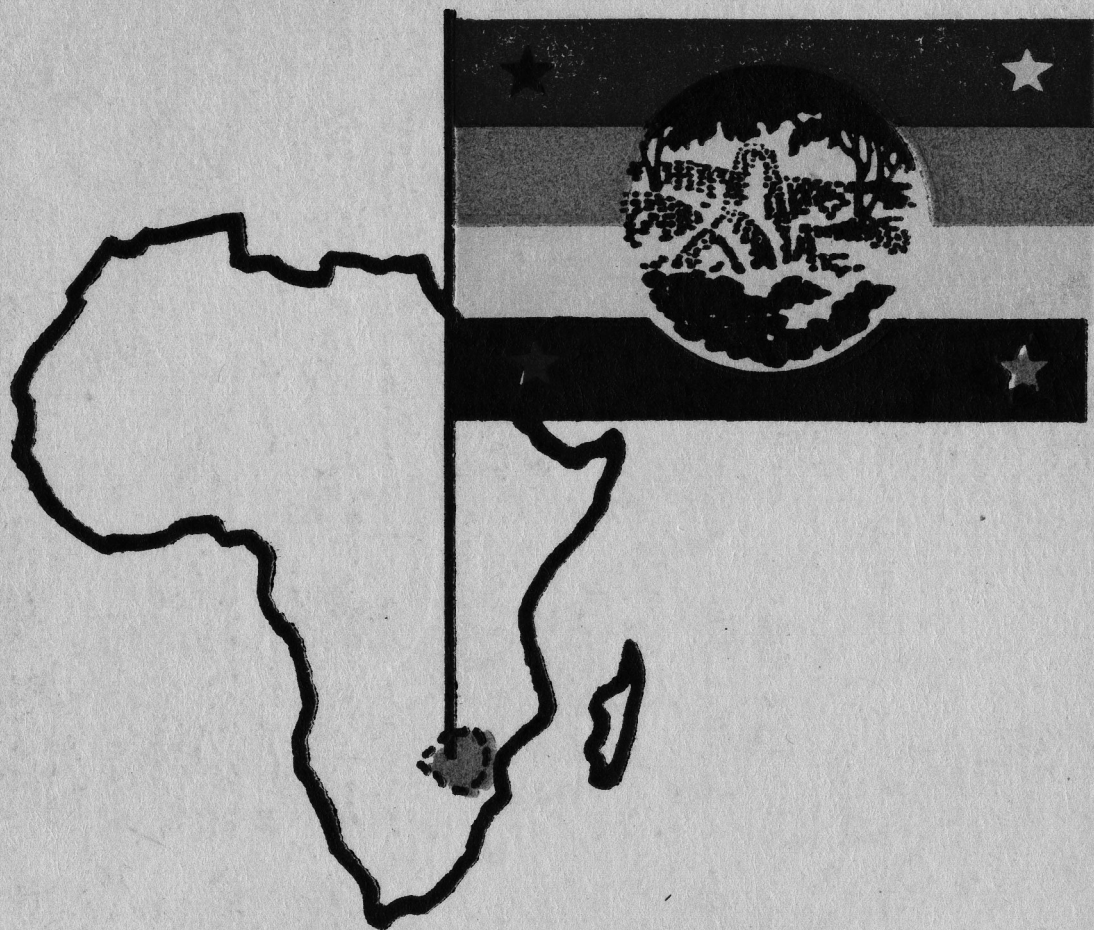


ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLES UNION

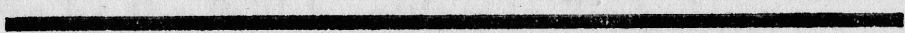
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ideological
concept

ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLES UNION (ZAPU)

The... method of the so-called...
In 1890, the Chartered British South African Company,
the... of the... law - the Land
Agreement Act in 1930, now the Land Tenure Act,
the... wage... the... the
... of... education
the... of the... and Order Act
... to... a...
... a... of...



2. The Party is equally convinced that what came as
British... has...
... of Zimbabwe...
device to... the...
community as well as...
undermining the human... of the black man.

**ideological
concept**

The party's ideological concept

1. Preceding from historical and contemporary evidence, the Party is convinced that the present system of life in Zimbabwe is capitalist in practice and orientation. The sole motive for the penetration and settlement of the British settlers from 1890 on was to survey, seize and exploit the resources of Zimbabwe – the land, minerals, other natural resources and the labour of its people – for the benefit of just a few, in accordance with the system.

The militarist method of the so-called pioneer column in 1890, the Chartered British South African Company, the enactment of the land seizure laws – the land Apportionment Act in 1930, now the Land Tenure Act, the privileged wage structure for the whites, the negligence and later throttling of African education, the imposition of the so-called Law and Order Act and minority rule itself, are all devices of a single machinery to establish and maintain a capitalist way of life by the British settlers in Zimbabwe.

2. The Party is equally convinced that what came as British racism has become white racism for the conditions of Zimbabwe. White racism is a compound device to protect the capitalist privilege of the white community as well as an attitude for degrading and undermining the human dignity of the black man.

3. The Party is convinced beyond doubt that capitalism and the white racism of the European settlers are the two basic evils facing the people of Zimbabwe today. They are the root causes of the order of dishonesty prevalent today, and therefore of the lack of harmonious relations among the Zimbabwe people.
4. A revolution is not only inevitable in Zimbabwe, but necessary. To destroy capitalism, racism and all their devices or apparatuses it must be an armed revolution. To prevent their resurgence at any other future stage it must be a people's armed revolution. The revolution must mean and result in a complete and thorough change of the system of life.
5. The Party is convinced that socialism is the better system of life and must therefore prevail and be the order of life in Zimbabwe. The Party conceives socialism as the seizure and retention by the people through their State of the basic means of production – the land and all its natural resources, all industry, transport and communications, financial institutions (banks), external and internal trade and social services.
6. Within its socialist concept, the Party maintains that land, water air and other natural resources are natural gifts to all people and therefore must be retained and shared by them all. As such, these means

of livelihood cannot be sold for a price nor be bargained for in these terms for the services in their improvement or distribution.

7. It is the standpoint of the Party in its socialist concept that profit is the mainstay of all exchange, bargains or trade and is not per se a contradiction to socialism. Profit must neither be exploitative nor used for the benefit of a few; it must serve all the people who put their labour into production.
8. The retention and use of all the means of production by and for the people through their State should not imply the negation of private ownership of the means of production are two different meanings. There will be personal private ownership of property as the just earnings of one's labour.
9. The Party regards a sense of duty, hard work, diligence and honesty as the foundations of socialism and, in the same sense, it regards laziness as the arch enemy of socialism.
10. Alongside land, water and air as the natural gifts to all the people, the Party maintains that knowledge, through education, and power, through government, cannot be the monopoly of individuals or a few people. Every Zimbabwean has the right to these and they must be shared by all as well.

On the constitution and government

1. The Constitution of the State of the Zimbabwe people shall declare socialism as the system of life, or the prevailing order in the country. For an appropriate reflection of this, the State should be called:
„THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE“
2. The Constitution shall lay down that it is treasonable for anyone or any group of individuals to indulge in activities, direct or indirect, calculated to undermine or defeat the people's socialist system of life.
3. The Constitution shall enshrine the universally accepted human rights, with particular regard for the safeguarding of the socialist life of the Zimbabwe people.

Political rights shall include: the right of every member of the State to participate in all activities for the welfare of the State, in accordance with one's ability, freedom of speech and assembly, freedom of the press and writing, freedom to elect one's government.

Economic rights shall include: the right to work, freedom from exploitation, the right of living according to one's work, protection of one's private property.

Social rights shall include: the right to education and the development of one's talent, the right to medical services, the right to old-age and disablement pensions, the right to culture, the right to marry according to the mutual choice of the individuals concerned; polygamy shall be discouraged, the right to one's life.

4. Government must rest on the three pillars of power:
The legislature to make laws;
The Executive to administer;
The judiciary to interpret and enforce the law.

The Constitution shall provide, within the aims of the system of the State, for no interference of one's branch in another within their respective fields, but with emphasis on the fact that the legislature is the supreme organ of the State.

5. The legislature shall result from the election machinery of the Party, from the branch right up to its Congress. In short, the legislature must be an enlargement of the people's Council elected by the Party's Congress.

The President of the Party shall be the President of the State and he shall appoint his Ministers from the legislature, but present their names to the legislature for approval. The People's Council and Secretariat of the Party shall maintain the Party.

6. The Constitution shall lay down the obligation for everyone, but the disabled, to defend the country and the socialist system of life.

On the programme of economic revolution

The Party notes:

- a) that the Zimbabwe people lack the necessary technical know-how to bring about their economic prosperity;
- b) that Zimbabwe lacks sufficient capital to set up all required industry or to exploit all the resources;
- c) that Zimbabwe lacks basic industries for the complete manufacture of all its requirements;
- d) that economic life in Zimbabwe, as well as industry, commerce and marketing, are all tied to foreign capital and trade;
- e) that for its exports and imports, Zimbabwe is at the mercy of the capitalist monopolists for transportation and communication;
- f) that for whatever products it might market, Zimbabwe should take into cognisance the treat of substitute products off-setting conventional products.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned difficulties, the Party equally notes that the greatest danger to an independent people, their economy and country, is importation of foreign capital goods or investments, because through them lies the trappings of terms which harness the economy to the dictates of foreign trade and interests.

The first principle of the Zimbabwe people in their economic revolution towards socialism is strict self-reliance, on the basis of locally available resources / both human and material /, in the creation of self-generating capital for the foundation of capital-producing industries. The primary need of any people is food, shelter and clothing. In order to meet these needs, the economic plan must emphasize agriculture and industry.

Agriculture: should include farming of capital-earning crops like tobacco, citrus, fruits; etc. and for consumption. Ranching for meat, hides, wool etc.;

Fishing

Poultry – and any other agricultural products found suitable.

Light Industry: for textile, shoes, soap, radios, sugar, tea, foods, chemicals, explosives and other possible products of this industry.

Heavy Industry: Every effort must be made to get existing industries running and expand them where possible. Where none exist, the opening of such industries will depend on the availability of capital generated from the agricultural and light industry sectors and the correlated schemes for producing technicians for the industry.

The power-generating industry must be developed simultaneously. As a prerequisite for setting the people on the road of economic revolution, the population, where necessary should be resettled advantageously enough to maximise their capacity for economic production.

External trade

1. To compete favourably, Zimbabwe must emphasize qualitative production.
2. External trade shall take into account the requirements of the people, without prejudice to the security of the socialist system of the State.

Education

1. The Party recognises that education is the most fundamental and important factor in developing hu-

- man resources – as such, its provision and planning deserve priority.
2. In Zimbabwe, diversification of the fields of study and provision of a widely embracing curriculum in the primary schools, as a foundation for a technically and scientifically-orientated type of education, is necessary to rescue the people's attitude from the rut of a colonial type of education.
 3. There must be a system to eliminate illiteracy through an adult education scheme during the initial phase of which voluntary teachers from the Party must be fielded.
 4. The purpose of education must be to equip the student with knowledge and a character for service to society. The student must be fully identified with the country's social environment as a means of piping out a bourgeois or class-moulding type of education.
 5. The Party recognises that the greatest vacuum in African education is the complete lack of technical skills for facilitating production in all fields. Urgency must therefore be given to the establishment of technical trade and industrial schools.
 6. Cardinal emphasis must be given to the cultivation of the habits of honesty, diligence, hard work and a keen sense of duty. Laziness must be seen as a

- source of capitalism and all the evils that abound in the system.
7. All education shall be state-provided and financed.
 8. After kindergarden, education shall be compulsory for all children up to the age of fifteen.
 9. Primary education should be schemed for eight years and secondary education for five years, whilst general degree work at the university should be four years. Professional and technical studies should conform to universal standards in content period of study.
 10. Industrial trade schools and junior technical secondary schools should be established in factories and outside, to provide scope for those branching off after completing primary education. These should lead to higher technicals schools which must all be established.
 11. Research academies should be attached to their respective fields at the universities, but research centres should be more vigorously established within it, for each industry, to stimulate production.
 12. The content of all educational literature should be purged of all bourgeoisie-promoting ideas.

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Published by:

Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
P. O. Box 1657, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

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ZIMBABWE

MUST BE FREE!

