

Zimbabwe News

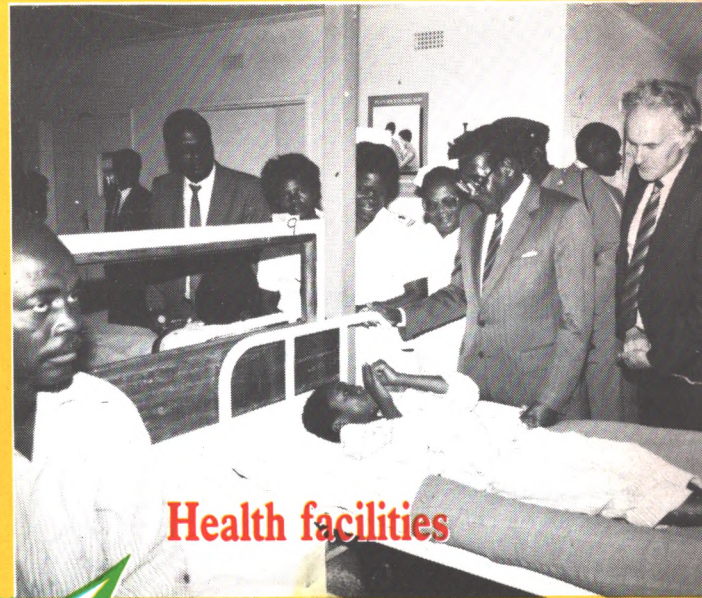
Official Organ of ZANU PF

Department of Information and Publicity, 14 Austin Road
Volume 23 No. 6, 1992, Registered at the G.P.O as a Newspaper

70c (incl. sales tax)



Water projects



Health facilities

Bakeries

Drought relief programmes

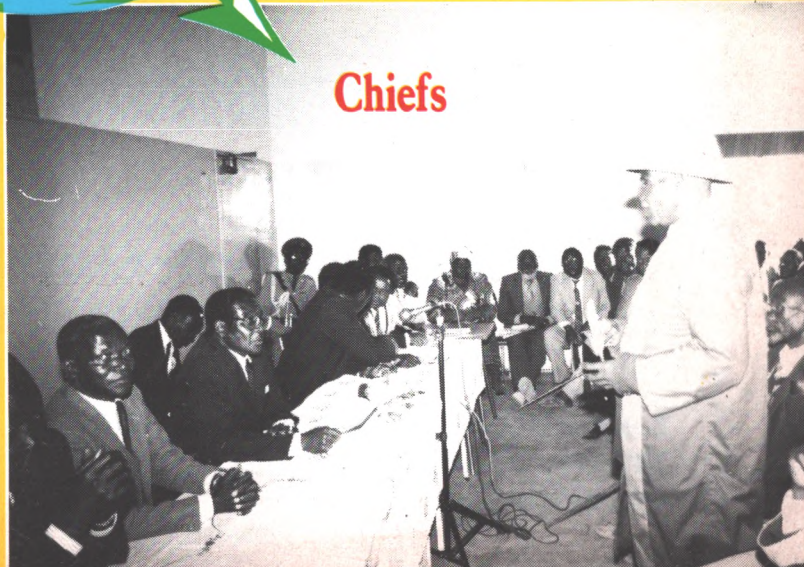
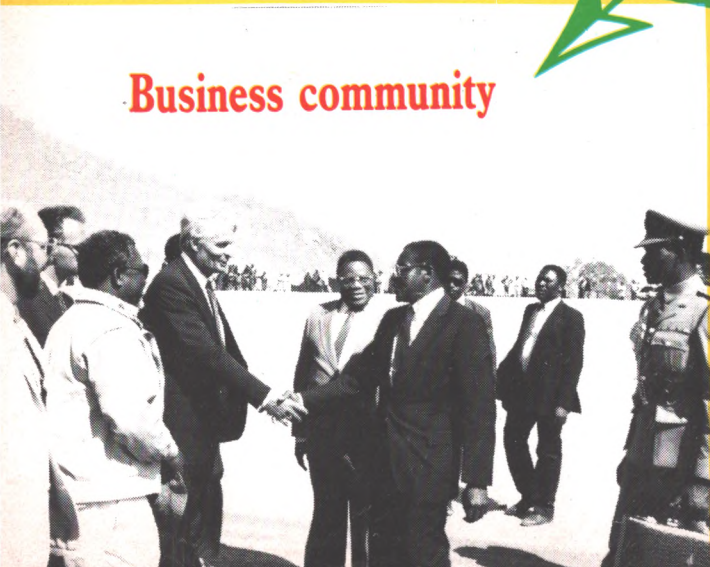
Schools

Farms

President's Country-wide Tour

Business community

Chiefs



LEYLAND DAF



**Suppliers of Comet Trucks, Parts
and Service**

Leyland (Zimbabwe) Limited
Watts Road
Southerton

Phone: 67861
Telex: 26387 ZW

Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU PF

CONTENTS

Editorial	Angola and Mozambique	2
	Opponents joining Mr. Smith	2
Cover Story	Meet-the-people tour a great success	3
Home News	Cde. John Nkomo defends Ministry's budget	7
	Bulawayo water drilling suspended	8
	New President for United Church of Christ	8
	Dabengwa appoints records committee	8
	New Army, Air Force Commanders appointed	10
	Drought relief for Chipinge District	11
	Further probe in ZBC	11
	Lady Chalker visits Bikita	11
Women	Women underestimated in development	12
	Environment — center of focus	15
	Residents swarm boarding school	15
International	Unified effort needed to counter recession	18
	IMF facing currency crisis	18
	Somali town succumbs to famine and war	19
	Update on Angolan elections	21
	Desert survivors of the Namib	27
	International intervention and interference in search for S.A. settlement	28
Talking Point	The harsh realities of politics	30
Poetry	Heroes of Zimbabwe	32
	African heroes	32



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

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

EDITORIAL

Angola and Mozambique

THE leaders and the people of Angola have shown remarkable qualities of discipline and determination. During the war years they were brave and patriotic fighters. Once their leaders had signed the ceasefire accord at Bise in Portugal on 30 May 1991 they put down their guns and started building the peace. Last month they held free and fair general elections peacefully and in an orderly fashion. The 4.5 million registered voters cast their votes in a politically calm and constructive atmosphere.

We are glad that Angolans put President Eduardo Dos Santos and his ruling party, the MPLA, back in power. This experienced and patriotic leader now has a mandate to reorganise his society, and to heal the wounds of the 15 years of war and conflict. We hope he will form a government of national unity that includes and incorporates the defeated party, UNITA. Such a gesture of reconciliation would strengthen the hand of President Dos Santos and increase the authority of his government.

The lessons of Angola are most relevant to Mozambicans who are now embarking on a peace process that should also lead to elections next year. The Mozambican situation is now desperate, and requires even greater discipline and determination. We hope the ceasefire signed in Rome recently will be observed by all sides. In order to ensure observance of the ceasefire, much work has to be done, and at great cost, to rehabilitate those fighters who have been living on the food and materials they took or seized from the villagers, and also those who have not been paid. These armed men should be rehabilitated and integrated quickly.

The political situation in Mozambique has been made more difficult by the severe drought. The war and the famine have displaced many Mozambicans and brought starvation to many villages and districts. We are pleased that the International Red Cross and other international humanitarian organisations have started sending food to certain remote parts of Mozambique. We urge the international community and all humanitarian organisations to increase substantially their material and financial aid to Mozambique. Building the peace and rehabilitating the economy of Mozambique is going to be an enormous and difficult task. Substantial material assistance would help to lighten the burden, and to prepare people for the elections.

Opponents joining Mr. Smith

The opposition parties are coming out in the open in their true colours. Even Enock Dumbujena and a certain Sansole have thrown away their silk gowns and cloaks of so-called objectivity, to lead the Reform Party to be formed soon. We welcome the fact that they have at least and at last come out in the open with their views and their known opposition to ZANU PF.

The opposition parties that have emerged (and more are still coming) are all rightist in character. They want to promote and create a neo-colonial and capitalist society that will favour foreign interests at the expense of the indigenous people. The direction of their neo-colonial and capitalist policies will become clear when they issue manifestos and policy statements. We will expose these tendencies of the right and the colonial capitalists very fully.

It is curious that these opposition parties are being started and led by some very old, tired, and failed politicians. They have long run out of any new ideas. It looks as if some of our opponents are literally returning from their political graves. They are all men who were given responsibility at some time in the past and failed dismally. The most revealing feature of the character of the opposition parties today, is that they are working with and planning their strategy with Mr. Ian D. Smith the last Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. He is self-confessed racist and colonialist. Smith has not changed his views, but the Dumbujenas, Sansoles, Sitholes, Magoches, and others have merely joined him. No self-respecting Zimbabwean can join forces with a man whose government abused, tortured and maimed and killed thousands of our people in the 16 years he led the Rhodesian rebellion (UDI).

Cover Story

Meet-the-people tour a great success

By our Correspondent



On a visit to Triangle Tannery. On the right is Cde. Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Mines

The meet-the-people tour of the First Secretary and the President of ZANU PF Comrade R.G. Mugabe, to all the provinces has been a great success. It has rejuvenated the Party everywhere and silenced the opposition press and their armchair writers. Wherever the President went, he was received by enthusiastic crowds. He communicated effectively with all sectors and sections of Zimbabwean society in every district.

Cde. Mugabe saw for himself the impact of the severe drought on the rural population, especially the shortage of water. The great need for boreholes and small or medium-sized dams was stressed everywhere. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development needs to redouble its efforts of procuring and commissioning air rigs and other drilling equipment. In Matabeleland North Province, Cde. Mugabe was shown huge pipes being laid from the Nyamandlovu aquifer to the city of Bulawayo. This was the high point of a growing water problem to that city.

Food Distribution

The President and First Secretary also inspected the distribution of food in the various provinces. In some areas, delivery of food is slow; in others the quantity of food being given to individual families is small. Many complaints were heard about the 5 kilogrammes allocation announced by the Ministry of Labour, Public Services and Social Welfare. He assured the people that the

allocation will be increased to 15 kilogrammes per family. Cde. Mugabe also saw a number of development projects in each province dams, cooperatives, paddocks, clinics, schools, borehole-drilling, mining, women's clubs, small-scale industries, brick-making, tree-planting, roadwork, wildlife-management et cetera. The list of projects he saw is long and comprehensive. In each case he commented upon, and suggested ways of improving, broadening, and increasing the numbers of the projects, and their sizes. Although a lot of money is being allo-

ated to projects under the Public Sector Investment Programme, and even needed a bigger allocation. The President showed great interest in the public works programme aimed at reducing unemployment and increasing the scope for self-help and self-reliance among the rural folk. He announced that the food for work programmes are being phased out and being replaced by public works programmes.

Grassroots Leadership

More importantly, during the tour, Cde. Mugabe had the opportunity to discuss the current political issues with the grassroots leaders of the party — the Provincial, Districts and even branch leaders. They enumerated to him the problems they face in organising the Party and motivating the people. The talks were frank and open and no-holds-barred. The grassroots leaders spoke about the rising prices of services and goods, and the rising prices of school and hospital fees. They also spoke about the growing numbers of unemployed youths in the villages and townships. They asked the Party and government to take steps to hold down the escalating prices and to find jobs for the school-leavers. The debate with the grassroots leaders was both constructive and instructive.

ESAP and Trade Unions

The President and First Secretary is now embarking on tours of the nine urban centres in the country. In addition to addressing the people and listening to their complaints and



At a non-holds-barred meeting with the local leadership at Basera Business Centre

grievances, he will also talk to trade unionists. He is keen to exchange views with trade unionists and leaders of the ZCTU and is keen to exchange views with trade unions on the cost of living, incomes and prices.

In both the rural and urban tour, the President gave attention to the role of the private sector in developing the country. Businessmen, commercial farmers and miners told him of the problems of procuring foreign currency, spare parts for machinery, and new orders of imports. Wherever he went, the president spoke at length about the objectives of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), and how it will help to alleviate the problems of foreign currency and spare parts.

Matabeleland

The President and First Secretary of ZANU PF, Cde. R.G. Mugabe addressed three star rallies which were attended by thousands of people of all races in Matabeleland North Province.

The province lies in region 4 and 5 and is an intensive cattle farming area where crop farming is marginal. The farmers, who have lost over 30 000 cattle because of the drought, told the President that the Cold Storage Commission (CSC) was refusing to buy their cattle because they are very thin. Where the parastatal agreed to buy the cattle, it offered very low prices.

In addition communal farmers complained that commercial farmers in the province were refusing to let their livestock graze on their farms even though there are large tracks of under-utilised grassy pastures.



Visiting St Pauls Mission



At the official opening of Mashonaland Central Police Headquarters with him are the Minister of Public Construction and National Housing, Cde. Enos Chikwore (left) and the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde. Dumiso Dabengwa

Cde. Mugabe told the people that the government had already identified farms for resettlement purpose as empowered under the recently passed land Acquisition Act. He took personal interest in St. Pauls Clinic in Nkayi where the number of beds have been reduced to a mere 23 from 69 when the clinic was established in 1963 because of financial constraints. Among the projects that the President visited were the Kana Bridge, and the Jotsholo Agricultural Project.

Matabeleland South

In this province, President Mugabe also addressed three star rallies and visited construction sites of Sezibda, Mtshabazi and Lumene dams as well as officiating at the opening of Matabeleland Tools and Forging Company.

Communal farmers in this area virtually depend on cattle farming and have had a tradition of buying all their subsistence food as compared to their neighbours in the South.

Farmers told the President at a rally at Avoca Business Centre that they had in the past depended on selling cattle to buy food but because of the drought the CSC was refusing to buy them. It was revealed that 31 816 people had applied for drought relief which is going to cost \$2.5 million.

In response, the President said the government was in the process of putting up a plan to enable people in the rural areas to buy food at lower prices. The food will be subsidized by the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Services.

Midlands

The President addressed five rallies in this province, in addition to visiting Manyuchi dam which was recently built to irrigate a multi-million dollar palm oil tree plantation. The southern part of the Midlands Province has been hit very hard by the drought, especially Mberengwa. Many cattle have died as rivers and streams have dried up.

At a rally attended by thousands of people at Manyuchi dam, the local leadership told the President the entire maize crop was a complete write-off this year and over 280 000 people relied on drought relief aid alone. The drought had resulted in drying up of wells, and rivers, and people were walking long distances to get water. Even the underground water table had dropped, therefore bore-holes that once had water were also drying up.

In reply, the President said over 250, air rigs had been imported to drill boreholes throughout the country. He said some rigs will be stationed at Mwenezi to ensure that adequate water was provided to the local community. He also pointed out that village units, seeds and fertilizer will be distributed among communal farmers for the next season. In further discussion, the communal farmers thanked the Government for sending drought relief supplies, they also thanked the President on the announcement about seeds and fertilizers but urged that they should be sent on time.

Addressing people at a reception hosted in his honour at Senga Training Centre in Gweru Cde. R. Mugabe expressed the hope that the lean economic conditions in the country would soon come to an end to enable investment to flow in.



A youth brigade choir entertaining a crowd at a rally addressed by the President at Jeuya Primary School

Manicaland

In this province, the President was greeted with a total different situation — there was too much food, in the Chimanimani district. People in this district are in fact facing problems in acquiring transport to ferry their maize and fruit products to Grain Marketing Boards and urban markets. Also, a host of canneries in the area are churning out thousands of fruit products for sale. But, other districts in Manicaland province have

also been hard hit by the drought, and have critical shortages of water and food. Chipinge and Sabi have been severely hit by the drought. At this point and in this area, several people complained that the local ZANU (Ndonga) Councillors were discriminating against members of other parties in food distribution. ZANU (Ndonga) councillors were allocating drought relief to the supporters of their party only. Cde. Mugabe deplored this practise and he promised to look into the issue.

Masvingo

The tour of Masvingo Province was a stunning success as would be expected. This is a one-party state province with no opposition parties, except a few disgruntled individuals. Calls by the government for people in drought prone areas to build small and medium size dams were generally ignored in the past in the province of Masvingo and where thousands of people are now living on drought relief aid.

However, some communal farmers who heeded the call in Tsakare area in Bikita have become the envy of their neighbours when Tsakare Irrigation Scheme churned out thousands of tones of maize.

Speaking during a tour of the project, Cde. Mugabe told people who had gathered to welcome him that the government was going to encourage the construction of dams throughout to ensure that people would be able to produce maize for both subsistence and selling when there was a surplus.

The local leadership told the President that the lesson learnt from the drought and the success story of Tsakare irrigation scheme had galvanised the local community to embark on the construction of dams under the Public Works Programmes. The provincial leadership held a long and fruitful meeting with the President in order to remove differences that had surfaced during the tour. As

7 DAYS FREE STOPOVER

INCLUDES HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN MALTA AND SOFIA

That's right! Stopovers in either direction!

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

Fly the bonus airline

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

BALKAN

55 SAMORA MACHEL AVENUE HARARE: PH 729213 TELEX 4203

usual the talkative Cde. Mavhaire was the centre of the misunderstandings that had come to the surface.

Mashonaland Central

Assumptions that commercial farmers in Mashonaland Central, the bread basket of Zimbabwe, could feed their employees because of their comparatively better harvest were laid to rest when the President toured the province. This view resulted in the farm employees being left out of the government sponsored drought-relief programme. Malnutrition is high among both children and adults. No food was being given free or distributed to farm employees. The tours of Chiweshe Mazoe, Concession, Guruve, and Rushinga districts were highly successful. The President saw a number of development projects.

Addressing a rally in Bindura, the President promised the people that the government was going to revise its position in regard to drought relief policy, as it relates to commercial farm employees. He said supplementary feeding schemes for under fives would be implemented to reduce malnutrition among infants.

Mashonaland East

The determination by people of Zimbabwe to retain the country's prestige as the bread basket of Africa was echoed by Chief Mudzimurema of Chihota Communal lands when he told the President at a rally in the area that his people will ensure that the tillage units, seeds and fertiliser that the government was distributing throughout the area was going to be put to good use.

During the tour, the President had the opportunity to see a one-ox-drawn plough invented by a Non-governmental Organisation to use among communal farmers. The President told hundreds of people who had gathered to welcome him that the improvisation was very appropriate in that it had come at a time when draught power in the communal lands had been depleted by the drought. He encouraged communal farmers in other parts of the country to take advantage of this unique invention.

The President also visited development projects in Marondera, Mrewa and Mtoko districts.

Mashonaland West

This was the last province visited by the President. Apparently, this province fared better than most of the country's provinces in that the number of drought applicants is minimal. However, there were calls for the government to improve the road system as outlined in the five-year national development plan so that farm-produce can reach



Visiting patients at Bindura General Hospital. With him is Dr. Timothy Stamps, the Minister of Health and Child Welfare



Inspecting a water pumping engine at Kokolombeni dam

the markets. There were particularly bitter complaints about the lack of progress in tarring the Mubaira-Chegututu road, and the Hurungwe-Binga Road.

In reply the President told thousands of people at a rally held at Mubayira Growth Point that even though the government was financially constrained to fulfil its objectives as outlined in the five-year national development plan local people could still realise their objectives by taking advantage of the public works projects.

Complaints were raised to the effect that some districts were being favoured when selecting youths for training at youth training centres. The President's Fund was thus being used to promote certain districts instead of equally sharing it among all the districts.

The President visited Hombwe Growth Point in Makonde and Magunje Growth Point in Hurungwe. He also visited Omay district which is inhabited by Tonga-speaking people. He joined Chief Musampakaruma in carrying stones for dam building. As usual, the people of Omay complained about wild animals, especially elephants that destroy their crops. They requested that the Department of Wild Life Management should send game scouts to remove the animals.

Cde. Mugabe also visited groups of miners who have formed cooperatives for digging chrome on the Great Dyke of Mtorashanga. He advised them to improve their machinery for mining chrome. Mr. Rodney Bruks, Managing Director of Union Carbide which owns this mine, also met and spoke to the President.

Cde. John Nkomo defends Ministry's budget

During the Budget Debate (Finance Bill) in Parliament on 15 September 1992, Cde. John Nkomo, the Minister of Public Services, Labour and Social Welfare went to a great extent to defend the 1992/93 \$410 182 000 budget for his Ministry.

The Ministry has had an increase of \$245 750 000 for the 1992/93 financial year. Cde Nkomo said he believed this is justified because of its increased size and magnitude since it now takes in Labour and Social Welfare.

Cde. John Nkomo clarified concerns from Cde. Micah Bhebe, Member of Parliament for Bubi on the rights of workers. The Minister accepted the right of workers to engage in strikes and demonstrations but he pointed out that this could bring anarchy because once the workers freedom to strike interferes with some people's freedom, it ceases to be freedom.

Cde. Bhebe had also earlier on voiced concern on the distribution of drought relief which he said was rather slow. Cde. Nkomo said his Ministry had a shortage of staff and as such the few members cannot possibly check all the abuses of drought relief alleged by Cde. Bhebe.

However, there is an attempt to solve this problem of manpower shortage. Cde. Nkomo's Ministry came to some agreement with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development who have an administrative structure at the local level.

In addition, Cde. Nkomo said his Ministry is hoping that local leadership will be assisted by Members of Parliament to try and improve the machinery.

The Minister then went on to clarify the question of 5 kilogrammes relief food given to every recipient. He said that presently 5 million people have been registered for drought relief and an amount of \$70 million has to be spent. A bit of screening has to be done since the GMB could not sustain any supplies beyond a given figure and still be able to supply the millers and the stock feeders.

In this case it was necessary to reduce either the initial number of applicants or

reduce the quantities, rather than reduce the distribution of the quantities that were made available to us so that the little bit could go around the numbers.

This screening therefore necessitated the introduction of some new forms to be filled by those to receive drought relief. When these forms are returned by the end of September, the Ministry may be able to establish whether the initial figure remain at 5 million.

Therefore in short, the quantity of 5 kilogrammes is what the Government could afford during September whilst the screening went on to ensure that the abuse of drought relief was arrested.

Cde. Micah Bhebe also asked Minister John Nkomo why there is inefficiency in the public service. The Minister replied that the matter, was going to be discussed and addressed in the project which aims to see how the Ministry could improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration. Cde. Nkomo said that steps would be taken to ensure that no loss of files or information and the system can be computerised to improve the efficiency of the civil service.

Mberengwa West Member of Parliament, Cde. Byron Hove asked the Minister what criteria was used to choose children to be assisted in paying school fees. The Minister replied that the family must be identified as destitute family. Where the parents are unable to pay, it is the duty of parents to go to the school, ask the Headmaster to help them fill in the form which will then be forwarded to the department of Social Welfare.

Cde. Nkomo made it clear that allocation of funds for social welfare was not enough and expressed that the Ministry was therefore unable to service some of the people who were really desperate especially in the rural areas. For example, the rural people are not serviced because there is not enough funds.

The Minister hopes that the Members of Parliament will do their best to ensure that the Public is educated about the assistance that is available.

Cde. Ruth Chinamano asked Cde. Nkomo to explain why the Grant for Heroes was so small and why it was placed under Social Welfare which is for social destitutes. She added that the National Heroes dependents are already suffering.

In reply Cde. Nkomo said that it was the Board which decided on the rates of money to be given to the widow and the children up to the age of 18. All widows of those who have been declared heroes receive the same amount determined by the board from time to time.

Minister Nkomo added that his Ministry, through the department of social welfare, merely implements the decisions of the board. Whatever is given as benefits in honour of the hero to the children and wife is non-taxable. In other words the monthly payouts are not taxable at the point of tax assessment that are carried out by the Minister of Finance.

The amount to be given to National Heroes dependents is calculated on the basis of the number that are in place and based on the amount that are determined by the board. There will also be a small projection of other possible people who may die and so declared. Thus the Department of Social Welfare does not determine the levels of payment.

The Ministry of Public service, Labour and Social Welfare also administers grants to cater for institution such as Jairoso Jiri, Mathew Rusike et cetera. It was the President who put this Act under Cde. Nkomo's Ministry.

Member of Parliament for Luveve, Cde. Masuku queried the Minister whether the government was going to introduce relief in towns. Minister Nkomo replied that his Ministry had no such intention but the government has decided to provide "food money" for any families who qualify and the forms have been designed and they are available at the Ministry's departments of Social Welfare in various provinces. Anyway this is paid from the Social Dimensions Fund and not out of the Vote.



Bulawayo water drilling suspended



Water shortage has cast a shadow of doubt over the City of Bulawayo. The 47 kilometre pipeline could be the only long term answer

Plans by the Bulawayo City Council to find a short term solution to its serious water crisis have hit a snag following the suspension of a borehole drilling programme because of the shortage of funds from the government.

A senior Council official said in an interview that the council had exhausted funds for the drilling programme, which it since suspended. Acting Town Clerk Cde. Moffat Ndlovu said that the Z\$1 million from government to fund the Z\$16 million project had run out before the 200 drilled so far could not be even equipped with pumps.

The contractor had already been told to stop drilling while funding was being sought. "Council has asked the city treasurer to look for funds to continue with this vital project," Cde. Ndlovu added.

He said, however, that it would be difficult to find the required Z\$15 million from alter-

native sources, although the council could try to finance the programme from its own revenues. "We had to suspended the programme because there was nothing that we could do without money. But he will resume as soon as funds are found," he said. The city must not die, Cde. Ndlovu said.

The Senior Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Cde. Joseph Msika said plans were being made to source the required funding.

"I have consulted the Ministry of Finance and I am making arrangements to come to Bulawayo soon," he said.

Meanwhile, the government still has to allocate foreign currency to enable the contractor to manufacture, supply and install steel pipes for the 47 kilometre pipeline.

ZIANA □

New President for United Church of Christ

The United Church of Christ in Zimbabwe (UCCZ) has elected Dr. Watson M. Mkwakwami, 58, as its new president.

The elections were held during an annual synod which was held at Chikore High School in Chipinge recently.

Dr. Mkwakwami will take office as from 1st January, 1993, taking over from Dr. Fred J. Gomendo who will be completing his four-year term of office.

During an interview with *The Zimbabwe News*, the outgoing president, Dr. Gomendo said the installation and consecration of the new President, Dr. Mkwakwami, will be held in November, this year.

Dr. Mkwakwami, who is the church superintendent, Chairman of Heads of Denomination, Pan African Christian Leadership Assembly and Beira Committee will be heading the UCCZ's 6 766 convents for the fourth time of the four-year terms of office.

In his outgoing address, Dr. Gomendo talked about human rights, preservation of the environment, assisting the drought relief programme, self-reliance projects, offering mission farms to the convents, and the introduction of christian education in mission schools.

He commended the donors, Chipinge District Administrator, Synod executive for the cooperation and supportive spirit they gave him. "I thank all chairpersons of various committees, councils and departments for the support they gave me during the last four years I have served," he said.

Dr. Gomendo is not yet clear of his future plans. □

Dabengwa appoints records committee

The Minister of Home Affairs Dumiso Dabengwa, recently appointed the Records Committee of the National Archives in Harare.

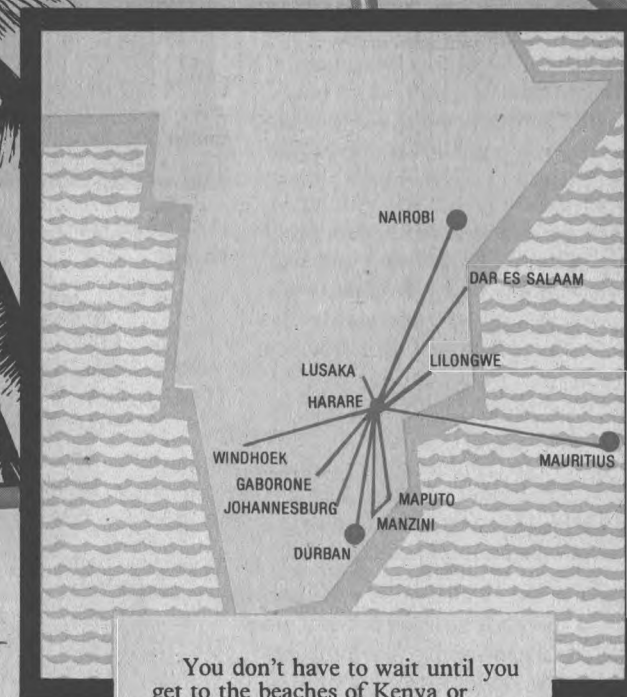
The Records Committee consists of the following members, Cde. Catherine Tambudzai Nengomasha, the Deputy Director of National Archives as the Chairman, Dr. Kenneth Manungo, the Chief Archivist of National Archives as Secre-

tary, Cde. Isaac Nyahunzvi, the Director of Pensions Office and Cde. Josephine Ncube, Chief Law Officer in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

The committee also invited a leading academic historian and pro-vice-Chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Ngwabi Bhebhe to participate in its work.

The Records Committee was set up under the Provisions of Section 8(1) of the National Archives Act No. 8 of 1986. The functions of the new committee will be to make recommendations to the Director of National Archives, Mrs Angeline Kamba with regards to the retention or destruction of public records and the declaration of protected historical records. □

Start your holiday early



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

air zimbabwe

A tradition of caring.

New Army, Air Force Commanders appointed



The newly appointed Army Commander, Musungu Gava



The newly appointed Air Marshall, Perence Shiri

President Robert Mugabe last August appointed Lieutenant General Musungu Gava Zvinavashe as the Army Commander and Air Marshall Perence Shiri as Air Force Commander of the Zimbabwe National Army and the Air Force of Zimbabwe respectively with effect from September 1, 1992.

The two new defence chiefs took over following the retirement of Army Commander Solomon Mujuru and Air Chief Marshall Josiah Tungamirayi on August 31, 1992.

Born in 1943, Lt. General Zvinavashe joined the liberation struggle in 1963 in Zambia. He did his military training in Tanzania in 1968 and was then appointed to the ZANLA Military Council based in Zambia. The Council was responsible for the planning and execution of the armed struggle in various war zones.

In 1971 he was appointed a member of the High Command, and in 1974 was appointed Deputy Chief of Military Intelligence and Security and operated as the Provincial Commander of Tete Province in 1976. The following year he was elected a member of the Central Committee. After independence he was a member of the Joint High Command and was appointed Commander of Three Brigade. In June this year he was promoted to the rank of Lt. General.

Air Marshall Shiri was born in 1955 and joined the liberation struggle in 1973. He did his training in Zambia and Tanzania before he was appointed a member of the General Staff in 1975, becoming Director of Training at Mgagau in Tanzania in 1976. The following year he was appointed Provincial Field Commander of Tete Province and a member of the High Command. He did an Artillery Course in Romania in 1979.

At independence Air Marshall Shiri was appointed Joint High Command Liaison Officer for 4 Brigade based in Masvingo. In 1984 he transferred to the Air Force and was appointed Director General Supporting Services. He was promoted to the rank of Chief of Staff Supporting Services in 1989 and then to the rank of Air Marshall in June 1992.

Following these appointments, a few changes were also made in the Command Element of the Defence Forces.



The retired Army Commander, Solomon Mujuru



The retired Air Chief Marshall, Josiah Tungamirayi

Major General Constantine Guveya Chiwenga takes over as Chief of Staff (General Staff) with Major General Philip Sibanda filling the post of Chief of Staff (Administration and Quartermaster). At the Air Force Air Marshall Henry Muchena remains Chief of Staff (Operations) with Air Vice Marshall Titus Basutu being appointed Chief of Staff Supporting Services. □

Drought relief for Chipinge District

About 14 people in each ward in Chipinge District are likely to receive drought relief assistance from the no-governmental Manicaland Development Association (MDA), a source has said.

According to M.D.A. committee member, Cde. Solomon Bekapi Makaza, the Association was going to give aid to needy people throughout the district. Amongst those registered to benefit are the aged, widows, orphans and disabled, including a one-year-old girl from Mvumbe area who was born without a left arm.

However, some members of the public criticised the way in which the registration of destitutes was carried out. Cde. Samuel Chizengwe, a polygamist and an Mukombi Gonho, both of Nyagadza Resettlement, said Cde. Makaza used nepotism during the exercise. The two were left out during the registration exercise.

In his defence to the allegations, Cde. Makaza said it was impossible to register all the needy people because in each ward there were more than the required number.

"I fairly carried out the registration. What they wanted was for them to be included in the register, forgetting that each ward has more than 14 destitutes", he charged.

Cde. Makaza however, said he was not yet aware of when and what type of aid people were going to get.

**It
pays
to
advertise
in
Zimbabwe
News**

Further probe in ZBC

The Committee of Public Accounts is carrying out further investigations into the administration of resources at the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, the chairman of the Committee, Sydney Malunga told Parliament in September.

Speaking during debate on the special report of the Auditor and Comptroller General on the corporation, Malunga said a memorandum by the Comptroller based on the report as well as the reply by suspended director general, Cde. John Tsimba, through his lawyers had been submitted to the committee, which was carrying out further investigations.

However, before Cde. Malunga could not divulge further details, he was told by the speaker that it was not the correct time for this committee to report during this particular debate, as its report would be tabled in parliament at the appropriate time.

Earlier during the debate, Chimanimani Member of Parliament, Cde. Michael Mataure had said the report had highlighted the need to recruit the right calibre of people to run Zimbabwe's public institutions and corporations.

He said most executive of Zimbabwe's parastatals flouted laid down regulations, wasted funds, misused assets and completely disregarded authority.

Cde. Mataure said such public institutions and corporations should be run by men and women who could give exemplary service so that public confidence could be restored.



Cde. Sydney Malunga

He recommended that those who betrayed the public trust placed in them should be removed from office, and the right with the appropriate qualifications recruited.

In his contribution to the same debate, Makoni East Member of Parliament Cde. Dexter Chavunduka said government should take action to correct the situation at the ZBC.

He also said all forms of corruption by people in High place should be dealt with severely.

Lady Chalker visits Bikita

Britain's overseas Development Minister, Baroness Chalker visited Bikita District Emergency Water Supply Project and a Child Supplementary Feeding Programme at a Primary School in Matibi on 18 September 1992.

On her tour of Masvingo, Lady Chalker was accompanied by the Minister of State for Rural Resettlement, Dr. Swithan Mombeshora, the Masvingo Provincial Governor Cde Josiah Hungwe and other local MPs. Zimbabwe has so far received \$80 million

worth of drought relief from Britain. In July this year Britain signed an agreement with Zimbabwe to provide \$4.57 million to help Bikita district implement an emergency Water Supply Project.

The Project involves improving 96 existing wells, mechanical rehabilitation of 47 water points, the drilling of 67 new boreholes and the provision of water storage facilities for 21 schools. This project is expected to be completed within 9 months. □

Women underestimated in development

By Victor Chivanga

Everywhere in the world, it has been felt women have been overlooked in many ways. The world has underestimated the quantity and quality of the work they do although their participation in all stages of development is crucial.

Throughout the world, women are regarded as inferior by their lifelong partners, men. The situation is more serious in the developing world, particularly Africa. Nobody has bothered to consider why it is only women who are called upon to dance and sing whenever foreign leaders are being welcomed at airports.

Man has set foot on the moon and developed highly complex technological machinery and yet he has not been able to treat his valued partner equally or respectfully. It is indeed sad and ironic that dehumanisation of women prevails during this historic epoch when development and inventions have surpassed unprecedented margins.

These are very few societies where women are not mistreated, discriminated against or suppressed by men in one way or the other. This discrimination and suppression manifests itself in various societies in different ways. Some women have been forcibly married to



Underestimated and undervalued; women's skills remain untapped

husbands who are not of their choice in Zimbabwe. The practice is however waning due to resistance from the youth and adverse publicity on it. But still some young girls are going into forced marriages.

Religious fundamentalism has not an iota in this regard. In some religions, women have been compelled to abide by certain moral and social values. Moslem women have to veil their heads for

life and certain religions young grievous circumcision rituals that may lead to serious permanent injury or death. Young female members of the Apostolic faith sect are forbidden from going to school because of a pet belief that the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Women in industrialised countries also receive a raw deal from their male counterparts. Statistically, very few women have taken up politics, joined the army, judiciary, space programmes and administrative roles. It is not because they are not qualified but because it is made difficult for them to fight their way to male dominated fields.

Women throughout the world are expected to be custodians of traditional cultures given their primary role as educators. However noble this role may be, aspects of cultures that undermine, discriminate, suppress and degrade women's physical, psychological and political development must be eliminated. To achieve this goal, both men and women must be educated and mobilised.

Literacy classes for both sexes would go a long way to enhance their mentality with regard to subjects of equality. The main reason put forward by men for continuously subjugating women is that the fairer sex is physically inferior to



Women, especially those in the rural areas, are at the forefront of the provision of food for the families

them. This kind of mentality is very dangerous to entertain. This school of thought has disturbed women in their endeavour to fight the war of equal rights and they cannot measure up to societal expectations due to the inferiority complex.

Human development has primarily been a product of thought and not physique. Hence if the thinking that the inferior has to be dominated by the physically stronger is upheld, then we will be allowing the law of the jungle of survival of the fittest to prevail. By so doing we would have downgraded ourselves to the same level as animals.

Statistics show that women constitute more than half of the world's population hence their underestimations, suppression and discrimination means human development never caters for all. History has it that development has been limping because human resources have not been utilised to their climax. If human resources had been fully utilised, we would be having many more women doctors, scientists, pilots, politicians, judges, army generals and company managers.

This discussion cannot be complete without mentioning women and the environment in Africa. The majority of



70% of women in Zimbabwe live in the rural areas

women live in the rural areas. They till the land at both subsistence and commercial level. They use firewood to prepare meals for their families, they draw water from distant wells for household use and to water their livestock. Their day-to-day lives depend on the exploitation and utilisation of natural

resources of which any degradation of the environment will worsen their burden and entail hardships from them and their families while the man is away.

Culturally, Zimbabwean women have been associated with the home in rural areas while men work in towns, farms and mines. This means women have to be overburdened with additional responsibilities. They have to supply the labour as well as managerial skills needed to provide their families with the basic necessities of life. Women then suffer as a result of environmental degradation, which further marginalises them.

About 75 percent of the agricultural labour in Zimbabwe is done by women. They herd cattle, goats and sheep, attend to harvests and do all the gardening. After all this one would expect a woman to have a say in the affairs of the home. Unfortunately though, she has to wait for the husband to make all the decisions. Paradoxically, some women in Zimbabwe have in a way endorsed state of affairs and unconsciously perpetuate it by consenting to this traditional posture.

The question always lingers in mind: should women fight this battle alone or should men wake up to reason and help liberate their counterparts for the good of the country? Is it not necessary to have a ministry of wom-



Independence has seen the emergence in previously predominantly-male domains: ZUPCO women drivers are congratulated after graduation

en's affairs and other departments and organisations exclusively for men? Arguments over the above questions have yielded different answers with the more progressive men acknowledging that women are generally oppressed and must be treated equally with their male counterparts. They do not believe that the battle should be fought by women alone.

The battle should be fought alongside men because if women take it their own way they risk being labelled feminists and lose men's sympathy.

Absolute emancipation of women is not practicable. If the whole exercise is to be safeguarded from losing direction, division of labour must be considered. Failure to do so will result in principles advocated for by women's organisations would be obscure and impracticable.

On a conclusive note, I would like to say that agricultural and rural land use have always been rooted in culture and tradition. Because of this, the role of women has always been taken for granted.



Development should be directed to free our women from the rigour of food provision

Subscription Form For ZIMBABWE NEWS

Please send

☐ 12 issues (1 year) Z\$8.40 ☐ 6 issues (six months) Z\$4.20

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

Name:
(Please Print)

Address:
.....
.....

Signature:

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

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

The People's Voice Bold, Factual and Fearless

Subscription rates for 52 issues, please send:

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

NAME:
(Please Print)

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

THE RATES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND HANDLING.

I ENCLOSE MY CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER FOR THE AMOUNT INDICATED ABOVE.

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

Environment

— center of focus

"Environment" has become a household theme in the 90s. At the book-fare held in Harare in August the main focus was on the environment so was the annual members' conference by the Women's Action Group, though the word carried a different connotations.

At the recent conference held at the University of Zimbabwe from the 11th to the 13th of September the women's main concern was the legal and health environment which the group felt it was not made good enough, women's participation in the development of the nation would be hindered.

The Director of WAG Cde. Sellina Mumbengegwi told the participants that it was up to the women to improve their environment. "If our legal and health environment is not good enough to sustain and courage and the development of women then it is up to us as women to improve this environment."

WAG was formed against a background whereby a lot of exploitation and oppression were being experienced by women in certain sects of the society in the early 80s. Women were being rounded up by the police as prostitutes when in actual fact some of them knew nothing about the trade. These were innocent victims. Also at the time of the formation of the group baby dumping was rampant, especially in the country's high density suburbs. The women felt that dumping of babies needed a much deeper understanding on the part of those who took part in these evil act by society in general. Right now a legal approach is being discussed regarding how such cases should be dealt with.

However, Cde. Mumbengegwi went on to say during the conference the legal approach alone was not enough. WAG has taken it upon itself to explain, inform and educate women on the new laws that have been passed as a result of their pressure. Issues under discussion at the conference were the Legal Age of Majority Act, which made women, who in Africa law and custom were always considered as minors, majors and therefore equal to their male counterparts, the Infanticide law, which takes into consideration the harsh environment which a woman goes through when pregnant and faced with rejection by the family, which may drive her into abandoning her baby. The In-

heritance law has been altered slightly, the Labour Relations Act has been changed to make the working environment for women more comfortable.

Addressing participants at the conference on the health issue Cde. Mumbengegwi said The Health Information Programme has completed a survey on the needs of women pertaining issues to their health. "We are in the process of compiling and testing the booklets which are a series called "Getting to know your bodies." The books will be published in Shona, Ndebele and english," she said.

There was also discussions like cancer, sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS at the conference.

WAG communicates its messages in rural as

well as urban areas in order to reach all women in the country. Cde. Mumbengegwi said the response in all cases that they visit has been good. This was evidenced by the recent seminar which had a much bigger gathering than those who attended last year's annual conference. Surveys by the group have shown that more women are now reading "Speak Out" magazine, WAG's quarterly publication. The editorial department of the magazine is pleased with the response to the stories that they publish. A lot of women are now coming forward seeking help from WAG.

It was interesting to note at this year's conference men were participating also. Previously men were not a common feature at these conferences because they would dominate at these meetings which were supposed to be for women.

Residents swarm boarding school

As the effects of drought become more severe in Mafikaland Province, the local people have started swarming at boarding schools in search of left over food.

Shikore high school in Chipinge District, one of the seriously affected is currently feeding about 70 people.

In a recent interview, the school's Headmaster, Rev. Ephraim Mapasa said the only way to redress the problem was to introduce feeding schemes at some primary schools, such as Big Tree and Rebat. "This move would reduce the number of under-five children who spend the whole day guarding the school kitchen to avoid missing the next meal," Rev. Mapasa said.

Meanwhile the school's Boarding Master, Cde. Temyson Mlambo said the beggars were straining the economic welfare of the school. A piggery project at the school has been abandoned because of the food left by students which was meant for the pigs is now taken by women and children who queue everyday during each meal.

The cut in the monthly drought relief food from 10 kilograms to 5 kilograms of grain per family is likely to encourage large crowds of desperate food beggars at boarding schools throughout the province.

Co-ops threatened with bankruptcy

Five cooperatives funded by the Red Cross Society in Zimbabwe are threatened with bankruptcy after losing thousands of dollars through defaulting debtors, thefts and mismanagement.

The cooperatives were established two years ago at a total cost of \$20 000 in cash and equipment for unemployed Red Cross members in the district.

Mrs. Mavis Mala, the chairperson of Maglass Sewing project at Shabare Mine told a recent meeting which had been convened to assess progress that out of 17 members who founded the cooperative in 1990, only 6 remained.



IS YOUR BANK'S SIGNING POWER BOUND AND SHACKLED?

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



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

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

That's important to you.

Because, in business, time is money. And a waste of time is a waste of money.

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

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

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

Unified effort needed to counter recession

The major industrial countries should make a unified effort to counter the recession and overcome the impasse in trade negotiations, Pakistan's Finance Minister told a Commonwealth Finance Minister's meeting on September 17.

"There is need for bold and concerted action", Finance Minister Sartaj Azia told the representatives of 46 commonwealth nations on the concluding day of their meeting. "I hope that the commonwealth Forum will send out a strong signal in this regard to the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

New Zealand's Finance Minister, Ruth Richardson, who chaired the two-day meeting told a press conference that there was "some very straight talking" on the Trade issue.

She noted that the final communique issued on September 17 stressed that "Ministers expressed grave concern about the delays in achieving a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round" of Trade talks under the general agreement on tariffs and Trade.

The Uruguay round is being held up by a dispute between the United States and the European Community on the subsidizing of Agricultural exports. Subsidies have injured Commonwealth Agricultural exporters such as Australia.

Cde. Bernard Chidzero, Finance Minister of Zimbabwe, stressed that "current trends towards Regional Economic and Trade Blocks should not be used as Trade Shields against non-members but rather operated within a framework consistent with GATT rules and the virtues of open Trade."

Richardson emphasised that turmoil on world monetary exchange markets in recent days underlines how important it is to have sound financial management in place. "We want economics with a human face," she said.

Chief Emeka Anyaoku of Nigeria, the Commonwealth Secretary General, said the meeting resulted in an increase of 706 000 pounds in pledges to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, to a total of 23 million pounds.

The main theme of the meeting was the role of private investment in the development process, and the final communique stressed "The positive role that foreign investment can play in this regard."

The Ministers agreed that it is "critically important to put in place domestic policies which encourage investment", and noted that a large number of member countries have undertaken structural adjustment and market-oriented reform measures.

... a gloomy appraisal of the global economic scene, however, the meeting concluded that "The World continues to face substantial economic difficulties and there is little change of an early strong recovery."

The communique noted that an increase in funds for the IMF is still pending, "For which US congressional approval is still outstanding". The Ministers agreed to hold the annual commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in the Bahamas next year.

IMF facing currency crisis

Washington — The International Monetary Fund suddenly finds itself facing the biggest world currency crisis in two decades.

At the moment, IMF officials are insisting that the turmoil involving European currencies is temporary and will be resolved fairly quickly without any long-lasting adverse effects on the world economy.

Some US experts are not as sanguine,

contending that regardless of how the European situation eventually is resolved, the IMF is being too optimistic about prospects for world growth.

IMF managing director Mr. Michael Camdessus was expected to address these issues along with the critical economic problems facing the former Soviet Union at a news conference in September.

The IMF has the responsibility of helping



Managing Director of the IMF, Michael Camdessus (right) escorts Mr Konstantin Kagalovskiy, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Russian Government

rescue economies in trouble. It lends out resources supplied by its member countries to nations that are struggling with runaway inflation or sharp currency devaluations.

In return for the loans, the IMF usually prescribes though economic reform measures such as eliminating government deficits.

Mr. Camdessus' remarks came in advance of the annual meeting of the 169-Nation IMF and its sister lending organisation, The World Bank, and a gathering in September of top finance officials from the World's seven richest countries -- The United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy.

In addition to the weak global and the soviet problems, finance officials now find themselves searching for ways to calm turmoil in world currency markets, which have been on a roller-coaster ride in recent days.

Britain, Italy and Sweden have found themselves forced to take extraordinary

measures to defend their currencies while Germany has been criticised for doing too little to moderate the strength of the German Mark.

Some experts said the strains in the European Monetary System, set up to keep European currencies closely align, were similar to the strains that eventually ended the fixed exchange rate system that had governed world currencies for a quarter-century after World War Two.

It was abandoned in favour of a current free-floating system for currencies two decades ago.

Chief IMF economist Mr. Michael Musa said he believed volatility for European currencies should prove to be short-lived and was being caused in part by the uncertainty surrounding a referendum in France over a proposal to link the 12-nation European community into a tighter economic and political union.

But Mr. C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Institute for International economics, a Washington think-tank, said he believed the European monetary problems could

have a spill-over effect and drag down overall world economic growth as various European countries are forced to boost interest rates to keep their currencies from weakening.

The IMF has released an updated world economic forecast in which it projected that global output, which slowed to a barely perceptible 0.1 percent rate of growth in 1991, would rebound to a growth of 1.1 percent this year and 3.1 percent in 1993.

"They are living in a fantasy land with a forecast for world growth over 3 percent," Mr. Bergsten said. He said that the hangover of troubles from the 1980s such as inflated real estate values and heavy debt burdens would act to depress growth for some time to come.

The IMF continued to forecast bleak times for the former Soviet Union, predicting that total output, which fell by 9 percent in 1991, will drop by another 18.2 percent this year and 6.5 percent in 1993.

Somali town succumbs to famine and war



Somali Warlord Mohamed Farah Aideed. His clan has taken control of most of Mogadishu

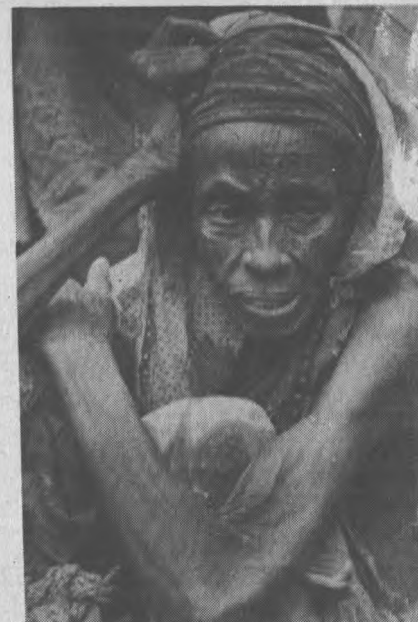
From every dark, paneless window, from every doorway, down every street in the town, the skeletal, rag-draped people stare as the wanderer starving among the rubble. In the space

of a month, Baidoa has gone from a recognisable town hit by famine, to being a camp where dead bodies are as much a part of the rubble as the homes destroyed by civil war.

The streets are silent. Children whose age and sex are impossible to identify drift around, too weak to beg or react to anything. Upon the fire-charred bricks of a ruined building the dead body of a young man lies spreadeagled. On the main road to the hospital an old man lies dead clutching a walking stick. Beside him lies another old man. He is dead too.

A hand reaches out from beneath a colourful shawl, just a hand held out for whatever might be placed in it by whoever is passing. But the people who are passing are dying too.

A few weeks ago there were some healthy looking people in Baidoa, which lies 140 miles north-east of Mogadishu. The contrast then between the living and the dying was stark, and showed the awful injustice of a famine which al-



An elderly starving woman — victim of clan warfare in Somalia

lowed some children to play in the streets with toy guns made of wood or metal, while beside them refugees from the villages lay in the sand dying.

British Gas in huge Kazakhstan gas/oil deal

British Gas and Agip, the Italian State oil company, have been chosen by the Kazakhstan Government to jointly develop the world's largest oil and gas fields.

Under an agreement just signed, the Anglo-Italian partnership will negotiate exclusively to buy the reserves of the Karachaganak Field in north-west Kazakhstan. These talks are expected to lead a full agreement in a year's time.

The initial financial commitment by British Gas is around US\$20 million but this could rise to more than 3,000 million US dollars over the ten years following fi-

nal agreement. This will, however, be offset by revenue from increased production levels.

The Karachaganak Field is expected to yield more than 566,000 million cubic metres of gas — equivalent to Britain's total needs for more than a decade. It is four times the size of the largest gas field in the UK. Additionally, the field probably holds more than 2,000 million barrels of oil and condensate, equivalent to the size of the North Sea Forties oil field.

Karachaganak, discovered in 1979 and

already partially developed, is currently operated by Karachaganak GazProm. Present output is around 12.7 million cubic metres of gas per day and 85,000 barrels of liquids a day. But this is a far lower level of production than will be achieved in future with investment from BG and Agip, and use of the latest technology.

BG and Agip plan to base the field's further development on Paxtial Gas Recycling where up to around one third of the gas is injected back into the field to boost liquid production. Two thirds of the output can be exported to earn early revenue.

British Gas's share of Karachaganak could approximately double the company's existing reserves of oil and gas. It is the largest gas field and second largest oil field in Kazakhstan, and could have a productive life of more than 70 years.

Karachaganak is located just over the border from the super-giant Orenburg gas field in Russia. Orenburg is now in decline and Karachaganak currently utilises the Orenburg field processing facilities, including the Soyuz gas export pipeline. This pipeline was built to deliver gas from Orenburg to the European market. At present, Karachaganak liquids are sent to local refineries.

Kazakhstan occupies more than 2.5 million square kilometres in the south eastern corner of the former Soviet Union, with a population of around 15,000,000. This land-locked country is bordered by China, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, the Caspian Sea and Russia. It has large oil reserves and produced 25 million tonnes of oil in 1990.

Kazakhstan wants to use its indigenous resources to kick-start the economy, providing direct social, technical, infrastructure and environmental benefits to its population. BG/Agip has offered to manage a range of projects to help Kazakhstan achieve these goals. Oil refineries, petrochemical works, rail and road developments, training, water supply, agricultural and medical improvements are amongst the activities to be discussed. (LPS)

Somali town succumbs to famine and war

continued from previous page

But now the children have stopped their games. Few faces are without marks of hunger and exhaustion. The faces of people too weak to continue stare from every direction as you pass. In the shadow of a wall at the Bi Projects camp, a baby lies curled up peacefully on a sheet. Its mother is preparing to bury it. Flies hover a 30-year-old man lying nearby, dead less than an hour. In this camp 70 people are dying everyday. In Baidoa, its normal population of 30 000 swelled to at least, 60 000 by displaced people from surrounding vilalges, there are about 500 deaths a day.

The two US air force transports which recently began an emergency airlift of food into Baidoa were greeted at the town's airfield by local politicians, their accompanying gunmen and a handful of demonstrators carrying signs in English and Arabic saying, "Foreign Arm No, Food Yes". Abdi Warsame Isak, whose Somali National Movement is aligned with one of the country's main warloads, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, welcomed the US airlift but said that his fighters should be left to arrange security for relief food, not the 3 000 United Nations troops proposed to protect the aid shipments.

Under its \$10 million emergency opera-

tion in Somalia, the US has so far airlifted 300 tonnes of food into the country and sent 1 600 tonnes to Somali refugees in northern Kenya. Since August 28, there have been 31 US relief flights into Somalia. Another 145 000 tonnes of US food is to be sent only after the beginning of the US financial year in October. The US hands over its food to the relief agencies operating in Baidoa — considered the most insecure town so far reached by the airlift operation — and relies on gunmen hired by the agencies to ensure that the food is not stolen and sold. While more food has arrived in Baidoa in the past month due mainly to airlifts by the United Nations Children Fund, the delivery of extra food has coincided with the arrival of hundreds more refugees in the town.

The UN special envoy to Somalia, Mohammed Sahnoun, said recently that the Somali crisis was "much worse than we had previously thought". As relief agencies visit more villages, they are finding people who have died in their houses or are waiting to die, too weak to travel to where food is now being delivered. Every time the scale of the crisis is assessed and more food arrives, the need becomes greater and the desperation grows worse.

Update on Angolan elections

By Our Correspondent

On the May 1st square at Deodinda Rodriquez Street in Luanda, the Capital city of Angola, a flame burns. This flame is an expression of the desire for peace by the people of Angola after 30 years of war and destabilisation. The flame burning on a street named after one of the first female freedom fighters to die in the struggle for national independence against the Portuguese colonialism, symbolizes the desire for peace and democracy by the working peoples of Angola. This flame of peace was lit by President Jose Eduardo do Santos after the Bicesse Accords between the government of the ruling People's Movement for The Liberation of Angola (MPLA) the party and guerilla political organisation called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). UNITA, with the military and financial support of the United States and South Africa, had been fighting against the government since 1975.

The treaty for peace signed in Lisbon in May 1991 laid the basis for a ceasefire between the government and UNITA; the unification of the two armed forces, (FAPLA of the MPLA and FALA of UNITA); the confinement of troops to assembly areas; the demobilization of the other armed elements, and the formation of a Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission to monitor ceasefire implementation. Under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 698 of May 1991 there was the establishment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) with the mandate to monitor and verify the implementation of the Accord. The mandate of the UN also included the observation and verification of the electoral process, along with the monitoring of the registration process for the free and fair elections which were held on September 29 and 30, 1992.

MPLA and Democratisation

In 1991 the ruling party laid the legal basis for Angola to become a multiparty society and to end the leading role of the MPLA. At the Third Party Congress of the MPLA the constitution of the party was amended to allow opposition parties to organize, to allow for other forms of association, for press freedom and for the process of the legalisation of political parties. Subsequent legal instruments formally guaranteed freedom of ex-

ELECTIONS



pression, the opening up of private news media with constitutional changes leading ultimately to the adoption of a new constitution for Angola. Despite these legal changes the traditions of 500 years of Portuguese colonialism along with the legacies of authoritarianism and anti democratic forms of political arbitration still dominate the society.

The establishment of over 18 political parties financed to the tune of US\$1.5 billion by the government, and with a number of presidential candidates vying for the position of the head of state, the politics of Angola was poised to enter a new era. The consequences of the backwardness of Portugal as a colonial authority dominate the society especially at the level of the intellectual culture. African languages and cultures are repressed by leaders who at the same time invoke calculations of ethnic and regional divisions. With this legacy of regional differentiation as the basis of class selection the elections in Angola turned on the discussion of ethnic balancing and which ethnic group constitutes the majority.

During the election campaign the clear winners in the short run were the international vultures who fed the currency trade and parallel commercial transactions called the "black market". This market, controlled by white expatriates, commercial agents, and diamond smugglers should be in reality called the white market. These marketeers in alliance with a corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy reinforce the devaluation of the worth of the labour power of the Angolan peoples. For a short period in January 1992 the workers across Angola defied the ethnic

label and demanded better wages and lower food prices in all regions.

The dispersal of the peasantry by bombs, mines and crossfire between the government and the South African supported UNITA, and their subsistence on the heap of overcrowded shanty towns called "musseques," demanded a discussion in the election campaign which could point out the path of economic reconstruction and the political transformation of this mineral rich society.

Prospects for peace in Angola

Peacemaking must be the antithesis of warfare and warmaking. In Angola today the decisive forces calling for peace are the soldiers and ordinary working poor who demand an end to the militarization of the society. The road to both the peace treaty leading to the withdrawal of the South Africans from Namibia in 1989 and the peace Accords leading to the ceasefire between UNITA and the MPLA now constituted one of the definite issues of the election campaign in Angola. The contending interpretation of the issues of the underlying causes of the wars are as varied as the eighteen parties that participated in the elections.

ELECTIONS



On the part of the ruling MPLA the cause of the war which lasted over 16 years was the policies of destabilization and war in Southern Africa waged by the South Africans. The actual hostilities in Angola were part of war against the African majority in South Africa. It included the illegal occupation of

Namibia, the support of low intensity warfare in Mozambique and the conventional war in Southern Angola. UNITA was an ally of South Africa. According to the official history of FAPLA, "South Africa implemented a particularly dreadful scorched earth strategy against our glorious fatherland. By spreading terror killing, thousands of men, women and children, by destroying the economic and social basic equipment and infrastructure, the enemy's objectives was to force the Angolan people into accepting the sharing of its sovereignty with the traitors and puppets greedy for power and devoted to international capitalism."

The UNITA version

On the part of UNITA the MPLA government had come to power by force in 1975. This Marxist government brought in the Soviet Union and Cuba and for 16 years UNITA was fighting to liberate Angola from foreign domination by the forces of communism. But whatever the interpretation it is clear that the issues which divided the Angolan peoples had become enmeshed in the tensions of the cold war. This much is clear from the historical record which has been presented by United States personnel from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Under the banner of Constructive Engagement the Reagan administration supported the South African campaign to roll back communism in Africa. Now with the disintegration of the Soviet Union the South Africans have also produced their version of how they brought peace to Angola and South Africa.

ELECTIONS



The psychological warfare section of the South African Defence forces has produced at least three books with their version of how the South African armed forces fought communism and brought peace.

The achievement of peace in Angola is now clearly dependent on how the Angolan people interpret the causes of the war, the actual source of the perpetuation of the fighting and the forces which were responsible for the peace treaty in Lisbon. This interpretation

will also reflect the extent to which the educational institutions of Angola can communicate to the population the impact of external intervention in the society since the fall of the Portuguese colonial forces in 1974. The necessity for this reconstruction of history was brought home by the fact that young Angolans are not taught about battles at Quifangondo or the decisive military defeat of the South Africans at Cuito Cuanavale.

The small parties

This ignorance was compounded by the fact that many of the small parties which emerged in the 1992 election campaign were insisting that the battles of 1975 were because of militarism in the MPLA. This argument was put forward by the party called the Party for the Renewal of Democracy in Angola (PRD), a formation whose leadership is comprised of survivors of the coup attempt by elements of the MPLA, led by Nito Alves. This party was demanding an investigation of the mass assassinations and other abuses of human rights that followed the abortive coup attempt in 1977.

Task for UN

One of the mandates of the United Nations team (UNAVEM II) was to complete the exercise of creating a new army from the ranks of FAPLA, the army of the MPLA, and FALA, the army of UNITA. (UNAVEM II was the name of the UNITED NATIONS team. UNAVEM I was the name given to the team which had overseen the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola after the Accords which led to the independence of Namibia and the disengagement of the Africans from Southern Angola). According to the 1991 Accords the demobilization of the soldiers would lead to the formation of an army of 50,000. By the end of August 1992, 16 months after the accord the French, Portuguese and British personnel who were responsible for this process of integration had been able to integrate 7 868 men in the new unified armed forces of Angola (FAA). This represented fifteen percent of the new army. The UN personnel expected to unify the other 85 percent of the new army in 25 five days (by September 25) in time for the elections. All the elements necessary for the creation of warlordism are present in Angola. Hungry soldiers, and large caches of weapons.

In the interim there were three armies in Angola, the disintegration remnants of FAPLA, the conventional cum guerilla forces of FALA and the new army. The armies were supposed to be assembled in 45 centres across the country to be demobilized but there were charges that both armies were keeping reserve forces and armies to be able to continue with contention for territory. There

were several newspaper articles which claimed that the forces of UNITA were seeking to militarily occupy towns and strategic locations in Malanje, Huambo, Benguela and Lobito.

ELECTIONS



The 18 political parties

There were over 18 registered political parties in Angola competing for seats in the National Assembly on the basis of proportional representation. There were more than thirteen Presidential candidates. Many of the parties were not taken seriously and it was claimed by many that some were starting to get the US\$50,000 and car along with local currency which was being handed out for the elections by the government. In one case there were two Presidential candidates in one family. The only female candidate for President was Honorato Nlandu of the PDLA. Her party had offices in a compound of cooperantes from Portugal and the offices were inaccessible to ordinary African Angolans.

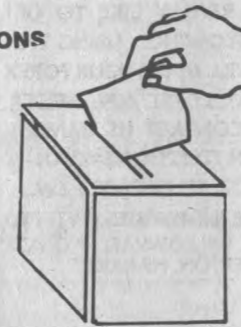
The party of her brother, Analia Pereira, who was the Presidential candidate of the PLD was in this same guarded compound. Parties such as these while registered with programmes were not taken seriously by the African majority.

The parties in Angola could be grouped in three categories:

- (1) The historic parties which claim a heritage from the period struggle for national independence. These were MPLA, UNITA and the FNLA. The respective Presidential candidates were Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto.
- (2) Parties with leaders with national and international standing.
- (a) These were the Party for the Renewal of Democracy (PRD) led by Luis Dos Passos. (This party claims the mantle of Nito Alves of the 1977 coup). The leaders were underground after the abortive coup attempt in 1977.

- (b) The National Democratic Party of Angola (PNDA) led by Daniel Chipenda. Until the start of the election campaign Chipenda had been the chief election organiser for the MPLA. He was one of the leaders involved in the Eastern Revolt of the MPLA in the seventies.
- (c) The Democratic Party of Angola led by Antonio Alberto Neto. Neto was one of the organisers of the Angolan youth in the anti colonial period. Neto was on the panel of African jurists and one of the only parties to speak openly of a Pan African Orientation.

ELECTIONS



- (3) Parties with leaders which are aligned to one or more of the major parties.

- (a) The Convention for National Democracy in Angola (CNDA) is led by Pinto Joao a former Minister and Director General of Information of the MPLA. This party is committed to supporting Jonas Savimbi for the Presidential campaign.
- (b) The Social Democratic Party of Angola (PSDA) led by Andrew Kilandamoko. This party is committed to supporting the Presidency of Jonas Savimbi.
- (c) The Democratic Party for Progress and the National Alliance of Angola (PDP-ANA). This party was led by Prof. Nfulumpinga Nlando and was committed to supporting the Presidential campaign of Jonas Savimbi.

There were other parties worth mentioning but they were poorly organised without clear positions. These are the Forum for Democratic Angola (FDA) and the Party for the Alliance of the Youth and workers and peasants of Angola (PAJOCA).

In the case of the FDA this was a party of former members of UNITA which is campaigning against the human rights abuses of the party and the strong ethnic politics promoted by the leadership. Pajoca is a party which is committed to supporting Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in the Presidential Campaign.

The most striking fact of the campaign was the unity of interests between the main candidates.

By the time of the start of the campaign there was nothing to separate the economic policies of the MPLA from UNITA or the FNLA. All spoke of the need for foreign investment and for the liberalisation and privatisation of the economy. The initiatives taken by the MPLA in alliance with the International Monetary Fund was criticised by UNITA as being too slow.

UNITA's glossy brochures spelt out an economic programme of short term emergency economic measures 1992-1993, medium term liberalisation and stabilisation of the economy 1993-1995 and the long term privatisation and transformation from a state run system 1995-1999. It was clear that the brochures for UNITA that there was no absence of financial resources. For a while one

saw other parties struggling with stencils, gestetner machines and stapling programmes the documents of UNITA were prepared for the boardroom of the potential investors.

The MPLA, on the other hand, produced a coherent strategy to move from the command economy. Without clearly stating what will be the content of the privatisation exercise, the MPLA entered into agreements with diverse foreign companies without spelling this out to the people. One has to read the special supplement of international business papers such as the *Financial Times* to understand the extent of the deals made with foreign oil companies, with South African mining and commercial interests and the unsuccessful efforts of the MPLA to out lobby UNITA in the corridors of Washington.

Angolan election result meets general approval

The results of the general election held in Angola on September 29 and 30, has been generally approved by independent observers, and representative organisations within Angola. The 400 monitors and observers who supervised the voting of 6 000 polling stations were generally satisfied with arrangements and procedures for voting.

Although the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, belatedly been disputing the results, his Vice-President, Mr. Chitunda, and other members of the national executive accept it. Leaders of the other smaller political parties also accept them and have been to Savimbi's house in Luanda urging him to accept them. Mr. Savimbi's defeat cannot be changed or covered up by challenging the result.

Election observers of the EEC (the AWEPA) stated categorically that the elections were free and fair. They said the Angolans who worked at polling stations "behaved in an exemplary fashion in the conduct of their duties". Each polling booth had representatives of all parties, including UNITA. There was a book for anyone to write his or her complaints. None did. The votes were counted at the polling stations in the presence of all party representatives, soon after closing.

In their interim report the AWEPA delegation

noted that "the political party delegates at the polling stations confirmed their satisfaction with the procedures followed throughout the electoral process and the fairness of the conduct of the elections." It urged all parties to accept the results of the election.

Religious organisations, including the powerful Catholic Church, have stated their satisfaction with the way the elections were conducted, and urged the Angolan population to accept the result.

The American delegation led by Mr. J. Millington, sent their comments to Washington, but they too expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements made and procedures followed for conducting the election.

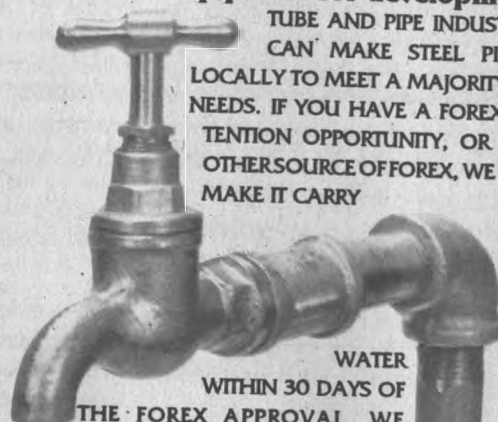
At the time of going to press (Monday, October 5) the troubled people of Angola were still waiting for the verdict of the United Nations observer delegation. The UN had a large number of observers, and has kept close contact with the Angolan people. The verdict of the UN observers will, no doubt, greatly influence all the other delegations.

The most positive outcome of the election is the personal victory and popularity of President Eduardo Dos Santos himself. He has won an overall vote of 60 percent of the votes cast so far. He and Savimbi addressed many large election meetings; and he has in-

FOREX RETENTION RETAINS WATER

A pipeline for development.

TUBE AND PIPE INDUSTRIES
CAN MAKE STEEL PIPING
LOCALLY TO MEET A MAJORITY OF
NEEDS. IF YOU HAVE A FOREX RE-
TENTION OPPORTUNITY, OR ANY
OTHER SOURCE OF FOREX, WE CAN
MAKE IT CARRY



WATER
WITHIN 30 DAYS OF
THE FOREX APPROVAL. WE
MANUFACTURE TO INTER-
NATIONAL STANDARDS AND
WOULD REALLY LIKE TO GET
THINGS FLOWING. USING THIS
ROUTE WILL MAKE YOUR FOREX
WORK AT LEAST 40% BETTER.
PLEASE CONTACT US IMMEDI-
ATELY ON TELEPHONE 62501-6,
FAX 62507, TELEX 26003 ZW.

TUBE AND PIPE INDUSTRIES (PVT) LTD
TILBURY ROAD, WILLOWVALE, P O BOX
ST 191, SOUTHERTON, HARARE

A pipeline for development.

A MEMBER OF
THE ZIMBABWE
GROUP OF
COMPANIES



International

dictated his intention to include several UNI-
TA leaders in his cabinet should he win. So
far Dos Santos has got the highest vote in
all provinces, except in the provinces of Hu-
ambo, Benguela, and Bie where Savimbi is
topping the list, and in Zaire province where
Mr. Holden Roberto of the FNLA is leading.
Many analysts had expected an MPLA vic-
tory, but none predicted such a large mar-
gin. It remains to be seen if MPLA and Dos
Santos will hold-on to their convincing lead
after the final tally. □

Results as at Saturday 3 October at 3:00 o'clock

	PROVINCE		J.E. dos Santos (MPLA)	J.M. Savimbi (UNITA)	H. Roberto (FNLA)	Total Votes cast as at 3 o'clock	Regis- tered Votes	Votes cast so far as % of Registered Votes
1.	CABINDA	Pres. Party	7 467 7 352	1 571 1 530	113 202	19 160 9 084	15 443	59.3% 58.8%
2.	ZAIRE	Pres. Party	13 338 14 035	12 127 11 014	16 928 14 589	42 393 39 638	76 044	55.7% 52.1%
3.	UIJE	Pres. Party	56 833 64 475	33 978 26 996	5 180 5 580	95 986 97 051	274 725	34.9% 35.3%
4.	LUANDA	Pres. Party	335 361 335 492	89 421 72 847	12 535 16 939	437 317 425 278	852 745	51.3% 49.9%
5.	K. NORTE	Pres. Party	24 606 25 984	2 036 1 600	294 327	26 936 27 911	137 962	19.5% 20.2%
6.	K. SUL	Pres. Party	42 515 47 669	5 873 4 867	174 259	48 562 52 795	350 615	13.9% 15.1%
7.	MALANJE	Pres. Party	50 760 56 243	5 351 3 895	291 462	56 402 60 600	332 462	17.0% 18.2%
8.	LUNDA NORTE	Pres. Party	31 664 26 242	3 106 2 424	244 724	35 068 29 390	154 909	22.6% 19.0%
9.	BENGUELA	Pres. Party	61 957 65 513	98 073 88 519	718 882	160 748 154 914	556 616	28.9% 27.8%
10.	HUAMBO	Pres. Party	21 917 21 929	58 803 53 995	153 252	80 513 76 242	442 080	18.2% 17.2%
11.	BIE	Pres. Party	21 716 24 292	87 123 76 911	198 407	109 037 101 610	330 687	33.0% 30.7%
12.	MOXICO	Pres. Party	27 371 28 239	9 317 7 900	324 528	37 012 36 667	92 619	40.0% 39.6%
13.	K. KUBANGO	Pres. Party	— —	— —	— —	— —	133 162	— —
14.	NAMIBE	Pres. Party	18 444 20 139	11 751 10 145	238 292	30 433 30 576	84 918	35.8% 36.0%
15.	HUILA	Pres. Party	64 698 72 820	26 344 23 338	590 754	91 632 96 912	501 595	18.3% 19.3%
16.	CUNENE	Pres. Party	48 551 55 654	4 935 2 636	336 449	53 822 58 739	148 528	36.2% 39.5%
17.	LUNDA SUL	Pres. Party	22 409 15 588	1 234 705	221 194	23 864 16 487	88 451	27.0% 18.6%
18.	BENGO	Pres. Party	32 809 35 270	11 535 9 623	3 263 2 879	47 607 47 772	91 921	51.8% 52.0%

Key: Pres. = President

Numbers bold in italics = The leader or party in the lead

SAVE FUEL

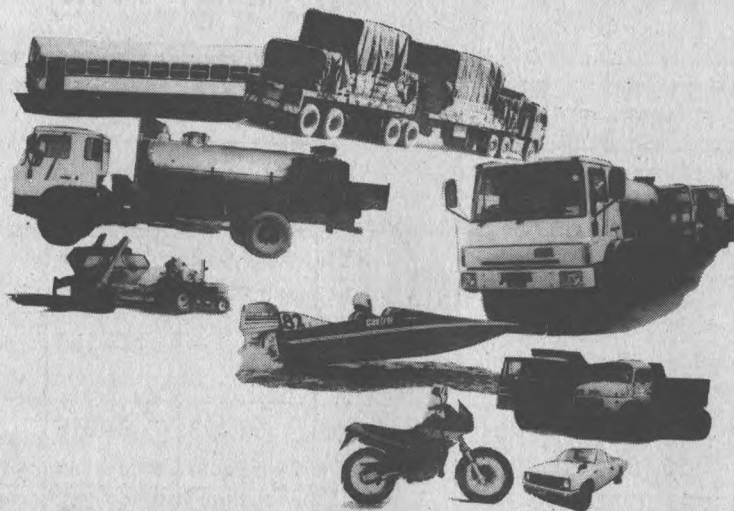
with Q - SYSTEM FOR PETROL AND DIESEL ENGINES. NOW AVAILABLE IN ZIMBABWE

A new and proven technology in superior lubrication and efficient fuel combustion.

The Q System works by a catalytic action on fuel impurities in a unique combination with the latest in lubrication technology, resulting in more efficient fuel combustion and smoother running engines.

BENEFITS

- 10 - 20% reduction in fuel consumption
- Substantial extension of engine life
- Extended injector and valve life
- Reduction in starter current drawdown
- Reduced exhaust emissions.



Too good to be true!

For further information contact:-

**QUATTROTECH SYSTEMS
MAKONDE INDUSTRIES
(Private) (Limited)
P.O. Box 1229, Harare
Zimbabwe, Tel 728655/7
Telex: 26326 ZW
Fax: 263-4-703115**



International

Desert survivors of the Namib

Kaokoland and Damaraland are vast regions that overlap the northern part of Africa's Namib Desert. "Lost worlds into which few have been privileged to venture until recently," is how Clive Walker describes them in his book *Twilight of the giants*. This is the home of the world's only true desert elephants.

There are perhaps fewer than a hundred of these giants left in these regions. Less than 150 millimeters of rain falls per year, and sometimes none falls for years. How do the elephants quench their thirst and satisfy their appetites?

Adapting to a desert

Elephants were first reported in Western Namib in 1895, and evidence indicates that they have lived in the desert for generations. During a recent dry period when no rain fell for five years, elephants remained in the desert, and as far as a direct result of the drought, although large numbers of kudu, gemsbok (oryx), and mountain zebra, as well as a few elephant calves, perished. "Elephants," concludes Mitch Reardon in his book *The Besieged Desert*, "are amongst the most adaptable creatures on earth.

Although riverbeds in Kaokoland are usually dry, water from the eastern escarpment filters through under the sand, and the elephants make use of this. They dig and maintain waterholes by excavating in the end sand of the riverbed. Water seeps into these holes, and when the elephants have had their fill, literally myriads of other animals, birds and insects use the same wells and survive.

Because elephants are prolific consumers of vegetation, requiring more than 100 kilograms a day, some may think they upset the ecology of the region. But notice this observation of a well-known authority, Dr. Anthony Hall-Martin, in the book *Elephants of Africa*: "Elephants in the lush tropics will demolish entire trees for no better reason than to get a few leaves, but their desert counterparts seldom break down or push over trees. If they did, they would soon have nothing left to eat.

Instead, every bit of greenery picked is eaten and we could scarcely find more than a few leaves trodden underfoot and wasted"

In actual fact the desert elephant promotes the growth of trees. One of their favourite food is the acacia seedpods are eaten. As these pass through the digestive system, the hard pods are softened, then excreted and deposit-

ed in a pile of warm, nutritious dung, ready to germinate when the rains eventually fall. Thus, thanks to the elephants, acacias are effectively replaced in a never-ending ecological cycle.

To remember is to survive

You have probably heard the saying, "An elephant never forgets." Let us consider how this applies to the life-style of the desert elephants. They have a highly developed sense of family life, of togetherness, and a calf will stay with its mother for up to ten years, a lengthy childhood compared to other mammals and second only to humans.

During this adolescence, the calf associates with elephants of varying ages, learning from the secrets of how to survive in a relentless environment. He is shown where and how to find water, which plants to eat and when to come into season. And he is taught how to avoid man. It is this fund of teaching and knowledge that the young elephant must never forget when he reaches adulthood. "In times of drought", explains Reardon, "an elephant's memory and experience may be the key to survival!"

The elephant way of life is based on a matriarchal society, and a key figure to the survival of the herd is no doubt the older cow. She leads her family, and the herd in a continuous search for water and food. In perhaps 50 years of living, she acquires an accumulation of survival knowledge. By her leadership and example, this is passed on to the younger ones of the herd. Thus, the killing of such an older cow by poachers means the loss of a reference library of food-finding facts.

Garth Owen-Smith, of the Namibia Wildlife Trust, says of these desert elephants of the Namib: "Remember . . . we are not just talking about any animals. These are desert elephants . . . The combination . . . is not found anywhere else in the world . . . What a waste, what a loss to science and the world if they are allowed to pass from the scene". However, these giants will not easily pass from the scene of their self-chosen home. Not only are they supremely adaptable but they are also superbly equipped to survive.

Other Secrets of Survival

If you were near a herd — downwind, of course — you would be able to observe first hand some of their survival secrets. You would notice that they gather around a shallow depression of fine — grained sand, chipping away the ground with their forefeet, tak-

ing up the soft dust in their trunks and blowing it over themselves, until they resemble gray ghosts. Do you think it is because they like being dirty? Far from it. The coating of dust, like fine talcum powder, cools the skin and insulates it against the fierce sun.

If you remain very quiet, you will see the herd at rest after the powdering. At rest, that is except for the large ears. Watch how they are in constant motion in a gentle fanning movement. Besides stirring a slight breeze, which is always welcome, the blood that passes through the network of protruding veins in the ears is cooled by as much as six degrees Celsius. This cooler blood is then circulated through the huge body and back to the ears. Do you sometimes wish you too had a built-in air conditioner?

Maybe by now your feet have become tired from crouching? Watch how that big tusker over there relieves her feet. Look how elegantly she bends her front knee, balancing the foot on the toenails. She is resting the pad of her foot. Sometimes elephants cross their back legs in an amusing fashion, like someone leaning on a walking stick.

See the round stone that the elephant is rolling under her foot. It is thought that this relaxes the pads of the tired feet. In much the same way as a podiatrist might massage the sole of a patient's sore foot. You must remember that the herd may have walked many kilometres, and these appear to be some of the ways they have of relieving pressure on their pads.

How long will they survive?

Though able to survive the natural hazards of their environment, can the desert giants also survive the encroachment of their only predator, man? It seems yes. The local tribesmen have now natural resources.

According to the magazine *African Wildlife*, a conservation education campaign started by the Namibian Wildlife Trust "resulted in both the Damara and Herero tribal authorities totally banning hunting in the region". The Wildlife Trust also gained support from Himba headmen in Kaokoland, who have appointed their as game guards.

This positive support of the traditional leaders has led to the tribal feelings of pride in their natural wildlife. "For the first time in fifteen years", reports *African Wildlife*, "the numbers of elephant and black rhinoceros in this spectacular and fascinating region (have) increased". One can hope that this interest in their wild-animal kingdom will continue.

Then, indeed, these wanderers of the waterless wasteland will long roam the rocky ranges of their chosen home. With their natural instincts and built-in survival kits, these are the true desert survivors of the Namib.

International intervention and interference in search for South Africa settlement?

At the centre of the conflict which is causing the loss of many lives in South Africa/Azania, is the fact that a powerful European minority has colonised an African territory and subjugated Black people. This foreign minority, the settler-colonialists, have always acted against those they have conquered with the help of European powers and for the benefit of European and North American business. Japanese business interests went into partnership with the settler regime only in the 1950 and 60s. So important was the volume of business that provision was made to classify Japanese "honorary whites" in South Africa.

The above should make it clear that all along, significant sections of the international community have played a role in the unfolding conflict in Azania. It was an act of the British parliament which gave the domination of Azania by whites some type of constitutional legitimacy. Since the oppressed and colonised were never consulted on this matter, they have no obligation to recognise that legitimacy. Hence, the British South Africa Act of Union of 1909 is seen by many Black people as a deal of an international white brotherhood at the expense of Black people.

The weapons with which the South African state has kept the Black rebellion in check have been provided by the West. It was only after the massacre of demonstrators against the pass laws in Sharpeville, Langa and Paarl that organisations such as the United Nations began to limit or restrict the flow of arms to South Africa. This was never implemented nor enforced with any sort of vigour. To a large degree this is due to the fact that in world dominated in so many ways by the white North, many institutions are much better able to tolerate the suffering and brutalisation of Black people than they would the suffering or the death of whites. This is why it was possible for the UN forces to intervene in the crisis of the early 60s in Zaire over the killing of only 16 whites.

If any government anywhere in the world had inflicted a massacre of school children on the scale seen during the 1976 June 16 uprisings led by the BCM, it would not have got away with verbal resolutions and administrative measures had those children been white. Africans rarely spell these issues



Institutionalised violence: The tool of apartheid against the youths of South Africa

out in straight language because the institutions through which we learn and carry out politics and diplomacy condition us to feel that we need to prove that we are not racist. The fact is we need to prove nothing. We have not invaded and subjugated any European country in which we are treating the natives like dirt or vermin.

The people who framed the first UN positions on Azania and the rest of Southern Africa were largely whites. African, Asian, Caribbean and Pacific countries received their independence, and their UN representative status in significant numbers only in the 1950s and 1960s. Thus terms such as racial discrimination and Apartheid became institutionalised as "the language of the UN". It was only much later that the deeds of the regime in Pretoria were designated "a crime against humanity". This status did not alter the fact that when the chips were down at the UN the friends and allies of regime which had a veto in the Security Council, these being the US, Britain and France, always used it to protect the regime, and the business interests of their bosses in the West.

This is the context in which the pronouncements of those who were declaring South Africa's sovereignty as a factor against what

they called "external interference" at the time that Frederick de Klerk launched his agenda of reforms and terrorism in February 1990. By some device this stance of the regime was even echoed by a few voices in Africa and within the ranks of the colonised in Azania.

One of the great ironies of this thinking, if it could be called that, is that various international organisations besides the UN have been playing a role in developments in Azania. One only has to examine the role of the European Economic Community, through the Kagiso Trust Fund, and the Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches to see that certain external forces have found themselves roles including those of King Makers in the Azanian struggle. While the above organisations poured millions of dollars into the country to give one component of the liberation movement the resources to project itself as a future government if not the outright one party future government several fascist and rightist organisations in places such as Germany started putting similar amounts of cash plus personnel and lobbying networks at the disposal of Inkatha, which has since been labelled "Freedom Party".

Each of these parties which are supported

International intervention and interference . . .

continued from page 28

by external interest groups as future protectors of the assets of these interest groups have felt the need to posture and thump their chest to assure their backers that they have the clout to deliver the goods. When Inkatha was able to show itself as a significant political force on a national scale, it simply went into partnership with the South African police and special army units in conducting a series of bloody massacres in several places to which the latter transported the murderers. In this way Inkatha was able to thrust itself into the face of every media outlet and is now being touted as "One of the big three" in the conflict in Azania.

Several of the organisations which have been paying these sorts of "insurance" moneys have done so under the guise of supporting efforts towards change. Recently South African papers have been running a story on the undertaking given to a Swedish hydraulic equipment company that it will receive preferential treatment in the purchaser by a future ministry which will hopefully control mining after the transition. This was given when the foundation set up by a major party in Sweden was making another contribution.

In all fairness, parties, government and organisations which have played this type of role can not be seen as impartial. They need to be excluded from the now universally accepted neutral external mediation of negotiations, settlement and constituent assembly election process. The mediators who are needed are those whose hands are clean. In the eyes of the BCM, senior statepersons from the frontline states, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement would be ideal brokers for a settlement. They are different from those who will mediate while trying to protect super-profits for their investments.

The disappointments the BCM has expressed about junior OAU officials going to Azania and being swamped by hospitality and frivolity, does not mean we have given up on our allies from our continent, and others who have had similar experiences of colonisation as we are undergoing. Indeed we urge the Front Line States, and bodies such as N.A.M. to heighten their profile in the Azanian situation. Never again must Africa and the rest of the former colonised world be marginalised while imperialism expropriates for itself both our resources and the role of power broker.

Unemployment rises in Britain

British unemployment rose to a seasonally adjusted 9.9 percent in August, a five-year high with 2.8 million people out of work, the Government has announced.

The department of employment also revised its figures for July joblessness, saying it was 9.8 percent rather than the 9.7 percent officials had originally estimated.

Employment Minister Michael Forsyth said he was "very concerned" about unemployment which had risen for 28 months as Britain limps through its worst recession since World War II. The new total of 2 807 500 is the highest since June 1987.

President Traore trial to resume

The Trial of former President of Mali Mousa Traore on charges of murder and conspiring to kill will resume on November 26, the Justice Minister has said.

The trial, which opened on June 12, adjourned after hundreds of youths attacked the court building and vehicles carrying Traore and his associates.

Traore lost power in a coup and mass uprising in March last year.

Threat of population growth

United Nations — The uncurbed population growth makes it more and more difficult for poor countries to meet even basic social needs, according to UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Speaking at a population award ceremony here recently, the UN chief said that the fastest growth in population continues to occur in the poorest countries. Since the UN charter was signed in 1945, the world's population has more than doubled to 5.5 billion, and is increasing by three people every second, or about a quarter of a million every day.

He warned that almost one billion people will be added over the decade of 1990s. The population award of 1992 was given to JRD Tata of India and to the population Council, a New York based research organisation. The award is granted annually by the Committee of the UN population award to individuals and institutions which have made outstanding contributions to increasing awareness of population problems and their solutions.

Japan suspends breeder reactors project

TOKYO — (UPI) — Japan has decided to give up plans to build fast breeder reactors that would produce plutonium, a material that can be used in both nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported recently.

The Science and Technology Agency and the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Organisation made the decision in response to international criticism of Japan's nuclear programme, the Yomiuri said without mentioning sources.

Always insecure about dependence on imported fuels, Tokyo has embarked on a plan to build fast breeder reactors, which produce more plutonium than they consume. That fuel can then be used to fire other reactors, creating what experts hope will be a highly efficient fuel cycle.

French unemployment tops 2.86m

Further signs of the continued weakness of the French economy emerged with a rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment in January to 2.86 million, a 27 200 increase, according to data from the French labour ministry.

The ministry said that unemployment, affecting 9.8 percent of the population is hitting hard young people under the age of 25 and the ministry gave warning that the labour market will remain so for some time. Total registered unemployment reached nearly 3 million, a 1.6 percent rise from December, but the ministry said that the unadjusted unemployment total was likely to fall in the next few months.

The weak unemployment data are the latest evidence of a sharper than expected slowdown in the French economy. The French statistics office recently said that the economy stagnated in the fourth quarter of last year, and that annual growth in 1991 was one percent, compared with the government's 1.4 percent growth forecast last September. The slowdown is partly related to weaker French exports to Germany.

The harsh realities of politics

The alliance of minority parties which aim at ousting the ruling ZANU PF from power is from the onset zooming into doom and is destined for the dustbin of History. The political parties and personalities involved are politically bankrupt.

Politics is a very expensive game which requires huge financial outlay, a well oiled thinking engine, experience and the party has to appeal to the nation as a whole and not just one tribe or race. These ingredients of a political party lack in the parties that have united.

To justify the expensive part of politics lets look at this point. The majority of the electorate does not have access to the print or electronic media and what these minority parties could have done was to first of all embark on a public relations exercise in those areas where the majority of the electorate lives. These people could have been given party T-shirts after thorough political conscientisation and they could have been given leaflets as well. This is what ZANU did in 1980, it worked.

But how much do these T-shirts cost? According to one company it costs \$2 to get a logo on a party T-shirt and the T-shirt itself costs a maximum of \$10. In a country with an electorate of around four million it means out of the six parties that we have, a party has to win at least one million votes assuming all other parties win an equal number of the remaining votes. It has to have about a quarter million T-shirts so that party members have something to identify with. This will in all cost million dollars.

Leaflets printed in vernacular languages would also help the minority parties but this will also cost more than a million dollars. It might turn to be like an economics or mathematical discussion if I am to discuss more expenses such as the whole maintenance and money to pay the personnel, but leaving this point would also leave our politically malcontent opposition leaders in the dark modern politics. Copy ideas from ZANU PF and you will progress. ZANU PF has its splendid women's league uniform, youth Brigade uniforms and T-Shirts. It also has its papers. Does any of the opposition parties have such a fatt account?

Smith

Smith is a political liability to the majority of this country and thus to try and credit him would be a task to difficult for Sithole and others who themselves are not perfect to accomplish.

The memories of Nyadzonya and Chimbi still linger fresh in our minds and Smith should not be fooled by those who say he was better to bounce back into politics and think that one day directly or indirectly he will again be in the driving seat. *Hatikanganwe chazuro nehope and hatidye marutsi.*

Smith himself has not even withdrawn his statement that as long as he is alive he would never want to see Africans rule Zimbabwe and of cause he still thinks that if he uses a few known politicians he will come back into office. He bought a lot of modern weapons of destruction when he was in power to use against the same people he claims he wants to save now. When was he born again?

The atrocities and brutalities he committed against Africans and the failure to retaliate at the attainment of independence should spare the tyrant a shame and make an exit on the political arena as we will never allow a situation where people who were once our oppressors want to be our leaders tomorrow.

Matakadya kare haanyaradze mwana.

The economic woes we find ourselves dumped in today partly stems from Smith's racist economic policies which saw a lot of wealth being placed in the hands of a few individuals of an obvious race and up to now these individuals hold the economic keys of the country.

They have vast tracts of land, for speculation purposes whilst the majority are crammed in small holdings. I have mentioned land because it is the main economic base of the country. When the people's government tries to correct the historical imbalance those who were advantaged by the racist economic policies would always cry foul and use their economic influence to subdue whatever changes the government would want to effect, for example, the artificial shortage of basic commodities.

The aim would be for us to blame the Government and vote for them. The

message to them is we have been hardened by suffering and will never make way for Smith's people. When our leaders were arrested and when our sisters and brothers were mass murdered by Smith we never gave up the struggle. Whatever suffering may be inflicted upon us we will remain loyal to the people's government. We wish our leaders the best of luck as they try to correct the imbalances.

Sithole

Turning to Sithole, who would like to be led by a coward who runs away in times of trouble and come back when things have worked on their own. Its no use to try and win credibility by cheap politicking. No leader worth his salt and with all the leadership qualities would have denounced the liberation struggle when he did so.

Sithole made a collection of other political cowards and emphasised tribalism and regionalism to form his own party. The name of the party itself Ndonga has volumes to tell about tribalism. His political record has never been popular with many Zimbabweans, he lost the internal settlement election. In 1980 he exiled himself after losing the elections. In exile he worked against the government to the maximum.

After failing to win support he allied with Renamo. Shame on you *sekuru*. Having failed in all his attempts he came back to take advantage of ESAP. Sithole was misled by the people's problems therefore overestimated his supporters. He thought his return was going to trigger an anti-government feeling. His call for an early general election is an example of his intentions. Sithole thought that the people would be fooled by his being from America and think he is a Messiah.

By the way Neil Kinnock resigned after his Labour party had lost for more than three times. Why does Sithole not consider resigning from politics since he is a fanatic admirer of Westernism.

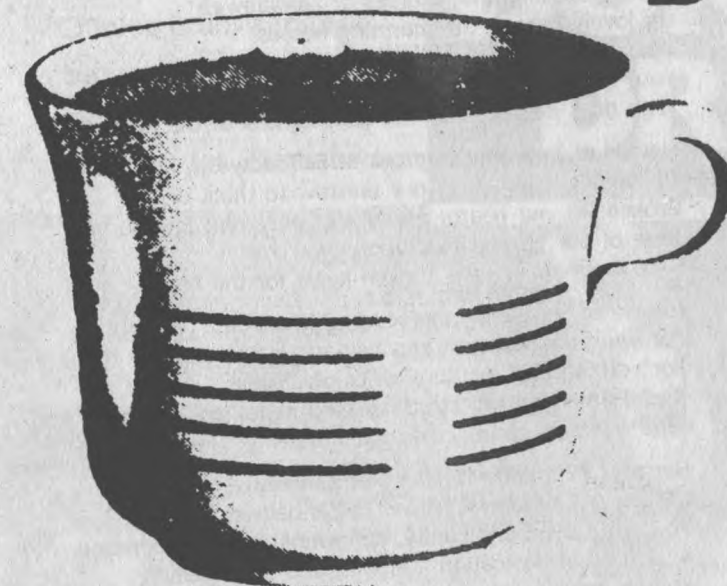
The \$600 per month and 100 acres promise saved to prove that when the man left exile he was in such a hurry that he forgot the little brains he had when he went there. The man has developed a strange knack of making wrong decisions. He is a political barometre for making wrong decisions. He is actually smelling death and not power like he claims. Turbo made the correct descrip-

tion and decision not to ally himself with a leader who is rusty and who has rusty ideas. In conclusion the Smith-Sithole alliance is doomed to failures, it was a collection of political fossils and inevitably the party is decayed. It is a party formed by politicians who have a burning zeal for power struggle

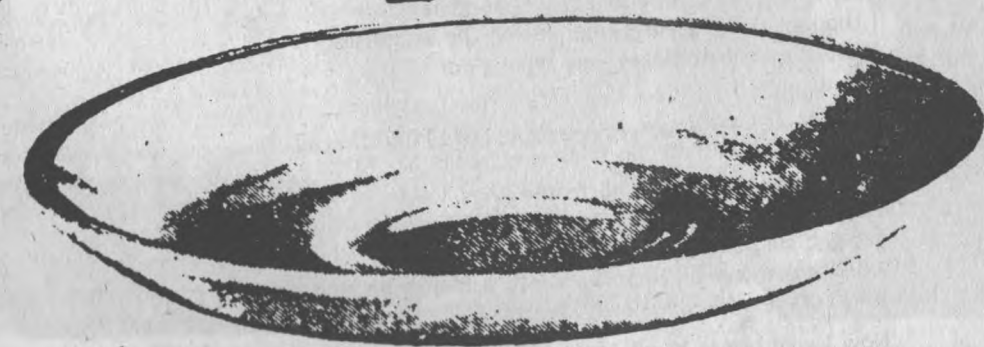
will ensue in the event of this alliance winning power. The alliance was formed to take advantage of the drought and the early negative effects of ESAP. Reverend, there is nothing for you in Zimbabwe try heaven. Smith, we had enough of you, that was then and this is now.

President Mugabe and your party, there is no substitute for you at the moment so continue with the magnificent work. We will give you a very fresh mandate in 1995. The alliance is another joke of the year. □

Bright, Fresh Tanganda



For Every Uplifting Occasion



UP UP, IT LIFTS YOU UP

Heroes of Zimbabwe

Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe
Deep in our hearts wring tears,
Tears of love for the fallen heroes
For the fallen heroes, signs of fire we blow.
Who does not have tears for the fallen heroes?

Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe.
Oh sweetly, oh soundly and well may you sleep
For you we will mourn, till we too go as you have gone;
Gone along the shadowy path, to the dark world unknown.
Who does not die with the heroes?

Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe.
Oh lovely heroes, oh charming heroes;
Your fame will last while the world goes round.
Your worth and honour, the nation approves.
Who does not approve the contribution of the heroes?

Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe.
Oh heroes, it awakens our marrow to think of you
Broken are our hearts because of our great love to you.
Base of our "Great Revolution" you are
Who does not have a broken heart for the heroes?

Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe
For your commitment, sacrifice and patriotism, we thank you
For your total elimination of colonialism;
Racialism, tribalism, ethnicism and nepotism, we thank you
Who does not thank the great heroes?

Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe
Heroes of Zimbabwe, heroes of Zimbabwe.
You are a symbol of unity, determination and liberation;
A symbol of dedication, altruism and fellow-feeling.
Youths emulate your strength, courage, values, ideals and action.
Who does not imitate the brave heroes?

*By John Masvayamwando Sibanda
Tongwe Government Rural School, P. B. 5722, Beitbridge*

African heroes

I wonder what is happening now and what happened before
Grandma used to tell me about Chaka,
Chaminuka, Kaguvi, mbuya Nehanda and many more because
What about them?

I wondered what this had to do with my life
And my history as an African.

Marcus Mosiah Garvey, I thought, grandma said he was Black
But, what was it all about to know of him
I thought David Livingstone and all the imperialists
Were the best in making me what I am
Not at all!

Right now with a perfect conscious and mind I recall,
I was lost

I cannot let my heroes go to the dogs
They were right, being a Black is not a crime
It's just skin colour
He who has eyes let him look into a Blackman's history
And culture which is slowly dying.

Now I give praise to all African Heroes
Who fought tirelessly to give a Blackman identity and his rights
Martin Luther King, Garvey, Nehanda, Nkruma
And all unsung heroes
Thanks for uniting to save humanity and the Black skin.

By Simba Deve, Sutton Mine, Mutorashanga

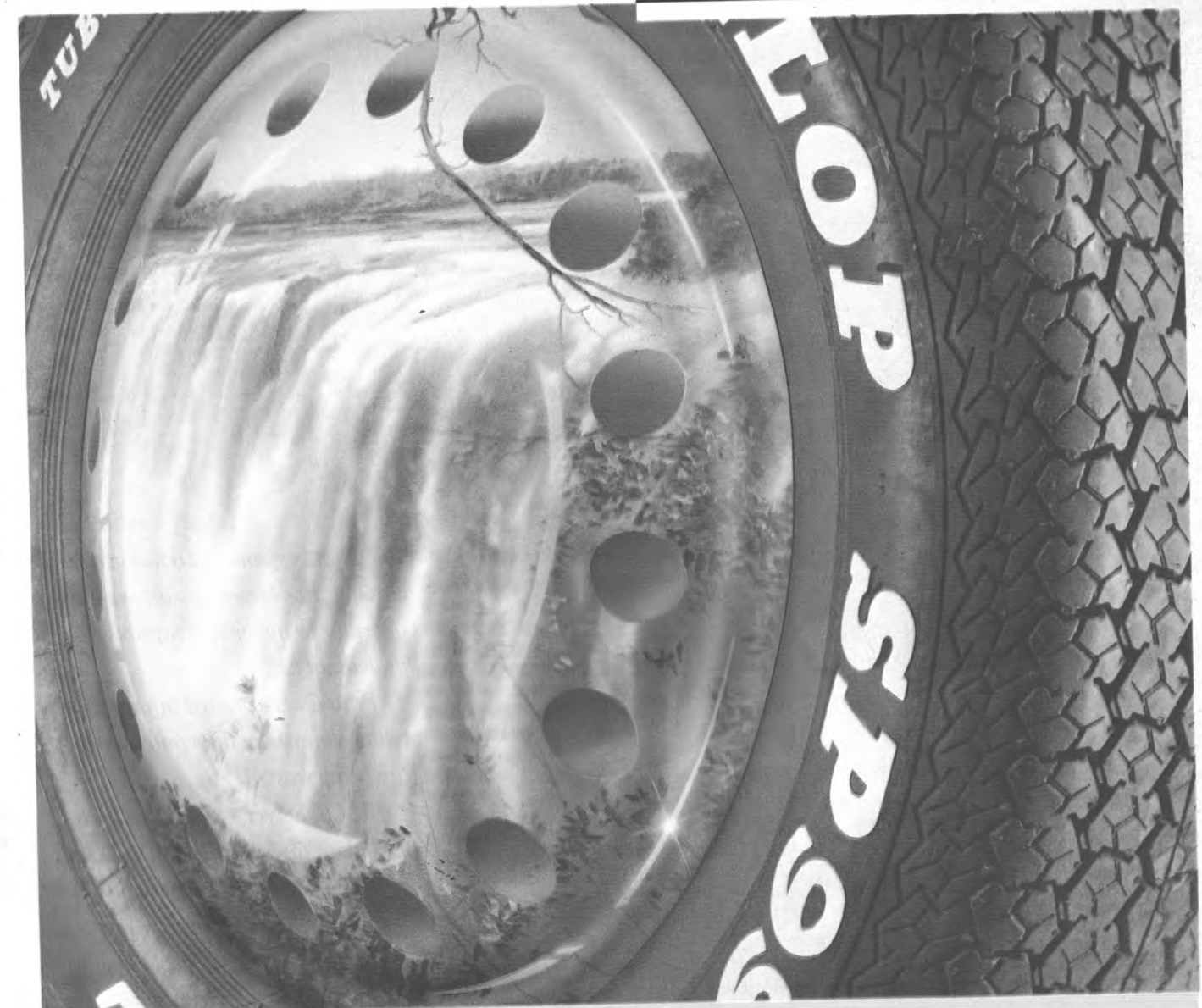
Tough African conditions need tough products. Dunlop tyres have stood the test of time in Zimbabwe and throughout Africa.

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

efforts in order to meet the challenge.

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

THE DUNLOP DRIVE



DUNLOP
ZIMBABWE LIMITED

GRAVES, KEGANS 6/75



Saving you money...

Compatible Incompatibles

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

Saving Lines

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

Telephone Cost Control

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



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

PHILIPS ADDS NEW DIMENSIONS TO INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



SOPHOMATION

THE TOTAL APPROACH

PHILIPS