



Zimbabwe News

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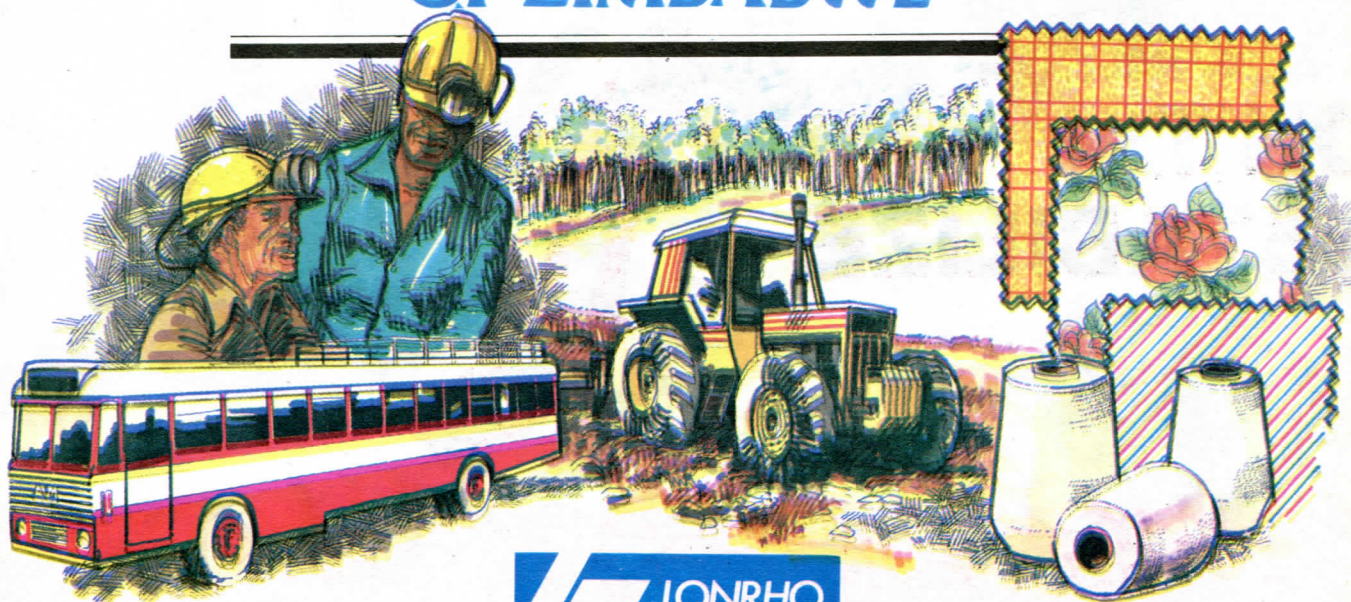
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CONTENTS

Editorial	2
Letters	3
Don't Trust South Africa — President	3
Gifts Showering: Amai Mugabe, the Caring Mother	5
Call to Involve Women in Resources Management Programmes	6
Practical Collective Efforts the Answer — First Lady	8
Form Resource Management Groupings, Women Told	8
Comments on the Co-operative Development: Source — OCCZIM Brochure	9
Chitungwiza Youth Project Progresses	11
Rudo Nyamuswa Tariro Psychiatric Half-Way Home: The Centre that Cares	12
Patients Urged to Know their Rights	16
Students' Corner: Women's Liberation	13
Talking Point: Television in Africa	14
Revolutionary Education has started in Full Force	19
New Tasks Facing the NAM	22
Third World Countries and Foreign Aid	23
International: South Africa and the Frontline States	26
Lawyers' Conference: The Role of Law in Society in Transition	27
South Africa's Destabilization Policy Scrutinized	28
Meaningful Dialogue Prerequisite to Peaceful Change in South Africa	28
The Prominent Moscow Artist's Work on Africa	30
Nicaragua: The People's Victory	29
Obituary: The Late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei	31
Soccer: Life in the Commentary Box	31

Call to involve women in resources management programmes

The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Comrade Joice Teurai Ropa Mujuru has warned African governments that until women are involved in the programmes of resources management, the numerous conferences being held are fighting a futile battle. She said this when she presented a keynote address at the African Women's Assembly on Sustainable Development in early February in Harare. The Assembly also looked at how best to implement the Cairo Plan of Action. *page 6*

Rudo Nyamuswa Tariro Psychiatric Halfway Home: The Centre that Cares

It is with great honour to note that there are people among the entire nation who cares for the mentally deprived people. The habit of neglecting friends and relatives whenever they are mentally retarded should be a bygone at this time of the century. What surprises is that the mentally . . . *page 12*

Television in Africa

African television stands a better chance of becoming an effective instrument of politics, education, and the preservation and development of original African culture than other mass media. But it has its problems. *page 14*

Patients Urged to know their Rights

Recent press reports of a woman who was allegedly raped by a doctor while under diagnosis and of a man who was given pain-relief tablets as treatment to a fractured leg, sparked a new relationship between a doctor and a patient. Many patients remain mute over dissatisfactions they hold against . . . *page 16*

The Prominent Moscow Artist's Work on Africa

M. Shaguinyan was born in 1918 in Rostovon-Don. In 1946 she studied in Moscow and graduated from the Moscow Art College. Now she lives and works in Moscow. *page 30*

Women's Liberation

We learn from the past, hence history has taught us that during the pre-historic society people were living like animals. That was in the era of animal kingdom. People were living in what was termed communal society in small groups and depending on wild . . . *page 13*



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Editorial

The Current Situation

ZANU (PF) is totally opposed to corruption either by leaders or followers. The policy of the Party is to distribute wealth equitably among all citizens of Zimbabwe. The policy of the Party is to avoid and eschew personal amassing of wealth and greed for money, among leaders and followers alike. Desire or greed for personal wealth at the expense of the broad masses, is unacceptable to ZANU (PF). Furthermore, the leaders of the Party must speak the truth on all occasions, to the President, to the Central Committee, to the members, and indeed to all. We commend those of our leaders who candidly admitted their errors to the Sandura Commission and resigned their Government posts. In the act of resignation, they have criticised themselves. We should now help them to correct their errors, follow the correct path, and how to avoid the path of the corrupters who misled them.

The concrete evidence of the opposition of our Government to corruption is the appointment of the Commission headed by Justice Wilson Sandura itself. It was appointed to uncover any irregular and corrupt practices at Willowvale — and it has done precisely that. Government decided that the hearings be conducted in public. The hearings could just as easily been held in camera. The exposure of the evidence to the press and the public was a bold decision by Government to try to get to the truth, and ensure that nothing was hidden or forgotten. There are a few countries in the world, where a Government can permit the actions of its Ministers to be examined in public to the extent we have seen in Zimbabwe in recent months. This bold decision could only be taken by a Government that is fully committed to the democratic process. Even the worst of the critics of the Government are being heard by the population through the mass media, the Parliament, the Senate, at public meetings, and even Commissions such as Justice Sandura's. All viewpoints that are constructive — even destructive ones — are being heard. We established the institutions through which these criticisms are being aired. The critics of our democracy should be aware or be told that we have created the climate and conditions of free speech, and the political institutions, which they are using effectively.

Democratic Centralism in Zimbabwe

The policy of our Party is **DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM**. This was re-affirmed by the Second Congress in 1984. That means that all important issues will be debated fully by members, supporters, and followers, in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. That open, democratic debate is precisely what is taking place now on the issue of corruption. But when this debate is completed, it is then the Central Committee and the Politburo that must take the final and binding decisions. When those decisions are announced by the President and First Secretary Comrade R.G. Mugabe, they are binding on all members, supporters, and followers. That is the centralism of the Party. The cornerstone of our democratic process is high respect for our leaders, and complete compliance with the decisions they take at the end of the democratic debate. Clearly those critics who attack the President offend all Zimbabweans, and violate the basic tenets of our hardwon democracy.

Vigilant Party Members

Party members, supporters, and followers are required to join in the democratic debate so that they can counteract the influences and utterances of mischief-makers, and critics. They should be vigilant in defence of democratic centralism. But they should also be vigilant against all forms of corruption, at workplaces, in the offices, or in the fields. Any malpractices or irregular activities should be reported to the Party, whether they are committed by leaders or by followers. Far too many of our people — the ordinary people — are being convicted daily in our courts of petty theft, conversion of public funds to their own personal use, (especially in the schools) and misappropriation of public property. Using Government or company vehicles for one's personal purpose is corruption. Stealing, vandalism, or misuse of any public property is corruption. Those of us who do this should not be allowed to get away with it just because they are not in positions of leadership. The entire Party should be mobilised to fight against corruption at all levels and in all forms.

LETTERS

Article on Zvematanda Cooperative

Comrade Editor, in one of the articles in Volume 20, Number 1, January 1989 of the *Zimbabwe News*, you stated the following and I quote:

"Government Ministries have shown interest in Zvematanda projects. As a result funds for the project have been contributed and material assistance forthcoming in the form of carving tools, dental drills donated to the group by doctors (these are used to carve ivory), carpentry and building equipment."

The Zvematanda Cooperative having read this article have requested us to inquire from you where these donated tools are being kept or when they are to be sent to them, so they can make use of them and also be in a position to thank the donors.

Your speedy response to this issue will be greatly appreciated.

I.E. Muguza
Provincial Cooperative Officer
Matabeleland North Province

"Some ministers have shown interest in Zvematanda products. Material assistance: carving tools, funds, carpentry and building equipment are needed for the project. The co-operators would appreciate if doctors could donate dental drills with which they will carve ivory".

Request for Zimbabwe News Copy — October Issue

Dear Sir,

In September last year, one of the *Zimbabwe News* reporters collected articles from Gwebi Agricultural College and promised that they would be published in the 1988 October Issue of *Zimbabwe News*. We were promised that after publication, a copy would be sent to us. We have waited in vain.

Please can you send me a copy of the said Issue. I am prepared to pay if need be.

Thank you!

Mathew Makombe
(Gwebi College)

Editor Replies

Dear Sir,

The Editor apologizes for the error which appeared on page 34 of the January Issue of the *Zimbabwe News*, 1989 and wishes to make correction.

Paragraph 4 on the said page should have read:

Editor Replies

Dear Comrade Makombe,

If you have not received the October Issue (1988) we are sending you one. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Don't Trust South Africa — President

Zimbabwe and the Frontline States remain suspicious of South Africa's intentions and the regime should never be allowed the chance to manipulate the Namibian election process directly or indirectly in her favour. His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe said recently.

Speaking when he officially opened the third meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe said that he hoped that nothing and nobody will be allowed to hijack Namibia's march to freedom and national sovereignty while observing United Nations Resolution 435.

Comrade Mugabe, who is also the First Secretary and President of ZANU (PF), said he was pleased that Commonwealth will consider a Commonwealth observer group for Namibia. He said people of goodwill are also pleased with the trend of events leading to Namibia's independence and peace in Angola. Even after peace in those countries, the president said, apartheid will remain a menace to us all.

"That system, based as it is on the op-

pression, exploitation and dehumanisation of the African majority", said Comrade Mugabe who is also the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. "is the very negation of humanity, good government, peace and harmony. There can be no hope for the creation of a democratic socio-economic order in that country when those calling for democracy and social justice continue to be incarcerated, tortured, maimed and even jailed.

"Yes, apartheid kills. Therefore, apartheid must be totally eradicated for the peace and progressive development of this entire region. As is well known, the Pretoria regime continues its barbarous and deadly destabilisation activities against its neighbours.

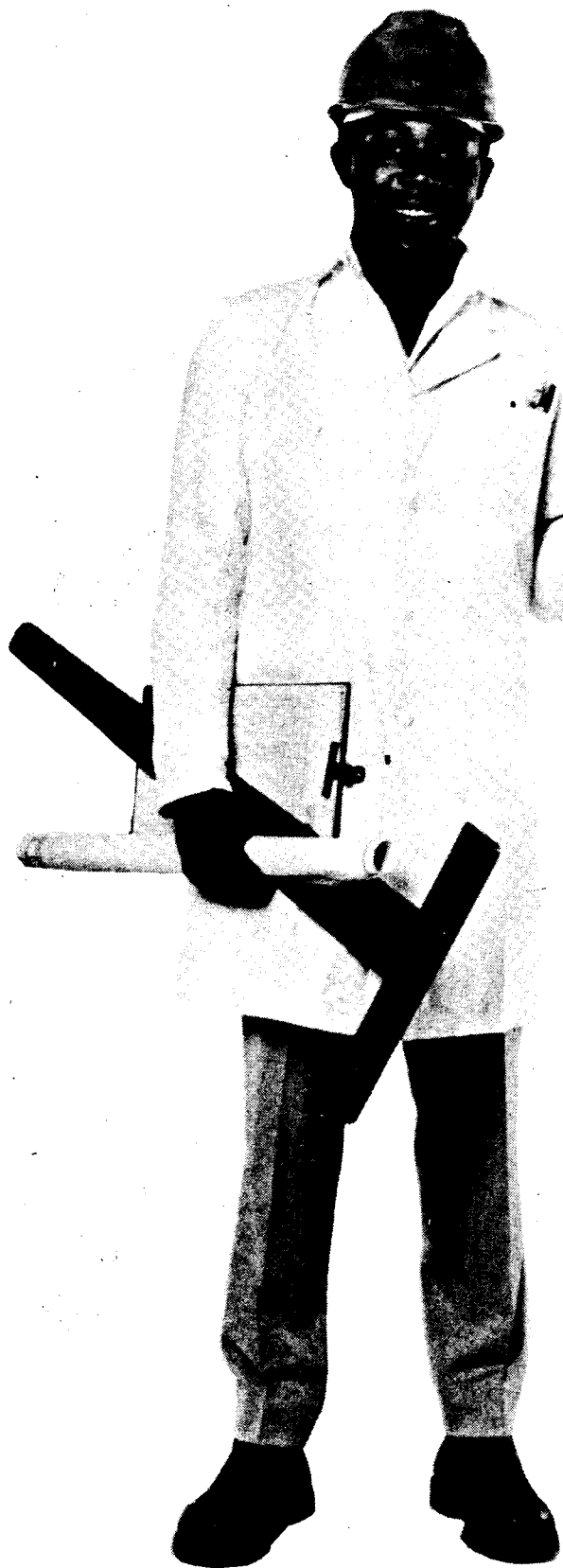
Speaking to the committee in his opening address, he said that South Africa needs to negotiate with the people for peace to gain acceptance by the international community.

Comrade Mugabe said, "Apartheid will need to be seriously, courageously and realistically confronted by the international



community. This is the challenge facing civilized humanity collectively, and which must be confronted equally, collectively and effectively too. This is why the call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa must be intensified." □

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ZIMBABWE NEWS

Gifts Showering: Amai Mugabe, the Caring Mother



Amai Mugabe — blessing the children

It is always a duty of mothers to take note of problems of their children. It may be hunger, thirsty, malnutrition, illtreatment and so on of a child. These problems are firstly known by the mother who has a first and direct contact with a child. Most of children's blessings also come from mother who always conducts prayers of "God bless my children".

The 21st February Movement is an event for the youths and it coincides with the birthday of the President, Comrade R.G. Mugabe who turned 65 this year (1989). The First Lady, Comrade Sally Mugabe had showered some blessings to the event of her husband donating 280 skirts and some handkerchiefs for the 21st February Movement to the ZANU (PF) Secretary for Youth, Comrade Ernest Kadungure in Harare on the 17th February, 1989. The gifts were worth about \$5 600. Allied Textiles, H.M. Barbours and David Whitehead each donated some clothes with which skirts were made.

Mrs Theresa Bull, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner donated two sewing machines for making the clothes.

The First Lady commended the good work done by all those who have donated or contributed to the success of her project. Cone Textiles gave clothes for the Women's League. The money (\$600) intended for clothing materials was used to pay school fees for Tracey Songoro whose mother died from cancer and \$260 was paid as school

fees for another Grade 4 pupil whose parents failed to pay for her \$215 together with other materials was donated to Sally Creche in Gutu. \$18 went to coffers of the 21st February Movement.

Movement's Theme

Comrade Kadungure thanked *Amai* Mugabe for the work well done. He said that the theme of 1989's 21st February Movement celebrations was "Discipline, Peace and Unity" and that the children who grew up united and unracist would make Zimbabwe a Nation of good example to the world. The Minister of Political Affairs said if everyone emulates a good example shown by *Amai* Mugabe, Zimbabweans might have a good nation. "If we get united even the MNR collaborators will think twice" said Minister Kadungure.

Members of Parliament and representatives from all donor agencies involved were present when *Amai* Mugabe said that the eight sewing machines donated were to be distributed to various Youth co-ops yet to be identified. Some clothes were distributed to various schools in need. The assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Comrade Jonathan Makurazhizha representing Minister Fay Chung said "... what has been done by *Amai* Mugabe should be a good example to be followed by all Zimbabweans". He added "*Amai* Mugabe has always been in the forefront of showing love and great concern

for children particularly those from poor families."

Out of 5 700 schools, 402 were identified by the Ministry as under-privileged schools serving the community where most of the parents fall in the lower or lowest income bracket.

The member of Parliament for Glen View, Comrade Idah Mashonganyika who is also the Chairwoman of the Women's League of Harare Province thanked, on behalf of the Women's League, *Amai* Mugabe for her tremendous efforts towards the well being of the less privileged people. She concluded that this work of making clothes was supposed to have been done by the Women's League but *Amai* Mugabe had sacrificed her time to do a job — a commendable job.

It is a blessing to have a caring mother of the Nation of *Amai* Mugabe's calibre. The children countrywide, though some do not know her personally but to the depth of their hearts they know that they have a mother who is always behind them. These children become clothed, bathed, fed and happy with gifts from their mother.

It is also a blessing to note that on the 21st February, our President's birthday is celebrated country wide. The Youths should behave in a manner showing good teaching and caring of parents. Let the 21st February Event be an everlasting event. □

Call to Involve Women in Resources Management Programmes



The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Comrade Joice Teurai Ropa Mujuru has warned African governments that until women are involved in the programmes of resources management, the numerous conferences being held are fighting a futile battle. She said this when she presented a keynote address at the African Women's Assembly on Sustainable Development in early February in Harare. The Assembly also looked at how best to implement the Cairo Plan of Action.

Speaking to representatives from African countries she said women have been left out whenever programmes on resources management are implemented. This serious

oversight, she said, has largely caused the present ecological crisis the African continent is facing today with the consequent economic problems.

"Pollution through sewage and industrial waste have had serious consequences on human health, disappearance of plant and animal species thereby affecting biological diversity and ecological balance, acidification of the environment and destruction of the ozone layer in the atmosphere and threatening the earth's climate. All these problems are facing us today and we have no immediate solution to most of them. There have been numerous conferences and we can continue to meet but without the practical will of the governments, non-

governmental organisations and the people themselves, we are fighting a futile battle," said Comrade Mujuru.

Women Produce More

She said one percent of the world's land is occupied by women and yet they produce more than half of the world's food. In Sub-Saharan Africa they produce 80 percent of the food because they constitute the majority of the subsistence farmers. She also said that the lack of land ownership by women in Africa posed a lot of problems and needs to be addressed fully if food production is to increase. "This contribution by women is often underestimated as their work is not considered productive".

Turning on to energy, Comrade Mujuru said, "the energy crisis, due to deforestation, forces women to burn animal and crop residues which could otherwise be used to increase fertility of their land. This affects productivity and the health of their families. As firewood becomes scarce, the women's burden increases. They need to walk long distances in search of firewood and are forced to fell trees against their wish while on the other hand they need to promote tree-planting, thus leaving them in a dilemma."

She added that alternative sources of energy should be found with women participating fully in such projects as afforestation and designing of energy stoves because some stoves are designed in the cities and when they are applied in the rural areas they are found to be inappropriate. The lack of involvement of women in energy projects has resulted in some donor funding being utilised for hydro-power projects while funds for afforestation are used for commercial plantation".

"Over cultivation of crop lands, overgrazed rangelands, deforestation and soil erosion can prolong dry periods and damage the ecosystem balances which greatly influence the availability of water resources. The health of the human being is the ultimate goal of environmental management and development. A healthy environment is a pre-requisite of a healthy people.

"It has been established that mortality rates are reduced not by introduction of modern medicine but by the improvement of the environment. Most diseases in Africa's rural areas are water-borne while those common in urban centres result from industrial pollution. It becomes crucial that women be involved in all health programmes", she said at the assembly.

She concluded by saying that population and resources have to be brought into balance if the over-exploitation of the available resources is to be arrested. □

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Practical Collective Efforts the Answer — First Lady

African governments have been called upon to seriously and urgently tackle the high growth-rate issue with institutions responsible for the environment strengthening their links with those responsible for managing the economy in order to integrate environmental and developmental issues.

Addressing the African Women's Assembly on Sustainable Development in Harare recently, the First Lady, Comrade Sally Mugabe said the existence of a large refugee population in the Front Line States, mostly women and children, has meant an additional strain on the already depleted national resource base. It becomes even more difficult for them to acquire shelter, food, medication and education.

Speaking at the assembly which took four days, *Mai* Mugabe said there is need to urgently address ourselves to the objectives of sustainable development and integrated resource management. She said African countries should tap their resources and in-

crease regional cooperation. The assembly on Women and Sustainable Development focussed among other things on how best women can help to put the African continent on a developmental path that is sustainable. It also looked at ways of involving women in the management of natural resources.

Ultimate Goal

Opening this assembly in February 1989, *Mai* Mugabe said "the ultimate goal being to ensure that future generations will find the earth . . . still habitable. The fruits of our efforts may not be engaged by us but we must be rest assured that our children will not look back at us with pride".

Adding, she said the high population growth rate has its toll on resources and said that the last degradation of resources directly affect woman and children whose day to day life cannot be divorced from handling natural resources.

"The lack of involvement of women in

sustainable development is embedded in the socio-cultural increases with degradation of the environment, is not regarded as production. It is therefore vital to conscientise the not-so-progressive segments of our society in the important role that women play, in order to contribute to sustainable development.

"All over Africa, the tendency is to employ only men as agricultural extension workers who tend to relate better at work than women and this has . . . resulted in an outcry for women extension workers to be trained so that they could cater for women's issues. In order to continue marginalising the role of extension workers to the actual and potential role of women in maintaining and sustaining our natural resource base . . . Until such time that people realise that it is mostly women who produce food and know true problems encountered in the process better, most of the extension work will remain ineffective . . . However more women are now going for agricultural training," she said sadly. □

Form Resource Management Groupings, Women Told

The Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Comrade Victoria Chitepo has urged African Women to form National resources management to discuss local problems facing women in natural resources management and examine means to overcome them. She said they should then meet at sub-regional levels to do the same at all levels up to continental assembly.

Speaking at the closure of the African Women's Assembly on Sustainable Development on February 9, 1989, Comrade Chitepo said the gathering has been a success in examining women's problems in development as they relate to environmental protection and enhancement. She said the recommendations by the assembly are unique in the sense that they come from a conglomeration of women from all walks of life.

"This grouping has produced recommendations which are implementable, if truly implemented, will no doubt change the face of Africa. It is hoped that the success of this assembly will not cause us to be complacent," said Comrade Chitepo. "There is

more work to be done ahead of us. The recommendations we have made have been made to name other than ourselves. It is us who have to convert these recommendations into projects which will finally deliver the food and the energy so much needed by our women."

International Organisations Thanked

She thanked organisations like NORAD, FINIDA, UNICEF, CIDA and UNEP for making the assembly a success adding "The seminar, Women's Advisory Group, will forward your observations and recommendations for UNEP and the African Ministerial Conference of African Ministers of the environment. "We promise to work hard to make sure that your wishes are done . . . We should have wished the women of South Africa were here to freely decide on their own destiny. Besides suffering from the traditional problems African Women experience, the South African Women toil under the yoke of apartheid. Thus as long as apartheid exists, the South African Women's hopes and dreams for personal freedom remain unsolved. Let us then give them our moral, spiritual, and whatever material support we can afford," she concluded. □



Comments on the Co-operative Development Source — OCCZIM Brochure

Another battle begun is a photo-essay book depicting collective co-operative activities throughout Zimbabwe.

Several comments and suggestions by a cross-section of people including the Honourable President of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe have been forwarded at the photo-essay exhibitions held throughout Zimbabwe, in Europe and Canada.

Below are a few comments:

- (i) The co-operative movement has been enormously boosted and given a fillip by the energy and enthusiasm of thousands of our ex-combatants, youths, members of the Party, Women's League and women's clubs who have embraced whole-heartedly the party's call to form popularly-based co-operatives. Indeed these co-operatives have pervaded all sectors of the economy including mining and manufacturing.

Comrade R.G. Mugabe

- (ii) I am as greatly impressed as I am pleasantly surprised by this exhibition of Zimbabwe's co-operative endeavours by OCCZIM. It is highly appreciated that Canadian people are being exposed to one mode of our Socialist thrust in the overall development process of the country. This exhibition will certainly attract support of many of those who will be exposed to it. Well done. 14/10/87.

R.G. Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe

- (iii) It focuses on the socialist co-operatives of ex-combatants who played a critical role in the liberation struggle for Zimbabwe", said the then Minister of co-operative Development, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo.
- (iv) "The importance attached to the exhibition clearly showed the vitality of the co-operative movement", said the Manicaland Provincial Administrator, Comrade Silas Chipunza.

- (v) Writing in *the Herald*, Comrade Steve Mpfu said, "The exhibition shows in probably the most communicative way, how ex-combatants and other Zimbabweans are battling to help transform the economy into a socialist one through co-operative effort".

- (vi) OCCZIM, the organisation of collective Co-operatives in Zimbabwe was formed in 1983 by our country's collectively-owned and run co-ops and now represents the movement's 850 registered co-operatives. In the first six years of Zimbabwe's Independence, collective co-ops sprang up throughout the country. On commercial farms and on poultry projects, in supermarkets, in the mining, forestry and transport sectors, in tailoring, shoemaking and printing factories, the ex-combatants of Zimbabwe's 14 year war of Independence threw themselves into a new battle, the battle against structural unemployment and poverty. To this end, a Harare ex-combatant member of a printing co-operative had this to say, "We began to think of co-ops because we thought it was going to be very difficult to be employed by a person against whom we had been fighting rather than start to work for ourselves. That was our objective — we couldn't work for someone who was exploiting others. The aims of our co-operative is to end exploitation and to increase the economic strength of our members and movement as a whole".

The collectives, however, are more than just economic units: their structure within which members all work for the enterprise, and share equally in its ownership and control also reflects a political position.

They are a response to an economic and social structure which has historically placed the majority of our citizenry in a marginalized position. While the colonial state reserved the more fertile half of the nation's agricultural lands, for fewer than 7 000 white commercial farmers each of whom

owned more than 6 000 acres of well-watered, easily accessible farm land, more than 6.6 million people were crowded into communal areas which were estimated by the colonial government itself to contain three times as many people as land could support. Collectives have their roots in the pre-independence resistance to repressive and discriminatory land and employment laws, racial policies and educational systems.

Collective Co-ops Roots in the Liberation War

"During the war no one owned anything except one's weapon to fight. We freedom fighters used to live more or less, as a co-operative. So this idea of forming a co-operative, it was not a new thing for us", said a Bulawayo agricultural co-op member.

The co-operative roots were well nourished during the liberation struggle. Whether receiving military training or being exiled in Mozambique, Zambia, or Botswana, or engaged in or providing support for armed operations in the various areas of the country, thousands of the people, men, women and children found a new role for themselves. They were able to work within a setting which did not diminish their value as members of a society, they were exposed to social and political ideas by others who had struggled in similar ways and they were allowed a real role in the determination of their future.

Today the co-operative movement contains more than 25 000 co-op members (including 7 000 ex-combatants). There are in addition several thousand pre-co-operative formation involving more than 100 000 people. A British Author and journalist Dr. Joseph Hanlon said when he came to Zimbabwe (1986), "The most important of the co-operative movement in Zimbabwe is simply that so many co-operatives exist, despite serious difficulties of severe undercapitalization, outdated and discriminatory business laws, and a desperate lack of technical and management skills." □



Co-operative battle in the Economic sphere



Resettled Co-operative Farmers listen attentively to advice from extension officer in Odzi Cotton Fields



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Chitungwiza Youth Project Progresses

Situated near Makoni Shopping Centre in Seke is the Chitungwiza Youth Project which consists of 10 male members who concentrate on poultry and agriculture. The project came into being in 1982 through encouragement from the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture.

Initially the membership of the co-operative was 45 but some of the members were recruited into other Government departments such as the Zimbabwe Republic Police and Zimbabwe National Army. The remaining 10 members have set up an executive committee which runs the day-to-day administrative work of the co-op.

From the onset the group which occupies 6 acres of fenced land as an estate engaged in poultry and later expanded into agriculture. On the part of agriculture, they grow maize, vegetables such as spinach, cabbage, tomatoes, onions and carrots.

Marketing of these products is no problem to this group because they have established many customers in the local community, that is Chitungwiza residents. People from the local vegetable markets also buy vegetables and maize from this co-operative. The remaining dry maize is supplemented to stock-feed.

Problems

Comrade Rinzie Kapanda who is the first Committee member of the Executive Committee of the Youth Project said that even though the agricultural part of their enterprise is successful, the group is faced by the problem of water shortage of which if they use taped water they end up paying high charges. This shortage of water limits the acreage utilised in during the dry season.

"This means that we only fully concentrate on crop production during the wet (rainy) season and this is hampering our



Piling sacks of stockfeed are some of the Chitungwiza Youth Project Members

progress on the agricultural side", said Comrade Kapanda.

The group wishes to have a borehole sunk on their plot. They once approached the Water Development department but were told that there is a rock underneath the plot, so a borehole could not be sunk.

"Of recent we made an application to the Town Council so that we can have a fixed charge which will at least enable us to venture into irrigation and hence full utilisation of all arable lands throughout the year," Comrade Kapanda said.

Besides the problem of water shortage, the group is also having problems in housing their chickens. At present the chickens are housed in shacks roofed by asbestos.

"We need better accommodation for our chickens to be healthy", Comrade Kapanda said.

The 6 acre plot was allocated to the co-operative by the Chitungwiza Town Council and is used as estate land where the group does not pay any rent. The Ministry of Local Government helped the group to secure the land and the fence was donated by the consumer council.

During the formation of the Youth Project, the local community donated \$175, Crest Breeders helped with 200 chickens, National Breweries donated tools worth \$600. They included Matocks, hoes, shovels and watering canes.

Comrade Rinzie Kapanda stated that the project was not viable in its preliminary stages until 1983 when every member was geared up and everything well-established. "Eight of us have completed our training in Agriculture, which was compulsory at the time we were at the training centres, and other trades which include metalwork, building and carpentry. The other two members are still undergoing training in Agriculture which is now a speciality"

Due to money shortage the group has not yet started operating in the other trades but plans are in the pipeline to start as soon as possible if things go according to plan.

Remuneration

Comrade Kapanda said that they buy their stockfeed from National Foods and there is no time that they run short of the feeds. "So far the project is still okay", he said.

Members of the group get their remuneration from sharing the 25% of the profit generated from the sales each month. The other 75% is recircled into the production system. "This clearly indicates how unstable our remuneration is because sales often fluctuate. The other month they are high and the other they are low and so on. That's how we operate," Comrade Kapanda said.



... they grow maize

The co-operative keeps 1 400 chickens every month. Sales mainly to local people are usually between 30 and 40 chickens a day from Monday to Thursday and on Sundays. On Fridays and Saturdays sales normally go up to as high as 70 chickens per day. The chickens are sold for cash. Restaurants and Butcheries in Chitungwiza also provide a market for the Youth Project. The youths slaughter the chicken and dress them, then deliver them to the restaurants ready for the oven.

Dedication

The Chitungwiza Youth Project members are in future planning to expand their project to black smithing. Comrade Kaponda said they have already bought some of the required major tools and that they also have the trained manpower among themselves. In their expansion scheme more members will be required and all they need is willingness from members.

"I encourage other youths all over Zimbabwe to use their hands and stop expect-



Some members of the Project slaughtering chickens ready for the market

ing to get white-collar jobs if the problem of unemployment is to be done away with", he said. He added that the problem of youth unemployment is not only prevalent in Zimbabwe but has become a global problem. Therefore self-help projects can be one of the answers to this problem which has grown out of proportion. He reiterated that instead of going up and down in industrial areas reading "NO JOB" signs the youths can use their valuable time productively if they come together and form co-operatives.

Responding to why Chitungwiza Youth Project is composed of male members only, Comrade Kaponda said "our sisters are shy to be seen by their Peters and Johns with a hoe tilling the land. Therefore we decided to work on our own because once girls are discouraged they easily lose hope and quit".

To make sure that they stay in business all year round the group keeps different sizes of chickens. Each month they buy chickens which replace the sold ones. □

Rudo Nyamuswa Tariro Psychiatric Half-way Home: The Centre that Cares



Sister Tsomondo (second from left) receiving a cheque from a donor representative (Pictures published with courtesy of BP Shell)



B P Shell Official (in a suit and a Lady in full white) chatting to the patients

It is with great honour to note that there are people among the entire nation who cares for the mentally deprived people. The habit of neglecting friends and relatives whenever they are mentally retarded should be a bygone at this time of the century. What surprises is that the mentally privileged ones do not think about the need to help those mentally disturbed. There should be homes to make them rest and to be reconsidered to join the rest in the society. Today, there are only a few who are committed to the gesture of helping the mentally suffering people.

The few people, like the late Mrs Rudo Nyamuswa who established a caring Home

with the help of Professor Terry Buchan of the department of Psychiatric, University of Zimbabwe, gave birth to Tariro Psychiatric Halfway Home in the high density suburb of Glenview, Harare. It was in 1980 when the late founder Mrs Nyamuswa flashed the lights green to ease up the plight of the mentally disturbed citizens of Zimbabwe. The home rehabilitate psychiatric patients released from hospitals throughout the country and deals with their integration into their communities. They do not accept patients affected with epileptic fits and those over the age of 55 years for they are not active. Their patients are those on halfway to recovery and referred to the centre from various hospitals. Some of the patients are aliens

who are sent to their respective countries after having fully recovered. Those without relatives to take care of them are sent to Acton Reynolds resettlement centre in Beatrice farming area. They are at present accommodating only 13 males and 12 females because they have limited accommodation facilities.

Staff

The centre is under the supervision of Sister Lisa Tsomondo, a qualified psychiatric nurse who was trained in Britain for 3 years. The total number of staff members is five including some social workers. Mr. Cleopas Chiripanyanga is the care-taker, of the Home who sees the smooth running of

everything at the centre. Some of the patients do not stay at the centre namely those with relatives within and near Harare. There is a management Committee which is chaired by Minister Kenneth V. Manyonda and includes Mrs P. Mharapara, Dr. Dennis Nyamuswa, Mr. Kowo, Mrs Dete, Mr. Mazhawidza and Mr. Pachiro. There is also Comrade Joseph Mandizvidza, a Red Cross volunteer who helps Mr. Chiripanyanga during the night monitoring of the centre. The other commendable thing with Tariro Centre is that it is a colour-blind home where people of all races are welcomed. All the five staff members are paid by the Ministry of Health.

Death

It is also of a great concern that death has robbed the home's founder member, Mrs Rudo Nyamuswa in August, 1988. The late Mrs Nyamuswa was not only a mother but a caring mother of the home. The Sister-in-Charge of the centre, Mrs Lisa Tsomondo told *Zimbabwe News* that although the death of Mrs Nyamuswa was a painful and shocking one to all those patronisers of the home, it is graceful to note that donors are keeping on giving us all necessities.

Thanking Donors

Sister Tsomondo also wanted to thank the Patron of the Home, the First Lady of Zimbabwe, Mrs Sally Mugabe for the everhelping effort she is rendering to the centre. Amai Mugabe donated five sewing machines, \$10 000 from the Save the Children Fund, \$15 000 from ZANU (PF) Women's League Harare District 2, Zimbabwe Sugar Refinery for donating syrup and Sugar every 3 months. American Embassy helped in the installation of a borehole and also the British Embassy donated a TV set for the entertainment of the patients. Following is a list of companies and organisations which made some donations:

1. Compassion Ministries
2. Bakke Industries
3. B.P. Shell
4. Turnall
5. Zimbank

6. Barclays Bank
7. Coca Cola
8. Monomotapa Hotel
9. O.K. Bazaars
10. Zimre
11. Herald
12. Medical Students (UZ)
13. Lever Brothers
14. Mayor's Cheer Fund
15. Cresta Breeders
16. ZIFA
17. CABS
18. Winfield Clothing Manufacturers
19. National Foods
20. Sheraton Hotel

In addition are some individuals like Dr. Nyamuswa, Mr. Katsaruware and Mr. Kowo for their 1988 donations.

Self-Reliant

The centre is self-reliant in some of its activities. They are keeping chicken for selling in the industrial sites on Fridays and month ends. They also sell eggs to the surrounding community and even to anyone requesting for an order. They often accept big orders of chicken with a minimum of 20 per single order. There is a one hectare garden where they grow vegetables and maize which is consumed by the patients. Sister Tsomondo boasted that most of the work at the centre is done by the patients to motivate them physically and mentally. They are also given fish, bananas and apples by Amai Mugabe who is the Patron of the Home. Johnson and Johnson gives the centre some contract work to fold some O.B. boxes and theatre caps.

Education

The patients receive academic instruction. They are also taught art and craft by Zimbabwe Integration through Arts (ZITA) liaising with the home staff. Some doctors from Harare Hospital and Parirenyatwa often visits the centre to familiarise with the patients. Those who are in need of some check-ups are sent to Harare's Major hospitals for examinations. Sister Tsomondo said that there are so far 500 patients who have gone through the care of the centre.

Problems

The Sister-in-Charge is appealing to anyone who could help them with an iron, dover stove and mostly donations of male clothes. The TV set has been out of order for almost two years because of lack of spare parts. She is also asking companies to offer the centre some contract work to make the patients feel active.

Government Call

It is government's call to help the less privileged *povo* and counteract the habit of negligence in our society. Although we have centres like Tariro, Cheshire to name just a few, we still need to establish many kinds of these caring homes as to show our full commitment to the struggle against negligence. Today it maybe someone but tomorrow it maybe you, so why do you not 're-structure' your think-tank to rally behind those few who are taking care of the less privileged, the mentally disturbed and all those who are in need of your help. The bible says 'giving is more blessed than receiving'.

Recreational

The patients are often treated to games like football, netball, volleyball and draft. It is noted that the patients are very familiar with these games as some of them were seen playing draft. Most of the patients expressed satisfaction with the way they are being accommodated at the Centre.

Competition

There is also a competition which is held monthly at the centre. The money to fund this competition comes from the Tariro Fund. The incentive scheme is to see who is the person of the month, a person who had scored the highest marks in the following criteria:-

Cleanliness, punctuality, respect, hygiene and initiative. The winner is given \$10 and the remaining \$50 is shared among runners up with the lowest getting 50 cents to urge him/her to work very hard next time. □

STUDENTS' CORNER

Women's Liberation

By Canaan Mushakavanhu

We learn from the past, hence history has taught us that during the pre-historic society people were living like animals. That was in the era of animal kingdom. People were living in what was termed communal society in small groups and depending on wild food. Women were not attached to any individual unlike nowadays.

This period elapsed as the wheel of development rotated. People entered different phases of development but there is one phase which had culminated in the oppression of women by their counterparts i.e. the men in the era of private property. Man accumulated many things. He called them "his" property and he went to the extent of collecting a human being as "his" property, that is a woman was a man's property. Af-

ter having propertised the women, automatically the children also became man's property.

Culturally in Zimbabwe it is permissible to marry as many wives as you can but from a scientific point of view, one cannot share equal love say to two women. Let us say today you are having one woman on a cold day. How does the other one feel? It is obvious that you have oppressed her mentally. There is also another point which we term in our culture that "married women are not supposed to go and work in industries but should be bearing machines". That is a very unfair treatment. Some parents even perpetuate that erroneous idea of saying, "Educating girls is mere wasting time and money." How can we develop our country when we are in the space age gener-

ation which requires skills and yet we relegate women to child bearing only?

Zimbabwean Revolutionaries

Zimbabwean revolutionaries have the right to herald the women's liberation. We have eliminated the primary part of the oppression that is colonialism. Our war has taught us a lesson that women are very competitive and have a great role to play in Society. Lets help each other fight for their liberation and see how freed people act.

Where the concept of 'his' property and lobola were introduced, women were hu-

miliated. This made them feel inferior because they could not act on their own except to receive orders from husbands.

In the era of capitalism or Imperialism women have no major role to play in society as they are treated as of being 'lower grade'. Jobs are being selected for them but there are some jobs being done by men which women can do.

Also this phase has resulted in exorbitant prices on lobola. From my point of view, lobola has greater effect on oppression of women because husbands justify themselves

saying women are their 'property' since they would have paid hundreds of dollars moreover when a woman is terrorised by her husband at home a decision to advocate for a divorce is started.

Therefore, it is a fact to say women are double oppressed, that is by the society in which they are part and parcel and by their husbands.

The first thing which I hope if eradicated would better women's position and their emancipation is lobola. □

TALKING POINT

Television in Africa

By Tatyana Lebedeva

African television stands a better chance of becoming an effective instrument of politics, education, and the preservation and development of original African culture than other mass media. But it has its problems.

Television is developed on a small part of the continent to the south of Sahara, except Gabon, Mauritius, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire and Benin, where the TV network covers 100, 100, 80, 70 and 60 percent of the territory respectively. The average figure is 10 to 30 percent. Television is spread mostly in the cities and their suburbs.

In eight French-speaking countries of tropical Africa, TV programmes are regularly watched by 70 percent of high-ranking officials, 47 percent of university and college students, 45 percent of teachers and 37 percent of employees. But 71 percent of agricultural workers never watch TV. According to researchers Tjade Eone, African television is still for the elite.

There are twice as many young people among TV viewers as there are people over 55.

Gabon leads African countries in the number of TV sets per 1 000 of the population (87), followed by Congo (62.8) and Cote d'Ivoire (45.6). The Central African Republic is at the bottom of the list (0.4). According to UNESCO, on average there are less than 10 TV sets per 1 000 population in Africa — the lowest figure in the world. But official estimates are not accurate because TV sets are smuggled into Africa on a large scale. One should also bear in mind that an average 'family' watching TV consists of 10-20 people, six is the minimum.

Financed and Controlled by State

Most African TV studios are financed and controlled by the state. In Gabon one of the two TV channels is directly controlled by the head of state and the other by the Minister of Information. In Nigeria there are 21 local stations controlled by the Nigerian Television Authority which operates them, produces national programmes and ex-

changes them at the state level.

In the second half of the 1980s, private TV stations have been springing up. In March 1988 the Teleafrika private channel was created in Gabon. It broadcasts for Libreville four hours a day.

The information policy of ex-parent states and the US which regard television as a major instrument of their influence in the region have a great impact on the situation and development of African television. There are three main aspects of this influence, namely the creation of new TV channels, the programmes, and the material and technical supply of television. All of them are interconnected. The technical and financial dependence from Western patrons entails the dependence in the choice of programmes. For example, on the eve of 1986, television was introduced in Cameroon with assistance from the Siemens West German consortium. The project cost 84 billion franc CFA, with 32 billion loaned by foreign partners. Cameroon Television gets foreign information from French and British TV companies. The TV fund includes 150 hours of programmes granted by the West German Transtel and 300 obtained from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More than 3 000 hours were bought from the Societe Francaise de Production. TV serials and shows account for 40 percent of the fund. The Societe Francaise de Production and the Belgian Belgavox firm had a real fight for dominating Cameroon Television. The French partners won by offering better terms.

Imported Programmes

The viewers of the Teleafrika private channel in Gabon, which is sponsored by Japanese and Swiss companies, can watch the news broadcast by Channel 5 of French Television twice a day, and American news programmes which are shown regularly under a special agreement.

The budget of African TV studios rarely exceeds 1 billion franc CFA a year. Usually the figure is much lower. In Burkina Faso

it is five million franc CFA. Compared to the expenses of large European TV companies, it is very little. (The budget of TF 1 of France is nearly 100 billion franc CFA.)

The structure of television broadcasting has been a key problem of African TV in the 1980s. Imported programmes account for more than 55 percent of television time. In most countries reports by Western radio and TV stations take up 30 or 60 minutes of news. They are often broadcast in the original without any comments. The dependence from multinational news agencies is so great that sometimes African studios ask them for information about events in the neighbouring countries.

As a rule, international information channelled to Africa by Eurovision gives inadequate coverage of African problems and news. According to El Shal of Egypt, Eurovision broadcasts to North Africa an average of three news items about the third world a day. It proves that the news of the 'third world' inhibited by more than three-fourths of the world's population is only fifth on the Eurovision priority list. Only 104 of the 534 reports received through Eurovision channels over the month studied by El Shal concerned the 'third world'. Practically all information about developing countries, African in particular, was furnished by Western sources namely Visnews, BBC, Radio Francaise d'Outre-Mer, ARD and Telediffusion de France.

Africa TV studios make only 40 percent of all African television programmes (North African countries and Nigeria are an exception). Twenty percent are furnished by US television, 12 by British, eight by French, six by West Germany, three by the television of other countries and organisations, and ten by that of international information and video agencies. National programmes are mostly made up of documentaries.

Shows and Entertainment

According to UNESCO, shows and enter-

(continued on page 19)

**No other airline flies
to so many places in Africa.**

**Abidjan, Accra, Addis
Ababa, Asmara, Bamako,
Brazzaville, Bujumbura, Cairo,
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Patients Urged to know their Rights



Health Awareness Campaign in Mashonaland East Province

By Zephania Taruvinga

Recent press reports of a woman who was allegedly raped by a doctor while under diagnosis and of a man who was given pain-relief tablets as treatment to a fractured leg, sparked a new relationship between a doctor and a patient. Many patients remain mute over dissatisfactions they hold against the medical sector — but they can only expect the best from health care only if they know their rights and are not afraid to assert them.

Nothing much was done before to educate and inform the public (patients) on their rights when dealing with health professionals and use of medicinal drugs thereby enhancing the doctor-patient relationship. It is only now that the University of Zimbabwe Medical School is carrying out a research project on rational use of drugs and educating the public in rural areas about their rights. But the campaign is still in its infancy to have a landmark to all quarters of the country.

Reason for Campaign

The reason for the campaign is two-fold.

First it came in the wake of irrational use of drugs and the increase in sale of over-the-counter drugs.

Secondly, the doctor-patient relationship. Patients revere doctors as masters of their own bodies and by so doing, they leave it up to the doctor to diagnose, come up with the nature of the illness and the treatment as well. All these processes are confidentially retained and the two 'compatible' parties rarely communicate.

A lecturer at the Medical School and also a member of the team, Dr. Norman Nyazema, said "Many a time most patients do not take their medicine as prescribed and many stop treatment when they feel better. This is either a result of deliberate action by the patient or a misinterpretation or inadequate provision of information.

Compliance with the health professional instructions is said to increase when a patient has some knowledge of his or her disease and treatment. This can only be achieved if patients are allowed to participate in the decision making process during



"... the patient must ... be a free, informed and consenting participant in the rule



esses



partner." Nurses at Mpilo Hospital (Bulawayo) understand

consultation with a health professional. This would lead to greater trust and confidence. In this intervention, the patient must therefore be a free, informed and consenting partner."

The present trend or behaviour stems way back around 400 B.C. when a Greek Physician, Hippocrates, advised some young doctors under training:-

"Perform these duties calmly and adroitly, concealing most things from the patient while you are attending to him. Give necessary orders with cheerfulness and serenity turning his attention away from what is being done to him; sometimes reprove sharply and emphatically, and sometimes comfort with solicitude and attention, revealing nothing of the patient's future or present condition." Yet to varying degrees it still finds acceptance today.

Attitude of Health Professionals

Some health professionals believe that patients can be told too much about their condition or treatment, especially if their full knowledge of a problem causes unhealthy worry and stress. Others might argue that patients have trouble in understanding detailed information, or would prefer not to hear it in the first place.

It is usually argued that doctor-patient communication should be restricted because (1) the patient will be too ill to discuss anything. (2) would find it difficult to understand. (3) a serious condition has been diagnosed. (4) the patient will find it difficult to understand. (5) health professional has no time to discuss. (6) verbal information is useless.

Yet who knows more than patients do about how they feel, the nature of their discomfort or the symptoms they experience? Many, of them, however, are intimidated by the superior knowledge of doctors, and can be fearful of asserting themselves — even with their health at stake.

This has made patients to stoically endure ill-treatments they experience, not knowing that apart from the common legal rights, patients' rights also exist which they have to strongly advocate for.

The development of a general listing of patients' rights which were recently promulgated by the International Organisation of Consumers' Union resembles the eight basic Consumer rights.

- the right to basic services, acceptable safety, adequate information, choice of care representation in policy making, redress of grievances, health education and the right to a healthy environment.

These rights are intentionally broad, and some aspects are widely protected by laws, while others fall outside statutory provisions. Some, such as the right to view all medical records, are widely denied by legal systems.

Basic Services

This right is subordinated by the World Health Organisation (WHO) which developed a four-point checklist of the minimum

health and health care needs of communities. This list can also serve as description of every patient's right to basic services.

- safe water in the home or within a fifteen minute walking distance, and adequate sanitary facilities in the home or immediate vicinity.
- immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio myelitis and tuberculosis.
- local health care, including the availability of at least twenty essential drugs, within one hour walking distance, and
- trained personnel for attending pregnancy and children, and caring for children up to at least one year, of age.

Acceptable Safety

The patient's right to safety does not mean the right to health care that is completely non-threatening in every respect. Major surgery, emergency treatment and other procedures frequently carry an element of risk.

But acceptable safety does imply that patients are entitled to health care which is properly administered as safe as possible under the circumstances. Any potential risks involved in care should first be agreed to by the patient, and no risk should be imposed or concealed.

Although doctors are experts, they are not infallible. Every patient encounters the possibility of being incorrectly diagnosed or treated.

The patient's right to safety can be jeopardized by poor doctor-patient communications, improper or unnecessary surgeons, and potentially dangerous pharmaceuticals, contraceptives or other prescribed products. Every unsafe possibility points out the importance of patients being well-informed.

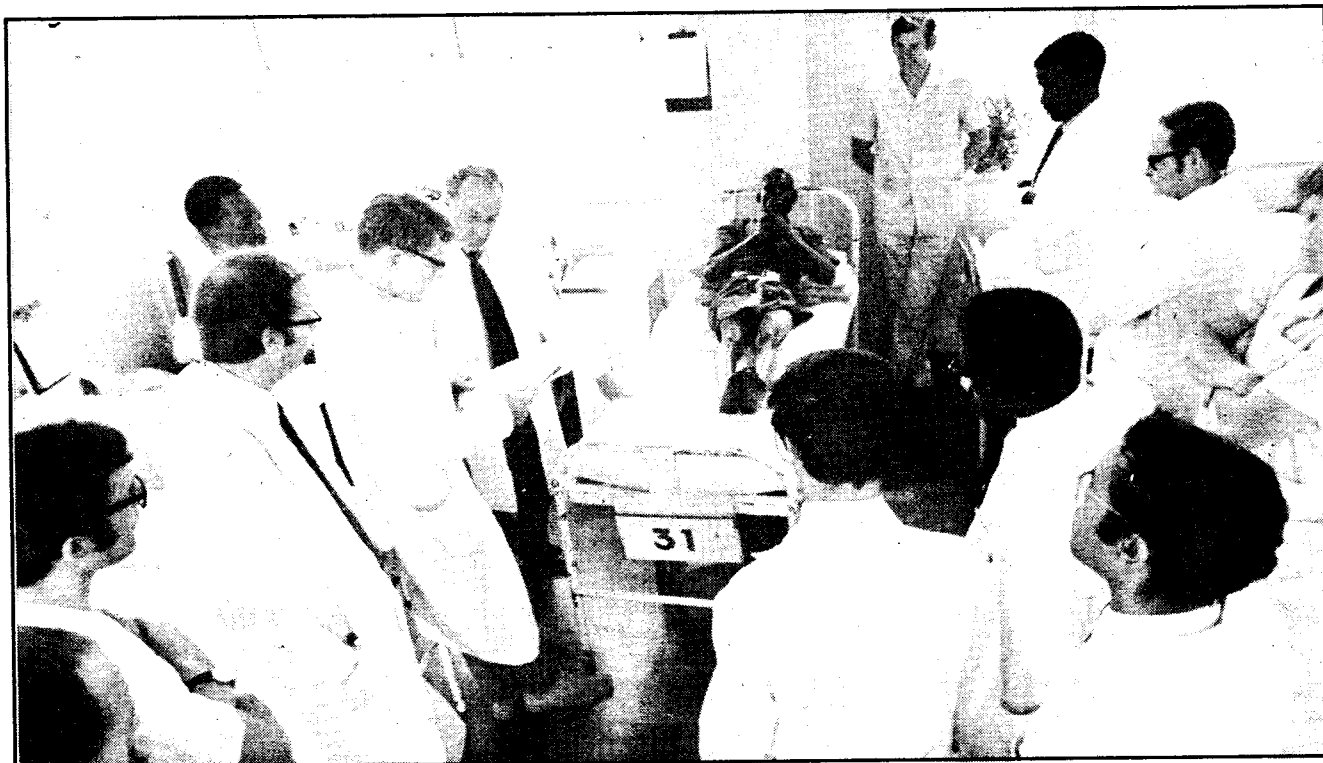
Adequate Information

Being informed means having enough facts to understand the important aspects of your health care. It also means having adequate information to make informed decisions. But the amount of information that doctors volunteer can hinge upon their assessment of how much a particular patient wants to know, and how much they think that patient can handle.

Without exception, however, every patient should be given a clear, concise, and thorough explanation of their condition before treatment is carried out. The risks and benefits of any medical procedure — and alternative methods — should also be fully explained in well-defined terms.

They should fully be advised about all aspects of self-care and drug use, including the known side-effects of prescribed pharmaceuticals. It also benefits patients if they are notified in advance of any decisions to discharge or transfer them to another facility.

This right, however, has got problems to assert especially when it comes to being given full details of one's condition, including access to medical records. The right is



Basic service and adequate information is the right of every patient. Positive response from the doctor improves patient — doctor relationship

contested in many countries and sometimes for good reason.

Doctors often record highly speculative, those potentially disturbing notes about patients' conditions. Thus AIDS records are kept very confidential and Aids Patients are rarely informed about their condition.

Choice of Care

This right has many connotations for patients. First of all, choice implies consent. Some hospitals require patients to sign a general consent form upon admission, granting blanket permission for any medical intervention should the need arise. Such pre-signed forms are rarely binding, however, if a patient later decides against a particular procedure.

Only in rare instances such as severe mental disorders, can patients be judged as not being competent to give their consent for treatment or to exercise other rights.

Representation in Policy-Making

This right ensures that Consumers of health care receive adequate representation in policy-making bodies and decision-making processes. It implies proper representation of patients' interests through avenues like governmental bodies, pressure groups, patient assistance organisations, local authorities, mediating agencies, participation groups and lay representatives.

The benefits of representation in health care decision-making include:-

- strengthening the voice of Consumers and balancing the priorities of government as well as professional, technical and institutional groups.
- increasing Consumer and community access

to information about health and health services.

- ensuring that policies and services are favoured or rejected according to their impact on Consumers' health and health care services.
- encouraging the allocation of resources necessary for maintaining adequate health care systems.

Redress of Grievances

The right to redress, or a fair settlement of just claims, extends to any patient who suffers injury or loss resulting from medical malpractice, negligence or other serious misconduct. But it can also be exercised in response to such everyday problems as queues in doctors' waiting rooms, rushed consultation, poorly explained treatments and professional insensitivity.

Authorities who judge complaints should be in a position to impose sanctions or recommend that a range of actions be taken against an offending care practitioner of facility.

Litigation is rarely a desirable solution. Meaningful complaints mechanisms are clearly preferable to widespread litigation between Consumers/patients and physicians. Litigation should be viewed as a last resort, in instances where just compensation is otherwise impossible.

Health Education

Patients have the right to health education which provides them with enough knowledge to become intelligent and assertive Consumers of health care services. Health education gives patients more information about how to stay healthy, and how

to recognize and manage illness. It encourages patients to accept greater responsibility for their own health, and to reject destructive habits consumption of habit-forming beverages.

Health education should instruct patients on how to interact with health professionals — what questions to ask, when to get a second opinion and what side effects of drugs to watch for?

But like other forms of Consumer education, health education involves more than giving patients new knowledge and making them aware of their rights. It also moves them to act.

Information alone is not always sufficient to spur proper action. Patients, like all types of Consumers, must have the confidence and commitment to act in a manner that they know is right and which properly safeguards their health.

A Health Environment

Patients, as well as all Consumers, have the right to be protected against environmental dangers that threaten the quality of life. Of course, this right still remains a distant prospect for many — not only in developing countries, but also in industrialised nations that have contaminated land, air and rivers, unsafe working and living conditions, overcrowding and inaccessible public services.

Simply stated, patients have the right to an environment that is conducive to good health. In broad terms, environment also extends to the surroundings of a doctor's office, hospital room, nursing home, or primary health clinic — each of which is obligated to respect the rights of patients. □

tainment take up to 48 percent of African television time. The next on the list are news (29 percent), programmes for children (10 percent), and educational programmes.

The bulk of imported programmes — 62 percent — are also entertaining. They include music shows and films.

TV commercials are a controversial issue. Since the national budgets of most African countries are too small to make allocations for television, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Gabon, Mauritius and the Central African Republic show commercials. In Kenya, they cover nearly half of the annual expenses for television. According to some researchers, commercials are a necessary evil and should not be ignored as a source of financing and normal functioning of television.

The exchanges of TV programmes between African countries and co-productions are not yet the general practice. Analysing the problems of African television, many African politicians and cultural figures are coming to realise the need for changing the situation of audiovisual information in Africa. To quote Jean Ping of Gabon, African radio and TV stations serve as mail-boxes for Western products. □



TALKING POINT

Revolutionary Education has Started in Full Force

By Benny Chisvo

The President of Zimbabwe, our leader engineered revolutionary education to take off, when he divided the Ministry of Education into two. The two specific areas:- primary and secondary education and higher education are a challenge of our hard-won independence. Although the education ministry was radicalised, revolutionised eight and half years after independence, the impact will be felt in due course. For we all know the challenge of independence is both continuous and interminable.

As we are in an economic struggle, well, like any other struggle or revolution, we should bear in mind that it is dynamic. This means, it realises new situations and facts, and acquire new heights and new dimensions in the process. It is not day dreaming to think that a radicalised system of education like ours will usher some changes in which the past, the present and the future, as well as various socio-economic tendencies in any given situation concatenate.

Unity Accord in Education

It is also brilliant of the ruling party, ZANU (PF) and the dear leader, Comrade Mugabe to realise that before revolutionising the education system for example, unity with PF ZAPU was imperative. Say so, because if there was no unity, before the radicalisation of the education system, the radicalisation was going to be null and void. It is an open secret to all political scientists that, radicalisation of any system in any country with the people divided is bound to collapse. With the two ministries operating under Comrades Mutumbuka and Chung there will be the consolidation of the Unity Accord. The education system is going to play a key role in moulding Zimbabwe into a single nation which will rise above ethnic and regional differences. At the same time I make these assertions, I should also say, this is the theory of the economic revolution, which was somehow executed by our President. All what is needed is for the two ministries to put the theory into practice.



Comrade Benny Chisvo (standing) — Education Officer of ZIMFEP

It should be made clear at this juncture that, I am not trying to hero-worship my two ministers of Education, but just stating facts as they are. Also, remember I am dealing with a political subject here, whereby individuals come and go, and worse still so are Governments. All I am trying to reveal is that the education system has now been clearly made the hinge of development in this country. Now what I envisage as a thing to be done by the powers in the two ministries is to endeavour to devise a "sound education", round formation and practical training equipping the individual and therefore the nation to meet the ceaseless challenges in and out of season. It is also written now, in the annals of our history that the Mugabe Government in particular, and the Mutumbuka Ministry then in general obliterated the economic privileges and labour requirements of the ruling racial minority that the Smith regime education system served. This

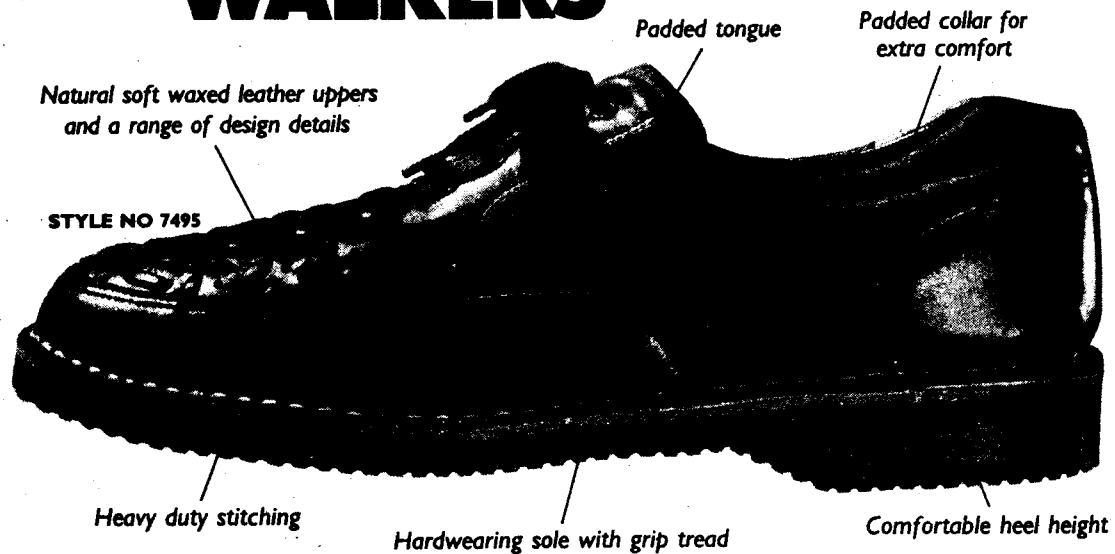
was a very good ground work, which now can make it possible for the two new ministries of education to spring from.

Vocationalisation of Education

This will then lead me to discuss the vocationalisation of the education system, which steadily commenced on the first of January this year. There are now about 150 pilot schools, to experiment on the New Structure and Content of Education, all over the country. Basically and in a nutshell this new structure and content of education is designed to produce our own technicians, professional or skilled employment as the master-servant relationship had to be perpetuated. To make assurances doubly sure, the system of education erected legal barriers. Even the chosen few from the African population were discriminated (e.g. teachers, nurses, doctors etc.) by the rewards or remuneration system, which also

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helped to further strengthen the barriers, so far the education system of this country, aided and abated by the Government has helped dismantle that barrier plus the legal system itself.

In fact both the education and legal system which used to create an artificial structure of racial domination, quite disproportionate to what might otherwise be determined by numbers alone in a system of equal opportunity and remuneration; has gradually changed.

Perhaps it is politics to look at the two characters on the education theatre stage that is Comrades Dzingai Barnabas Mutumbuka and Fay King Chung at this juncture. On Honourable Comrade Mutumbuka, one need not talk a lot, but remind others that the leading actor, is capable if he was not, why did the President (then Prime Minister) the Honourable R.G. Mugabe make him one of his three ministers who have not been reshuffled to another ministry since 18 April 1980? So far so good, now the Hon. Fay Chung, to me (not speaking for her of course) she is one of the "very few" educational technicians we have ever produced as a nation. Of course, I am there to be corrected but basically I see that we have no problem with our two leading characters in the education play. These two have always (since our independence) supported mass education and education for service. As a result, they should now emphasize on moral and political values in education. So is everyone who is an educationalist for we are for a socialist education.

Socialist Ethos

The socialist ethos requires an educational system which forms the man not just the efficient man or *homo economicus*, but the full man — whether worker or "peasant" or "functionary" or "professional" — the man of the people and of the society. The two have attempted to put this thesis into practice through ZIMFEP (Zimbabwe Foundation For Education with Production). Endeavouring to revolutionalise the colonial education system we inherited through the philosophy of education with production, Comrade Mutumbuka being the founder and the other one Chairperson of the ZIMFEP board, spear-headed the experimentation of the new education system. I will not go into detail with the functions of ZIMFEP in this paper.

The socialist education we (in Zimbabwe) are advocating for is that one which is fundamental in social development. One which forms and trains the whole man, which instils deep socialist values, moral commitments and collective self-reliance. This is the essence of the new structure and content of education, and the radicalisation of the education system; to inculcate the values of social consciousness and collective self-reliance, and technical training and efficiency have to be a disciplined whole in a dynamic process of change.

Tasks Ahead

Now let us all look at this, the President of



Radicalization of education system takes shape

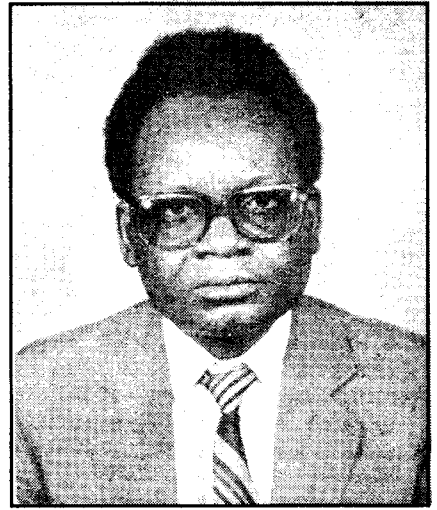
Zimbabwe, upon his installation on the 31st of December 1987 radicalised the country's education system i.e. to logically divide them into two; but what is next now? The following are my suggestions, which are far from being exhausted:- They are in form of tasks for the people of Zimbabwe involved in the education field:

- a) An education commission should be set up, to help in the developmental planning of the country. The commission can be made up of Marxist-Leninist political leaders, educationists, social scientists and representatives of workers and peasants (parents association members).
- b) The formal education should be strictly aiming at excellency, relevance and usefulness. This simply means Vocational and Pre-Vocational courses should be progressively incorporated so that education and training go hand in hand.
- c) The examination system, in the formal education should be blended with practical training or pre-vocational instruction; which progressively becomes more specialised. The examination should not only be there to relegate the youth to the "reserve army of labour" or divide the people whilst they are still young. The examination system should rather be seen to be helping to determine what student should go where, how best and with what means, and to what end.
- d) Education should be the tower of light for the economy of any country. One of the many ways it can do this is by offering national service. This is when students give some services in agricultural work, teaching (like what U.Z. students do during their vacation holidays) co-operative work, etc, before completing their formal education. Resulting in some bonding, on completion of studies depending on the manpower needs of the economy.
- e) When doing some specialisation of subjects even in Mathematics, Shona, Physics, etc, practical courses (e.g. building, agriculture, etc) should be equally and vigorously done. Which will lead students to branch off into regular employment or into more specialised technical colleges or universities (or short pre-university courses). This will help to strengthen the strands between the formal education, non formal and technical training. Also lining the three aspects within the same comprehensive system.
- f) The closest link should be established between the education system on the one hand and manpower requirements of the economy on the other hand. The education plan should therefore dovetail with the general development plan and more especially with manpower forecasts.
- g) The education system should be able to make a student not only aware of his environment and its problem but also of the ethos of his society. I hope this is not sounding as partisan indoctrination; because this can be done through normal school or college subjects like political economy, social studies or History to name just three. Our system of education should be able to produce a student possessing a sense of direction and purpose and of duty to Society as well as to oneself.

As a way of summary and conclusion, I would like to say in order to curb this kind of the education system to by pass the masses who are either beyond school age or already in regular employment which they are unable to leave even if still of school age, mass education and adult mass literacy classes should be intensified. A much work-oriented, imaginative and bold adult mass literacy programme should be devised than the adult literacy campaign currently in operation. □

New Tasks Facing the Non-Aligned Movement

By Dr. Donald P. Chimankire of ZIDS



The growing role played by the Asian, African and Latin American countries which have thrown off the colonial and semicolonial yoke is one of the fundamental of our time. Not long ago regarded as backward "periphery" of imperialism, today these countries are playing an increasing prominent role in international affairs. The non-aligned movement, incorporating 99 countries and two national liberation organisations — the PLO and SWAPO — and representing 1 500 million people, is a result of the process taking place whereby these countries are turning from objects into subjects of world relations. Their common historical destinies, their common goals in the struggle for economic independence and against imperialism are the basis of the movement's guidelines and determine its steps, initiatives and its foreign policy line.

Over the course of almost a quarter of a century of existence (if one counts from the first conference of heads of states or government of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade in September 1961) the non-aligned movement has traversed a long path. During this period the priorities in its major guidelines were shifted somewhat in keeping with the course of the young states' historical development.

Struggle against colonialism

Previously these countries saw as their main task the struggle against colonialism and against the attempts to draw these nations into the military-political blocs of the West and for the consolidation of their state independence. Later on this struggle shifted to restructuring international economic relations. Since the late 1970s-early 1980s, when imperialism stepped up its onslaught on detente, the non-aligned movement began to increasingly link up the solution of vital socio-economic problems with the struggle for peace and for prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

This was clearly reflected in the work and the basic documents of the seventh and eighth fora of the non-aligned movement at the summit level held six years and almost three years ago in Delhi and Harare respectively.

Peace and National Liberation

The approach by the Delhi and Harare fora to the solution on security and economic problems of the international system as a whole was more active and responsible. The realities of life required such an approach. The Seventh and Eighth Conferences were held at a time when the forces pushing the world to a nuclear abyss and striving to claim almost the entire world as a sphere of their "vital interests" had sharply intensified their activities and when the unity of all proponents of peace and national liberation and social emancipation had become an imperative of the time.

The Delhi forum drew the main conclusion that in "the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and co-operation among states, irrespective of their economic and social systems, size and geographical location" and at the same time that "development, independence, disarmament and peace are closely connected".

The common realisation of the existing inter-relationship between peace, disarmament and development is objectively drawing together the non-aligned movement, other peace-loving forces of our time and socialism. The Soviet Union attaches particular importance to consolidate its relations with the newly free countries and believes that their peoples should use their growing influence to make a greater contribution to the cause of peace and social progress. (i)

World Events

Its almost two and half years since the NAM conference in Harare was held. But the short period has been crammed with events, both concerning the overall trend of world developments and the situation in some hot spots. The INF treaty signed and ratified by the Soviet Union and the United States, has set in motion the process of real nuclear disarmament. Accords have been signed on Afghanistan in Geneva, which has laid the groundwork for a political settlement of one of the most lingering and intensive regional conflicts. An option is becoming increasingly discernible of the solution of the Kampuchean problem based on a national accord. The Iran-Iraq war is over. A new climate

in world politics has reached the African Horn as well. The cease-fire between Somalia and Ethiopia and the subsequent restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the withdrawal of forces from the borders and the exchange of prisoners of war have substantially reduced the tensions in the area.

The mechanism of political settlement has been switched into operation in Southern Africa, reinforcing the hope for peace in Angola and independence in Namibia. A situation seems to be emerging in the Middle East, which with a passage of time may result in a comprehensive settlement on a collective basis especially that the United States is now talking to the PLO leadership. There are grounds to hope for progress in the Cyprus problem settlement. A real prospect has emerged for a settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara. In short, it is fairly safe to speak now of a qualitatively new situation and a substantial turn for the better in world politics.

Participation of NAM

These changes, of course, could have hardly taken place without the participation of the non-aligned movement. The Harare call of 1986 and the declaration adopted by the non-aligned countries in Havana in May 1988 have won worldwide support. The growth of the international prestige of the non-aligned movement is confirmed by the fact that two great powers — the United States and the Soviet Union — have found it necessary to inform the non-aligned movement's Chairman of the outcome of the Soviet-American summit in Moscow last summer.

Political Environment

The present political environment has confronted the non-aligned movement with a growing number of new problems. Unfortunately, not all the non-aligned member states have been up to the task. For example, initially the non-aligned movement declared that one of its aims was to overcome the division of the world into two opposing military and political blocs, since in the nuclear missile era such a division poses a threat of a world catastrophe. However, now that signs of rapprochement between

the two great powers have become discernible because of new political thinking, some forces both in the non-aligned movement and elsewhere tend to interpret the Soviet-American dialogue as a threat of a new superpower collusion detrimental to the interests and security of the Third World. The same group of states is making statements denying the basic importance for the non-aligned movement to support and take part in the process of disarmament. Disarmament, they argue, is for "the great nuclear states" to decide on, whereas the Third World should concentrate exclusively on the urgent problems of its economic development, exerting collective efforts to safeguard its own security.

Nicosia Meeting

Fortunately, those are not the sentiments that prevailed in recent NAM ministerial meetings in Nicosia. While welcoming improved relations between the USSR and the United States, the INF treaty and disarmament negotiations, the participants in the Nicosia meeting stated that disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, remains one of the priorities of the non-aligned movement. To free the world from the nuclear weapons, they believe, the world community should adopt and implement a stage-by-stage program of eliminating nuclear weapons. The non-aligned movement should take advantage of every international forum for mobilizing world public opinion to seek that goal. At the same time the participants in the Nicosia meeting strongly denounced the unlawful occupation of Namibia by South African racials and their aggression against the front-line states, the apartheid regime in South Africa, the iron fist methods used by Israel on the occupied territories of Palestine and Arab countries, the pressure and the threats resorted to in Central America, especially against Nicaragua.

International Relations

In the current situation, the most steadfast leaders of the non-aligned movement believe, the movement can promote more actively than ever before the positive processes in international relations. The non-aligned movement is called upon to cultivate new thinking and not only to help remove the

confrontation between the two great nuclear powers but to generate throughout the world a climate of detente and confidence and see to it that the favourable changes are irreversible. Naturally enough one should not evade the problem of designing a new equitable and just economic order in the whole world as well as the problem of co-operation between the developing countries themselves for the benefit of their economic and social upsurge.

Member States

Today the non-aligned movement embraces most of the UN member states. It serves as a major component part of the overall potential of peace, common sense and good will. After all, the initiatives of other peace-loving forces run in the same channels as the program of the non-aligned movement does. For example, the dialogue between the non-aligned movement and the Socialist International has resulted in the world-known initiatives of six states for peace and nuclear disarmament, which were adopted as program objectives of the non-aligned movement in Harare in 1986. At the 42nd UN General Assembly session most of the non-aligned states voted for the resolution sponsored by the socialist countries to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security. It is extremely important that the Soviet Union has changed its political approach to the non-aligned movement. Moscow no longer speaks of the non-aligned movement as a "natural ally" of the Soviet Union, recognizing the movement as an independent global factor. Today what the USSR finds important is not only the anti-imperialist thrust of the movement but also its general democratic and anti-militaristic concepts.

New Program Documents

Now the non-aligned movement is living through a period of elaboration of new program documents to be applied in the current era in order to submit them for the consideration of the regular summit meeting of the non-aligned movement to be held in Belgrade in 1989. It is to be assumed that the long-term goals of the movement, namely, to secure for each nation peace, disarmament, independence, justice and develop-

ment will continue to be of basic importance for the non-aligned movement for many years to come. At the same time it seems that the non-aligned movement should elaborate a program of its own, concerning each and every major geographic region of Africa, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region.

In Nicosia non-aligned foreign ministers supported the Geneva accords on Afghanistan. But the movement has opportunities of bringing practical influence to bear on the course of their implementation. Both parties to the accords — Pakistan and Afghanistan — are members of the non-aligned movement, and there are grounds to raise the possibility of setting up a special commission to verify the implementation of those accords. The foreign ministers' meeting in Nicosia has opened up the way for a non-aligned move to initiate an international conference on Kampuchea. The turning of the non-aligned movement to the Asian and Pacific region is especially important now.

Many countries, which are not formally members of the non-aligned movement, highly appreciate the principles of non-alignment. Whereas in Europe NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organisation countries may reach compromises on the solution of various problems, on carrying out joint inspections and other confidence-building measures, then, why shouldn't the non-aligned movement assume part of similar work to be done in Asia and in the Pacific?

If the non-aligned movement formulates new tasks and sets out to implement them, this will only serve to promote its prestige and authority, leading to a growing role and influence of the movement.

The ninth summit of the non-aligned movement in Belgrade in September 1989 is likely to undergo reform so as to go along with the changing world according to the Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic. There is therefore no doubt that these changes in NAM will further the prestige of NAM as an independent, global factor in enhancing the democratisation of the international relations. □

TALKING POINT

Third World Countries and Foreign Aid

By Tawengwa Gatora

If we focus our attention closely and critically on third World Countries and their relations with the Developed countries together with the aid we always hear of and read about in papers, we can see that there is more than the eye can see and we must ask ourselves several questions — questions which demand serious attention.

Many Third World Countries (developing countries) have been at one time or another under colonial bondage. The majority of them have been freed from the colonial rule but not from exploitation, want and poverty.

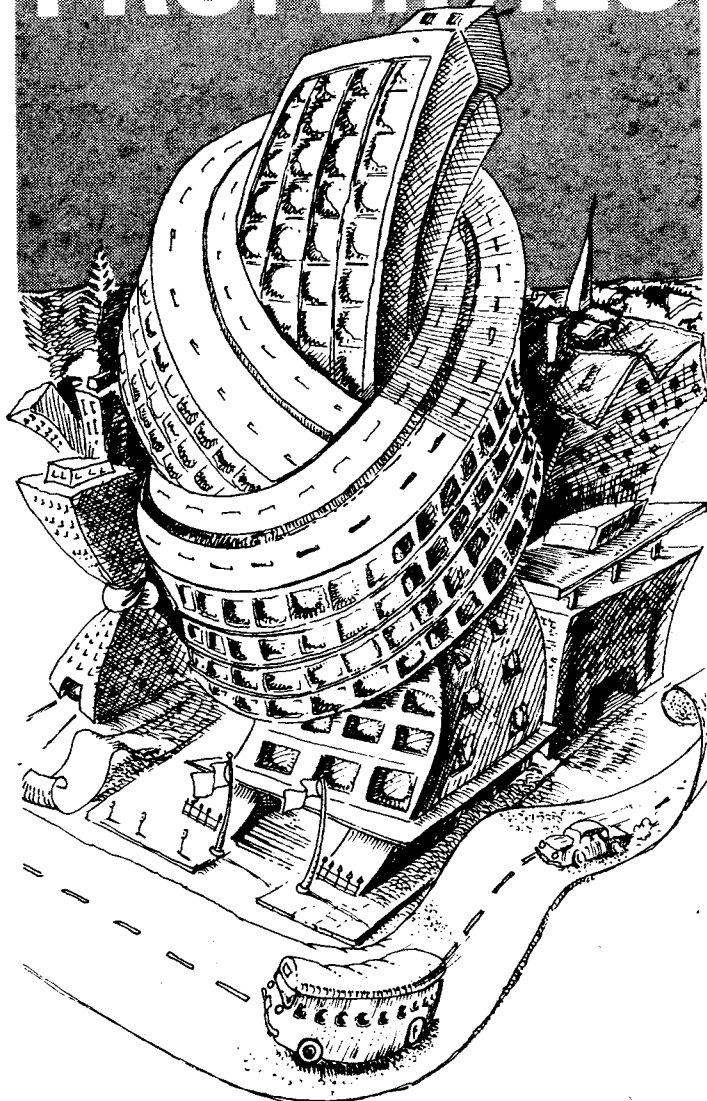
Giving a closer observation to many de-

veloping countries, it is clear that most of them are politically independent — they fly their flags, but economically they are still hinged on former colonisers. This economic dependence needs to be cleared off the way if Third World Countries are to be seen standing on their own in terms of their economy. However, one needs to bear in mind that this is a rather complex issue which cannot be disengaged from over night.

Inadequate Assessment

The West claims that it has aimed at development in Third World Countries, but its endeavours have been hampered by an inadequate assessment of the countries' problems

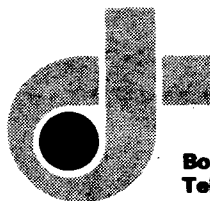
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and insufficient funds. African leaders, for instance, receive red-carpet treatment when they visit Western Countries but they return home without firm commitments to develop Africa's human and physical infrastructures on a realistic basis.

A lot has been said about developing countries receiving aid in forms of grants, loans and the like, but are the donor countries doing this on moral and humanitarian grounds or they do so merely to exploit the recipients to meet their own (developed countries) ends? The developed countries must rethink their attitude to Third World Countries otherwise the impression that they are merely using Third World Countries cynically for their own ends, must of necessity, be reinforced.

Development needs cannot be met unless the basic circumstances of the peoples themselves are fully understood. To develop Third World Countries, their fundamental problems — socio economic and political turbulence, lack of skills, illiteracy and traditional systems and values must be faced. Very little if not nothing can be achieved if these aspects are overlooked.

It is generally felt that donor countries give aid to needy countries for political, military and strategic reasons. This type of aid may therefore have nothing to do with the promotion of either social or economic

country receiving the aid is heard failing to pay back its debts.

Donors Dictate Loans

Third World Countries receive large sums of money in the name of the aid but the terms and utilisations of the funds are dictated by the donors. As a result the priorities of the donor and the recipient differ. A country which may be in need of money to see its education expanded can receive money specifically directed to constructing a dam which may be unnecessary at the time. In that respect the want of money continues. Therefore, if aid is to be seen as the answer to Third World problems, the donor must always liaise with the recipient and know their priorities.

Other donors give aid depending on certain conditions. Such aid if accepted is very dangerous at times because the recipient is bound to dance to the tune of the donor. Once the recipient fails to fulfil certain obligations, the aid is withdrawn. This forces many developing countries to rally behind developed countries and politely follow their ideologies. This problem of aid with strings attached to is that the recipient country may find it difficult if not impossible to untie itself from implied economic and political obligations to donor countries and to prevent their governments from interfering in their internal affairs.

result is that the local people must always go back to the donor whenever a technical problem arises. This causes total dependence.

We often hear of country A being given a loan by country B. But in actual sense country A rarely receives the donation in full. If the aid package involves movement of goods from the donor country, it means that the shipment or whatever transport system is to be used, must be that of the donor country. The human resources must be of the donor. In all these operations expenses will be incurred and will come from the aid. Therefore, part of the aid remains in the donor country.

Expatriates

Aid in the form of expatriates also undermines the development of human resources of the recipient country. If a country depends much on expatriates, it does not see its human resources developed at the end of the day. Moreover, it is very expensive to employ expatriates than local people in certain projects. It is also not clear whether a foreign expatriate, well trained as he or she maybe, can really grasp the implications of whatever the proposed project may carry, especially the social implications. It may therefore be advisable for recipient countries to look for local resources before bringing in outside assistance.



The Developing City of a Third World Country — Harare, capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe

development of the recipient country. Another group of donors expect to yield returns after offering aid. If ever aid is to be viable to The Third World, the amount offered and the conditions or rather terms ought to be favourable to the recipient countries.

Third World Countries would appreciate aid given in the form of grants and low-cost loans with no strings attached to them. This allows the recipient to have a greater latitude to decide on how to utilize the aid best. Today most developing countries are finding themselves sinking to the neck in debts. Often we hear of such a country getting aid from this and that country and yet the same

One vital point which must be born in mind is that aid must involve local people. Mostly the limitations are on the reliance on expatriates on the design, implementation and evaluation of aid. Hence aid concentrate much on the motives of the donor ignoring what the recipient of aid thinks it must accomplish. Maybe, the operational policy is that beggars are not choosers.

In many cases, if not all, whenever a donor country sponsors a project it brings its manpower into the recipient country. These people execute all duties involving planning, administration and technical work. After completion they return to their country with their technical knowhow. The end

In most cases local academics are frustrated and they end up leaving their country. To make matter worse, the expatriate can bring changes in the life style which may be unfavourable and can be difficult to disengage from. Hence people may finally start to lose sight of their social values.

Regarding the above arguments and views, developed countries must include local people in their project design, implementation and evaluation and they must give unconditional aid preferably in the form of grant and low-cost loans. This is so because doubts still exists as to whether donor countries have some kind of zeal to aid the poor or they do so to promote their own interests! □

South Africa and the Frontline States

After 1980, South Africa began to effect coordinated interventionist policies toward neighbouring states, under the rubric of "total strategy". The specific objectives are regional economic dependence, formal security agreements, and acceptance of the "homelands". The general goal is to create and maintain a zone that will be politically submissive and economically lucrative, and act as a bulwark against international sanctions and other pressures for an end to apartheid.

To achieve these objectives, and to bully neighbouring states which are unwilling to cooperate, Pretoria has resorted increasingly to threats and to illegal and violent measures which have had an enormous social and economic cost for the region. Those states have had to forego considerable development potential and economic growth in order to defend themselves.

The combination of tactics that South Africa uses against each of its neighbours depends on their individual political, economic and military vulnerabilities, from open military aggression against Angola and a surrogate war in Mozambique to sabotage of regional transportation routes and industrial equipment, congestion at border posts, withholding of railway rolling stock, customs delays and rate manipulation as well as direct attacks, sabotage and car bombs in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, economic pressure, assassinations and kidnappings in Swaziland and Lesotho. Through these methods, South Africa is in fact imposing sanctions against its neighbours.

In dealing with South Africa, things are never as they seem, and the Frontline States have considerable experience of this over the past eight years. An allegorical description of South Africa's relations with its neighbours is the common police interrogation technique in which one administers the blows while another offers the sweets.

Diplomatic Manoeuvre

From Pretoria's point of view, "total strategy" has enabled it to weather 10 years of increasingly severe internal and international pressure. Despite the recent agreement on Angola/Namibia and a flurry of high profile contacts by P.W. Botha, there is no indication that the mixture of military might and diplomatic manoeuvre has been abandoned or altered in any significant way, despite tactical adjustments.

In the case of Mozambique, there has been a generalised escalation of military activity since the Songo meeting between Botha and President Chissano, and mounting evidence

of South Africa's involvement in the supply and direction of it. A tri-partite meeting of Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa, to discuss the repair of Cahora Bassa electricity transmission lines was told in June 1988 that 524 pylons had been destroyed.

This was from sabotage three to four years earlier. A discussion of reconstruction costs was based on this figure. However, by the end of 1988, a further 900 pylons had been destroyed in the south of the country, most of them since the Songo meeting. The estimated cost of repair is now US\$90 million, triple the figure discussed in June. In January 1989, Mozambique openly accused South Africa of responsibility. Since the earlier sabotage, soon after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, Mozambique has been forced to spend valuable foreign currency importing electricity from South Africa. The recent escalation in sabotage during a period when Mozambique and South Africa have been talking seems indicative of Pretoria's determination to maintain the status quo.

The most ambitious of Pretoria's future plans to establish economic control over the region (and beyond) is its grand design for an electricity grid ultimately linking the 15 member states of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) as far north as Somalia and Rwanda. The plan envisages three transmission legs within the next decade: West through Namibia and Angola to Zaire, central through Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia and east through Mozambique and Malawi to Tanzania. However, the chief executive of Escom, South Africa's power authority, acknowledges that neither Angola nor Tanzania have been approached, and that Zambia and Zimbabwe are "taking a little longer" to cooperate. Responding to the South African overture, Angola said that under no circumstances would it cooperate or allow power to flow through its territory to Zaire and a senior Tanzanian official said his country took the same position.

Transport Problem

Most of Mozambique's main railways have been closed to regional transit traffic since they were sabotaged in 1984 adding billions of dollars to freight bills for landlocked countries whose trade must transit the longer routes through South Africa. Transportation is a priority of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), formed in 1980 for the purpose of increasing regional co-operation and reducing dependence on South Africa, and these lines are now being rehabilitated. However, as in the case of the Cahora Bassa power lines, sabotage attempts have in-

creased in recent months as South Africa continues to retain the region's dependence.

Armed attacks from Mozambique across the eastern borders of Zimbabwe and Zambia, which began in 1987, increased through 1988 causing many civilian deaths, destruction or thefts of property, and spiralling defence costs. Reports of new massacres, the funerals of the victims and angry statements by government officials were appearing almost daily in Zimbabwe's national press in mid-January 1989. In one such incident, on 17 January, the victims were five children aged 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, all from one family, and two older people aged 50 and 60.

Zimbabwe has committed troops to Mozambique, and Zambia has been involved in training Mozambican soldiers. Tanzania has had to pay the price of defending its southern border, training Mozambican soldiers and sending a brigade to assist in the defence of key installations in Mozambique. Botswana is subjected to cross-border raids and bombings which often kill or maim civilians and nationals and destroy property, and is contributing to both the defence of Mozambique and the rehabilitation of its railways.

Cuito Cuanavale

In Angola, South Africa's military action has been overt, with a fullscale invasion in the southern part of the country, stopped in a dramatic battle for the tiny town of Cuito Cuanavale, which saw the first entry into combat by Cuban troops since 1976. The battle for the town, held by Angolan and Cuban forces, was seen in regional and continental terms as an African battle against South African aggression and its aspirations as the superpower of the region. Despite the most modern and effective long range artillery, South Africa's shortage of technology showed in its lost air superiority. It was an important comment on the arms embargo, how it works, and how it could work more effectively, if fully applied, to blunt South Africa's regional aggression.

While accepting the agreement for withdrawal from southern Angola and independence for Namibia, South Africa already has in place the structure for economic and military destabilization of that country. Walvis Bay itself provides South Africa with a military base in the heart of Namibia, and control over trade through the country's only deepwater port. To reinforce the point South Africa held its biggest ever naval exercise off Walvis Bay in September 1988.

Billions of Dollars Lost

South Africa's "total strategy" has cost its

neighbours in the SADCC region a minimum of \$35 billion since 1980, and one estimate suggests the figure may be almost double that amount at current rates of exchange. The suffering is enormous with almost half the population of Angola and Mozambique threatened by hunger, and some three million people displaced within or outside national boundaries. The war-related death toll in the region has risen to over 1.1 million through direct military action, the disruption of delivery or production of food, the destruction of health facilities and immunization programmes. The psychological effect of war and the lost educational opportunities through destruction of schools and murder of teachers bodes ill for future development in those two countries. A generation has been scarred and many of the scars are permanent.

Peace and stability are key to human and economic recovery in southern Africa and there can be little sustainable growth or development in the region until the end of apartheid in South Africa. An integrated international response involving several components is required.

Pressure for an end to apartheid must be increased in all possible ways. The effect of sanctions, particularly financial, is beginning to show on the South African economy, and has forced Pretoria to be somewhat more responsive to the international community. This pressure must be increased through widening and tightening sanctions until the recommendations of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group are fully implemented.

Any application of sanctions must be accompanied by positive compensatory measures to fortify, strengthen and develop the

economies of the Frontline states and thus to assist them in their efforts to reduce their dependence and disengage from South Africa and withstand retaliation.

The international arms embargo must be monitored and tightened, including third party sanctions. The lessons of Cuito Cuanavale underline the importance and effectiveness of this.

A detailed report on South Africa's military and economic action against its neighbours should be presented to governments and international organizations and to the UN Security Council under Chapter Seven showing that South Africa's actions are a "threat to international peace and security". This report should be updated on a regular basis to keep governments and institutions fully aware of South Africa's ongoing aggression.

Destabilization and Sanctions

Formal denunciation of South Africa's destabilization and sanctions against its neighbours as a contributory factor to southern Africa's economic crisis should be sought, and special efforts initiated to relieve economic pressure through debt relief, import cost reduction and assisting the SADCC states to find alternative markets on preferential terms to assist in their efforts to disengage from South Africa.

Emergency and development assistance to the SADCC region should be increased and should take account of the security situation in the region with projects containing a security component and through governments recognising the need to provide suitable support to protect economic targets.

Provision of all assistance should take into account the need to strengthen national econ-

omies of the region, where possible purchasing within the region, thereby enhance inter-regional trade, and using transportation routes other than those through South Africa.

The broadest circulation of accurate information about the region's reality is of paramount importance to increase awareness in the international community and to counteract South African disinformation and propaganda. There is a need for greater awareness within the frontline as to the importance of information in the wars they are fighting. The Commonwealth, as well as other international organisations, has a special role to play in disseminating information about the region's realities. Governments should consider establishing a fund to assist in visits to the region by journalists and others, as Nordic countries do.

All efforts must be made to ensure "free and fair" elections in Namibia, a stable transition to majority rule, the recognition that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, and to assist Namibia to strengthen its economy and disengage from South Africa.

In the Namibian transition, given the special Commonwealth role and experience in the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, consideration should be given to sending a Commonwealth observer group (at SWAPO's invitation) to Namibia to report to the Commonwealth members and international community on whether the elections were truly "free and fair". Such a group could be small and include people with experience of the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe and who, therefore, will know what to be looking for. Other organisations should be encouraged to do likewise. □

INTERNATIONAL

Lawyers' Conference: The Role of Law in Society in Transition

A conference to discuss the role of law in a society in transition was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 31 January to 4 February 1989. The conference attracted thirty individual lawyers from South Africa, particularly from the Afrikaans-speaking community, members of the ANC Department of Legal and Constitutional Affairs, leaders of the ANC as well as Zimbabwean Lawyers.

The conference was officially opened by the Zimbabwean Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Comrade Emerson Mnangagwa, who said that it would offer the opportunity for lawyers who are frequently involved in fundamental decision-making to confront, in advance, major problems facing South Africa, such as its transition from apartheid.

The participants agreed that South Africa was in the grip of a multi-faceted crisis, which extends to its legal and constitutional system. It was further agreed that the legal community has a responsibility to participate in bringing about an end to the system of apartheid, which is the fundamental cause of the crisis. The conference recognized that lawyers have an added responsibility to counter the use of the legal system, and in particular the security measures, in order to entrench apartheid.

The conference addressed a wide range of issues pertaining to the role of law before as well as after the beginning of the transition period from apartheid to post-apartheid South Africa. The high point of the conference was the consensus reached

on the need for a new constitutional order, a justifiable bill of rights and an independent judiciary.

Recognise ANC

Recognising that the ANC represents a substantial constituency within South Africa, and must therefore essentially be included in the proceedings for change, the participants commended the ANC for putting forward for discussion its draft constitutional Guide-lines for a democratic South Africa. These Guide-lines were indispensable in reaching the consensus reached.

Emphasis was put on the need for the creation of a united, democratic and non-racial state predicated upon a universal franchise and a multi-party political system. The ques-

tion of creation and equitable distribution of wealth as well as the non-racial redistribution of land was a subject of intense discussion. Consensus was reached that there was a need to create conditions in which all South Africans would enjoy full and equal political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The conference stressed the urgency for

a negotiated end to apartheid and recognized as an undeniable fact the stature and vital role of the ANC in this process. The participants emphasized that the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations and persons, the release of all political prisoners, the return of all exiles and the simultaneous cessation of all violence by the state and all other parties involved, are es-

sential in this regard.

The participants expressed their profound gratitude to the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA), the Cold Comfort Farm Trust, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the Faculty of Law of the University of Zimbabwe for facilitating the conference. □

INTERNATIONAL

South Africa's Destabilization Policy Scrutinized

The Conference on Coordination of Destabilization in Southern Africa was held at Courteney Hotel, Harare from 20th February to 24th February 1989 under the auspices of UNESCO and the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies, Department of Southern Africa and International Relations. The meeting noted that while Apartheid was an international phenomenon in South Africa, destabilization was both an internal and external phenomenon which was a strategy for the Pretoria regime to perpetuate itself; and yet the two phenomenon are two sides of the same coin; namely racism.

The meeting also observed that the Apartheid Pretoria Regime has done untold damage in Southern Africa; the worst damage and human loss being in Angola and Mozambique.

The meeting agreed that as long as Apartheid exists, very insignificant socio-economic development will be realized in the countries of Southern Africa, whether singly or collectively. Further, the meeting, apart from discussing eight papers on various aspects of South Africa's destabilization, also discussed the Namibian situation. The

emerging evidence, indicates that South Africa is preparing to rig the forthcoming implementation of UNSC Resolution 435 through various tactics such as intimidation, amassing armies inside or close to Namibia and sowing seeds of discord among groups so as to precipitate subversion of post-independent Namibia. The conference condemned such manouvres and calls upon the international community to bring pressure to bear on South Africa so as to facilitate free and fair elections in Namibia. Furthermore, the Researchers noted with deep concern South Africa's constant refusal to admit independent observers during the Namibian Elections and Decolonization process as a whole.

Researchers

On the contribution of researchers to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, the meeting agreed that there is need to do further research on South Africa's Destabilization Tactics and Impacts on the majority ruled countries of Southern Africa. In this regard, the participants agreed to work and coordinate their research efforts on a regional basis and designated the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies as the Cor-

ordinating Centre for the South African Destabilization Research Project. Areas identified for research are the Namibian Decolonization Process, Culture, Education, Communication including Mass Media, Transport and Energy; all in the context of South Africa's Destabilization.

The meeting called upon the international community to intensify efforts which are aimed at dismantling and liquidating Apartheid in South Africa. The meeting also called upon the international community, to increase its support to the Frontline States and the Liberation Movements in Southern Africa.

The meeting which was attended by participants from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland and Tanzania; was also attended by representatives of liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia and officials from the Zimbabwe UNESCO Commission.

The meeting thanked UNESCO for sponsoring the conference; the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies for hosting the meeting and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for facilitating the meeting to take place in Harare. □

INTERNATIONAL

Meaningful Dialogue Prerequisite to Peaceful Change in South Africa

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark told the Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa that meaningful dialogue is a prerequisite to peaceful change in South Africa.

Speaking to delegates at the opening of the third meeting in early February in Harare, Mr. Clark who said the apartheid problem remains unsolved and unchanged, told the meeting that the Commonwealth

Committee will always use sanctions as a pressurising weapon against apartheid South Africa.

The last meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers was held in Toronto. The meeting looked at ways of strengthening the United Nations arms embargo. It also focussed on ways of encouraging a wider adoption of the constructive recommendation agreed to in Toronto.

Application of Sanctions

Turning to his own country, the Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said, "Canada has taken a number of steps since Toronto to tighten the application of our sanctions including extending the ban on sales of high technology items to private sector end-users in South Africa. We will continue to look for effective ways to build pressure for change. We will always seek new means to reach into South Africa and assist

victims and opponents of apartheid, promote dialogue among South Africans and counter South African propaganda and censorship. Those struggling to cope with inadequate education, housing, working conditions and other day to day problems resulting from apartheid, deserve our support, both financial and psychological. So do those whose active, non-violent opposition to apartheid has landed them in detention and the South African labour leaders, who are fighting to preserve what union rights they have won at much cost. Commonwealth countries must continue to provide that support.

Media Censorship

Mr. Clark went on to say that as far as censorship of the press is concerned, the Com-

monwealth working party has met and set assistance to the alternative press as a priority. Canada has gone a long way towards implementing the action plan on countering South African propaganda and censorship. He expressed pleasure that other countries are developing national action plans.

"Since Toronto, the state of emergency has continued to be used to detain without trial non-violent opponents of apartheid, about 1 500 to 2 000 at present, about ten percent of whom are known to be under 18 years old. Equally debilitating for the opponents is the increasing use of restriction orders which amount to a form of self-policing house arrest . . . Black South Africans will not be told who their leaders are. Only genuine leaders can negotiate on behalf of their people," Mr. Clark said.

"And while the political situation appears more uncertain than it has been for some time, there is simply no evidence to suggest that the white South Africans supporting the Government have yet accepted the reality that they cannot continue to deny the most fundamental rights to the majority of their countrymen", said Mr. Clark adding that efforts to help the South African oppressed achieve their true potential, a potential that was for too long been stymied by racial discrimination and repression will continue. "A continuation of the status quo," he said, "can only lead to greater misery and violence. Peaceful and fundamental change in South Africa will unleash a tremendous potential for good. It is a challenge and an opportunity that must be grasped," he concluded. □

INTERNATIONAL

Nicaragua: The People's Victory



Comrade Daniel Ortega (left) at a Press conference during the 1986 NAM Summit in Harare

The decision of the Central American Presidents to revitalize the peace process and to fully assume the commitments with respect to verification of the Peace Accords, constitutes a clear triumph for the forces of peace and ratifies, once again, the will of the people of the region to put an end to the root cause of the war.

The disarming and repatriation of the contra bandits to Nicaragua or third countries, within the context of total defeat of the mercenary army, is like a bucket of cold

water on the cinders of war still being fanned by elements opposed to peace. The definitive dismantling of the contra bases in Honduras comes about because of the resistance of the Nicaraguan people to US aggression and is a direct result of the people's victory. Peace is now close at hand, thanks to the heroic sacrifice of our people during these past eight years of war.

The Accords also represent a major step towards genuine democratization in all of Central America, thus enhancing the possi-

bility for a permanent and lasting peace in the region.

It is now for the US Government to respect and support this sovereign decision of the Central American people and take advantage of this historic opportunity to repair the damage to its own image caused by the erroneous foreign policy of the Reagan Administration.

Nicaragua, for its part will maintain its position in the vanguard of the struggle for

peace and fully expects that our Central American neighbours will neither waiver nor falter in their decision to join ranks with Nicaragua and move towards the just and lasting peace that all of our people rightly demand and truly deserve.

Voices Supporting the Decision Taken by the Five Central American Presidents at the Summit Held in El Salvador on 13 and 14 February, 1989

"We hope the United States will respect this Accord because with this decision we are also helping them in the search for peace and democratization in Central America." (José Azcona, President of Honduras, February 14, 1989.)

"It's a promising signal that should receive the greatest support of the international community. The United Nations is ready to cooperate in the implementation of different aspects of the Accord." (Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, U.N. Secretary General, February 16, 1989)

"We know that Nicaragua will comply

with the commitments agreed upon. We hope that the other countries in Central America will do the same." (TASS News Agency, February 15, 1989)

"We will do all what is in our reach to increase the cooperation and support the peace efforts of the five Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua." (Brigitta Dahl, Minister of Energy and Environment of Sweden, February 15, 1989)

"We are satisfied that the Central American countries have agreed to sign the Accord. As Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) I am at the disposition of these countries to cooperate in whatever they may need." (Jozo Baena Soares, February 16, 1989)

Other Developments

Comrade Ruth Mompoti, member of the Executive Committee of the ANC, is in Nicaragua to receive in name of Nelson Mandela, the "Augusto C. Sandino Award" in recognition of his sacrifice and outstanding contribution in the struggle for justice

and peace. The Award, which is the highest honour that the Government of Nicaragua can bestow, will be conferred during the opening of the V Legislature of the Nicaragua National Assembly.

A 47 member International Commission for Central American Recovery and Development, created in 1987 at the behest of Senator Terry Sanford (D-NC) has called for a sharp increase in economic aid to the region.

The Sanford Commission which includes 20 Central Americans and a number of European and American diplomatic figures presented their report to the five Central American Presidents, urging the international community to contribute 2 billion dollars in aid annually for the next five years to the region.

The Commission also called for 2.55 billion dollars to be spent over three years for an "immediate action plan" to help refugees, displaced people and others facing "life threatening poverty". □



Miriel Shaguinyan — Moscow's Woman

she not only painted but also gave exhibitions of her work.

In 1974 Shaguinyan spent 24 days in Nigeria, taking part in the Lagos Festival of Arts, which features beautiful dances, theatre performances, splendid singers, exhibitions by professional and amateur artists and remarkable sculptures. A large showing of works by Shaguinyan was staged in Moscow on return there. In 1989 she exhibited her works in Harare (Zimbabwe) for two weeks.

She is a member of the Central Board of the Soviet Association for Friendship with Peoples of Africa, and her exhibitions contribute to better friendship and understanding between the Soviet and African peoples.

A Friend of Africa

It is thirty years since Miriel Shaguinyan first visited the African continent and she continues to be dedicated to it. People and landscapes, customs and traditions, art and culture of different African countries have captured the artist's heart forever.

Although relying on Russian and European traditions of classical art the artist could catch the African originality and sympathetically distinguish features of African peoples and express them in her works. This proves that art and culture is the shortest way to mutual understanding among the peoples and the best way to penetrate to the most cherished corners of the spiritual life of people of different countries. □

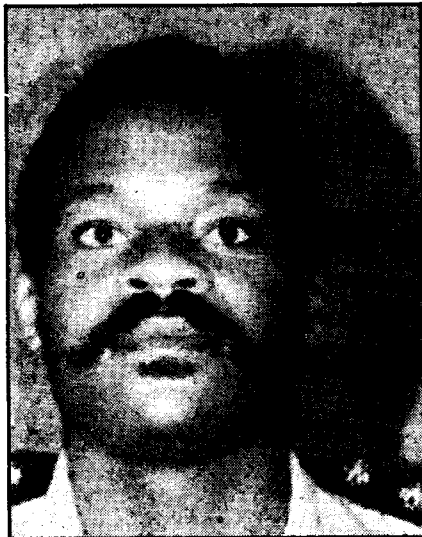
INTERNATIONAL

The Prominent Moscow Artist's Work on Africa

M. Shaguinyan was born in 1918 in Rostovon-Don. In 1946 she studied in Moscow and graduated from the Moscow Art College. Now she lives and works in Moscow.

For more than two-and-a-half decades the leading Moscow artist, Miriel Shaguinyan has enthusiastically explored African themes. These features became central to her art. Shaguinyan has a fine, discriminating sense of colour, and her pictures and aquarelles filter the reality of African life through a poetic prism. Common, everyday scenes are often envisaged as songs about this beautiful continent, where she has visited more than 25 countries. On these visits

The Late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei



The late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei was born on 10 June 1953 in Mbemhiwa Kraal, Chief Marange, in Mutasa District. On completion of his secondary education at St. Patrick's Mission, he was employed by two companies in Mutare and one in Harare before he left to join hands with the gallant sons and daughters of Zimbabwe in the war of liberation.

The late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei whose chimurenga name was Kojak Tichatonga, joined the liberation struggle in 1975 and later stayed at Nyadzonya refugee camp before the 1976 Rhodesian forces attack. He survived the attack and went to Chimoio for military training.

He was deployed in various ZANLA operational Provinces performing security and intelligence duties. He was part of the ZANU delegation which accompanied the President (Comrade Mugabe) for the Lancaster conference as a security officer.

The late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei, on attainment of our independence was attested into the Zimbabwe National Army on 1 September 1981 and posted into the Zimbabwe Intelligence Corps. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and appointed

temporary Captain on 16 June 1982. He was later promoted to the rank of Substantive Captain on 1 June 1984. He attended and passed numerous military courses to enhance his professionalism.

Dedicated Soldier

The late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei served in various formations as an intelligence officer. His health deteriorated since late 1987 resulting in his tragic death on 31 January 1989. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

From the life history of the late Captain Edwin "Kojak" Ngei, it is clear that he was a dedicated officer who worked tirelessly for the liberation and defence of Zimbabwe. His unselfishness and constructive advices will live to be remembered by all those who knew and worked with him.

In conclusion, to Comrade Edwin "Kojak" Ngei — rest in peace. You died in pursuance of a noble duty, your dedication and exemplary attitude shall always be envied and we believe your spirit shall inspire us to proceed with the uncompleted task ahead of us.

"God bless you".

□

SOCCKER

Life in the Commentary Box

By Evans Mambara

Over the past years I have always envied the famous Zambian football commentator, Dennis Liwewe undoubtedly the best commentator on the Continent. Liwewe has been able to put listeners on the terraces with his brilliant commentaries. My chance of a life time came in 1984 when I was nominated by Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) to cover live the World Cup qualifier between Egypt and Zimbabwe played at the National Stadium in Cairo, Egypt. Though I was very nervous as this was my first commentary outside the country, but I took up the challenge and produced one of my best commentaries.

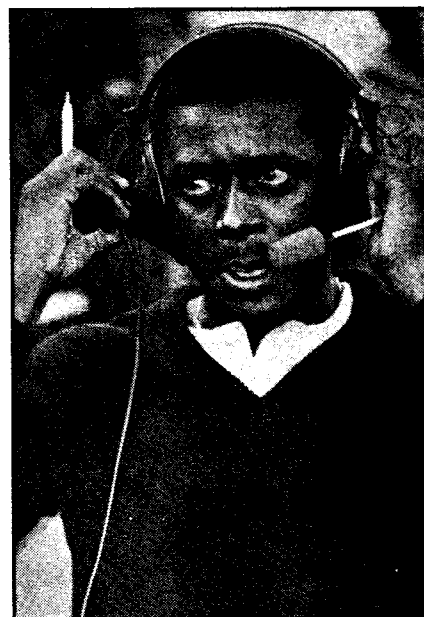
Zimbabwe lost 0-1 after putting up a spirited fight. I was so disappointed that the boys lost but had the confidence that the return leg would be won in Harare. I am so proud to say over the years I have enjoyed myself in the commentary box. Commenting on a match is so easy so it may sound. Right now, I am depending on my years of experience. Football commentaries have taken me to many countries in Africa. Perhaps I am the most travelled commentator in the country. I have been to Malagasy, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Algeria,

Swaziland, Switzerland, England, Mauritius, Malawi etc.

Generally, the standards of commentaries in Zimbabwe are not that bad. I am happy to note that commentators I groomed, such as Charles Mabika etc, are improving and need more exposure in order to challenge Africa's best commentators. Experience in the commentary box is so tiring but I received no effects as a result of the pressure. I have been able to excite soccer fans for the past years on radio One, and as a result my name has become a household name in Zimbabwe.

Exciting and Unfortunate Moments

Honestly speaking, I have had some very exciting moments in my life as a commentator when Dynamos represented the 1984 in the Africa Champion Club Championship. They won the first leg against Jet (Algeria) 2-0, then got beaten 0-2 in the return leg. On the dreaded penalty shoot-out, Dynamos missed three penalties and consequently bowed out 3-2 on penalty shoot-out. That evening, probably my disappointing moment as a commentator. At that stage I thought Dynamos would have



Meet Your Soccer Commentary Wizard: Evans Mambara

won to sail through to the semi-finals, only to see the missed penalties from Lucky

Dube, Henry Charles, and Ernest Mutano.

Unfortunate moments come last year during the East and Central African Senior Challenge Cup in Malawi. On a Friday evening in Blantyre, Zimbabwe were to meet Zambia in a tough Group A fixture. I was flown to Malawi to broadcast the match. I left the same Friday for Malawi and arrived in Lilongwe. Unfortunately I failed to get a domestic flight to Blantyre, the place of the match. The match had to be covered by the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation since I failed to reach Blantyre. I was very disappointed indeed. The match was very exciting and was regarded as one of the best matches ever played in the East and Central Challenge Cup.

This was the beginning of bad luck. This year Zimbabwe was to play versus Algeria in the World Cup Qualifier in Annaba (Algeria). Again I was tasked to broadcast the match live on Radio One. I left Harare for Nairobi expecting to catch a connecting flight to Cairo via Algiers.

When I arrived in Nairobi I was told that there was no flight to Cairo and the only flight available was on a Sunday, two days after the actual match. I returned to Harare on the same day of the match making my start to the 1989 Soccer season very miserable indeed. Soccer Fans who had tuned in to Radio One that evening were disappointed as a result Zimbabwe lost 0-3 and will face the Algerians again later in June this

year in the crucial return leg.

I am very proud to say that in my 6 years of broadcasting experience, I have been able to entertain Soccer Fans so well. Life in the 'box' is so exciting and I can confess that my 6 years have been super. I enjoyed every bit of it. One other fatal disappointment I encountered at ZBC was my suspension from broadcasting in 1986. Though I am not in a position to discuss my suspension, I still feel Soccer Fans were deprived of commentary for a year, for no reason at all.

The Soccer Standard

Generally our football standard has improved and thanks to tours by visiting foreign teams. Visits by Brondby (Denmark), PSV (Holland), Racing Club (Argentina) and Zurich Grasshoppers (Switzerland) have done our Soccer some good. Such type of tours would benefit our clubs and National Soccer team a bit. Introduction of a Director of coaching by Zimbabwe Football Association (ZIFA) will help our Soccer standard to be upgraded. I am still convinced that despite the high standards attained by teams in the North, Central African teams are not far off that mark. Take for instance Zambia's KK I: the Zambians have been able to beat such tough nations as Cameroon, Egypt, Zaire, Algeria, Ivory Coast etc. Zambia has now eight full internationals playing professionally in Belgium and Germany. It is a good example of a nation from

this part of the continent that has greatly improved its playing standards. Zimbabwe has only Moses Chunga playing professionally Overseas. I would love to see more Zimbabweans making a name in Europe.

Advice to commentators

Turning back to the commentary box I feel commentators (in Zimbabwe) should be sent overseas preferably to Britain to undergo advanced training in Football Commentaries. British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) offers such type of training as they are rated the best in the World today. It is good competing with the same commentators everyday. This will increase one's standard and therefore there should be an appeal to ZBC to send its commentators on attachment Overseas, my only ambition left is to be voted officially the best Football Commentator in Africa. I am convinced I have reached that stage and with a bit of luck I will be so perfect as Zambia's Dennis Liwewe. I think I will be in the commentary box for the next decade and will only retire when Zimbabwe qualifies for the World Cup Finals — My only highest hope. Of course I will be proud to broadcast on the World Cup Finals especially with my country involved. Finally, I would like to thank the Former President, Comrade Canaan Banana, Jonathan Mutsinze, My parents, wife and all Soccer Fans for the encouragement and help that has made me what I am now. □

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