economy?

ANSWER: The private sector should aim to catch up with the public sector in black advancement. The attitude of some white employers to black advancement is the overriding factor of the issue. Racial attitudes, slow economic growth and unwillingness by some companies to train and develop black employees, are some of the reasons for slow progress in black advancement. The majority of black managers occupy positions of public relations, personnel management and administration, sales and marketing. The real strategic positions of general administration, finance and production are still in the hands of whites.

Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980 with only a handful of black people with the necessary experience in middle management to be groomed for higher posts.

But instead of actively redressing this situation immediately through wide-ranging training programmes and responding to the spirit of black advancement contained in the Presidential Directive to the Public Service, the private sector hung back for reasons mentioned above. However, people should not be accorded top managerial positions because of black skin, but because of their ability. What might follow is quite obvious to be mentioned here.

QUESTION: How can the momentum for socialism be speeded up?

ANSWER: The newly elected leadership of the United ZANU PF should come up with a viable programme for the nation. And for any programme to work, it must have the full blessing of the people. This way, one can hope to speed up the construction of socialism in Zimbabwe. I have no doubt, though, that the United ZANU PF leadership is already aware of this.

QUESTION: How does Zimbabwe's tribal politics come into this?

ANSWER: Ethnic politics in Zimbabwe is not a major factor in our developmental strategies, as far as I am concerned. It is becoming more and more irrelevant with creation of the United ZANU PF to talk of tribalism in Zimbabwe.

QUESTION: What is the effect of the scarcity of foreign currency on the drive for socialism? What role do you think whites can play in this drive?

ANSWER: The problem of foreign exchange shortage is, I think, a big one. That is why the Government has taken the important policy decisions directed towards encouraging investment. In doing so, the Government recognized the interdependence between public investment, local private investment, and foreign investment. I suppose our local whites and blacks can take a leading role in investment, providing the base for economic development. Obviously some popular socialist projects will have to suffer because of lack of foreign exchange.

QUESTION: The Lancaster House constitution, what has been its consequences on the drive for socialism and economic stability?

ANSWER: In the Constitution signed at Lancaster House of London on the eve of Zimbabwe's independence it was stipulated that after independence the property of the white people in the country can only be redeemed, and not be expropriated. Therefore, the Zimbabwe Government had to consider this point in its transformation of the original economic structure. Therefore, up to now the Government has been very careful not to violate the original agreement.

QUESTION: Due to the fact that internal contradictions (dialectics) result in a new form of social system etc, what can you say about the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe?

ANSWER: Dramatic reforms in the USSR and Eastern Europe are receiving considerable media coverage in the Western media. These are, obviously, the assessments of Western journalists and political commentators who see the tumultuous and critical events in Eastern European Socialist countries as the agony of socialism. But, I would say personally, that it is not socialism that is in agony, but its totalitarian and Stalinist model. For instance, the perestroika forces in the USSR oriented towards the opposite model democratic socialism - are ultimately interested in the downfall of Stalinism once and for all, with all the inevitable setbacks of this revolution. It is a revolution since the point at issue is not to improve socialism but to

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radically transform it. The revolutionary nature of the present changes also lies in departure from the essential/ utopian aim of building a certain, ideal society and in concentrating on the improvement of life today and tomorrow on the day-to-day interests of citizens. But the point is that this shift does not mean the end of socialism, on the contrary it should be seen as its beginning, or rather its resumption broken off by the totalitarian Stalinist model. Even if noncommunist forces come to power in one or two countries in Eastern Europe, that doesn't mean that they will discard the primary socialist ideas as fundamental values though they may disown socialism altogether naturally meaning its Stalinist administrative model.

QUESTION: Casper Weineberger (US) once said, advising African governments on economic development, "The only way for African economies to develop is to cut down imports and increase exports." Can you comment on this statement?

ANSWER: My reaction to that is that as long as we continue as we have done for centuries, to produce for the so-called 'world market' which was founded on the hard rock of slavery and colonialism, our economies will remain colonial. Any development will be entirely incidental, leaving the vast majority of the population wholly uninvolved in the economic activity. The more we invest in the export branches in order to capture the 'world market' the more we divert away from investing for people's development and, consequently, the least effective our development effort. And since this type of investment does not contribute much towards the development of the material and technical base internally, our economies are rendered always responsive only to what the Western world is prepared to buy and sell, and hardly responsive to our internal development needs. I think this is what Mr. Casper Weineberger wants African economies to be.

QUESTION: The bleak economic situation of Africa and the Third World is attributed to colonial history, present economic order, the structures of African economies and political upheavals. How do you view this and what approach can best be effected for a better future so that an atmosphere conducive to the establishment of socialism is created?

ANSWER: The developing countries represent the most extensive part of the world economy. However, the gaining by developing countries of political freedom did not mean their automatic winning of economic independence. Moreover, colonial oppression for most of these countries gave way to neocolonialism, which is a system of inequitable economic and political relations externally imposed by imperialist states. Unlike colonialism, neocolonialism does not include measures of direct, undisguised domination and the suppression of national interests in development, but uses the focus of indirect control over it through shackling financial agreements or granting loans and credits, the establishment of monopoly prices for raw and manufactured products and the repatriation of huge super profits. Under neocolonialism, the newly-independent countries have become the main target of superexploitation by the monopolies. Since the disintegration of the colonial system, industrialised capitalist

states on a "partnership" basis have pumped out more values from these countries than did the former metropolises for some 300 years.

I think in order for Third World countries to create an atmosphere conducive to the establishment of socialism, they have to work for economic independence. In doing so developing countries must oppose neocolonialism internationally and domestically. It is essential to prevent neo-colonialistic efforts to impose on such countries economic policies running counter to their national interests. Among other top priorities is sovereignty over natural resources and basic economic branches, and a stop to transnational monopolies' sway in the Third World. Genuine economic independence requires internal conditions for growth rates in the economy and labour productivity to exceed those in developed countries. Extensive democratic reforms and mobilisation of all monetary and economic resources are, therefore, necessary for that.

QUESTION: Economically, the Third World position is a no-win posture. What do you say to this?

ANSWER: The Third world cannot just wait for impulses from without, from developed capitalist countries to overcome the serious economic and social crisis in which it is caught. International cooperation is needed today more than ever; but its determination and its energetic and joint actions are the key and hope to transform the present hopeless situation. Where can the resources the Third World needs for its development be found? One might ask. They must come, in the first place, from the enormous capital transfers it is making to the developing capitalist world through debt servicing and the brutal deterioration in terms of trade they have imposed on it. This calls for completely eliminating a foreign debt already paid

many times over throughout centuries of slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism, but it also requires the establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted almost unanimously by the United Nations. The debt could be written off tomorrow and, under present international relations the situation would be the same or even worse in a short time. Not only the debt, but its pillars and main causes must disappear. Unequal terms of trade, protectionism, dumping, and the financial and monetary manipulations to which it is constantly subjected.

QUESTION: Developing countries have got 'advisers' from 'abroad'. What is your opinion of these advisers?

ANSWER: There are numerous foreign "advisers or experts" in developing countries. Some of them have produced reports on social and economic issues facing developing countries. Some of these reports have been hailed by developing countries as ushering a new era, a sort of turning point, in international co-operation for development. But one has to understand that even if these recommendations by "experts" from abroad were to be implemented in toto it is doubtful if they would make impact on the everwidening gap between the developed and the developing countries. This is because in many cases the recommendations avoid tackling the most fundamental question, namely - can development take place when Third World production strategy is influenced by the world market which is determined almost exclusively by the pattern of

production and consumption within capitalist Europe and America? We should also note that some of these "advisers" are imposed on Third World countries by Aid or Donor Agencies.

QUESTION: What are Zimbabwe's prospects for the achievement of socialism?

ANSWER: Zimbabwe should build on the success of the National People's Congress and the unity it has brought, strengthening the national fibre and ZANU PF in all areas and which can now realise the people's wishes and aspirations with confidence. Without unity, building socialism would be a dream. But that now we have achieved this important cornerstone in order to construct a socialist society, Zimbabwe prospects seem brighter than before. Its a difficult task but one that is necessary for our survival. It is important also to realise that our future course must be guided dialectically. Our action must be related to our concrete experience and we must not give way to metaphysical hopes and wishes.

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Mandela Personifies the Sp and Form of the South Afric Struggle

The world has now seen the man

whose spirit, personality, influence and firmness shattered the inauspicious South African prisons to direct the struggle against apartheid. Nelson Mandela in prison and Nelson Mandela out of prison are no different He is still unwavering and alive with the spirit that characterised him since the early 1 930s.

This is trully a great son of Africa, the beacon that cannot be ignored in the struggle against apartheid. Comrade Mandela is arguably the most famous political prisoner in the world who was imprisoned for 27 years for plotting to overthrow white minority rule.

He was bom on July 18,1918 at Qunu near Umtata in South Africa. He is the son of Nonqaphi Nosekeni and Henry Mgadla Mandela, chief councillor to the Paramount Chief of the Thembu, the largest single social grouping in the Transkei Comrade Mandela, who has now been elected deputy president of the ANC, spent his childhood at his home in Transkei near Bashee River.

Soon after the death of his father in 1930, his cousin, David Dalindyebo looked after him. He matriculated and attended Fort Hare University College where he was involved in student politics. While at Fort Hare, Comrade Mandela met, the ANC president, Comrade Oliver Tambo. They were together expelled in 1940 for participating in a student strike.

Soon after this, the ANC deputy president who has now become the effective leader of his organisation while Comrade Tambo is in hospital in Sweden, moved to Johannesburg. He became a mine policeman and met Comrade Walter Sisulu who assisted him in obtaining articles with a legal firm.

Legal partnership

Comrade Mandela did not look back. He worked tirelessly to further his education. He obtained a BA degree by correspondence in 1941 and then studied for an LLB with the university of Witwatersrand.

It is not surprising that Comrade Mandela and Comrade Tambo opened the first African legal partnership in white-ruled South Africa in 1952. They were based at

Chancellor House in Fox Street, Johannesburg. Before that, in 1944, they and Comrade Walter Sisulu founded the ANC National Youth League whose national secretary was Comrade Mandela.

From then on, he was in the thick of the struggle against oppression.

While they practised at Chancellor House, Comrade Mandela, now national youth league president, travelled extensively

The great son of Africa, Comrade Mandela arriving at the Town House (I after his release during his visit to Zimbabwe

around South Africa enlisting volunteers who were prepared to fight against apartheid. He did this in his capacity as national Volunteerin-Chief of the Defiance Campaign. The Defiance Campaign began on June 26, 1952 when the campaign chief and 51 others broke curfew regulations. Six months later, Comrade Mandela, Comrade Sisulu and others were arrested and charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour wholly suspended for two years.

In addition to this sentence, Comrade Mandela was prohibited from attending gatherings for six months and was not to leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg. These banning orders were to be renewed yearly until 1961.

However, he still managed to work with select small congress groupings. He also broke down the party into cells which necessitated the organisation to go underground.

Comrade Mandela's troubles with the regime continued when in 1963 bans were renewed, requiring him to officially resign from the ANC. This forced him to carry out his leadership duties secretly. The veteran politician was among 156 political leaders who were arrested in December 1956 and charged with high treason but were released on March 29, 1961 when Justice Rumpff found them not guilty. During their trial, their defence lawyers withdrew during the 1960 state of emergency. Comrade Mandela and Comrade Duma Nokwe then played a pivotal role in the marathon trial.

Banned

Then came the Sharpeville shootings which led to the banning of both the ANC and PAC. The ANC had organised an anti-pass campaign but were pre-empted by the PAC which called for mass anti-pass protests on March 21, 1960. About 1 800 political prisoners plus Comrade Mandela were imprisoned without trial.

Amid these events the Republic of South Africa was proclaimed. An ad hoc committee of black political leaders inclusive of Comrade Duma Nokwe, Comrade Govan Mbek and Comrade Alfred Nzo, called an All-in Africa conference in March 1961 in Petermaritzburg and was attended by 40 black political leaders. The conference made Comrade Mandela honorary secretary of the All-in-National Action Council set up to organise demonstrations against the proclamation of the Republic of South Africa.

Comrade Mandela then disappeared into hiding as he anticipated a renewal of a banning order.

After being made honorary secretary of the above action group, he was supposed to campaign for the calling of a national convention and thereafter a three-day stay at home on May 29, 30 and 31 in 1961. Still he escaped arrest by going

underground while at the same time travelling secretly with Comrade Sisulu around South Africa organising strikes.

His secret travels did not end inside South Africa alone. He slipped out of the country in 1962 for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia where he

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addressed a Pan-Africanist Freedom Movement conference.

Upon his return, he was sentenced to five years in prison for illegally crossing the border and incitement. During this period, underground ANC headquarters based at Liliesleaf Farm, Rivonia, were raided. Many, including Comrades Dennis Goldberg, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Ahmed Kathrada were arrested.

Following the raids, documents on the manufacture of explosives, Comrade Mandela's diary on his African tour and copies of a draft memorandum known as Operation Mayibuye outlining a possible strategy of the war of liberation were seized.

Then came the eleven month trial popularly known as the Rivonia Trial at which eight of the accused plus Comrade Mandela were sentenced to life imprisonment at Rob-

ben Island Prison. The versatile Comrade Mandela remained in prison until February 11, 1990. He received a tumultuous and heroic welcome upon his release inside and outside South Africa. He has now finished his tour which took him to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sweden where he met the hospitalised ANC President Comrade Oliver Tambo. 0

USSR-China: Let Bygones Be Bygones

This is an interview given by Prof. Lev

Delyusin, head of the China department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oriental Studies. QUESTION: How did the Soviet-Chinese relations develop after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949?

ANSWER: The late forties and the early fifties were one of the most dynamic periods in Chinese history. The peak of our relations with China fell on that time. As soon as the revolution was won in China and the agrarian reform was launched Soviet specialists came to China to help it rehabilitate her industry and reorganise the Chinese Red Army. Every Soviet who came to China was given a heroic welcome. It was a shining example of what is now called "public diplomacy".

Later I learned, however, that the relations between the leaders of our two countries were not as good as they seemed then. QUESTION: What do you mean? ANSWER: In 1949 when the revolution won in China and Mao Zedong came to Moscow, Stalin received him not as the leader of the largest state in Asia where a socialist revolution had just been accomplished, but as a vassal who could be left waiting in the anteroom. Mao was shocked and hurt, the more so since Stalin studiously avoided discussing any serious matters. When a serious discussion began at last, the Soviet side put very heavy pressure on the Chinese delegation to force it in all sorts of concessions.

As a result, a number of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic agreements of that time were unfair for China. Although the Chinese leaders well realised that, they

nevertheless had to comply because they had no one else to help them. It was many years later that we learned how bad they felt about it.

QUESTION: Could China receive aid from any other source?

ANSWER: No. As a historian I am convinced that Soviet aid was the only salvation for China at that time. The Chinese agree with this.

American experts on China also say that no country in the world could give as much aid as the Soviet Union did at that time. For all its flaws, Soviet aid helped China build the foundations of her industry. QUESTION: What is your overall assessment of the Stalinist-Maoist period of Soviet-Chinese relations?

ANSWER: Outwardly, everything looked fine then. Chinese consumer goods were sold in Soviet shops and Chinese students studied at Soviet institutions of higher education. An opera called "Great Friendship" was staged in Leningrad and schoolchildren sang a song called "Moscow-Peking". But that was just outward appearance. The ill-feeling against Stalin who offended and humiliated the Chinese leaders accumulated, although the latter did everything to hide it.

QUESTION: How did Soviet-Chinese relations develop after Khrushchev came to power?

ANSWER: From the very start Khrushchev did a great deal to right the injustices committed under Stalin, strengthen friendship with China and build Soviet-Chinese relations on an equal basis. When we discuss the Khrushchev time-today we usually remember his errors. Few people know that he had good intentions. The Chinese said that Khrushchev's visit to China in 1954 and his meetings with Mao opened up a new era in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Khrushchev did a great deal to strengthen our ties with China, but some of his proposals were ill-considered and unacceptable for the Chinese. Eventually Khrushchev began to overestimate the extent of friendliness of our relations. He put forward the thesis about "common interests" of the two great and equal socialist powers, the USSR and China, but by "common interests" Khrushchev meant chiefly the Soviet interests, which were formulated in Moscow. The Soviet Policy created the impression that China was a Soviet republic: Soviet specialists went to China without entry visas and Moscow issued "joint statements" without asking whether the Chinese agreed with them or not. It was a sort of familiarity at state level. QUESTION: What was China's reaction to the condemnation of Stalin's personality cult?

ANSWER- They were particularly hurt because it was constantly emphasised that there were "special" relations between Stalin and Mao. That is why after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party China did not remove Stalin's portraits and the Chinese continued studying Stalin's teachings and quoting from them. They did so to some extent to emphasise China's independence from Moscow and the independence of the Chinese Communist Party in the world communist movement. By defending Stalin's cult, Mao defended himself. QUESTION: When did the differences between the Soviet and Chinese leaders become public?

ANSWER: They became public when China embarked upon the "Big Leap" policy and started creating people's communes in 1958. China began to criticise Soviet experience and some Chinese leaders gleefully declared that the Soviet Union had got stuck at the stage of socialism, whereas China was pushing to

communism. The Chinese put forward the slogan "several years of hard work will bring about 10 000 years of happiness". Soviet specialists in China came under fire for "technical backwardness and conservatism".

However, criticism of Soviet specialists was neither widespread nor harsh. In many cases it was not even criticism: the language barrier created misunderstanding. Meanwhile, Moscow received information that "the Chinese are disgruntled". Misled by such occasional signals, Khrushchev in 1960 took a surprise decision to recall Soviet specialists from China. It was one of the ill-conceived decisions Khrushchev took without consulting anyone. No wonder it came as a total surprise for all.

Soviet and Chinese mass media began to  
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criticise each other's mistakes and that exchange of accusations, mild and tactful at first, eventually turned into a fierce campaign. The era of "great friendship" ended and an era of "great enmity" began.

QUESTION: In October 1964 Khrushchev was ousted and Brezhnev took over. How did that change affect Soviet-Chinese relations?

ANSWER: Change of leadership in any country is always a possibility for rectifying mistakes of the past and making a complete or partial break with the past. The Soviet government did take some steps to normalise relations with China, but they failed to bring about any improvement. QUESTION: What can you say about the polemics that began in the Soviet and Chinese press in the early sixties?

ANSWER: It's difficult to be objective in the heat of mutual accusations. Yet, objectivity was necessary, especially between such countries as ours.

Unfortunately, neither we nor the Chinese were particularly honest in that polemic. One of the sins the Chinese accused us of was revision of Marxism and reconciliation with international imperialism. We, for our part, tried to prove that China was sliding down onto the capitalist path. It was a deeply flawed thesis. The Soviet leaders believed that if they managed to convince the world that the Chinese Communist Party was becoming a petty bourgeois party, we would gain some ideological advantage. In actuality, in spite of all its serious theoretical mistakes and vacillations (who was flawless?), the Chinese Communist Party was building socialism in China. However, the methods by which it was doing so were far from being scientifically sound.

As for the Soviet side, it frequently distorted facts and documents and that added fuel to mutual strife. A typical example was Pyotr Vladimirov's book "A Special Region of China", which was published in 1973. Its author stayed for long periods in China between 1938 and 1951, holding different positions, including that of the Comintern's liaison officer at the Central committee of the Communist Party of China.

His book is a compilation based on different sources. In some cases the author used British sources, in other Chinese ones. QUESTION: Yet, it appears that the Soviet-Chinese polemics of the sixties was a Party affair.

ANSWER: Taking into consideration that communist parties are the ruling parties in the

Soviet Union and China, that polemics could the Soviet border pursued internal rather. not fail to affect state relations, than external political objectives- The question of a correlation between the policy of a ruling party and state policy is very important and requires in-depth analysis. Eventually, ideological differences between the Soviet and Chinese communist parties brought our two countries to the brink of a complete break-off of all relations, including diplomatic relations, and war. QUESTION: DO you mean the events on Damansky island in 1969?

ANSWER- Border clashes began earlier, in the beginning of the sixties, and the events on Damansky Island were the climax of the entire Soviet-Chinese conflict. One of the factors that contributed to the escalation of the anti-Soviet campaign was the difficulties faced by the Chinese leaders, especially Defence Minister Lin Biao, in the course of the Cultural Revolution, who sought to resolve them by inciting nationalism. It is a ploy often used by politicians whose policy has failed. QUESTION: How did the conflict on Damansky Island influence further developments?

ANSWER- When the duel of words turned into a duel of bullets and artillery shells, both sides sobered up: they realised that the border and ideological conflict might become something worse. Then diplomatic efforts were made to normalise the situation. In 1969 Alexei Kosygin met with Premier Zhou Enlai and the relations between the two countries somewhat stabilised.

QUESTION: Yet our fear of a big war with China did not disappear for a long time.

ANSWER: That was the result of our propaganda, which depicted China as a more dangerous enemy than the United States. Chinese propaganda constantly tooted its horns about "a threat from the north". Bomb shelters were built in Beijing and other Chinese cities and no one could say for sure that war with China could be avoided, though those who watched the developments in China (it was the peak of the Cultural Revolution) and knew about the state of the Chinese army with its barely literate soldiers armed with rifles and the scale of dislocation in Chinese industry and agriculture should have concluded that the Chinese would hardly unleashed a more serious armed conflict than the border clash. The occasional provocations the Chinese staged on

However, Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders overestimated the threat and began to mass troops and arms in the Far East. One of the reasons for Soviet fears was the size of the Chinese population, which came close to one billion. To some extent the Soviet leadership was scared by Chinese rhetoric and to some extent it was scared by its own rhetoric.

QUESTION: One should bear in mind that China had an atomic bomb and Mao's geopolitical strategy did not rule out China's involvement in a nuclear conflict.

ANSWER: The bomb could not win a war. It was not the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki but the combined efforts of the Soviet and American armies that defeated Japan. Besides the bomb you should have: an army well equipped with conventional arms and China had no such an army then.

QUESTION: Why did China spend so much effort and money on the creation of the bomb.

ANSWER: Mao needed the bomb mainly for prestige. We are prepared to stay without knickers but have an atomic bomb, he said. The present Chinese leaders have a totally different philosophy. It is far more important for them to keep the Chinese well fed and clad rather than armed. China's main goal today is to modernise the economy. And peace is the indispensable condition for this. This is yet another difference between the philosophies of Mao and, say, Deng Xiaoping. Mao was sure that, war was inevitable, while Deng believes that war can and must be averted, it is wasteful and futile for China to try to catch up with the United States and the Soviet Union in arms modernisation.

QUESTION: "People's communes", the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution" were theoretical mistakes above all, for which the Chinese people paid a high price. Are such mistakes possible in the future?

ANSWER: This question is tooical for the entire socialist system. The guilt of a personality, whether it is Mao, Stalihi or someone else, makes such mistakes unavoidable. Since no one dares to criticise them, there is no one to correct them even when they make obvious mistakes. That is why democratisation of society is the only guarantee against such mistakes.

To avoid mistakes in the future China is now carefully working out a concept of the initial stage of socialism. China believes that socialism is just beginning. 0

New Initiatives on Unification of Korean Peninsula

In order to overcome the obstacles and difficulties in the way of national unification and effect a fundamental change in setting the reunification question, it is imperative to take a decisive save-the-nation step to make the cause of national reunification truly the cause of the entire nation. This was said by the Great Leader, Comrade Kim IL Sung, Democratic People's Republic of Korea when he delivered a New Year's message.

Representing the desire of the entire nation for unification and its urgent requirements, Comrade Sung held the opinion of the Koreans (DPRK) in that the North and the South should remove the barrier between them, ensure free travel and open all their doors.

Firstly, it is to the feelings of DPRK that the concrete wall built in the area South of the

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\* bawrer that divides North and South Korea

The leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, The Great Comrade Kim IL Sung

military demarcation line must be pulled down.

According to Comrade Sung's Address, the concrete wall is a symbol of national division and of North-South confrontation. Keeping the barrier the like of which cannot be found in any other country of the world is a disgrace to the nation.

"If they truly want reunification, the South Korean authorities must show it in deed. Whatever they may preach for 'open door' or 'reunification', the world

people will not believe them so long as they keep the concrete barrier... now that the United States

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and South Korean authorities welcome the opening of the barrier of division in another country, there is no reason why the concrete wall in Korea should not be destroyed", said Comrade Sung.

In the area north of the military demarcation line there is no barrier except barbed wires which mark a boundary... this could be removed at any time.

After removing the concrete wall, free travel must be realised between North and South. Workers, peasants, youths and students, politicians, business people, cultural workers, religious people and other people from all walks of life of the North and the South should be allowed to visit the area of the other side freely, having contact with each other and working without restraint.

The North and the South should not confine their efforts to guaranteeing a free travel, but proceed to opening their doors fully in all spheres including politics, the economy and culture.

In order to remove the barrier of national division and materialise free travel between the North and the South and full-scale open door negotiations between them must be held without delay.

Wall, Symbol of Division

Along the military demarcation line which had been just a line separating Korea into the north and the south a concrete wall tighter than a borderline was built. Being a symbol of national division and north-south confrontation, it is the greatest disgrace to our nation.

The wall which was built in the area south of the MDL cutting across the country at its waist extends 240 kilometres from east to west. It is five to eight metres high, 10 to 19 metres wide at the bottom and three to seven metres wide in the upper part.

Trucks, armoured vehicles and new-type tanks are running on the wall on the heels of the other and the dark muzzles of the heavy weapons of the pill boxes at intervals of 70 to 90 metres threaten to spit fire at our side any moment. This disgraceful wall without an equal in any other country of the world was built by the United States who is trying to freeze the division of Korea and create 'two Koreas' and by the South Korean group which is trying to remain in power indefinitely with their backing.

It is a product of the U.S.'s divisive policy towards Korea and a legacy of the South Korean authorities' treacherous policy.

For this purpose, the DPRK propose a North-South top-level conference in which the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties will take part. When the barrier between the North and the South is removed and free travel and a full-scale open door are realised, it will be possible to achieve the consensus of the will and united efforts of the Korean nation . repel foreign intervention and win the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This year, DPRK has vowed that they will actively promote sided talks including the

talk between the authorities of North and South and the Parliamentary talk now under way, "we will also continue to make sincere efforts to convene a consultative meeting for national reunification to be attended by representatives of the authorities, political parties and organisations from North and South... with a view to deciding on the nation's common way to reunification through extensive consultative", put it The Great Leader.

All Koreans in-North and South and abroad must work hard in closer unity under the banner of national reunification, so as to make 1990 a historic year of turning-point in destroying the wall of division and in opening the door to reunification.

**Socialism construction in DPRK**

Today on the international arena a fierce struggle is going on between socialism and imperialism, between progress and reaction and the people's cause of independence has encountered a grave challenge of the imperialists.

The imperialists are making frantic efforts to undermine socialism, the bulwark of peace and progress and to reimpose the yoke of exploitation and subjugation upon the people who are following the road of independence. In the guise of 'peace' and 'detente', the imperialists are disarming people and stepping up their aggression against those countries which are taking the path to independence and progress. Under the cloak of 'aid' and 'co-operation' they are resorting to open intervention in other countries and overt moves to subjugate them. The imperialists are employing a variety of disguise. All this is nothing but a cunning trick to blur the reason of people of the world and achieve their aggression and predatory ambition.

Recently the US imperialists declared before the world the end of cold war and the advent of an era of peace, but this was immediately followed by their open invasion against Panama, a sovereign state, This shows clearly that "peace" and "detente" claimed by the imperialists is a big deception and that they are outrageous aggres-

sors. The progressive people tne world over are ashamed of coexisting on the globe with such a shameless and despicable gang of imperialists and are indignantly denouncing their act of aggression.

The imperialists, doomed to collapse, are now blustering and fooling about in an attempt to hide their acute crisis and turn back the trend of history, but they will not be able to check the people from following an independent road. The future of mankind will never belong to imperialism. It is an inexorable law of history that imperialism will go to ruin and socialism will win. The only way to achieve the century-old desire of the popular masses to put an end to exploitation and oppression of man by man and to live independently as the masters of the world, the masters of their own destiny, is to break with the exploiter society and follow the road to socialism. In order to find a blaze this path mankind has undergone painful turns and twists for a long time and continued an arduous and grim struggle. Socialism is the greatest achievement of mankind it is the ideal of mankind that gives them vivacity and hopes.

The road to socialism is an untrodden path. Therefore, in the course of advance one may encounter unexpected incidents and undergo trials and tribulations. The way of building socialism should also be steadily improved and perfected in

keeping with the change in the situation. But there can be no change in the truth of history that mankind must follow the road of socialism.

No matter what may happen, the popular masses, the subject of history, must not deviate from the fundamental principle that they must oppose imperialism and advance towards socialism.

Peace Policy

That principles always emerge victorious is the truth vindicated by history. The revolutionary people of the world must steadfastly adhere to the principles of anti-imperialism and independence, the principle of socialism in order to counter the imperialist manoeuvres, and must fight to the end, by displaying an indomitable fighting spirit with confidence, in order to shape the future of mankind.

Our party and the Government of Republic will, this year, too, consistently sue the foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship.

We will invariably hold fast to an independent stand in any complicated conditions and circumstances, and will reliably defend peace and the eastern front of socialism.

The Korean peninsula still remains a serious hotbed of nuclear war, which causes the apprehension of the peace-loving people throughout the world. We will fight dynamically to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and ease tension in our country and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Our Party and the Government of Republic will develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the progressive people of the world including those of socialist and non-aligned countries, and give active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their struggle for independence, peace, national sovereignty and social progress.

The way for the developing countries to realize complete sovereignty and independence from neo-colonialist yoke is to strengthen unity and cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance. We work hard to develop South-South cooperation in all fields of politics, the economy, culture by displaying a spirit of disinterested cooperation and on the basis of gender equality and mutual benefit.

Our magnificent fighting objectives for the 90s call on all the people to fresh heroic exploits, and the Juche idea of our Party illuminates our road to victory.

Let all of us fight for the complete victory of socialism, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for an independent world, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the banner of socialism under the leadership of the Party-

From the Inner Prison

to the Wider outer Prison

By A Correspondent

international jubilation and immediately told, walked out of Victor Verster prison for Comrade N. Mandela during his days - hundreds of thousands of his supporters that at 4:15 p.m. on Sunday, 11 February of imprisonment at Robben Island - the armed struggle against apartheid must - almost 27 years in jail. He was 71 and the world's most famous political prisoner, his imprisonment in 1963 he has been

prisoner emerged from his Cape against oppress

symbol of the struggle

Town jail into brilliant sunshine and Nelson Mandela, a tall, fit, grey-haired man his beloved South Africa.

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As he walked hand-in-hand with his wife, Winnie, through the gates of the prison he raised his right fist in a triumphant salute.

But, as President Robert Mugabe said the day after Comrade Mandela's release, his freedom was from a smaller "inner prison" to the "wider outer prison" that is apartheid South Africa today.

In his first speech at Cape Town he told

his cheering supporters that there could be no negotiations with the government of President F.W. de Klerk until the state of emergency was lifted, all political prisoners freed and political exiles allowed to return home unconditionally. Mr. de Klerk has yet to meet these basic conditions nor has met the minimum demands of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Harare Declaration. Mandela's first message was one of peace. He called on all opponents of apartheid at home and internationally to redouble their efforts and intensify the struggle against apartheid. He urged the world community to continue sanctions against the Nationalist Party's regime.

The man who describes himself as simply a member of the African National Congress (ANC) says that most South Africans, black and white, recognize that apartheid has no future: "It has to be ended by our decisive mass action. We have waited too long for freedom.

Irreversible march

Our struggle has reached a decisive moment. Our march to freedom is irreversible. Now is the time to intensify the struggle on all fronts. To relax now would be a mistake which future generations would not forgive." K: He described the armed struggle, of which he was one of the founders - he formed the military wing of ANC, "Umkhonto we Sizwe", Zulu for "Spear of Nation" after the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 - as a "defensive reaction against the violence of apartheid. V. "I have no option but to continue," he said. Since his release he has emphasized the need for face-to-face negotiations with the minority white government to discuss a truce. It is a key element to setting a climate for negotiations to abolish apartheid and developing a new constitution for South Africa that would be democratic and non-racial. One of Mandela's closest associates, lawyer Dullah Omar says that the insistence on sanctions and continuing the armed struggle is essential to the ANC's strategy. He said these two pressures must continue until there is a "normalization" of political life. These negotiations would take place simultaneously with longer term moves towards

a broader solution. According to Omar, Mandela envisages a meeting with de Klerk, which would end the "civil war" in return for which Mandela would "expect the freeing of all political prisoners, the lifting of the state of emergency, an end to all political trials and the abolition of the international Security Act."

This would be in line with the Harare Declaration of August, 1989. Mandela has carried out a punishing round

of public rallies, media interviews and private meetings since his release. He was scheduled to meet, at press time, with the National Executive of the ANC at their exile headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, then travel to Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Sweden where he will meet ailing ANC president Oliver Tambo.

In all his statements Mandela has steadfastly refused to commit the ANC to a specific negotiating stance, except to say that until the conditions of the Harare Declaration are met he would never recommend starting negotiations. He will continue to speak out against the repressive laws of South Africa known as the "pillars" of apartheid.

#### International reaction

International reaction to Mandela's release has been universally acclaimed within the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the European Community (EC) and the OAU. But few governments believe that international pressure through sanctions should be relaxed. The notable exception to this has been Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, who isolated herself within the EC by ending the minimal sanctions her government had in place. Mandela was not pleased. Other governments are waiting to see what concrete steps de Klerk will take to create a positive climate for talks with the ANC and other organisations. So far his unbanning of many political groups and Mandela's release plus suspension of capital punishment for political crimes are as far as he's been willing to go.

There is almost a sense of mythology around this magnificent man who very few people would have even recognized a few weeks ago. He is now one of the most famous men in the world and symbol of black South African sacrifice and struggle in resisting oppression. His liberation from the "inner" prison symbolizes the liberation his people are longing for from the "outer" prison.

Reports from those who have met him portray a man of unusual vigour, intelligence, discipline and dignity. Rev. Allan Boesak, a church leader who visited him in prison calls him a statesman. "He is a man of real intelligence, a great political strategic, but also a genial man, thoughtful and composed."

One of the unique tributes to Mandela has come from the many white jailers who have guarded him over the years. Several of his wardens said the guards accorded him the respect of addressing him as "Mr." Mande\*la, an unusual courtesy for a prisoner.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, a member of the royal house of Tumbuland in the Transkei homeland. He was raised by his uncle, Paramount Chief David Dalindyebo and educated to a level where he could attend the black university of Fort Hare where he studied law.

It was at Fort Hare that he met Tambo who became his close friend and comrade. They joined the ANC and were expelled together from Fort Hare when they participated in a student boycott. Tambo later went into exile and has been leader of the ANC for the 30 years it has been banned. He is now in a Swedish hospital recovering from a stroke.

After his expulsion, Mandela worked as a mine guard near Johannesburg. He and Tambo came in contact with Walter Sisulu through the ANC. Sisulu, who was released last year from prison just a few months before Mandela, got the two friends into a law firm and paid their tuition to study law parttime. Later they

started their own law practice and remained active in the ANC which at the time was politely asking for a better life for blacks but without any real hope for anything like majority rule, now a nonnegotiable demand.

After 1948 when the apartheid ideology of racial separation became entrenched in South African law, ANC became more militant, but it was not until the killing of 69 blacks during a rally at Sharpeville that the ANC decided its non-violent methods of trying to obtain equality would no longer work. It was then that Mandela began the armed struggle and went underground.

His first marriage had ended in separation and divorce and in 1957 he met a young social worker 16 years his junior. Winnie Madikizela and Nelson Mandela were married in 1958.

In 1962, disguised as a chauffeur and after having been underground for 17 months, he was arrested when authorities were tipped off by an informer, generally believed to have been connected with the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He was convicted of incitement to strike and leaving the country without a passport. He got five years on Robben Island, described as one of the toughest prisons in the world.

Mandela's long-time friend and mentor, Sisulu, got six years but was released on bail. In October 1963 Mandela and Sisulu were brought to trial again, along with seven others on charges of sabotage and attempting to overthrow the state. The trial, at which Mandela defended himself, was a showcase for the power of the Afrikaner doctrine of apartheid. The charges carried the death penalty.

Mandela's defence was described as almost regal and crowds turned out each day for one of the most important events in South African history. He and his colleagues were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. He spent the next 10 years breaking rocks on Robben Island.

At the conclusion of his defence, Mandela spoke the words which have become a rallying cry for justice around the world, and especially in South Africa:

"During my lifetime I have dedicated my life to the struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for, and to see realized. But, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Twenty-seven years later, he stood on the balcony of Cape Town's City hall and repeated the same words to his people with the same clarity and commitment. []  
.IMBABWE NEWS MARCH, 1990

The Newest Independent Nati(

By the Southern

African Research and Documentation Centre

It has a new flag, a Constitution and Government in the wings. At midnight on March 20, Namibia became Africa's and the world's newest independent nation. Since winning a substantial majority in the United Nations - supervised elections last November, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has

moved almost flawlessly towards independence under a theme of national unity and harmony.

After more than 23 years of direct, and illegal rule by South Africa, Namibia has, in less than three months, adopted a constitution that could be the envy of any country and it did it by consensus within the 72-member Constitutional Assembly elected late last year.

SWAPO head Sam Nujoma, the elected president, has named a 16-ministry shadow cabinet which took control of the administration as soon as the South African flag was lowered late in March and the Administrator General went home.

Although the elections last year, in which 97 percent of Namibia's eligible voters cast their ballot, were for a Constitutional Assembly, it has decided not to hold another election and will, instead become the legal government. Since SWAPO won a clear majority, this decision saves the country the uncertainty of another - this time likely unsupervised election within a short period.

In achieving such harmony in a few months after years of bitter fighting between SWAPO and South Africa, the fledgling government has shown political and administrative skills far beyond what many would have believed. Since SWAPO leaders only returned home or came out of the bush after April 1989, many predicted it would lack the abilities to govern.

But Nujoma has played his cards deftly, dealing fairly with his opponents, mainly the pro-South Africa Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and listening to the voices of the various factions within Namibian society.

He has been pragmatic towards the largely white business community, worried about nationalization. He has assured large landholding farmers that their land is safe. He has crossed party lines in naming his cabinet. (some key portfolios like agriculture are still to be filled).

Nujoma has reached out to bridge the gap between his traditional support base in northern Ovamboland and minority groups in the south by naming Heroes and others

Comrade Sam Nujoma; President of Namibia

to the cabinet. SWAPO has even maintained cordial relations with the out-going South African-appointed administrators.

It is reminiscent of Zimbabwe's postindependence era when reconciliation with former Rhodesians was a key-component of the Mugabe government.

Constitution

Centrepiece of this pragmatic approach is the Constitution. The Assembly under the chairmanship of prime minister Hage Geingob, moved swiftly to adopt the 1982 UN principles, allaying fears that legislators would be tied up for years debating basics. An assembly committee began its work, finished most of it before the end of the year and over the Christmas recess handed the detailed drafting to three white South African lawyers.

Legal experts claim the constitution has one of the strongest human rights provisions in Africa. Unlike its former colonial master which has one of the highest rates of executions in the world, Namibia has abolished the death penalty, one of the few African countries to do so completely.

Of course, apartheid is outlawed and equality for all assured. One of the early sticking points was a preventive detention clause which SWAPO had wanted but eventually withdrew. However, on another contentious issue, that of an executive president, S1 PO's views prevailed. The unanimity among the seven parties the final document was seen as a major political accomplishment. Key provisions are

- Namibia will be a sovereign, independent and secular republic which will include Walvis Bay and nearby offshore islands which South Africa now illegally claims for itself.
  - A bill of fundamental rights and freedoms guarantees the right to freedom from torture and forced labour and laws of discrimination on racial, religious or economic grounds;
  - No one can be held without charge more than 48 hours and everyone guaranteed a fair, public hearing in courts. Property cannot be expropriated without just compensation;
  - In times of "war, national disaster public emergency", the president may declare a State of Emergency but laws made in that regard must be proved by the National Assembly within 14 days;
  - The president is elected in secret ballot by the National Assembly by a simple majority and executive powers including heading the cabinet. Term of office restricted to two five-year terms;
  - Legislative power lies with
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Time waits for no-one

Time goes by quickly. Most of us live for the present and worry about the future when the time comes. By then, it is often too late.

Old Mutual understands your need for financial security and can advise you now. When you become an Old Mutual policyholder you make sure that your money is safe, that your own future and that of your family is secure, and that your money is working for you and for Zimbabwe. Time is money. Make the most of it and invest in an Old Mutual OLD

policy. We take the time to put your future MUTUAL

first YOUR FRIEND FOR LIFE

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72-member assembly elected in secret But, Namibia's independence path, proportional representation elections; successful as it has been so far, faces rocky

- Within five years of independence a second chamber - the House of Review - is to be established consisting of representatives of regional councils and municipalities. It is empowered to review legislation and reflect it or send it back to the National Assembly;
- Ownership and control of "material

resources are distributed to serve the common good" but property ownership will include state and private enterprise;

- There will be separate police and defence forces, the heads of which are appointed by the president. Military service will be compulsory, however with a clause of conscientious objection;

- The right to hold peaceful protest demonstrations is assured with a clause that states participation in "peaceful political activity intended to influence the government" is a right.

SWAPO and Other Organisations

PWAPO has joined the Organization of African Unity, it will likely become the 50th member of the Commonwealth, it was joined SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference), the Non-Aligned Movement and the UN.

Outside support and interest in Namibia is high thus far and diplomats are looking to its future as a model for South Africa, given the fact that since 1966 Namibia was treated like a fifth province of South Africa.

Britain has agreed to provide a military training team to help start the new army and integrate members of PLAN (the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia) and the South African-dominated SWATF (South West Africa Territorial Force).

The European Community (EC) has made a preliminary offer to provide US\$330 million for Namibia under the Lomé Treaty. It will also take 10 000 head of cattle annually and help cushion the crucial mining sector against falls in international prices and market demands. The European Investment Bank has sent a team of experts to Namibia to identify projects. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are actively seeking projects in every sector from agriculture to education to health.

Despite independence politically, South Africa still maintains an economic stranglehold on its former colony. External pressures and the high cost of waging the Namibian war forced South Africa to reluctantly and belatedly allow independence. SWAPO leaders know that South Africa is quite prepared to use its economic muscle to destabilise Namibia just as it has done to other countries in the region to the tune of US\$60 billion in damages.

While Namibia's economy is potentially one of the most productive in sub-Saharan Africa, it is extremely vulnerable to external pressures from its big neighbour to the south. There has been almost no foreign investment since 1975 and there has been significant divestment which reinforces the dominance of South Africa in the private sector, especially in transport, mining, fisheries and agriculture where almost 90 percent of exports occur. There is almost no manufacturing sector.

The vast country has a tiny population, just over 1.5 million. But whites own 60 percent of the land and 65 percent of all private property but comprise only six percent of the population. They earn 25 times more than blacks.

All communications flow south and the country imports 80 percent of its manufactured products. But, in the short term Namibia has little room to manoeuvre since it loses South African budgetary support which used to amount

to about 25 percent of its annual budget. This ends with independence although the annual deficit has been reduced to manageable proportions. Some further savings will come from the dismantling of 11 ethnic administrations.

#### . Namibia Government and Debts

Namibia's new government will also be saddled with debts incurred by the Pretoria government of nearly US\$200 million, money which SWAPO suspects went largely to fund the war against it. However it dare not repudiate the debt for fear of alienating foreign bankers. South Africa in recent years has refused to back commercial borrowing for Namibia.

When Nujoma named his shadow cabinet he told the 40 men and women to examine all existing government services with a view to consolidating them into the 16 ministries but to go easy on upsetting business and the civil service.

"The business community and civil service, too, are anxiously awaiting some indications of the policy directions of the incoming government," he said.

A donor conference is expected to be convened by the UN despite fears that the present preoccupation of the West with Eastern Europe will increase the struggle for an ever-shorter supply of development funds. Like Zimbabwe, the new government will not nationalize white commercial farms desiring as it does, food self-sufficiency but its large peasant constituency, especially in the north will demand its share of growth. The mining sector, too, will not be nationalized although SWAPO will seek participation in those ventures.

New minimum wage laws and worker's rights will increase production costs in all sectors.

The fishing industry needs to be renewed and Walvis Bay, the country's only deep-water port, remains in South African hands. SWAPO remains committed to getting it back but the time-being may opt for a guaranteed use of the port's facilities. This obviously leaves Namibia open to pressures from South Africa to remain in the South African Customs Union like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana

And, adding to the nation's woes is the spectre of severe drought, especially in the densely populated northern region. The possibility of famine is a major crisis facing the already fragile economy.

Nujoma, once painted by the West as a terrorist and communist, has defied all predictions and made pragmatism and national reconciliation his hallmarks. There's little doubt of his successes in bringing together his badly fractured nation. If he shows the same skills in negotiating the economic minefields ahead and if the West continues its support, there is good reason to be hopeful about Namibia's future.

#### South Africa Opening the Door to Dialogue

By Boris Asoyan

The release of Nelson Mandela in

South Africa has started a new stage in the country's development, characterized by both a growing striving for dialogue and a more complex alignment of forces. On the one hand, the conditions exist for a peaceful transition from apartheid to a democratic, non-racial society, but, on the other hand, new factors have appeared

in the political struggle which can break the frail hopes of the present day and plunge the country into violence. A reserved sense of optimism cannot help but be felt when analysing the current situation.

Among the encouraging factors is the back political forces intention to start talks. In his first public statement upon his release, Mandela acknowledged the whites contile tion to the cause and added that a settle ment has to meet the interests of all South Africans whatever the colour of their skirt President de Klerk said that he regarded such talks as the number one aim of the national party and promised to lift the state of emergency a few weeks later.

It is also encouraging that the political lead, ers of the white and black communities treat

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,each other with respect. Mandela has not,ed that de Klerk can be dealt with, while de ilerk has said that Mandela can be trusted. Both sides have made public their programmes of action, which in spite of substantial differences, have one common aim. A democratic South Africa free from racism and apartheid. Both Mandela and de Klerk also declared that talks could be held in the near future and all disputes discussed in the interests of all parties concerned. The present situation has its pluses and minuses. Any success will primarily depend on the political forces' agreement on key issues. A refusal to participate in the talks or an Irreconcilable position taken by either side may jeopardise the whole process. What is

really needed is a maximum of patience and responsibility.

Naturally, stability has become the common aim in the new conditions. Will the government manage to neutralize the militant ultra-right groups which demand that the country be divided on racial grounds and threaten to use force? Will the democratic opposition be able to contain the young people's revolutionary enthusiasm and channel it into political struggle? Will the clashes which in the past two years have taken over 1 000 lives in Pietermaritzburg alone be stopped and differences settled for the sake of a lofty goal?

It is difficult to say whether de Kierk is pragmatic, resolved and influential enough to convince the white community of the need to give up its privileges and to continue the

reforms. In any case, he cannot afford to beat about the bush as his predecessors used to do.

There is a direct link between the success of the emerging dialogue in South Africa and the image of thatoqoiawy in the eyes of world public opinion. South Africa's advance towards internal consensus will inevitably influence the world community's attitude to it. This primarily concerns the issue of sanctions, which will be solved in the course of negotiations in South Africa. No one harbours any illusions concerning the difficult path South Africans must travel. They must display political maturity and responsibility in this crucial period to take their country out of the impasse without bloodshed.

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Withdrawal of Soviet Troops Restored No Peace in Afghanistan

On February 15, 1989 the last Soviet

Troops withdrew from the soil of Afghanistan and everyone thought that there would be a political settlement and that peace would be restored in that country, however, contrary to this belief peace has not returned and the war escalates.

The United States and Pakistan signator and guarantor of the Geneva agreements read the terms as implying only the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, they have ignored the essential parts of the agreements, and continue to equip, finance and train the extremist oppositions of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Parallel to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, under the supervision of the military intelligence of Pakistan, i.S.i. the so called "Interim government of Mujaheddin" was formed in Rawalpindi.

Following the creation of this government and under the command of the Pakistan generals and United States advisors, I.S.I. Coordinated a joint attack of the oppositions with Pakistan's army and Saudi's mercenaries and Jalalabad. They planned to capture the city within 48 hours and transfer the interim government to Jalalabad, but they were faced with the heroic defence of the army, militias and the people of Afghanistan.

The defeat of the opposition in Jalalabad, Khost, Kandahar and other places in

Afghanistan, proved the propaganda of the collapse of the government of the republic of Afghanistan is totally baseless.

The opposition in retaliation of their defeat and for the covering of their miscalculations in connection with the Islamabad, Riyadh and Washington plans, escalated their terrorist activities against innocent people. In the last seven months they fired 1468 rockets on the residential areas of Kabul killing more than 2700 and injuring 5700 civilians, including women and children.

The so-called "interim government of Mujaheddin" was not recognised internationally as originally calculated by America and Pakistan, even most of their field commanders, parties based in Iran, and Afghans in Europe and America, rejected this Government as an instrument of an expansionist policy of Pakistan, the war between the opposition escalates day by day and hundreds of their own people are killed.

Pakistan and Geneva Agreements The Government of Pakistan openly violates the Geneva agreements and other acceptable norms of international law, the flow of arms continue from Pakistan into the territory of Afghanistan, more than 180 military training camps for the extremist opposition exist in Pakistan territory, Pakistan's army and intelligence officers directly participate in military operations in Afghanistan.

More than 8 389 instances of violations by Pakistan of the Geneva agreements were submitted through 1084 note verbals from the ministry of foreign affairs to the UNGOMAP (United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan). Contrary to the propaganda and predictions of the western countries, the government of the Republic of Afghanistan did not collapse after the withdrawal of Soviet troops but gained more strength and esteem, thus proving its viability not only among its own people but also internationally.

Without doubt the army of the Republic of Afghanistan has proved its independent combat defence ability of their homeland.

More than 22 000 armed oppositions came over to join the government, despite the obstacles created by the Pakistan government and oppositions, more than 131 301 refugees from Pakistan, 97 384 from Iran and 2 695 from other countries returned to Afghanistan, contact and negotiations are continuing between the government and most of the internal field commanders of oppositions and social and political personalities. Proof of the consistently growing strength of the government of the republic of Afghanistan is the fact that, after closing their embassies upon the eve of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops a number of the western countries have re-opened them and others will follow.

What Should the CPSU Be Like? Ways of Renewal in Conditions of pluralism

By Prof. Vyacheslav Shostakovsky (rector of the Moscow Higher Party School) s the transition to a multi-party system

necessary in the USSR today? What should be the functions and place of the CPSU in pluralist Soviet society? Hasn't the Party's traditional demand for unity of purpose and action become obsolete now that there are different ideological trends coexisting within it? Is the formation of factions due to divergence of opinion between some

(from page 49)

The policy of national reconciliation which was proclaimed four years ago by the government of Afghanistan became the main objective for all patriotic Afghans. The developments in Afghanistan prove that there can be no other alternative to a political solution of the Afghan problem. The government of the republic of Afghanistan has proved its strength, steadfastness and its 'ability to survive. The new military-political situation shows the dire efforts of Pakistan and the United States aimed at toppling the R.A. government and replacing it by an extremist, anti-democratic regime have failed.

The Republic of Afghanistan is of the opinion that a political solution of the internal aspects of the situation in Afghanistan can be achieved through different ways. However, the main elements of any political solution should include a ceasefire, dialogue between Afghans, creation of a broadbased government and democratic elections.

Moreover, the political solution should be just, lasting and comprehensive and based on the present realities of Afghan society. Afghan will not submit to any threat or coercion and will not accept the monopoly of power by any of the forces involved. The idea of ignoring this or that political force from the coalition, including the people's democratic party of Afghanistan, its allies and the government of the republic of Afghanistan which consists of the most powerful and organised political force in the country today, does not conform to the realities of Afghanistan. h n

or other groups of Communists really out of the question? Such are only some of the questions which are widely and actively raised in discussions on the CPSU and ways of renewing it.

### Results from people's views

The answers given to them are most diverse and at times contradictory. They are thoroughly analysed before the 28th Congress of the CPSU slated for October 1990. A contribution to this challenging and important work has been made by the extensive public opinion poll taken among Muscovites on the initiative of the Moscow City CPSU Committee by the Moscow Higher Party and the editorial board of *Moskovskaya Pravda* to get their views on progress in, and ways of, perestroika within the Party and in the country as a whole. More than 18 000 questionnaires have been received from Communists (75 per cent), non-Party people (23 per cent) and members of the Young Communist League (2 per cent). Here are some of the results. For one in every six pollees, the CPSU, just as recorded in Article 6 of the 1977 Constitution of the USSR, remains the leading and guiding force of society, the nucleus of the Soviet political system. Fifty-two percent of the pollees consider the CPSU's leadership natural, while specifying that remaining the only party in the USSR, it should be society's political leader basing its relations with the other organisations, associations and movements on the principles of equal partnership. and pursue its policy relying on intellectual and moral prestige. The following views were also ex. pressed: approximately six percent of pollees are confident that the country does not need any political parties at all, and more than 30 per cent are convinced that, on the contrary, most diverse parties are needed alongside the CPSU. I personally favour the preservation of Article 6 of the Constitution of the USSR, but with substantial amendments- For instance, it is reasonable to describe the Soviets of People's Deputies - bodies of local power in the USSR, not the CPSU, as the nucleus of the political system. The CPSU should be spoken of as society's leading force. It is not out of place to remind one

of the fact, as pointed out irr the Fundamental Law of the USSR, that it "serves the peo ple" and that all of its organisations shall "function within the framework of the Con. stitution". I think it to be of principled importance that this provision concerning the Party's Constitutional responsibility should be preserved and amplified in the Fundamen, tal LawInner-Party Restructuring

How can one then visualise the CPSU's renewal? In my view, the Party's more perfect inner structures and its contacts with society, which should be closer, more sta. ble and effective, hold out promising shifts in this direction.

What is needed here in the first place? It is essential above all to more precisely identify and consider the objective requiremers and interests of the various social strata and groups, the economic and social, cultural and intellectual, ideological and political tenden.' cies within society and contradictions in its development for the CPSU to be able to take into account all this in its activity for the people's benefit. It is also very important for the Party to establish contacts and to promote mutual understanding with other organisations, particularly unofficial groups. Much is to be restructured within the CPSU itself. The more meaningful inner-Party life, the better the Party embodies democratic centralism, the more effectively it can in. fluence social processes. But there are still quite a few obstacles here. Over the past decades, democratic centralism would degener. ate ir~to a bureaucratic and command-style administration, The Party's theoretical

thought would lose the former sources of creative impulses, which fuelled it at the early stage of the Party's development, when pluralism of opinion was not suppressed. At present, the Party has activated itself. It is both possible and necessary to make it more efficient at every level from top to bottom. The best way of its further emancipation is free competition between different platforms (not claiming statutory independence and exclusiveness).

The CPSU's renewal would accelerate, if horizontal structures emerge in the form of

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groups with their own platforms to offset the strict centralism of vertical links. Of course, exchange of ideas even with "higher echelons of authority" today do not preclude either heated discussion, or scathing criticism from below, which is, however, paralysed by the requirements of subordination and finally degenerates into docile submission. Dialogue on equal terms between comrades adhering to differing ideas is just another thing. MV. Malyutin, lecturer at the Moscow Higher Party School, has singled out eight trends within the CPSU.

1. Liberals styling themselves as Social Democrats. Their programme: a mixed economy, a Parliamentary law-based state, Swedish or Austrian model. The social base: the intelligentsia, part of which stands for an elite party allied with the progressive wing of the working-class movement.

2. Socialists. They favour a bloc of the mass-scale working-class, intellectual and leftpopulist movements led by a non-Bolshevik party or parties allied with the radical section of the CPSU. Objectives: dismantling of nomenklatura, a mixed economy, cooperatives, self-government, emphasis on problems of municipal and ecological conservatives opposed to Left Radicals and socialism. Liberals.

3. The renewal-minded wing of Marxist Leninists. Basic views: NEP, socialist as a system of civilised cooperators. Major objectives: going through with the democratisation of the CPSU, placing the apparatus under the control of primary and elective bodies, and ensuring the leading role of the renewed CPSU in the political arena.

4. Champions of reviving the CPSU as the workers' party and leader. They do not trust intellectuals, admitting them only as advisers, are opposed to cooperatives and leaseholding and favour making enterprises the property of their work collectives.

5. The united working people's front. It is opposed to the restoration of capitalism, which, according to them, the large-scale introduction of leaseholding, market relations and so on facilitate, favours and production (instead of territorial) principle of elections to Soviets, which will help increase the proportion of workers and farmers among People's Deputies,

6. and 7. The Patriotic Front of Russia, Yedinstvo (Unity) and other organisations of

8. The silent majority,

The classification is not faultless, but nothing better is so far available. What is needed are more objective criteria to identify every category of views. The

question arises: what for? To provide scientific backing, justify and legalise factionalism fraught with a split? No, on the contrary, to prevent a split. There are the most reliable preventive measures here: not so much bans as glasnost, as it shows and thus helps overcome the dangers of clique-formation and confrontation.

Factionalists not merely adhere to a special position. They usually gravitate to special discipline, secrecy, unscrupulous struggle. This was the reason for the collapse of many a political party. Indeed, any party should above all be an alliance of like-minded persons brought together by the community of purpose and action, programme and rules. The CPSU is such a party. Open and free competition of platforms, I am convinced, will only benefit, not harm, it. It will help it to speed up renewal along the lines of democratisation, raising the prestige of Soviet society's political leader. L]

Najibullah's Proposals

HE. Dr. Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan in the Ninth Summit of the heads of States or Governments of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade, set forth the following proposals for putting an end to internal and external aspects of war and tension in Afghanistan.

He has proposed broad negotiations to be held between the government of the republic of Afghanistan and all the Afghan political forces inside and outside the country who opt for an end to the war and wish to work for the realization of peace.

These negotiations should be aimed at holding a nationwide peace conference which will encompass all forces involved. This conference should agree on the establishment of a leadership council representing the ideas and opinions of all political

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forces. Furthermore, this conference should declare a six month long ceasefire during which a broad-based coalition government will be set up by the leadership council, under its guidance a commission for drafting of a new constitution and the law for elections to National Assembly should be established.

Following the approval of the draft constitution and the law for elections, the council should call the traditional Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly). Consequently, after the adoption of the constitution and the law for elections by the Loya Jirgah, free, direct, equal and general elections based on secret ballot should be held.

First, a new Government should be formed by a political party or a coalition of parties holding the majority of seats in the parliament, which in turn will overtake the administration of the country in accordance with the new constitution. In order to remove any distrust and to ensure legality and the process of the election, the Government of the republic of Afghanistan stands ready to accept the supervision and control of the elections by any international commission.

For the settlement of the external aspects of the issue, the republic of Afghanistan proposes the convening of an international conference with the participation of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, India, China, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chairman of the non-aligned movement and other interested parties.

This conference will, at the very outset, agree upon putting an end to the delivery of all types of weapons to the warring factions in order to support the ceasefire, and will protect and guarantee the permanent neutral and demilitarization of the legal status of Afghanistan, which will be enshrined in the new constitution. []

#### Zimbabwe M History At T Commonweal Games

Tracy Cox won a silver medal

For the first time in the history of independent Zimbabwe our representatives to international games have brought glory to this country after amassing three medals at the Commonwealth Games (XIV).

This was the first time Zimbabwe has performed excellently in international sporting activities/ competitions. It should not go without mention that high credit should be given to the three medalists, Tracy Cox, who won a silver medal in the women's one metre spring board event, Nokuthula Tshabangu, who clinched a silver medal in the fly-weight boxing division and Duke Chinyadza, who brought home a bronze after fighting in the light-welterweight boxing division.

Nokuthula Tshabangu, lost in the finals

The commonwealth games which were held in Auckland, New Zealand in January, 1990, saw two Zimbabweans reaching finals in two disciplines.

The first person to go on the medal winners' list for Zimbabwe was diver, Tracy Cox, who performed miraculously in the women's one-metre spring board event.

However, Cox

Duke Chinyadza also lost in the semis

lost in the final after putting on an excellent performance and managed to win the silver medal.

Nokuthula Tshabangu outboxed Zoran Thanga of India in the quarter-finals of the fly-weight boxing competition and booked

himself a seat in the semi-finals at the Gan Campbell Centre.

The 24 year old boxer who had little international exposure met Siwakwi (Zai bom) in the semi-finals whom he defeated to proceed to the finals. He, however, lost to Tracy Cox, in the finals after a hard contested fight and won a silver medal.

Another boxer, Duke Chinyadza (28) competed against Godfrey Wakabu of Uganda in quarter-finals. He qualified for the semi-final of light-welterweight division where he was defeated by Nicodemus Odore of Kenya' won by unanimous points decision.

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Therefore, Chinyadza managed to bring home a bronze medal.

The third boxer at the games, Trust Ndhlovu was defeated by David Gakua of Kenya in the quarter-finals in the feather weight division.

The 46 member Zimbabwean team was accompanied by the Minister of Sport, Comrade David Kwidini and his wife and Comrade Zuva Makoni, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Sport, was the team commandant.

Even though some of the athletes did not do well, it was good for them because they got experience and ideas by competing with top athletes in the world. ,

However, the performance of Cox, Tshabangu and Chinyadza was so marvellous

that the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee awarded cash prizes to the three Zimbabwean medal winners at the Commonwealth Games in Auckland. Tracy Cox and Nokuthula Tshabangu, who both hold silver medals, each received NZ\$750 (Z\$1050) and Duke Chinyadza, bronze medalist, was given NA\$500 (Z\$700).

In an interview with this magazine, the Minister of Sport, Comrade David Kwidini said the performance of Zimbabwe at these games was excellent as compared to their performance in previous competitions. The Minister, who attended all competitions, save for the shottists was thrilled by the profound improvement by Zimbabwean competitors.

He mentioned that credit should be given to coaches and those who selected the participants because their choice was very careful as proved by the performance. The selection of participants, he said, should not be based on their reputation but on their level of performance and ability.

Comrade Kwidini also pointed out that its very important in the future to put more concentration on the disciplines we have higher abilities.

For instance, he explained, Zimbabwe had three boxers and out of them two were successful.

"It is good for us that two brought home medals. Hence, in future, we should stick to those disciplines which we are confident of doing well than entering into areas where we

get away without anything". He gave an example of Kenya which he said concentrated more on athletes and their achievement was extraordinarily good.

On the question of possible factors which might have attributed to the failure of some of Zimbabwe's athletes, the minister could not give any reasons but only emphasised the need to reduce the number of disciplines in order to have enough resources and full preparations on few that might be selected. He also said that there was overall support whereby spectators cheered at anyone who was doing well.

Comrade Kwidini revealed that plans are in the pipeline to give incentives to participants by the National Sports Council.

He thanked the Cox family for providing Tracy with training and time which resulted in her bringing prestige to the nation.

He felt that preparation should not be completely left to individuals but the government must give assistance to such people. However, presently the government does not have adequate funds. d [

Misty

in

Roots

Band With a

Helping Rhythm

A band which rocked Zimbabwe with

classical vibrants of reggae music in 1982 is coming again in May, this time, not only to entertain the music lovers in Zimbabwe but to raise funds for the less privileged.

Misty in Roots, a London based reggae group is going to tour West, East and Southern Africa in early May. This was revealed by two members of the group, Ngoni and Themba during an interview with the Zimbabwe News.

They will be touring Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Ghana. During these tours they will be staging concerts to raise money for welfare organisations in need of financial aid.

On their first tour, in Zimbabwe, they will stage a concert to raise funds for the Jairos lii and later embark on c'similar programme for the Child Survival and Development Foundation.

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Thomas 'Mukanya' Mapfumo at one of his performances

According to Comrade Ngoni, this would be one of their extensive tours aimed at helping the poor people of the world. The long bearded musician added that as a group, Misty in Roots is often available to render help where it is needed.

"Wherever we should help, we come to the helm", said Ngoni.

Asked by the Zimbabwe News what music should be like in order to be of a high class, the duo said that music should carry a message which should be of significance to the society. It should shed light to the people and encourage them to work towards development through its gospels. They also commended the music of Zim-

babwe adding that since independence, Zimbabwean musicians have matured well enough to reach the international standard which has been eluding them during the reign of the colonisers.

During their first tour to Zimbabwe in 1982, they asked Thomas 'Mukanya' Mapfumo if he was prepared in future to tour Europe. . an idea which was welcomed by Mapfumo who recently had a successful tour of the United States of America.

Ngoni and Themba (as they are known by Zimbabwean fans) commended Comrade Mapfumo's brand-of music which they said is typically traditional and depicts the culture of Zimbabwe.

Misty in Roots; (left to right) Fungal, Poko, Ngoni, Tsungirai, Tendal, Kaziwal (as they are known in Zimbabwe)

What the people in Africa do not understand about Western music is that it originated from Africa although it is based on Western lyrics, said the Misty in Roots duo.

Adding their comments on local musicians, they again praised Comrade Mapfumo for putting traditional music on the international chart.

They attributed the slow rising of our musicians to lack of instruments of high standards. Their word of blessing was that if the local musicians get instruments like those used by their South African counterparts, a worldwide recognition would easily and quickly embrace our musical industry. When asked by the Zimbabwe News about

their views on South African musicians; they said most of the South African musicians are doing well despite that they are being suppressed by the racist regime.

On the issue of singing revolutionary songs depicting the armed struggle in South Africa; Ngoni said that because of so much censorship by the apartheid regime, those who are doing well, singing the gospel according to the struggle, are musicians who are in exile, like Hugh Masekela and Miriam Makeba.

Meanwhile, the Gramma Records Company who are sponsoring the tour has confirmed that the tour is in the pipeline. Comrade Mike Munyati (Gramma Records Promotions officer) told our reporter that it is going to be a big event and that prepara-

tions were intensive. The ten-member will have an entourage of 16 people. ' is being promoted by 11 Proor Company.

They will first perform in Bulawayo 27, Sakubva stadium in Mutare on and Rufaro stadium in Harare on 1990.

With such an intensive tour to help fortunate people of the world, we hope of music fans, even those who do not reggae music will rally behind such cause to support some members of society who were born with some disability or later had disabilities not of their own due to misfortunes.

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..0%.

saps Crumble to Spirited Sces in Rosebowl Final

Staff Reporter

ps United crumbled to a spirited Blue ine Aces when the latter ended their 1 old cup drought in the B.A.T. Roseb o tball Gala at the National Sports last month.

f y 'Jaws' Mashezha converted from after Aces' dribbling wizard Wilfred g as brought down by Tobias Siband tussle for the ball in the box. Referee N a Majoni pointed to the spot.

came close to increasing their tally i e 62nd minute when Wilfred Mugeyi ied a neat pass, chested the ball and

packed a shot that Caps goalkeeper Brenna

Msiska tipped over the bar for a corner.

Three minutes later, Msiska was summoned to parry the ball for a comer after Aces' John Mbidzo packed a brilliant shot from about 20 metres.

However, 24 minutes into the second half,

prnaceutical side came into the game m purposefully but goals could not just come heir way. They swarmed the Aces goal area but each time they were forced to backpaddle by the laundry side's back line.

In a bid to get goals, Aces substituted 'Boxer' Francis Paketh for Edwell 'Disco' Masaraure in the 54th minute. This paid dividends as five minutes later the only goal of

the afternoon came their way.

In the 55th minute, Never Chiku of Caps

United had to use his hand to score after Aces' keeper, Emmanuel Nyahuma's spill following a tremendous save. The goal was justifiably disallowed by referee Majoni.

In the 50th minute, the former Cup Kings, I Caps United made a questionable substitution bringing in George Nechironga for hardrunning Ephraim Mwale, a move which triggered an uproar from the crowd.

However, the Highfield-based (Harare) side would not allow the Manchester road boys' front runners to pass through them. Still, Caps United managed to force five corners against Aces' three.

With eight minutes of the game gone, Friday 'Amayenge' Phiri bulldozed his way past two Aces defenders and unleashed a shot at an acute angle. Ernlmanuel Nyahuma of the

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Aces' Captain, John Mbidzo is-seen above lifting high the BAT Rosebowl Football gala trophy

laundry side was always superb in dealing with these balls.

The game took almost 20 minutes to liven up as both teams took a cautious approach to it with Blue Line Aces being more aggressive than Caps United.

From then on the Mugeyi brothers, William and Wilfred, ransacked the Caps back four with their menacing frontal attacks.

Aces, popularly known as Shaisa Mufaro, maintained the pressure in search of the decisive goal. They could have scored 23 minutes into the first half but their effort was cleared in a goal-mouth melee. Three minutes later, Wilfred Mugeyi made a solo run, crossed the centre line as he zig-zagged past a number of Caps players. He could not pack a nice shot on the water-logged pitch, The youngster repeated his dangerous moves in the 27th minute with a diving header which just missed the left upright in the southern goal post.

it was in the terraces that Aces carpet soccer kept the spectators on their toes. The laundry side played with purpose from the preliminary stages of the tournament and their effort was accordingly rewarded when they lifted the B.A.T. Rosebowl Trophy, their first Cup since 1977.

To qualify for the finals in the new format B.A.T. Rosebowl Football Gala, Aces played a goalless match with Darryn Tornados before trouncing Highlanders 3-0 in the second match. They topped Group C with three points and qualified for the semi-finals the following day in the two-day football gala.

The losing finalists, Caps United led Group D with three points from one win and a draw. They featured in a goalless draw with newly promoted army side, Tongogara who scared seasoned Makepekepe with their short and crisp passes. Caps United were just lucky to salvage a draw. Caps went on to

humiliate Mhangura 4-0 before edging highriding Dynamos 1-0 in the semi-finals. Blue Line Aces outclassed highly rated Zimbabwe Saints 3-1 in a penalty shoot-out after a full-time deadlock. The preliminary matches were played over 40 minute and the semi-finals and the finals over 80 minutes. Each team played two matches in the four groups on the first day with respective log leaders Dynamos Group A, Zimbabwe Saints Group B, Blue Line Aces Group C, and Caps United Group D appearing in the semi-finals the following day. The log standings in the four groups were as follows:

Group D

\*F A

4 0 3 4 0 3

Speaking after the match, Aces coach Steven Kwashi said he was very happy, with the gala. It was the only shortest possible way to get a cup, he said. John Mbidzo, the club's captain said, "It was one of our toughest cup finals. We however, met stiff competition in the early stages of the tournament. I am also happy since this is our first cup since 1977. I am particularly happy with the determination and fighting spirit shown by the Mugeyi brothers."

However, Caps United team manager, Obediah Sarupinda queried the referee's decision to award a penalty adding that "the same referee was married" to Caps United when the club played in the Zifa Cup tournament last year. He argued that it was not supposed to be a penalty "because noone was brought down in the box". He however, expressed pleasure at the way the gala was staged despite the water-logged pitch.

Reacting to comrade Sarupinda's statement, the Zifa referees committee chairman, Comrade Felix sanyika said there are no grounds for the allegations. Because referees of the tournament were appointed on Febru-

Blue Line Aceb Darryn Tornados Highlanders

Caps United Mhangura Tongogara

.referees committee would have chanr" match officials had it been the Zifa Cup.'

John Garatso, Aces assistant coach, ex. pressed joy with the new format which he said is characterised by stiff competition Wa like in previous years where only big guns took part. "We were looking forward to this trophy," he said, "we have been rewarded Blue Line Aces received a cheque o \$10 000 with Caps United getting t4 000. The losing semi-finalists got \$1 500 each with all teams getting \$250 for participating. 11w match was handled by referee Nkosam Majoni assisted by linesmen Anthony A, diwanza and Dunmore Matinya.

Group A P W

2 1 2 1 2 1

Group B P W 2 1 2 1 2 0

ary 2, 1990. Therefore, they did not know which of the twelve super league teams would feature in the finals.

He added that a referee who handled a Group A match in the gala would be a linesman in Group B matches. The same applied to other groups.

He said it is irresponsible to base an allegation on past tournaments since the Dynamos Black Rhinos Ziscosteel

Zimbabwe Saints Hwange Tanganda

All in all, the gala proved a success despite the rains which caused the poor attendance of about 4 000 the first day and below 10 000 the following day. It enables fans to see all the country's top teams in action Many people praised Zifa and BAT for fvn up to their promises but suggested that an improvement on the gala is imperative. They said the gala should stay. [

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The B.A.T.  
Rosebowl  
Football Gala Brought  
Players Together  
Staff Reporter

It was not the 'Act of God' that rain fell in Harare for the whole of the weekend, February 3 and 4, the newly inaugurated B.A.T. Rosebowl Football Gala would have a fatherly tournament which brought the 1990 Super league teams together for familiarisation.

The persistent drizzle which ended on Sunday afternoon made the whole pitch of the National Sports Stadium waterlogged. This made the style of play very difficult for the 131 Super league players. The Gala was something new since all 12 Super league teams competed for the trophy unlike some previous years when only four Super League teams were drawn out according to their cup and league standings of the previous year.

Last year the trophy came out with a difference when it was named the B.A.T. Champion of Champion trophy and was only competed by two teams, Dynamos and Zimbabwe Saints which were judged from their cup and league superiorities of the previous year.

For this newly introduced Gala, teams were put in four groups which battled it out in the 20 minutes aside preliminary rounds, 30 minutes each half and semi-finals and the remaining two featured in the final which was 80 minutes for the fulltime. The Zimbabwe Football Association (ZIFA) lined up some entertainments of boxing and soccer shown on the video screen and the entertainments were wound up by featuring Thomas 'Mukanya' Mapfumo who sent tremors to the terraces with the booming sounds of the Blacks Unlimited.

Besides the rains which disrupted the overall success of the tournament, all went on smoothly with all the players familiarising with each other besides playing soccer.

According to soccer administrators and players - it was a sea-saw of thoughts according to a brief survey conducted by the Zimbabwe News soon after the tournament.

Blueline Aces Captain, John Mbidzo was very pleased with the introduction of the Gala and he thanked ZIFA for successfully

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Thomas Mapfumo and the Blacks Unlimited band entertaining soccer fans at the National Sports Stadium

grouping all the Super league teams in a single tournament. He hoped that the tournament should be an ongoing event which should be regarded as an eye-opener for every season.

For Comrade Obediah 'Wasu' Sarupinda, CAPS United team Manager, the tournament was a very good one only that it was not financially sound. He was taking into consideration the amount of money spent on travelling and accommodating the teams from outside Harare which he said did not proportionate with the gate takings from the fans attending the Gala.

Comrade Sarupinda suggested that if possible, in future clubs should play at different venues where they would attract a large attendance of their respective supporters. "It is very unwise to make 12 teams play in the same ground judging from the short time of 20, 30 and 40 minutes", reiterated Comrade Sarupinda. According to Comrade Sarupinda's views, the Gala was non-starter which needs some adjustments for it to be an ongoing thing.

Although the Gala was welcomed with mixed reactions from all football circles, the Zimbabwe News viewed that the tournament was a good -achievement by ZIFA towards its impartial programmes of soccer. We also agree with the opinion that the preliminary rounds should be played at different venues with the semis and final played at the same ground on one day supported by a lot of entertainments.

in the previous issue of Zimbabwe News (January Edition) we carried out an interview with Comrade Felix Sanyika (Chairman of ZIFA referees Committee) when we discussed at length about soccer hooliganism. We thought that the fans would have benefited a lot as we have crept into the new season but surprisingly, the message was like the biblical seeds which were sown on rocks and thorns - it was not needed. just after the match, outside the main arena, an unruly fan wanted to 'work on' Comrade Nelson Chirwa (ZIFA Chairman) for allegations he (the fan) was ushering to Comrade Chirwa which were utter rubbish... according to the state of fans behaviour. This was done in the view of this writer, thanks to the intervention of the Zimbabwe Republic Police members who lawfully dealt with the case by cordoning Comrade Chirwa's car and taking away the suspect in question. ZIFA has shown that staging such a Gala together with the sponsors, B.A.T., they have done it with a mind of non-selectivity on teams but to facilitate all the teams irrespective of their size to compete in the gala. We hope that in future new ideas will crop up to improve or maintain the existing structures of this wonderful Gala. L]

## Africa Cup of Nations Preview

By Evans Mambara

Ethiopian National team; the nation hosted the tournament in 1968

The African Cup of Nations had a humble beginning, only three nations took part in the first tournament in Khartoum in 1957, with Egypt beating their Sudanese hosts into second place and Ethiopia third.

Egypt hosted the next competition in 1959 and again beat Sudan in the final. In 1962, Tunisia (with a team weakened by a malaria epidemic) and Uganda had

joined in with Ethiopia this time beating the Egyptians 4 - 2 after extra time in the final.

In 1963, there were six teams and Ghana won the first of their four African Cup of Nations victories by beating Sudan 4 - 0 in the final.

The finals were organised in two groups for the first time in 1965, with Ivory Coast making their first appearance as the final tournament was held in Tunisia. Ghana retained the trophy with a 3- 2 win over the host country after extra time. Ethiopia whose participation was constantly inspired by Confederation Football of Africa (CAF) President Ydnekatchew Tessema, at last hosted the tournament in 1968 but the home team were beaten in the semi-finals by Congo-Kinshasa who went on to beat Ghana in the final after the first final tournament to involve eight teams.

Ghana were the losers again in 1970 losing to the host nation in Sudan, while in 1972 it was Congo who beat Mali (making their first appearance in the final round) 3- 2 in Cameroon.

The 1974 tournament saw the first ever replay, with Zaire, the team which went on to the world Cup finals in West Germany, beating Zambia at the second attempt in Egypt. Two years later, Morocco were awarded the Cup after 1 - 1 draw with Guinea because of their better performance from the final pool matches.

Ghana asserted themselves when hosted the 1978 tournament, beating I da 2 - 0 in the final and in 1980 it was the host nation Nigeria, who emerge, tors on home ground by beating Algeria in Lagos.

At the 1982 tournament in Libya, quired a dramatic penalty shoot-out 1 cide the eventual champion. Ghana toc title, beating the host nation in the fini ter the match ended at 1 - 1.

In 1982, when the Ivory Coast was to matches in Abidjan and Bo Cameroun won the Cup for the first beating Nigeria 3 - 1 in the final and co ing their excellent form from the 1982 1 Cup.

In 1986, Egypt utilised their home a tage and bruised past a powerful Cam 5 - 4 after a penalty shoot-out in Cairc

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later the loosing finalists, Cameroun 2tured the trophy in Casablanca by beat1 Nria's 'Green Eagles' 1 -0.

Wld Cup finalists Cameroun and Egypt

on paper, obvious favourates for the 17th African champions which will be decided this

ronth (March) in Algeria.

The count down begins. . with Algeria

playing host to the Nations Cup and attempt ,\_as well to lift the continent's prestigious

trophy for.. the first time, but although Zimbabwe will not be among the finalists after having been ousted by Nigeria, focus however could be on another Southern African Nation, Zambia.

The Finalists

gria;The Algerians last reached the final of the Nations Cup in 1980 in Lagos but lost aNigi3- 0 at Suruhere Stadium. So can Allgeriasurprise their own fans and take the atitletht has eluded them for the last 11 ,years? There are three main problems; firstly, fans themselves who are going to be so to please.

geria go a goal down they are not goi receive encouragement but whistles a js. As a result they are going to find it ermely difficult to settle down and play go football. Lastly, and this might prove vita Algeria has developed basically a defensive attitude and this probably could upset their ambitions.

Tactically Algerians are dangerous on lighting counter attacks and their strike force totally banking on their professionals such as Djamel Menad and Rabah Mujaer. They must again be advised to guard against their violent supporters and secondly temperamental, two weapons that played a part in their elimination in the World /Cup qualifying rounds. On paper the Algerians should succeed aided by their gifted players, support at home, financial incentives and lastly their determination to win.

Cameroon: Cameroon's form over the last couple of years has not been completely impressive. When the European based stars are available they have put together some good results which might suggest optimism for Is this competition. For the records, Cameroon 7, were champions in 1984 beating Nigeria 3-1 , at the Hamphouet Bolguy Stadium in Abidjan.

f Losing'finalists in 1986 to Egypt on a 5-4 penalty shoot-out in Cairo and made up for all those mishaps by recapturing the trophy in 1988, beating Nigeria 1-0 in Casablanca. SThe indomitable lions, as they are popular. ly known, are bound to provide the usual mixture of muscle, stamina, team spirit and skill.

t Cameroon base their play upon the French 0 formation and heavily rely on their physically if built players. Over the years, the West Afri. can nation has produced several talented 0 players such as Emmanuel Knele, Thomas Nkono, Antino Bell and the retired Roger Milla.

Their champion club, Canon de Yaounde, will no doubt supply the bulk of the players

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The Algerian players with Madger in the centre (1989)

One of Cameroun's top Clubs, Canon Younde in their match against Dynamos at the National Sports Stadium

travelling to Algeria but whether the Zambia: Back in the finals for the first time Camerouns against the odds will be able to since the legendary 1974 finals held in Egypt. keep with the mental and tactical demands Zambia reached the final and held much fan of this tough eight nation is open to doubt cied Zaire Leopards to a 2 2 draw. The replay

Al-Battal. The Egyptians could tilt t book upside down if underated.

Ivory Coast: The 'Elephant' of Cote' as they are known have had ups and The Warriors can be a delight to wa lethal in front of goal. Their dangeroi er, Yopisseg

Fofana has matured into citing forward and his partnersh young Mate Abdoulaya Traore has nightmares for defenders and goal alike. Ivory Coast should start off a, dogs but an upset looks likely. Kenya: The surprise team from Ei ca obtained its ticket to the finals brushing off the challenge of Mala

Flashback; Egyptian players being introduced to the former President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Canaan Banana (the lethal khatib doing the introduction) bled side should all these professional report for duty.

Egypt: Egypt had not won the competition since 1959'and only captured it in 1986 when they beat Cameroun on a penalty shoot-out. Though Egypt has attained success at club level where their clubs, Zamalek and National have won the continental championships a record times in between themselves, their national team has been going through a loan period qualifying for the World Cup had been one of its greatest achievements.

Again, the fast running Egyptians will be banking on its locally groomed talent in Ibrahim Youssef, midfielder Maydi Abdul Ghani, winger Tereq Yehia and goalkeeper Thabat

Zambian players with Wisdom Chansa standing on the left saw a gallant Zambian side go down 2-0. Since that period, almost all the players that participated have retired including Goalkeeper, Emmanuel Murape, who was voted the best keeper at that tournament.

The KK XI were unlucky not to qualify to represent the continent in Italy after a brilliant run in the early and late stages. It will be the galaxy of eight Europe based players that the Zambians will be banking on. This includes former African footballer of the year and PSV Endihoven winger Kalusha Bwalya, hero of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Others include Belgium based Stone Nyirenda, Charles Musonda, Lucky Msiska, Wisdom Chensa, Swiss professional Johnson Bwalya and Soviet based Zambian footballer of the year, Derby Makinka. Tactically, the Zambians have their strongest ever assem-

Stix Mtizwa

major upset. The Kenyans base their pli total attadk and prefer the 4-2-4 formi but have never been impressive, while midfield needs attention into the fron which could let them down.

The Kenyan National team being introduced to Comrade Banana

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lition, the tendency to relax in ilayed a major role in its shock elimii the 1989 East and Central Africa iallence Cup in Nairobi. This defeat angered their fans, but led to resigcoach Mohammed Kheri. Now the ee Stars have a chance to bury the in as also runs in this tough ,ion.

ad: Senegal are enjoying a soccer nce and are making a second ape in the finals,, so they should be outhere are however so many French

based players in the side that they will not lack experience. The slick moving Senegalese could set the stage alight with their polished and skillful football.

Senegal can be a toy to watch especially with the deadly Bocande in form.

Other professionals include defender Roger Mandy, Amadou and Paris Saint-Germain star Sene. The team looks nicely balanced and must be with a reasonable chance of causing an upset.

Nigeria: Nigeria should be the team to watch, the 1990 champions appear tactically and mentally ready to accept the challenge in Algeria. For sure the "Green Eagles" would include in its line-up a bunch of talented youngsters from its under 18 world Youth Squad.

The Nigerians are a fantastic side whose play is very much unpredictable and can match any side in Africa. But the Nigerians might not get support because of their robust play and unnecessary delaying tactics when they are in the lead. Yet, the fact remains that despite all this, Nigeria will be a difficult side to beat.

F1

Success of the All-Black Eradicators Hockey Club

Why has Eradicators hockey club succeeded when all the other black hockey clubs such as Old Wanderers, Mabvtt., Hurricanes, Highfield, Belvedere Teachers' College and the Boycottos of Shepherd Manganzo have failed. Sydney Bonzo, a freelance sports writer, looks at the reasons behind the formation of Eradicators and Custom Kachambwa, the founder and coach of the All-black club.

A mission to eradicate racial prejudice was the main reason behind the formation of the much talked about all-black Mufakose based Eradicators Hockey Club. The 1990 Mashonaland Indoor Hockey knockout tournament champions and the first black club in the country to play top flight hockey's success story is attributed to the founder and coach, Custom Kachambwa's dedication, hardwork, administrative acumen and business like approach

Kachambwa, a Legal Practitioner in the Attorney-General's Office, is a father of two, a girl and boy, Rufaro Fortune (6) and Mafadzo Keith (3). He comes from a big family of 25 children, enough to build two field hockey teams!

Custom Kachambwa's early involvement in the sport dates back to 1975 at the age of 15 years when he got a bursary for Form One at Bernard Mizeki College outside Marondera

The College was equipped with a lot of minority sport equipment and hockey was one.

One afternoon in mid 1975 the young Custom stayed in the school grounds and came to the under-15s who were playing hockey, Whilst watching, he was invited to play because one team was playing one player short.

This marked the beginning of Kachambwa's hockey life and his sweat and huddles resulted in the birth of Eradicators, what some people doubted he could accomplish

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and others even advised him to abandon the whole idea.

That afternoon Kachambwa joined the other school boys and played so impressively that he was selected to play that weekend against another school, Springvale. Naturally his selection made some veterans in the school team complain.

Custom Kachambwa; the founder and coach of the all-black club But Custom never looked back, In 1976 he played for the senior 'B' team and the following year he was promoted In the school's 'A' team, A lot of players did not like this because he was having an even bigger meteoric rise in basketball where he was eventually chosen to captain for the school team during the 1978 season, In 1978 he became a very valuable player in hockey and it was his peak year and during the same year at a toLirtiime it

Peterhouse it was pointed out that he had great potential. Before he left Bernard Mizeki for the University of Zimbabwe in 1981 where he was enrolled to do a Bachelor of Laws Degree Course, he assumed the coach's position and also organised matches and he did the same in basketball and athletics.

At UZ he joined the hockey section where he was the only black player. A while later Time Mswaka who used to play for Harare Sports Club joined and also brought a friend. Two brothers, Augustine and Vincent Musewe came to the club. Chinembiri Tanyongana and a lohn also joined and stayed longer than the rest, until the club disbanded.

With the Varsity club he discovered to his horror that his schoolboy hockey was far off the mark. He could not even secure a place in the 'C' team. It was a complete embarrassment. And in any quest for improvement he borrowed a coaching manual from Gerald Brown who was the Director of Sports at UZ then. With the book he learnt the proper techniques, His hockey improved with each year but from 1981 84 he only played for the first team twice, Some white schoolboys who could hardly dribble and stop the ball would be selected, before him. The sourest experience was when he was dropped to 'C' team when he thought he was even better than a couple of the first team players. He refused to play lot the team. Among the people who liked to 'coach' him at the Varsity were the Harrington brothers, Billy Birkert (now with OH), R. Brown who plays for Country Club and Kevin Terry who also joined Country Club but is no longer playing,

Brown gave him the greatest support and hope Brown seemed to be-the only one who appreciated Kachambwa's ability, Unfor tunately he (Brown) had no say in the selec tion of the teams.

h0s for four years Kachambwa suffered frurn non recognition, It was a bitter ex

perience. He remembers very well when in 1984, Kevin Terry invited him to go for the national under-21 trials when he was over age then.

But how could he play for under-21 when he was not good enough for their 'A' team?

When Kachambwa left Varsity in 1984 he resolved not to play for a white club at all. He resolved to form a club based in the township. He had accumulated 14 hockey sticks which were in all kinds of condition.

Kachambwa went to inspect Mbare Stodart grounds to see if they could be used as training grounds. There he met John Chipungu and William Madakureva both members of Old Wanderers Hockey Club then in limbo. They discussed and agreed to start a club and training was to start immediately. Kachimbwa soon discovered that the two were not very keen. They did not want to do the basics of

the game. They only wanted to play the game and did not want to teach the new players.

Thus Kachambwa found himself working with the beginners while the Old Wanderers players played on their own. Kachambwa had no control on anything. There was no progress, so he left together with Charles Chidyausayi who had come all the way from Mufakose to join the group in Mbare.

Back in Mufakose, Kachambwa started recruiting and started sessions on the open fields, Malapula and Yamuranayi grounds. Soon he was joined by people who had ideas of the game. Amongst these were Dick Marisa, Moses Kaluza and Shepherd Manganzo, a Zimbabwe schools goalkeeper and a couple of girls joined.

Kachambwa was happy to have Shepherd around because he thought he (Shepherd) could be helpful in coaching and was nominated vice-coach but Shepherd proved extremely irresponsible.

Kachambwa drafted the club's constitution and at elections he was appointed chairman and coach, while Willie (Tendai) Ruzane was vice-chairman and captain. Samson Madziva was elected treasurer and Charles Chidyausayi became secretary.

Because of his behaviour Shepherd did not get a post. He was disappointed and as he later confessed he left the club.

Mufakose Eradicators Hockey Club was born on that day of the elections late in 1984. Ironically this was Shepherd Manganzo's name. Kachambwa wanted the club named 'The Missionaries'. He had a mission to eradicate racial prejudice. In 1985 the club secured sponsorship from Conte Shoes, received a set of uniform from Mark Manolios and entered two teams to play in the Mashonaland men's hockey board league for field. Before they played league hockey, the club played in the Prunitians tournament at Postals. They clashed with such teams as Universals.

Eradicators were at this stage well regimented. Players like Tendayi Ruzane, Daniel Nyamurova and Charles 'Giant' Chidyausayi were performing miracles in defending short corners. Goalkeeper Harold Abrahams was equally good. It was a good beginning.

In June 1985 Kachambwa was selected to attend a training course in Holland for two weeks. The club gained a lot of experience that year and Kachambwa started coaching at primary schools in Mufakose soon after his Holland trip. The schools coaching extremely strengthened his recruiting base. Today the team is built from boys who are products of his coaching programme. Unfortunately, like with today, the teachers did not want to take a leading role. In most cases they would not even be there. Thus his plan of seeing these schools compete against established hockey schools failed.

In that same year the club received equipment from the Sports Council through Mark Manolios and Albert NhJamoyebonde. These were 36 hockey balls, 50 hockey sticks and

Themba Khumalo; leader of the nonplaying executive committee goalkeeper's kit. Fourteen hockey sticks also came from the Ministry of Sport and Culture but were later retrieved.

In 1986 the 'A' team won promotion into second league indoor hockey and the same year the club secured healthy sponsorship in the name of Blue Line Dry Cleaners. Abudular Wholesalers and their manufacturing department donated three sets of uniforms for boys and two sets for girls. In addition the club got 24 skirts for girls for training from Igball Abudular who as a sponsor who wanted also to remain anonymous also bailed the club out on a couple of occasions. The performance of the girls' team was very encouraging. However,, the timing of their games was disheartening, 5.30 p.m. and after 9 p.m. were not the best of times. As a result they sometimes played a player or two short. Winnie Manyikwi (Muswe) was most promising. Other very good players were Naomi Bonzo, Florence Kachambwa, Louisa Rinda, Shungu the GK, Hazvinei Matambo and Rudo Manyukwi.

In 1987 the boys A' team had a total onslaught in the second league for indoor winning all seven games to gain promotion to first league for 1989 and history was made

- for the first time in the country an all-black club qualified to play first league hockey causing a great furore from other quarters.

In 1988 the club also qualified to play first league field hockey. In October 1988 the club went to Malawi as a replacement team for the Africa Champion of Champions Club Tournament. Although the boys played extremely well they found themselves at the bottom, However, the spirit of oneness was fostered.

A non-playing executive committee led by Themba Khumalo was elected for the 1990 season. A hard battle is in store for this new committee as it has to fight hard against the politics of frustration and sabotage being waged strongly against the club by forces who will never ever want to see the succession of the all-black club.

Why has Eradicators Hockey Club succeeded when all the other black clubs such as Old Wanderers, Mabvuku, Hurricanes, Highfield, Belvedere Teachers' College and the Boycottos of Shepherd Manganzo have failed?

Eradicators was basically run as a one man band by the coach. He ran it like a family business. He put a lot of his time, money and equipment into developing the club. The coach was selfless and hated losing. He had suffered against racial prejudice and wanted to prove that hockey is everybody's sport.

Such is the degree of ambition. The other clubs generally lacked such a leader. Without sponsorship the new clubs would not exist. The other clubs have not had the drive to go out and look for sponsorship and prove that they too can succeed. Dictators Hockey club has been encouraging so far but they suffer from a perage problem. The leader, Emmanuel Mbirimi, is too scarce and this is not helpful. There is great potential in the club waiting to be developed. The club needs a dedicated leader to run it. Initially this leader has to be an Eradicators dictatorial character to get the momentum.

On results and statistics alone Eradicators as a team is successful. But more important than results, and here I refer to the future of the sport, is the contact which should be established with the officialdom of not only the hockey controlling board but also for the challenges to the Government to act positively.

Locally made equipment is not good enough and also expensive. Imported equipment is scarce and out of reach making it difficult for a person who is still starting the sport to buy it. The traditional players can afford to get the equipment either through relatives but it leaves the new generation stranded.

Attitudes of some of the administrators in the sport is such that they do not see that there is unfairness done to young black players. An unhealthy situation is caused when

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umpires are not fair, when young players are mistreated by senior players from the position. Some Eradicators players have ; grown up. with the game such that !n they also "flex their muscles" they are off. But when it comes to Eradicators er-1 5 (when rough play is applied on it) the umpires say "zvanakira mbudzi .inga imbwa."

ays Custom Kachambwa "This kind of situation makes it very difficult to convince my friends that there is any fairness".

training and match facilities are other or problems for black clubs. Most good facilities are in low-density suburbs only. It is difficult to recruit in these areas because the majority of keen hockey players stay in high density areas. This is also an area that the ruling party together with Government should work with city council and those clubs involved to improve. The

Ministry of Education should take a big lead and come out with a programme for schools country wide.

Despite the success of Eradicators in Mufakose not even one school in that suburb has taken hockey as one of its sporting disciplines. Those who are playing hockey at school are only doing so because of the New Winners programme.

So far this programme does not involve competition with the traditional hockey playing schools like Prince Edward, St Georges and Hartman House.

As a result the New Winners players are not chosen to play for the schools select. Unless they go to Eradicators, they have no chance to play representative hockey. Eradicators as a club has therefore approached the teacher-in-charge of schools hockey for permission to have Eradicators schoolboy players to play for some of these

traditional hockey playing schools. Some of these boys now play for Allan Wilson and for the first time in their history Allan Wilson won the Secondary Schools indoor hockey knockout this year. They broke the tradition for Prince Edward (P.E.) and St. Georges being the winners for a long time. From the player's point of view, wide horizons are so variable such that there is something new for everybody. Young players are performing well, gaining confidence with each outing and proving that there is some strength in depth which will benefit Zimbabwean hockey in years to come. The success to hockey itself in Zimbabwe and the impressive showing of Eradicators guarantees a resurgence of the sport in the country but the Government should realise that it can only keep up by moving into the future with more pitches, more international competition and better training techniques.

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