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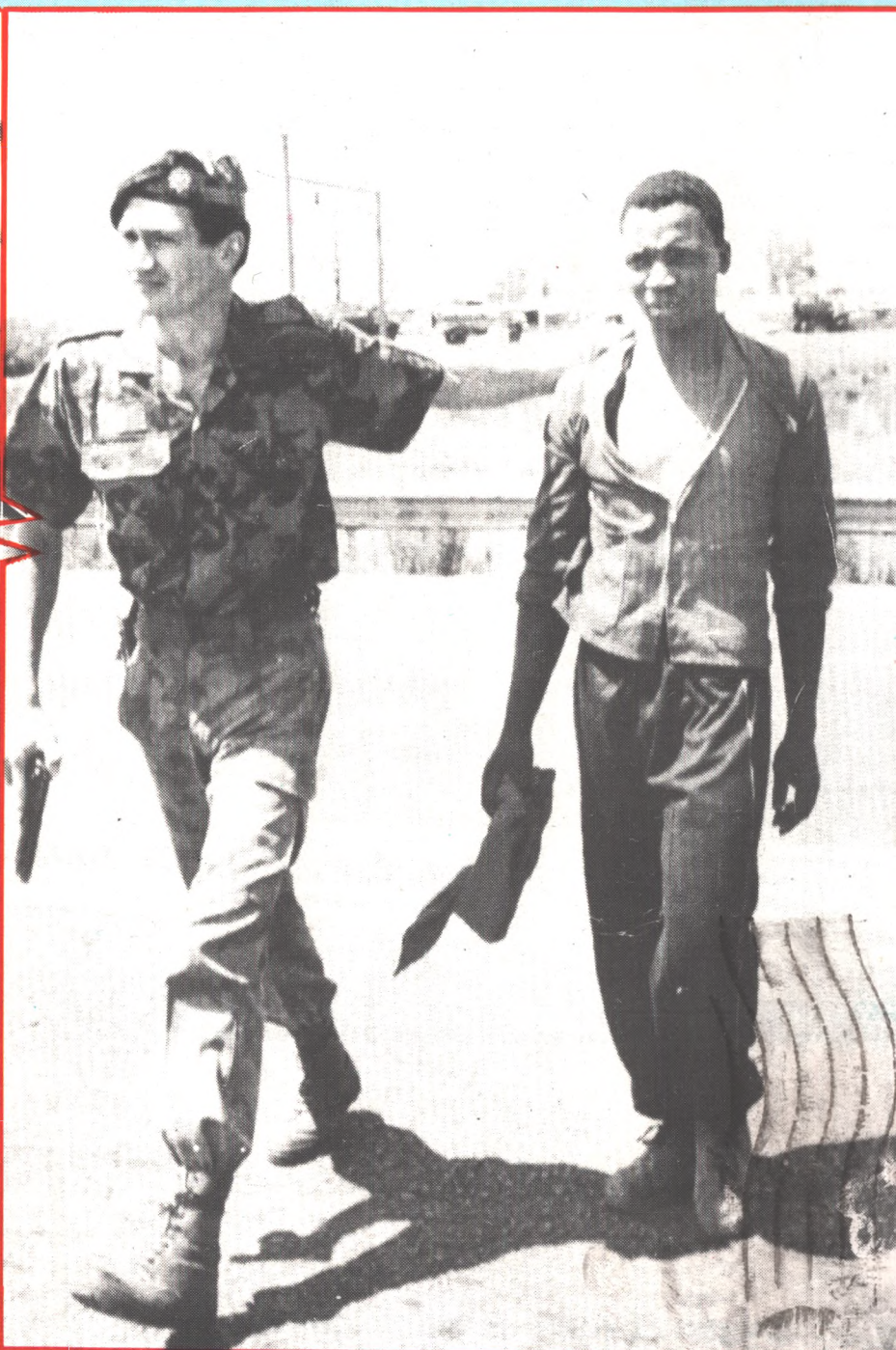
# Zimbabwe News

## Official Organ of ZANU PF

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# What's Frying in Pretoria's Pot?



New World Order  
or Law of the Jungle?

5th Anniversary of the Executive Presidency



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## Zimbabwe News Official Organ of ZANU PF

### Contents

Letters .....	1
Editorials.....	2
What fish is Pick Botha frying?.....	4
5th Anniversary of the Executive Presidency.....	5
Child labour on the increase in Zimbabwe.....	6
The plight of a Zimbabwean journalist.....	7
Poaching escalates due to ivory ban.....	7
Local journalists slammed.....	8
1992 - The most difficult year.....	8
Danish support for Zimbabwe and Mozambique.....	10
Lesabe worried by women's reluctance.....	11
Tough going for black actress in Hollywood.....	12
Lookout for International swindlers.....	14
Destruction of "Team Spirit" - DPRK.....	15
Construction of new petroleum deposit in Zimbabwe.....	15
Historic Dutch papers found.....	15
No end in sight to Liberian conflict.....	18
Somalia left in the cold.....	18
Conference puts spotlight on African children.....	20
Marxism here to stay.....	20
ANC power-sharing offer.....	21
South Africa and our region.....	23
Middle East crisis to continue into 1993.....	25
Mozambique moving slowly but firmly towards peace.....	26
Zambia: No to ignorant councillors.....	26
Maputo: A hive of activity.....	27
Divorce looming for Prince Charles?.....	28
Lewis for the heavyweight title.....	30
Zimbabwe up against acid test.....	31
The journey to the refugee camp.....	32

### LETTERS

#### Discipline should be enforced on teachers and students

Dear Editor

My years of experience as a teacher have shown me that the question of discipline among both school teachers and students leaves a lot to be desired. Quite often, I have noticed that some pupils in schools fail to realise the fact that they owe their teachers a lot in terms of respect.

Because there is no respect from students to their teachers, the pass rate in

most schools especially secondary schools, is affected. Most students fail external examinations in schools because they do not respect their teachers. It would be very difficult for them to pass a subject which is being taught by somebody whom they regard as a friend. Apart from painting a bad name of the school through their behaviour, both teachers and pupils need to be educated and therefore know that they owe a lot to the public in terms of maintain-

ing a good working relationship between themselves. Most people have taken this as a yardstick to determine whether a school is suitable enough to groom and mould their children into good citizens. There is therefore a need to change the behaviour of these people concerned so that discipline can have its place in their hearts, minds and souls.

Almost every year, a great number of school teachers lose their jobs because of misconduct. It has been noticed quite often that school teachers propose love to their pupils. How then can people expect a pupil who is in love with a teacher, to pass her examinations given this background? Teachers should accept and indeed respect the fact that they are supposed to act as parents of their students at school. It would be very difficult for a pupil to say no to whatever the teacher says in the belief that whatever he says is good and has to be accepted likewise.

There is not only a need for teachers to change their acts of misconduct but male students also should not bully their teachers even though they may be older than them. I have quite often noticed that some boys at school do certain things to attract the attention of the teacher in class. When the teacher deplores the act, the older pupil does not listen and in the end, a fight ensues.

I have also seen school girls and their teachers spending weekends away from their homes. How can one expect good passes from these pupils who go out with the teachers? There is therefore a need to educate them in that schooling should be given priority - and they should also know that a change in their behaviour will go a long way in promoting their knowledge and standard of education.

Often too, teachers often quarrel among themselves. The sad part of it is that they do so in the presence of school children. Negatively this clearly indicates that there is lack of discipline even amongst teachers themselves.

So to crown it all, it should be underscored that there is a great need between both teachers and students to be disciplined in order to cultivate a conducive atmosphere for effective teaching and learning.

Elias D. Macheke,  
Harare.



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## EDITORIAL

### 1 Lies told by BCCI and Americans

The international scandal of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) has now reached Harare. Totally false and baseless allegations are being made against our leaders.

Our party members should now be told all the true facts. The BCCI was a bank run by certain Pakistan nationals, who put their headquarters in Abu Dabi in the Persian Gulf. They established offices in all the major capitals of the world. But, as suspected, the directors were very dishonest, especially in Latin America where they began laundering money. When this international scandal was discovered last year the directors were arrested, and the BCCI collapsed. An international inquiry is now taking place in Europe and America. Many people who had deposited their monies lost billions of dollars.

In Zimbabwe, our leaders were very skeptical of this bank from the very beginning. They came to Harare in early 1981 from Lusaka, Zambia where they were already established. They were recommended to us by a Zambian businessman, Mr. Vernon Mwanga, who is now Foreign Minister in the new government. Our leaders agreed reluctantly to let BCCI establish a branch in Harare, but insisted that the government of Zimbabwe must have the majority shareholding and final control. Therefore, BCCI finances and transactions were kept under very close scrutiny. A Zimbabwean businessman, Mr. Enos Chiura, was appointed chairman. The BCCI directors were never given a free hand in Zimbabwe. That is why the Harare BCCI was not involved in the international scandal. It never closed its doors, and customers never lost their monies.

The effort of Zimbabwe leaders all along was to control this BCCI and make sure that the money deposited there by Zimbabweans is safe. The report now being circulated by the Americans suggesting that our leaders received bribes from BCCI is totally false and mere fabrications aimed at spoiling the good name of Zimbabwe. We do not even know the Pakistanis who are quoted as making the false allegations. They have never been seen by any of our leaders in Harare or anywhere else. Mr. Chiura has said: *"I have been chairman of this bank since July 1981 and I officiated at the official opening. Those people who were mentioned as having made bribery allegations have never been to Zimbabwe. We never saw those guys. I have the guest list to prove it."* That is the truth. Our people should know that our leaders took decisive action to protect their money in BCCI, and dismiss all the false statements about bribery and corruption. The Americans have their own hidden agenda in the region, and therefore their own reasons for wanting to discredit our leaders by publishing these false allegations. □

## EDITORIAL

### 2 Digging up the past

There are some people who have been writing foolishly and talking loosely about the unfortunate events in parts of Matabeleland in 1982 and 1983. One church magazine has gone to the extent of demanding that the Party and Government should apologise for those events. We are surprised that even some priests are expressing these views. No such apology will ever be given to anybody, let alone to the priests deeply involved in spreading these obnoxious and incorrect views.

In the first place, there were many persons who died or were killed in the crossfire in the patriotic war for national liberation from 1966 to 1980. No compensation was paid to the families of these gallant men and women, sons and daughters of Zimbabwe. They paid the ultimate price for our independence with their own blood. That is the red colour on our national flag to-day.

Secondly, after independence was won some misguided dissidents started committing heinous crimes in Matabeleland. They killed several commercial farmers, priests and teachers, nurses and doctors, and hundreds of innocent civilians. The Church magazine and some priests now conveniently forget that sordid chapter in which they were selected targets of some evil men. Their memories seem to be very short and lop-sided. They instead concentrate criticism on the praiseworthy national duty performed by the Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwe National Army to bring to an end the prevailing lawlessness, and to establish the peace which all people in Matabeleland wanted. That peace was consolidated and guaranteed by the unity agreement between the two major political parties in December 1989. As a result, Zimbabwe is one of the countries in our region that is enjoying complete, social peace and tranquility. In the light of this excellent record of nation-building, the Church magazines and some misguided priests should concentrate on preaching the gospel they know in the peaceful conditions created for them by the Party and Government.

### 3 South Africa and our region

The South African Government is deeply involved in the constitutional changes and political events in our region of Southern Africa. Its central objective is to retain its political influence and to maintain its dominant economic position at the end of the process of change. Infact, regional peace will only be attainable when the South African situation has been resolved and settled.

In Angola, the South African Government's objective is to prevent, as far as possible, the formation of a purely MPLA government, inspite of the election result. Equally, in Mozambique it wants to prevent the formation of a FRELIMO government. In both countries it is supporting a power-sharing formula that would bring UNITA and RENAMO, respectively, into the corridors of power.

Power-sharing is the concept the regime is now pushing and pursuing inside South Africa itself. There it may mean alliances between the two white tribes, and some black tribes in Bantustans like Zululand and Bophutatswana. It is a pity that the ANC has accepted a concept of power-sharing meant to weaken it and deprive it of real power. The ANC should revive and broaden the original Patriotic Front with a view to get at real power, rather than endeavouring to share power with the entrenched Nationalist Party. □



# What fish is Pik Botha frying in Angola

By our Luanda Correspondent

What is Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, actually doing in Angola? Pedro Van Du nem Loy, the Angolan Minister, declared him unwanted after he had spent a week there supposedly negotiating peace between MPLA which won the September election and UNITA which lost. At the same time, Angola's security boss, Mr. Lobo Nacimento was visiting Pretoria to talk to President F.W. de Klerk.

Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, has had a long and close relationship with South Africa and the USA. These countries supported his 16-year-long war against MPLA. After the peace accord signed in Lisbon on 31 May 1991, UNITA stopped fighting and Savimbi went to Luanda, the capital of Angola, to join in the peace process. But early in October, 5 days after free and fair elections had been held, Savimbi rejected the result, and returned to his headquarters at Huambo in Southern Angola, and his soldiers began to withdraw from the national army that was being created. He also began taking over municipalities and local government authorities in the three provinces of Bie, Huambo and Benguela where UNITA is strongest. His Vice-President, Mr. Chitunda, and other leaders were murdered in Luanda in circumstances that were mysterious. In the past, Savimbi's own human rights record was appalling, having caused the disappearance of several of his former colleagues.

## Enter Botha and South Africa

After the free and fair general elections, and as fighting flared up in Luanda, Pik Botha flew into Luanda to see President Dos Santos and then proceeded to Huambo to see Savimbi on a peace mission. His declared intention was to persuade Savimbi to go to Luanda to meet President Dos Santos. But, it now appears that the South African was frying other kinds of fish. No sooner had he felt Huambo, than several planes of SAFAIR (a South African owned air charter company with a large fleet of Hercules aircraft) started landing at airfields in Huambo

carrying large quantities of diesel fuel, medical supplies, foodstuffs, and weapons. The official explanation was that the planes were fulfilling a commercial agreement between SAFAIR, UNITA, and the South African Government. But, the Angolan government which was monitoring the situation concluded that South Africa had resumed its logistical support for UNITA. That was the reason for declaring Pik Botha *persona-non-grata*.

When Angola's security boss, Lobo Nacimento, flew to Pretoria to see President F.W. de Klerk and Pik Botha, he and Botha had a very lengthy discussion. Pretoria denied any renewed support for Savimbi, but Nacimento was not satisfied with the denials or explanations given. On his return to Luanda, the Angolan government stepped up its attack on Botha and South Africa. The Angolan representative in Pretoria, Mr. Manuel Augusto, told the media that South African Ministers should not involve themselves any further in the peace efforts in Angola. He said his government believed that South Africa was not an impartial player, and has been one.

## Dirty tricks is the order of the day

Although South Africa has denied any wrong doing in Angola, the revelations about dirty tricks against the ANC in South Africa itself, undermine any remaining credibility, and give rise to speculation that the reports may actually be true. At the same time as these reports were surfacing, the notorious Battalion 32 (troops of Angolans) recruited in Angola in the 1970s but now deployed in South Africa, was reported to have been moved to southern Zaire. The President of Zaire, Col. Mobutu Sese Seko, is also a supporter of UNITA of very long standing. The South African Government's hidden agenda on Angola included the flying in of arms and soldiers of battalion 32 of southern Zaire to go to the aid of Savimbi. For their part, the American Congressional task force led by Mr. John McCurdy,

Democratic congressman from Oklahoma, has been pumping much money to UNITA on the old argument that Savimbi was fighting communism. However, in recent months the Americans have urged Savimbi to accept the election result, and they have not resumed any financial aid.

Recently Savimbi has been reported in the press as accepting the election result, and seeking the peace option. But, no action was taken by Savimbi support these press reports. And, dealing with a customer like him you can never be sure that he will actually do what he says he will do.

## South Africa's strategy re-visited

The overall South African strategy on Angola is to promote power-sharing concepts, irrespective of the election results. Pik Botha is convinced that, that is the only way to get every group to accept the election result, and to avoid the war option. The Angolan government is opposed to the concept believing that it is a ploy to deny them the victory they won. While it is known that President Dos Santos wanted to build a government of national unity by appointing some UNITA personnel to government posts, but that arrangement would be done on his terms. It is one thing to form a government of national unity to broaden your base of support, and quite another to be forced into sharing power with persons and groups that are either unacceptable or hostile. In Angola, the record shows that South Africa remains opposed to an outright victory by the MPLA. The election success of the MPLA last September must have come as a shock to them. In spite of the friendly relations they have struck with the MPLA Government in recent years, they still want to reverse or revise the result of last September. The power-sharing concept would permit the defeated UNITA to exercise great influence in the Government of Angola. The contacts and relationships built with Pretoria over the years would then be brought to full play to the benefit of South Africa. □

# 5th Anniversary of the Executive Presidency

December The Executive Presidency marks the fifth anniversary of Zimbabwean Executive Presidency. The People's Voice joins forces in congratulating the President, Cde. Robert Mugabe, his Party and Government, and the entire people of Zimbabwe on this happy occasion.

As we reflect on the Executive Presidency, a significant aspect of the nation's constitutional development, let us not forget that whilst it is intrinsically an important institution, it is also an important symbol of our independence. It, more than anything, is an emphatic statement of the demise of the Lancaster House Constitution, an unacceptable constitution which we had to endure in order for peace and progress to return to our land.

The last three years have not been easy for Zimbabwe and therefore for the Presidency. Whilst on the positive side

they have seen the consolidation of internal unity, peace and stability, they have also witnessed the introduction of economic reform. Even though the initial negative impact of economic reform and been anticipated and indeed even prepared for, no mortal had anticipated the worst drought in living memory which visited the region in 1991-92, and exacerbated the negative effects of reform and brought untold suffering to our people.

Government, its limited resources notwithstanding, rose to the occasion and averted famine by mounting one of the most successful relief programmes in Africa. For this, the President and his team must be commended.

President Mugabe must be commended for the role of peace-maker that he has played and continues to play in the region. Cde. Mugabe's hand was crucial

in the establishment of reproachment and ultimately a ceasefire in Mozambique.

The last three years have also seen the emergence of "opposition parties" and an alternative press both of which have brought into sharp relief, the question of democracy in a fledging nation. Even when subjected to unfair and baseless criticism, some of it downright personal attack, the President and Government have conducted themselves with commendable magnanimity. Indeed, such one-day wonders as the opportunistic opposition will falter and peter away before the experience and true commitment of President Robert Gabriel Mugabe and ZANU PF.

We look forward to the future in the knowledge that the truth and dedication that Cde. Mugabe symbolises will triumph over the opportunism of the opposition. □

# Tribute to Cde Lameck Makanda

The Parliament of Zimbabwe learnt, with a deep sense of shock and sorrow, the death of the former Senator Chikanga Lameck Makanda after a long and nagging illness which he fought relentlessly until his death on Saturday, 31st October 1992.

This history of the late Senator Chikanga Lameck Makanda's contribution to the Liberation of this country remains permanently inscribed in the hearts of all who had a chance to fight side by side with him and those who were most privileged to receive his guidance and wisdom during the bitter days. The late Makanda was guided by, throughout his whole life, the greatest love for his people and the deepest desire not only to

free them but to serve them as well. It is this love for his countrymen which saw the late Makanda endure, with fierce and unbelievable tenacity and resilience, some of the most cruel and sadistic forms of mistreatment at the hands of various colonial regimes.

After independence, the late Senator Makanda joined the Senate and for all the ten years he was a member of that august institution. He distinguished himself as a legislator of excellent repute and integrity. His sense of purpose and devotion to his duties were the hallmark of his ten years as a Senator. His contributions in the Senate, especially on social issues such as the role of Chiefs, agriculture, unemployment, education policy, etc. were not only of the

highest quality but were backed by utmost conviction and reason. The fact that these issues became major areas of government policy reformulation can, in part, be attributed to the contributions of people like the late Senator Chikanga Lameck Makanda.

On behalf of the Parliament of Zimbabwe, I would like to extend my deepest sympathies and condolences to the Makanda family at their most painful hour. I hope that this family will take pride in the illustrious history of their father and follow in his steps.

May his soul rest in peace.

Cde. Nolan C. Makombe  
SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT



# Child labour on the increase in Zimbabwe

By Richard Chidowore

A 10-year-old Harare boy starts his day as early as 5 am everyday. His task begins by escorting his blind father and mother into the city centre where they spend the day begging.

Five years ago he was too young to do anything else other than the escort but at this tender age he now spends his time guarding cars, selling sweets or cigarettes to supplement the family's income.

He and his parents meet again at 6 p.m. to return to a waiting room at Mbare Rural Bus Station, their only home.

Problems of child labour and long working hours, often in hazardous conditions were some of the issues that were discussed during a five-day seminar on Child Labour in Zimbabwe which ended in Harare recently.

Although the seminar was about Zimbabwe, labour experts indicated that child labour was widespread in Southern Africa and other developing countries. They cited economic reforms pursued by several Third World countries as increasing child abuse as children look for new job opportunities.

The true reflections of the seminar, which was sponsored by the Geneva based International Labour Organisation (ILO), are portrayed in a draft document — *Towards a Programme of Action Against Child Labour in Zimbabwe*, which will be adopted by the government.

The report calls on government, employers and workers' organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and communities to give priority attention to critical areas affecting child labour.

"The struggle against child labour and the extension of protection of working children require the involvement of numerous groups and action at various levels," states the report.

The seminar's immediate objective is the protection and welfare of working children, and would like to see the eventual elimination of child labour.

Participants, who were drawn from civil servants, employers and workers organisations as well as NGOs, covered all sectors where there is child labour.

The participants identified areas that are hazardous and among these was street work. It was noted street work could be hazardous since children guarding cars, for example, could be targeted by thieves who might want to steal the cars they are guarding.

Child domestic workers who are in large numbers in Zimbabwe are exposed to electric gadgets they are not familiar with in the house and also long hours of work for meagre wages.

They recognised children trapped in prostitution, working on the streets as beggars, guarding cars and vending as major areas requiring urgent attention. Those under 14 years and children in domestic service, mining and commercial farms were some of the priority areas.

According to Getrude Mambira, Education Officer of General Agricultural and Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ) a large number of children in Zimbabwe are employed in the large-scale farming sector of weeding, picking cotton and spraying insecticides.

Children on commercial farms are often forced to drop out of school to assist parents with work for which they paid very little or nothing.

It is also typical for minors in communal areas to work in the fields before they go to school resulting in loss of concentration in class due to fatigue. And when they are supposed to be doing their homework or playing, many children find themselves doing some household chores or looking after cattle.

"There is nothing hazardous about looking after cattle — it is actually a good pastime," argued one delegate.

However, the symposium agreed that while children's work was a long standing traditional practice, it became a problem when it interfered with the education, health or social development of a child.

Yet, there are others who think children must be allowed to work.

They argue that if children of 12 to 14 years are not allowed to work, no one will look after the orphans who are coming about because their parents die of

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

"It is unrealistic to expect communities which are already hard pressed by economic hardships to look after Aids orphans," predicted Ewen Rodger, chief executive of Agricultural Labour Bureau.

"Aids orphans must have a chance to work for themselves to save them from being wiped out," added Peter Fraser-Mackenzie, Commercial Farmers Union's (CFU) Aids Control Co-ordinator.

But others hold a different view: "we cannot promote child labour because of Aids," said a Ministry of Labour Official.

The participants reiterated the need for a Child Labour Unit within the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare to spearhead programmes for the protection of working children.

They agreed that there was need for tripartite implementation of legislation dealing with child labour in the country.

Workshops on child labour and campaigns in the media were encouraged and all sectors were called upon to raise awareness and mobilise public support for the eventual elimination of child labour in the country.

"This type of responsibility cannot be left to government alone," said one participant.

Meanwhile, the seminar was told that more than 25 percent of children in the 10 to 14 age groups in Africa were illegally engaged in some form of work.

"In many countries, child labour is a hidden phenomenon as employers do not want to admit that they are employing children and parents do not admit that their children are working," said Assefa Bequele, manager of the Inter-Departmental Project on Elimination of Child Labour at the ILO headquarters.

Malawi, Burkina Faso and Senegal were identified as countries seriously affected by child labour with cases of up to 50 percent of child population.

Labour experts believe that if societies do not enrich their children through provision of health care and education, then there is no future to look forward to. (SARDC)

# The plight of a Zimbabwean journalist

By Zvenyika Kambizi

To the man in the street, newspaper readers, TV viewers or radio listeners, a journalist is a respectable professional: he leads a decent life and he affords his needs. Not in Zimbabwe, and a few other countries in the region. A journalist here is a beggar, he lives on crumbs thrown down by those in authority. In most cases, his off-the-diary stories are written to please certain individuals to win favours, and he does not miss civic functions; cocktail and dinner parties, and receptions even when not assigned to cover the event.

The plight of a Zimbabwean journalist is worsened by the powerlessness of its representative organisation — the Zimbabwe Union of Journalists, ZUJ. The union has never, since its formation, addressed any relevant issues to a practising journalist. It has overlooked such important issues as working conditions, remuneration *et cetera* to an extent that its existence is no more better than without. Its silence on important issues alone is deafening yet, typical of an organisation with no agenda. Its chairman delivers a solidarity speech at a seminar of an opposition Party that is as useless and lifeless as the union he represents.

The Union is a disgrace to the man it purports to represent and the nation at large. The recent attitude and conduct by its leader has put it six feet down under, and only time will decide the burial ceremony — the birth of a new alternative is fundamental; it is infact, long overdue.

In some countries, for instance, the USA, unions have decided the minimum packages for its members. As a result, an editor of the *TIME* magazine gets more than George Bush and is amongst the top ten most paid professionals in that country. A senior reporter for an average newspaper in the USA and Britain can host John Major and George Bush to a party of their desire. Closer to home, a South African reporter can afford many luxuries; a car, a decent house and a vacation overseas. The same goes for Botswana and even Mozambique and Tanzania — two of the poorest nations in the Southern African region.

Most Zimbabwean reporters can, not afford

even to buy a shack in Dzivaresekwa — save for a decent place to rent. To own a car is to many, a dream and there will never be a vacation overseas until maybe, a remuneration revolution sweeps across the profession. Many of the local journalists have neither access to company or bank loan facilities — the reason: he gets too much a paltry salary to be able to pay back. His option: to write in monotonous praise of certain individuals to win favours to be able to get through the month. The result: the erosion of objectivity and impartiality in news stories. The consequence: loss of credit and reputation of news organisations. While it is the duty of a journalist to report on all sorts of ills in a society inclusive of wrangles between employers and employees over low salaries and salary increments for A and B professionals as announced by respective authorities — his own plight is unknown. In fact, very few believe he has any plight at all. By implication, he has got his place somewhere close to the ivory tower where "they" drink all the ocean in a single gulp and dream sleeping on the entire globe. From hands-on experiences, a journalist is one of the least paid professionals and this can be explained by many other reasons besides the ineffective representative union.

Many reporters feel vacancies should be

advertised together with remuneration and perks if available. Journalists too, should be bold enough to stand out and tell the truth otherwise, the false impression created by the unwarranted deafening silence do them much more harm than good. "It is dangerous not to advertise reporters' positions as if they were Cabinet members." Furthermore, journalists are sometimes too pompous to spill the beans while to an extent, simply shy to voice their concern over low salaries in public. But for how long should we continue pretending to be on the other side of the river...? Said one reporter with a daily paper: "You see my friend, news is very important to the public, so is the reporter who writes the news. Now if you were to tell the public the truth about our salaries *et cetera*, they will laugh at us and we lose credibility in the process." Another with a different organisation said: "Journalism is a good profession but it does not pay. At one stage, one feels like changing but is not likely with a journalist because other than diversifying into public relations, there is nothing else he can do." A senior reporter with a Harare based weekly lamented at the paltry remuneration, lack of back-up services such as libraries and the little protection afforded a journalist from unscrupulous bosses.

Continued next page

## Poaching escalates due to ivory ban

The number of elephants killed by poachers in Zimbabwe since the 1989 ivory trade ban has risen by 300 percent over the past three years, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife has said.

The department said that the ban has resulted in soaring prices on the black market and this has made the trade even more lucrative than before. It pointed out that poachers captured have revealed that middlemen and speculators are giving poachers big financial inducements to step up elephant poaching.

Zimbabwe, like Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, opposes the international embargo on ivory products passed in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1989. With an elephant herd of about 60 000, Zimbabwe

can no longer adequately support both elephants and people. Elephants compete with local farmers in the northern Nyaminyami region for scarce land. This competition has led to the destruction of crops, houses and fencing and four farmers were reported to have been killed in the area since 1990.

The regulated culling has been bringing financial rewards to local communities and several community projects were supported with cash from ivory trade. With hundreds of tasks lying unsold in the warehouses country-wide, the government is pressing for an exemption from the ban which it says is inimical to the interests of Zimbabwean elephants as it is disrupting conservation programmes.



Continued from page 7

From these and many other observations, a common feeling ensued. While journalists realise their plight, they feel too smart for any industrial action, they feel too decent and much indebted to the well being of society to go on strike or take on to the streets. But the fact that they do not often complain in public does not mean they accept their plight. Far from it.

Talking of remuneration, most reporters with ZIANA, ZBC, the Herald and its sister papers get slightly over \$1 000 a month (gross pay) — much less than an average secretary with only three 'O' Levels and a part-time training at a not much popular city college. Ironically, ZIANA and ZBC provides most of the executive members for ZUJ; yet they remain most of the lowly paid in spite too, of the 'prestige' the reporters themselves carry around.

Indeed, it is high time media bosses realised the crucial role played by journalists in the development of the country. They help shape economic and political aspects; assist in the geo-socio development, and in the process, fight for the betterment of all. They pursue through tireless research, such issues as equal opportunities for both men and

women — racial harmony and unity between rival factions. They link the local public with the outside world and take part in discussions geared towards peace and tranquility within and outside our borders, through commentary reporting. Even the most learned professor will be amongst the first to admit that much of his vast knowledge was a result of monitoring the media. There can be some alternatives to the tools of development, but there can never be any substitute to learning — the source of wisdom which is the crucial role played by a journalist through various forms of the media.

To research, however, one has to be self-motivated. With the little remuneration and scarcity of back-up services, news articles lack in-depth research, investigative approach and authority. Moreso, motivation is an ingredient of objectivity which is essential in establishing truthfulness.

If an accountant, for example, is highly paid for adding well financial figures of a company, why not pay lucratively a journalist for accurately informing people in Harare and Binga alike. His work does not only serve his employers, but the nation at large. Unlike an accountant whose figures are only relevant to his employer, a news item is equally important to both Zimbabwe and the

world at large. In coming up with an accurate piece of information, a reporter risks his life. There have been numerous reports of reporters who have to date, been killed while on assignments the world over, and the whole world is still to hear of accountants who have been killed behind their desks adding up figures.

There has been a long silence on the need to equate a reporter's remuneration and perks with the rising cost of living. The silence has to break, particularly now that the cost of living has more than doubled over the last couple of years. What's more, reporters get inflated figures before anybody else — yet the silence continues to fortify itself into a culture.

Reporters have to be paid accordingly, and a new union has to be set up to dictate the pace; a union that is bold enough to fight for the rights of its employees objectively — not one that delivers solidarity speeches at opposition meetings before putting its own affairs in order. If, such a union comes up and media houses fail to honour its resolutions, then those that fail should be taken to task and if need be, simply shut down — there can never be compromise forever. After all, it is only Zimbabwe of all the poor countries in the region that is still lagging behind. □

## Local journalists slammed

By Lewis Gaba

Journalists in developing countries have been urged to liberate themselves from western cultural imperialism to enable them to play a positive role in socio-economic development by highlighting the cultural heritage of their countries.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with this magazine at the end of a three-month visit to Zimbabwe, the leader of fourteen Dutch youths on a cultural exchange programme to Zimbabwe, Miss Matje Matthey, said some local journalists did not want to promote indigenous culture because of the mistaken belief that local cultural life was synonymous with lack of sophistication and civilisation.

"The Holland World Youth is trying to foster cultural integration of people at grassroot level without diluting our objectives with mere political expediency or ideological concepts of different countries," Miss Matthey said. The Holland World Youth, a non-governmental organisation, was established early last year in Holland to promote human cul-

tural development, to fight against racism and economic discrimination and also to foster unity among youths all

over the world.

She said youths in western countries

Continued from page 10

## 1992 — the most difficult year

The year 1992 will go down in the annals of Zimbabwe's economic development history as a most difficult year for all industrial sectors in the march towards a market driven economy, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Cde. Chris Ushewokunze said recently.

Officiating at a long service awards ceremony at Rothmans of Pall Mall (Zimbabwe) in November, the Minister said the reasons for the hardships were mainly due to the drought, inflation, the restructuring of monetary and fiscal policies and the world recession.

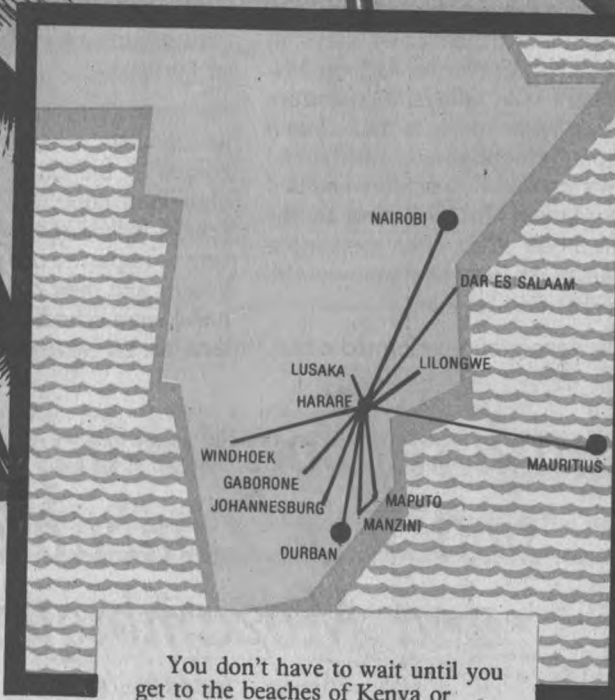
He said the Government will continue with its policy of putting certain commodities on OGIL and the manufactur-

ing industries "will certainly be placing another 260 tariff items or 5 percent of all tariffs on unrestricted OGIL before the end of the year."

Cde. Ushewokunze praised Rothmans for recognising its workers as one of its greatest assets in the success of the business enterprise. In all, 34 workers received the awards with services ranging from 15 to 30 years at the ceremony which is an annual event.

Meanwhile the Managing Director of Rothmans, Mr. Michel Lynton-Edwards described Minister Ushewokunze as "a man whose main experience has been in the real world of business and not confined to the ratified and sometimes uninformed atmosphere of politics and bureaucracy." □

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ZIMBABWE NEWS DECEMBER, 1992



Continued from page 8

visualise Africa and other Third world countries through the misrepresentations of issues in these countries by the western media. Consequently, corruption, poverty, starvation, military coups, and tribal wars were synonymous with life in the Third World countries. In contrast, "this media depicted the western world as a paragon of virtue to be emulated by Third World countries."

"The problems in Third World countries is that the media seems to have swallowed this idea hook, stock and barrel and a multiplier effect of this cultural inferiority has taken place among the masses of the people who tend to believe everything that they read in the papers," Miss Matthey said. However, she said, some Zimbabwean journalists had impressed her with their professional maturity and patriotism.

Explaining the purpose of the youth cultural exchange, Miss Matthey's co leader, Mr. Gerrit Brinkman, said the Dutch youths were paired to fourteen Zimbabwean youths who were chosen from the Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), which organised the exchange programme with the Zimbabwe Foundation of Education with Production (ZIMFEP), and the Zimbabwe Association of Community Theatre (ZACT).

He said the Dutch and Zimbabwean youths underwent a three week orientation course at Mpure College in Chegutu, a ZIMFEP training centre, during which they were assisted to understand Zimbabwe's cultural, political and socio-economic conditions before the Dutch youths were deployed amongst families of their Zimbabwean counterparts where they stayed throughout the visit. The Dutch youths were equally divided between Harare and Bulawayo.

"We were surprised to see such a metropolitan city as Harare. Our media had led us to believe that people in African countries live in huts and most of them walked barefooted but on our arrival in September, we were faced with a very different situation. The Zimbabwean youths we were paired with showed an academic and cultural maturity that matched very well with our own youths," Mr. Brinkman said. He added that the elitist attitude of some of the Dutch youths was dealt a crushing blow by Zimbabwe's cultural heritage which had its strongest points in hospitality and the ability to accommodate other people's views.

"Families of hosting youths in Zimbabwe put aside a room in their high density houses to ensure that the visitors were comfortable despite the fact that there

is a critical shortage of accommodation in the country," Mr. Brinkman said. In this setting, the youths shared everything and a deeper appreciation of each other's views. In return, the Dutch youths are going to host their Zimbabwean counterparts for three months as from December this year.

The Dutch, who were each paired to a Zimbabwean youth, spent two days of the week at workplaces, which included Jongwe Printing and Publishing Company; two days rehearsing joint plays and a day evaluating their work. The combined group also visited the Zimbabwe Ruins, places of interest in Masvingo province, Kariba, Chinhoyi Caves, Ruwa Rehabilitation Centre and other places of cultural and economic significance.

To disseminate information on the importance of cultural exchange and integration to the local people, the Harare group, composed of seven Dutch youths and another seven from Zimbabwe, wrote and performed three plays at Magamba Hall in Warren Park on 21st November. The plays, *Expatriate Teacher*, *I Want to Taste* and *Church Economist*, highlighted the social problems caused by people who tried to subordinate African culture to the western mode of life after spending a few years in the West or coming to Africa as expatriate teachers.

The Bulawayo group performed a play

called *Wipe Out Your Tears* which shows the exploitative nature of colonial Rhodesia and the subsequent liberation struggle. Of significance in these joint performances, is the recognition that our cultural heritage can never be the same without the history of the struggle against exploitation by the white minority. The Zimbabwean and Dutch youths are going to perform these plays during their three months visit to Holland. The Bulawayo and Harare groups also have two joint plays called *Time Will Tell*, and *We Will Survive* which they will perform in Holland.

Speaking in a separate interview, the Director of ZIMFEP, Cde. Steven Nyengera, said the youth cultural exchange programme was a very important way of promoting Zimbabwean culture. He said ZIMFEP, a department in the Ministry of Education, was in the forefront of sending local cultural ambassadors to the European, American and Asian continents citing Black Umfolosi, a local Mbube musical group, as the most recent group to be sponsored for a tour of Europe.

He, however, expressed disappointment at the low turnout at performances staged by the joint theatre groups but expressed hope that the Zimbabwean youths will bring a wealth of Dutch culture to impart to our people. The Dutch youths and their Zimbabwean counterparts were scheduled to leave for Holland on 28 November. □

## Danish support for adjustment policy in Zimbabwe and Mozambique

Economic restructuring programmes in Zimbabwe and Mozambique are to receive DKK 150 million and 40 million respectively from Denmark.

DANIDA, Danish International Development Assistance, has applied to the Finance Committee in Parliament for the aid.

Support for Zimbabwe will cover the three year period from 1992 to 1994. Half the amount will be tied to purchases in Denmark, while half will be untied.

In Zimbabwe, most of the support will be dedicated to assistance to the private sector.

The ongoing drought has seriously af-

ected the Zimbabwean economy. While GDP growth was 3.6 percent in 1991, it is expected to be minus 8.7 percent this year.

In August, Minister of Finance, Bernard Chidzero made it clear that the structural adjustment programme would not be suspended, despite the deteriorating economy. But the promise was given on condition of increased donor support for the programme.

Half of the DKK 40 million for Mozambique will be given this year, the rest next year. These funds are not tied to purchases in Denmark, but will be given as co-financing of an arrangement between the Mozambique government, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. □

## Lesabe worried by women's reluctance

The Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Women's Affairs, has expressed great concern over the reluctance by some women to fully participate in income generating projects.

Cde. Tenjiwe Lesabe, who is also the Secretary for the Women's Affairs, said although the failure of the projects could be attributed to the effects of the drought and lack of funding, "the main reason is lack of proper consultation between those in charge of the projects and people at grassroots levels."

Cde. Lesabe who has embarked on a tour of all provinces to find out how the self-reliant projects were being implemented said what she has so far found out was not impressive. "Although a lot has been done to make the projects a success, little progress had been made in terms of output," she said.

She said there is no proper research being done to find out what the exact project a group of women could do best in their area which is related to their environments. "For a project to be a success there is need for consultation from grassroots up and not the opposite. There is lack of public relations, book-keeping and this causes a high rate of dropouts among the participants," she said.

The Minister also said that since her appointment, she has brought a spirit of togetherness amongst some ethnic groups such as the Jewish, the Coloured and Hindu societies. The chief aim of bringing these groups together, was to create employment and expand women's activities. This, she said, also erased the believe amongst many that the Women's Affairs Ministry was there to serve only ZANU PF issues. □

## War veteran passes away

A prominent member of the Masvingo War Veterans Association, Cde. Jestpiel Mapeyi passed away on Wednesday, October 21 at Masvingo General Hospital after a short illness.

Cde. Willard Muradzikwa, the National Legal Affairs deputy secretary in the Association confirmed the death of Cde. Mapeyi. The deceased joined the liberation war in 1972 and underwent military training at Mgagau in Tanzania. He operated in the Mt. Darwin area.

In 1980, Cde. Mapeyi was demobilised and started operating a photo studio at Mpandawana Growth Point in his home area, Gutu.

Cde. Muradzikwa said the death of Cde. Mapeyi is a great loss to the nation particularly the people of Gutu. "He did much towards the welfare of his home area and other ex-combatants in the province in particular," he said.

Cde. Mapeyi who is survived by three wives and eight children was buried at Mpandawana District Heroes Acre on Saturday, October 24. □

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# It's tough going for black actresses in Hollywood

Own Cinema Correspondent — Eddie Scroll



Robin Givens

While the whole world acknowledges the capability and potential of black American musicians whose music is played nearly in every part and corner of the globe, established and newcomer black actresses continue to struggle to make it to the top in the TV and film industry. This struggle is also in spite of the progress made by Hittie McDaniel, Dorothy Dandridge, Lena Horne and Josephine Baker — black actresses who, decades ago, made their mark in the industry.

By implication, black actresses are incapable; but this cannot be so. To put it in Whoopi Goldberg's words quoted in the *Ebony* magazine of America in June 1991, "Any problem we, as black actresses, are having is 'their' problem... I'm sick of people telling what I can't do. My mother didn't tell me that." True. Black actresses are not idle, ugly or illiterate, they are just not wanted by Hollywood — America's posh movie city where wheelbarrow pushers and messengers have made megabucks in a twinkling of a star, where beaming beauty parade before producers and directors in the hope of becoming another Elizabeth Taylor. It is a sad, sad story for black actresses: their beauty and talent does not count; their skin does not for the better though.

Of the 29 percent roles in feature films that go to women, only 10 percent are left to the black actresses. Worse still, in 1990 for instance, not a single black actress made the list of 10 box attrac-

tions — not one, and there have been only two Oscar winners from the black community in living memory. First was Hittie McDaniel in 1939 for *Gone With The Wind*, 50 years later, Whoopi Goldberg for *Ghost*.

The paucity of roles for black actresses — and Hollywood's limited vision of blacks as maids, hookers, sidekicks and best friends made it tremendously difficult for the actresses to make headway. Said Robin Givens (Mike Tyson's former wife and popularly known here in Zimbabwe for her role in *Head of The Class* TV comedy): "As a young actress in Hollywood, I hope that some little girl looks at me and says 'She's doing it. I can do it'. Often that possibility is what keeps me going when I'm frustrated, when I feel like the injustices of the world have taken their toll on me. If I don't do my part, then the dream has died. If Cicely Tyson, as tired and weary as I am sure she must have become at times during her illustrious career, had given up, then the dream would not have gotten as far as me. And I know I'm not alone."

Robin has alleged racism in Hollywood: "... racism which black actresses have come to recognise as an occupational hazard."

"But the fact that we recognise it doesn't mean we accept it. Far from it. In fact, in talking with numerous black actresses,

I learned just how much we're railing against it. I felt a sisterhood among us born of strength and struggle. And I felt our resolve and determination to make it against all odds — whatever it takes," she said recently. Said Janet Hubert-Whitten: "When I first came to Los Angeles... I felt old, ugly, black! It (Hollywood) made me feel worthless." By the way, Janet starred in *Aunt Viv* in the early eighties, and won a scholarship to Juilliard (a well respected drama school in the USA), got accepted in one of the country's most respected dance companies, Alvin Ailey, though she had never studied dance a day in her life. She also starred in such Broadway classics as *Sophisticated Ladies* and *Cats* — both seen here sometime ago. How could such a talented and intelligent beautiful actress feel worthless?

Janet's nakedly honest confession tells a lot about Hollywood regards and treats black actresses — how it can make them feel defeated and insignificant. More so, if Hollywood can make a multi-talented veteran actress of stage and TV feel insignificant, how much damage can it do to the psyche of the up-and-coming novice... it surely must take a long time for a novice to get past the industry's myopic and narrow-minded obsession with "babie doll

Continued next page



Women of Brewster Place — an all black actress TV hit comedy

## Its tough going for black actresses in Hollywood

Continued from page 12

starlet" and to reach the realisation that, as Janet put it, "It's my strength that makes me stand out".

Another frustrated black beauty, Laura Dern, is not less concerned but not only because she is black but, a black woman. "There's Denzel Washington, there's Morgan Freeman, ... Forest Whitaker ... where are the black actresses ..."

Robin Givens related in the *Ebony* magazine one incident when she was auditioning for a film still to be shown here, *A Rage In Harlem*: "... as I sat with a room full of black women — some famous, some unknown — I realised there was only one role to be had. One role and hundreds of women ...". The movie stars Forest Whitaker, Danny Glover and Gregory Hines.

The issue of many actresses auditioning for only but one role has since brought about another dimension to the lives of black women in Hollywood — little camaraderie amongst the actresses. Robin Givens agrees but veteran TV and film actress, Vanessa Bell Calloway believes: "I'm an actress who works all the time, but I haven't been able to build on what I've done. But I've come to realise that any black actress working is good for us all."

Robin Givens' *Head Of The Class* co-star, Kimberly Russell added: "I feel like, all of us — all of the young up-and-coming people are fighting to be one."

Re Dawn Chong, one Whoopi's co-stars in *The Color Purple*, who has played opposite Kevin Costner, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Thomas Howell and Danny Glover considers herself as "the ethnic warm-up for most of today's leading male stars."

She caps it all by saying, "Let's face it," "It is a racist industry, but everything is racist. I just have the willingness to go for it. And I want to be one of the few, if not one of the many, black women to win an Oscar. I've been in the business so long, I'm not beaten down by it anymore."

Young but determined to make big in Hollywood, Robin Givens speaks for all black actresses when she observed: "... It's hard for me to describe the pain I felt once a certain reality set in — the reality of being black in a world that glorifies white. I was raised to believe that if you work hard and strive to be the best that you can be, then you can be anything you want to be."

"But Hollywood has taught me that it will make more than determination. As



In Hollywood, the struggle to get TV and film roles is common among some of the beautiful and talented Black actresses, including (clockwise from front left) Vanessa Bell Calloway, Janet Hubert-Whitten, Lynn Whitfield, Sheryl Lee Ralph and Kimberly Russell

Spike Lee (the director of *Malcolm X*) pointed out, "The way for black actresses to start getting more roles is for black women to start directing and producing their own films."

It is therefore straight forward that when a black actress appears on TV or feature film made in the USA, it is a result of sheer determination and perseverance. Even when they appear as mere maids, hookers or sidekicks, it is the same old story: "When you blacks go to the ocean, drink a cup of it — when you dream, dream in a box."

**The Management and Staff of Jongwe Printers and The People's Voice would like to wish their valued clients a merry Christmas and Prosperous 1993**



# Lookout for international swindlers

A large number of companies and individuals in America, Europe and Australia have fallen victim to Nigerian swindlers specialising in international fraud. According to a Canadian magazine, *Marketing Force*, the swindlers' operations are executed in three schemes which includes: fraudulent letters — the sting; visa scams; and fraudulent commercial transactions.

The Nigerian swindlers have also targeted Zimbabwean companies. A daily newspaper recently reported that a number of Zimbabwean companies have received letters from Nigerian bogus companies requesting assistance in transferring large sums of foreign currency from Nigeria.

*Marketing Force* said the fraudulent operations range from demand for unnecessary registration costs to scams involving visas, requests for commercial samples and other financial documents. Some schemes have gone as far as to involve proposing the illegal transfer of sums of money out of Nigeria. Such suggestions have been taken up by numerous foreign business people.

"Assisted by crooks of developed countries, the hoodlums have jeopardised the whole country's credibility, creating a mistrust among the international business community towards Nigerian businessmen".

*Marketing Force* made these discoveries following investigations with the collaboration of a large number of people who included Canadians, Nigerians and Europeans.

The usual method of operation of these syndicates is to write to foreign companies and individuals requesting blank company letterhead papers, pro forma invoices, bank accounts, telex, telephone and fax numbers with the promise of remitting several million US dollars in trust to be the foreign companies' accounts. The letters would further state that such funds could be divided between the Nigerian group and the foreign businessmen, who provide details of their accounts and other information.

## Fraudulent letters, the "sting"

"Sting" is the word applied to the fraudulent letters and documents from Nigeria soliciting help from foreign companies to facilitate the transfer of large

amounts of money in return for profits of US dollars for those who wish to assist certain Nigerian individuals in the transfer of such funds abroad.

It is suspected that the swindlers obtain the companies' names and addresses from International Business Trade specialised directories.

The swindlers send the letters to company directors introducing themselves as being government officials. They then solicit assistance for the transfer of large amounts of money usually millions of US dollars abroad while offering a commission in the region of 25 - 40 percent.

The authors of the letters insist on complete secrecy in order for the deals to sail through. They also request blank letterheads, bank accounts, telephone, fax and telex numbers. These documents are used to empty the company's bank account and could also be used to swindle other business people.

## The visa scams

Under this scheme, the swindlers also write letters to foreign companies offering an irresistible business opportunity worth millions of dollars.

"Often the letter is supported by documents written on letterheads of the Ministry of Defence, Nigerian Natural Petroleum Corporation, National Electric Power Authority and Nigerian Telecommunications Limited. The author goes as far as asking that a company official travels to Nigeria to meet authorities on the conformity of the transaction", *Marketing Force* said.

It added that the company official would be informed that there is no visa requirement in view of the fact that they will be dealing with the government. "These crooks can indeed have their victims go through the airport without a visa.

"This is when the victim is trapped. The victim is then told that without the visa stamp in their passport, they will be prosecuted by the authorities and that if they wish to leave the country they will have to pay a large sum of money or that they will have to participate in the fraudulent operations."

## Fraudulent Commercial Transactions

The primary objective of this scheme, *Marketing Force* said, was to obtain products without payment, by asking for samples, or by promising to put

through a large order by alleging that the payment will follow as soon as the products are delivered.

"To add credibility to the operation, they will go as far as asking the exporter for a so-called tax which they will also missappropriate."

This type of fraud has gained a magnitude. An investigative report from the American Banking Association, has shown that American businessmen have lost over a billion dollars in this type of fraud within the last year. In Canada, a surprising number of business people have been duped, including two groups in Ontario swindled of over US\$600 000.

The magazine said the case of a British businessman whose name was only given as Mr. Martin, is an issue that brought forward many questions concerning the security of foreign businessmen in Nigeria.

*Marketing Force* quoted *The London Daily Mail* as reporting that a military limousine with armed soldiers was waiting for Mr. Martin at an airport in Lagos. The next day he was met by uniformed soldiers and drove to the Defence Ministry Headquarters where he was greeted by a Nigerian "colonel" acting as his contact for the purpose of a transaction involving the purchase of printing equipment worth £2.8 million. Six weeks later, the magazine said, Mr. Martin was shocked when he discovered that a large sum of money had been withdrawn from his bank account and he realised that he had been duped.

"Until the last minute, I never suspected it could have been a fraud, with faxes coming in from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Nigeria. They even gave me a room at the Nigerian Air Force hospitality house," Mr. Martin was quoted as saying.

After the intervention of the British High Commission in Lagos, the "colonel" and his accomplice were arrested. That is when it was discovered that he had used the identity of a real colonel.

*Marketing Force* said the Nigerian government has promised to stop these fraudulent operations. The Attorney General of Nigeria, Mr. J.B. Ajalo was quoted as saying the government was collaborating with the US as well as governments of other countries to ap-

*Continued next page*

## Lookout for international swindlers

*Continued from page 14*

prehend the criminals involved. He also said that the majority of Nigerian businessmen were honest. The actual number of individuals involved is minimal.

"The government views this scam as criminal and an internal security issue. So far a total of 150 cases have been investigated and several arrests have been made by the Presidential Task Force set up following the unprecedented proportion of these scams over the

last six months," the magazine said.

The Nigerian government has advised the business community both in Nigeria and abroad to cross-check with lawful authorities all documents presented for remittance of large sums of money, especially when in doubt.

*Marketing Force* also warned that: "When dealing with any correspondence from Nigeria and if you are contemplating dealing with Nigerian companies or individuals it is recommended to contact the High Commission of your country in Lagos and the High Commission of Nigeria in your country."

Business commentators have said that the fraudulent activities of a few individuals in no way reflect on the manner in which the government of Nigeria and the generality of Nigerians conduct their affairs. They say the resources available to Nigeria, one of Africa's economic superpowers, cannot simply be frittered away as easily as portrayed by these reports.

To date, despite the elaborate manner in which the syndicate has sought to project its legitimacy, it has not yet succeeded to any appreciable degree to defraud the Government of Nigeria. □

# Destruction of "Team Spirit" — DPRK

The DPRK has denounced the United States and the South Korean authorities for laying obstacles in the way of the former's implementation of its obligation under the Nuclear Safeguards Accord by openly resorting to such nuclear threats and blackmail as the recent decision to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises — a nuclear war rehearsal in itself.

In a statement issued by the country's Foreign Ministry last November, the USA and South Korean authorities are alleged to have agreed to resume the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres, "a nuclear war game, openly resorting again to nuclear threat and blackmail against the DPRK. This has created a grave situation barring the DPRK from faithfully fulfilling its obligations under the NSA".

The obligation requires all countries which have joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), whether they possess nuclear weapons or not, to strictly observe the Treaty. In this regard, "the DPRK has consistently remained sincere to its obligations to the international community", noted the statement.

"However, in the course of the DPRK's

joining in the NPT and fulfilling its obligations under it, there have been lots of difficulties because of the specific circumstances created on the Korean Peninsula.

"As we have stated time and again, we joined the NPT for the purpose of getting the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, removing the U.S. nuclear threat to us and denuclearising the Korean Peninsula, and expected that the United States, a nuclear weapon state, would surely fulfill its legal obligations under the NPT," read the statement.

The United States proposed in September last year that it would remove short range nuclear weapons "at ground and naval bases" in Asia and Europe, and jointly announced with South Korea that they would suspend the "Team Spirit" military exercises in early January 1992.

In view of this step, the DPRK endorsed the safeguards accord under the NPT and accepted irregular inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on condition that the United States would not present a nuclear threat to the DPRK.

The DPRK warned that if the United States and the South Korean authorities persistently resume the "Team Spirit", going "against the trend of the times and the desire of mankind, instead of clearly seeing the realities and acting with discretion, they will have to bear full responsibility for all grave consequences arising therefrom".

It also warned that resumption of the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres will aggravate further tensions on the Peninsula and "grave obstacles will be laid in the way of our implementing the Nuclear Safeguards Accord which is going on smoothly". □

## Historic Dutch papers found

MOSCOW — Dutch experts on a visit to help modernise the former Communist Party archives have stumbled on documents which have been missing from the Netherlands since World War II, archivist Leo van Rossum has said.

Experts from Amsterdam's International Institute of Social History were visiting Moscow libraries when they found documents which were missing from the institute since the war. Rossum believes that the documents were stolen by Nazi Germany and landed in Russia as war trophies.

Among the papers was the original 1912 peace manifesto drafted by the Socialist International, with handwritten comments by Jean Jaures, leader of the French Socialist Party. "At least we know that they haven't been lost forever and are still in good condition," said Rossum. It was not immediately known whether the Netherlands would get the documents. □

## Construction of new petroleum deposit in Zimbabwe delayed, but finally under way

Construction of a new fuel and oil storage site in Zimbabwe is finally under way. The work has been severely delayed due to problems with financing for electro-mechanical construction.

The Swedish construction company Skanska won the international bid in 1990. The original plans were for two separate concrete storage systems to be constructed above ground. The final solution entails only one storage unit, a

subterranean construction just outside the capital Harare.

The decision to finance the construction was taken before the present political changes in South Africa, but this does not alter the basis for the project according to Hindersson.

"The fuel storage installation serves both a strategic and a commercial purpose and Zimbabwe has so far lacked the facilities to store large quantities of oil." □



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# No end in sight to liberian conflict

On October 15, Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) broke a two-year ceasefire when it attacked the Nigerian led 15 000 strong six-nation Ecomog forces in Monrovia, Liberia.

The seriousness of Taylor's assault was only realised when his soldiers entered the peacekeeping force's headquarters in Monrovia. This prompted the Nigerian led Ecomog force to retaliate with air strikes, naval and artillery shells in fierce fighting against suspected Taylor strongholds.

The Liberian civil war began in 1990 when an estimated 20 000 people were killed in an attempt to oust military ruler Master Sergeant Samuel Doe which resulted in his death and that of many civilians.

Apparently annoyed by the killing of five nuns of the Adorers of Blood of Christ

by Taylor's soldiers, the UN Security Council on November 19, said that it was ready to clamp an arms embargo on Liberia. However, it opted for Chapter Seven powers similar to the ones made against Iraq during the Gulf War and recently against the Serb ruled Yugoslavia. These will prevent food, arms and other supplies such as medicine reaching Taylor's soldiers.

Meanwhile, an escalation of the conflict threatens the lives of many ordinary Liberians as food and other essential supplies get scarce. Already public life is said to have broken down with food and petrol scarce while public transport is no longer working.

Presently an alliance of UN agencies, local self-help groups and church people are reported to be distributing the little food available, to an estimated 800 000 Monroviens.

Charles Taylor's soldiers are said to be

in control of 90% of Liberia. Any attempt on a massive strike to bring Charles Taylor to his knees is likely to meet with difficulties as the NPFL is waging a more or less guerrilla type of warfare rendering any type of attack by Ecomog forces useless. The Ecomog forces Chief of Staff, Brigadier S.V.L. Malu says reports that Taylor had only untrained youth were false as he had used the two years of peace to build up a highly trained, well equipped army. Besides the Ecomog troops are said to be experiencing logistical problems which have hindered a massive strike on Taylor strongholds as previously planned. With no clear end in sight to the Liberian conflict, the world can only hope that the economic and arms embargo imposed on Charles Taylor's forces will eventually cripple him and bring him back to the negotiating table. Only dialogue and not confrontation can achieve lasting peace in embattled Liberia. □

## Somalia left in the cold

After so many crises, the United Nations should know how to feed the starving. Somalia has been convulsed by chaos, violence and famine and yet the world body has for much of the time done little to alleviate the suffering.

One third of the population is in danger of starvation, while local marauders steal food from warehouses and attack convoys delivering aid. Famine and disease continue to claim hundreds of lives each day despite stepped-up efforts by the UN — of late though. Late in launching relief attempts and too reliant on old forms of diplomacy, the UN is only now making headway, partly by emulating non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have developed unconventional methods of ministering to the sick and hungry.

The UN's difficulties have not only been restricted to the Horn of Africa: fighting over Somali aid has taken place at UN headquarters in New York, where posturing has sometimes replaced real work. That is nowhere better illustrated than in the cashiering of Mohamed Sahnoun, who in late October lost his post as UN special representative in Somalia

Sahnoun, a 61-year-old Algerian diplomat, had indeed done nothing wrong; he had merely done his job if not better. When he arrived in the war-ravaged country, he ventured into villages shunned by UN agencies. He targeted new areas in desperate need of assistance, won approval from local clan lords for 500 UN troops to protect Mogadishu's port and airport and held high-level meetings between the principal warring factions. He proved to be the bane of a few senior UN officials.

However, appalled by the inadequacy of relief efforts, Sahnoun sounded off in the press, trying to shame the world into focussing on Somalia and jolt the UN out of its torpor. He excoriated UN headquarters for its refusal to try novel approaches, thundering that its failure of imagination had cost lives. "The whole function of the UN is to develop an early warning system and process of intervention which must

*Continued next page*



*In any conflict it is the innocent especially the children who suffer the most*

*Continued from page 18*

be constant," said Sahnoun. "Wherever there's oppression or violation of human rights, the secretary-general should take the initiative of sending wise men very quickly," he said. He criticised UN agencies for abandoning the country after the Siad Barre dictatorship fell in January 1991, leaving relief work in the hands of the NGOs and the International Committee of the Red Cross — without the traditional support of the world organisation. The private groups, he complained, rarely got the help they deserved. After one of his public tantrums, Sahnoun embarrassed a UN agency into sending medical supplies to several needy health centres run by NGOs.

The UN never really supported its envoy either. After Sahnoun painstakingly negotiated the arrival of 500 UN troops in the capital Mogadishu with Gen. Mohammed Farah Aidid, a top Somali warlord, UN officials unexpectedly announced their intention to send 3 000 additional troops. Sahnoun had not been briefed about the new developments. "I heard it on the BBC," he says, and outraged, Aidid threatened to send any new UN troops home in body bags.

Sahnoun's outspokenness eventually cost him his job. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali fired off a letter of rebuke: "I sent him a letter back and said, 'as an old friend, I might've become a liability for you ...'," said Sahnoun. "I'll resign and I'm ready to become a special envoy for you; that way, I won't have to deal with the bureaucrats ... at the headquarters." Boutros-Ghali accepted his resignation but not his other offer.

### UN Guilty

As for its performance in Somalia, the UN pleads guilty — with several explanations, and it seriously puts the credentials of Boutros-Ghali in question. This was his major assignment since taking over from Javier Peres de Cueller last year as UN boss. The UN has been slow to respond. Its donor nations too, distracted by the Gulf War, were indifferent to the catastrophe and contributed little to the relief effort; the United States, which has however, successfully airlifted thousands of tonnes of food of late, virtually ignored Somalia for more than a year.

To the contrary, relief organisations like the Red Cross and CARE have learned far better how to survive in the storm. Without waiting for the arrival of peacekeepers, they have gone into remote regions to serve the ill and the starving, often hiring locals to guard supplies.

With some success, they have managed to give food to many areas; but again, that alone will not win the battle against starvation until the UN brings order to the chaotic situation. That requires a viable peace process and progress on a long-term political settlement.

Worth noting too is the point that with other disasters brewing in Angola, Mozambique, Zaire and Sudan, Boutros-Ghali will have to show the world his nerve and make tough choices about resources and procedures in Somalia — quickly.

Somalia has been, particularly during the Cold War period, regarded by both the now defunct USSR and the

USA as a strategic position thus, there was a clash of interests in the Horn of Africa. Now that the USSR has disintegrated, America bears the sole responsibility to the problems in Somali land. But even so, Boutros-Ghali should not take clashing interests during the Cold War period as an excuse — his is a major task, an assignment he has to carry out sooner than later to save the lives of millions of people. Furthermore, Somalia is so close to Egypt that if his CV read correctly prior to the choosing of a candidate to replace de Cueller, he should have long dealt with the crisis ... the UN had better act now for the better of its existence and more importantly, world peace. □



*These children represent the future of the world, are these the right conditions for their upbringing?*



# Conference puts spotlight on African children

The OAU and UNICEF organised an international conference in Dakar, Senegal, on November 25-27 to discuss the protection, promotion and development of the African child. The conference was opened by President Diop of Senegal and President R.G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe. In all, 42 African countries, and 30 donor countries and organisations were represented.

The theme of the conference was "International Assistance to African Children."

The conference, was a follow-up to the 1990 World Summit on Children. Discussions focused on ideas and methods of

protecting children against abuse and promoting their general welfare.

Mr. James Grant, executive director of UNICEF, in a hardhitting address, spoke of the progress that has been made in many African countries. He spoke of the enormous strides that have been made in Africa in various aspects of improving the welfare of children. In fact, over the past few decades, the continent has made numerous gains in health and education.

"Three-quarters of children under five are immunized in the majority of African countries. And it's no mean feat that the immunisation of children under one is highest in Cairo and Addis Ababa than it is in New York or London," says Djibril Diallo, an official of UNICEF.

"I think the greatest difference is that Africans are taking their future in their own hands. The level of support given to children by African government is a clear indication of how their priorities have changed."

This has certainly been the case. In 1989, African Heads of State declared the 1990s as the "African Decade for Child Survival, Protection and Development". The OAU summit of July 1990 adopted the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child which focused on specific issues such as reducing the effects of armed conflicts on children, immunization and the control of AIDS.

In the southern African region, positive steps are being taken towards improving children's wellbeing.

Botswana was one of the first countries in Africa to achieve child immunization through establishing more primary health care services in the rural and peri-urban areas. This resulted in reduced infant and under five mortality rates.

Solving the problems of children became a priority for Namibia's independent government. President Sam Nujoma, recognising the pressing needs of Namibia's children, declared his government's ultimate goal to be "that of social justice for all our people, but especially for all our children".

"Namibia has a lot going for it," says Richard Morgan, formerly UNICEF's Senior Programme officer in Windhoek. "In spite of the problems, and they are

considerable, the goals of the 1990s are imminently achievable".

The Namibian government has already made positive gains in implementing policy on Universal Child Immunization. Further, the period since independence has seen a sizeable shift away from military and administrative expenditure to the social sectors. 1991, military spending fell from 11 percent of the GNP to about 5 percent.

Various projects are being undertaken to improve the welfare of children to Zambia.

Non-governmental organisations have started a pilot project to address the needs of street children. Street Kids International (SKI), has set up a drop-in centre where about 40 children are getting basic education, information on health maintenance and free meals. Roisin Burke, SKI advisor said, "Many of these children have not been to school and have no access to proper meals and health care. The SKI project aims to give them a chance for a decent life."

Mozambique's displaced children now have some hope. In 1990, there were over 200 000 children orphaned and more than 250 000 separated from their families or traumatised due to the war. Now, the Mozambican government has launched a coordinated tracing campaign to reunite displaced children with their families.

According to Bridget Walker, a British social worker employed by the Department of Social Welfare, relatives of the children are being traced to roughly 70 percent of the cases.

Jose, a thirteen year-old boy was recently reunited with his parents after having been abducted by the MNR two years ago. His parents, themselves displaced were more than elated when they discovered his face among photographs of children being circulated in the village where they are now settled.

"We did not think we would ever find him again," his father said with tears in his eyes. "It has been more than two years and we had almost given up hope".

Zimbabwe has stood as a fine example in Africa with its improvements in the social welfare of children. In the post-independence era, great progress was

*Continued next page*

## Conference puts spotlight

*Continued from page 20*

made in education, with primary-school enrolments doubling from 52 percent to 100 percent. Free health care, programmes on immunization as well as maternal health resulted in a dramatic reduction in infant mortality rates. The Zimbabwe delegation to the Dakar conference was led by Dr. T. Stamps, the Minister of Health and Child Welfare; Dr. Chatora, the Secretary for Health, Mrs A. Vera, director of the Child Survival Foundation, and five other delegates. Zimbabwe's delegation chaired the Health Committee and generally played a key role in the conference. However, despite the progress and concern Africa now finds itself in a very difficult economic position. Debt has

reached unprecedented levels and commodity prices remain low. Economic recovery programmes involving cut-backs in public sector subsidies, retrenchment, price rises of basic goods and cost recovery measures in the social sectors are taking their toll. This, coupled with drought and war, is eroding the gains that have been made in the wellbeing of children.

In Zimbabwe, the drought is proving to be a factor in an increase of infant mortality rates. According to the country's health minister, at least 1.5 million children under the age of five are malnourished due to drought-related food shortages. Many schools, particularly in the rural areas, are reporting that children especially those in the first to third grades, are fainting or remaining home

a result of hunger.

Mozambique and Angola are among the countries with the highest infant rates in the world. The war has resulted in the destruction of health facilities and schools.

"Apart from being deprived of access to health care and education, the Mozambican child is also a victim of brutalisation by the armed bandits who teach them how to kill their own parents," says President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

Children are often kidnapped and forced to join the MNR. They are given military training and forced to kill. Mozambicans interviewed by the local news agency AIM give the average age of the attackers as 15 years. — SARDC

## ANC offers power-sharing to speed up South African transition

*By our Political Correspondent*

In a move that could hasten agreement on an interim government in South Africa, the African National Congress (ANC) has accepted a compromise proposal from within its own ranks to share power with the ruling Nationalist Party for a period of five years before pushing for outright black majority rule. The proposal was formally adopted last month by the ANC's 26-member executive, the National Working Committee. Last year the South African government put forward a constitutional plan that seeks to make power-sharing mandatory, and coalition government in which it has a strong voice, compulsory. The ANC rejected this plan. Last month it then offered its own plan which adopts the main idea only in the government plan.

The first shots were fired by Joe Slovo, the general secretary of the South African Communist Party, in a paper titled, "The Strategic Perspective." This paper was then presented to the national executive of the ANC last month which accepted it. The paper is based on Joe Slovo's assessment that the ANC is the largest party in South Africa, and would win the first general election. But given the reality of the balance of forces in South African society, it would find it difficult to rule without the cooperation of the Nationalist Party. The all-white civil service and the security forces would have it within their power to frustrate, undermine, and effectively paralyse the incoming ANC administration, and prevent it from governing and carrying out its mandate. That scenario

would lead to a worsening of the already delicate situation with regard to violence, unemployment, and economic decline. Slovo's basic suggestion is that even after the adoption of a new constitution, the balance of forces, and the interests of the country as a whole may still require of the ANC "to consider the establishment of a government of national unity, provided that the parties that have lost the elections will not be able to paralyse the functioning of government." The paper says a democratic government will need to restructure the civil service and the security forces. "In this process it may be necessary to address the question of job security," retrenchment packages and a general amnesty at some stage as part of a negotiated settlement."

The plan has been criticised by the Youth League of the ANC, and by the Publicity Secretary, Mr. Paulo Jordan. The Youth League says the plan gives away too much to the South African regime. Paulo Jordan describes the plan as "a change of gear among some of the leadership" and says there is no objective basis for cooperation between the ANC and the regime. He says such a strategy will "permanently block the path of any meaningful change in this country. We would keep in place a civil service that has no interest in servicing the mass of the oppressed, and at the same time keep under arms the agency (the South African Defence Forces and security agencies) that can ensure that the democratic government dare not touch the civil service when its dis-

loyalty is uncovered". But, Mr. Jordan's objectives were defeated at a meeting of the National Working Committee held on November 18, and the power-sharing plan was adopted. The compromise plan brings the ANC negotiating team much closer to the position of the ruling Nationalist Party.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Americans voted in garages

Residents in the affluent River Oaks area of Houston had to vote in a garage in the recent US presidential elections. There were no public buildings and so election officials asked mayor Bob Lanier if they could use the garage at his multi-million-dollar mansion. "I thought it would be funny to vote in my garages," said Lanier, Mayor of the US's fourth largest city. He and his wife, Elyse, had to wait in line with other voters. — ZIANA-REUTER

### Children win US\$22M damages

BRISTON, OKLA — Three children badly burned playing with a cigarette lighter that allegedly exploded, have won US\$22 million in a lawsuit against Bic Corp. The Greek County jury agreed with the children's attorney, who alleged that Bic lighters sometimes fail to extinguish, and explode because the butane overheats. The company's attorneys will appeal against the verdict. William, Debbie and David Balthis suffered first, second and third degree burns over a third of their bodies as they played with the lighters on February 2, 1988. — ZIANA-REUTER

## Marxism here to stay

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS — Organisers of perhaps the biggest international gathering of Marxist economists, philosophers and critics since the collapse of the Soviet Union, have disputed assertions that Marxism is a failed economic theory.

The conference brought together about 2 000 people to the University of Massachusetts campus last November. The break-up of the Soviet Union, many said, has actually freed Marxists to articulate their answers to social problems in the West without the baggage of Stalinism.

"I think it's an exciting time to be a Marxist. It's not just a matter of collective loneliness," said Steve Cullenberg, a professor of Economics at the University of California. "Most of us never bought into the central planning model of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and we never bought into the extreme repression."

Jack Amariglic, editor of the quarterly journal, *Rethinking Marxism*, said the United States' present social problems prove that capitalism is not without its failings. "Lots of things that Marxists have called for in the past have become political victories, like free public education and universal suffrage. People are really very suspicious of all this celebration about the end of the Cold War. They look around and see that for them, conditions are not much better, and in many cases worse, and they are saying, 'What's all the celebrating about?'" — ZIANA-REUTER



# No New World Order — there is law of the jungle

By Julius Nyerere former President of Tanzania



Julius "Mwalimu" Nyerere the father of African Socialism

The Eastern Bloc has collapsed, the cold war has ended, the Soviet Union has disintegrated, there is unity among the four Northern permanent members of the UN Security Council, and Iraq has been crushed. I am tempted to add: the Free Market has become religion, and the money speculators have become the leaders of the world. So we have a "New World Order."

But to talk of any "world order" implies the organisation of our planet Earth for some purpose. At the minimum, that purpose would surely be the promotion of peaceful interrelationships between nations and between peoples. In that sense, the reality from the point of view of the South, and certainly from Africa, is that there was no Old World Order. And there are no signs of a New World Order.

What we have had, and still have, is a world dominated and ruled by the wealthy and the strong. Basically, international affairs are conducted in accor-

dance with the law of the jungle, where might is right. In Africa, especially southern Africa, the combination of the cold war and apartheid created hell for millions of people. Who knows what lies in the future while the law of the jungle continues?

There are international laws; there is an International Court to rule on disputes between nations. There is the General Assembly of the United Nations. There are a number of UN agencies where all nations have equal voting status.

These things are valuable; they provide a voice for the powerless, or at least a place where they can state their point of view and try the force of persuasion. But they cannot help when the power of wealth and military might is exercised internationally.

For insofar as decisions affecting other countries are made by any international body, the Security Council with the veto of its five permanent members has infinitely more power than the General

Assembly. And UN decisions fade into insignificance beside those of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, where representation on the governing bodies is determined by wealth. These two bodies increasingly exercise control over the economic and development policies of poor South countries; they do nothing to regulate or even influence those economic decisions made by the Group of Seven rich countries which affects the whole world.

The underlying factor in all this world of disorder is the sheer power of uncontrolled great wealth in the hands of a few nations, co-existing with absolute poverty elsewhere.

Nations recognise that domestically such gross inequalities are incompatible with internal peace, political stability or personal security for any citizen. They therefore organise themselves to try to limit the power of the wealth people and corporations, and to ensure at least sufficiency for the poor. The need to do this is the basic pragmatic argument for national democracy — what ever machinery is adopted.

The same logic should apply in the world. But internationally there is no democracy.

When the International Court ruled that mining of a Nicaraguan port by the US was illegal, the US refused to recognise that decision. When superpower troops were used against the peoples of Vietnam, Afghanistan, and in the army "raid" on Panama, the security council was silent. When a superpower tries to murder or succeeds in murdering, the leader of a small state there is no murmur of protest. Well documented "covert operations" against countries like Angola, Cuba, Cambodia and other developing countries have been conducted with impunity, and interventions in the South have almost become routine. Unrepresentative, corrupt or unpopular rulers are still installed or protected — and then abandoned or replaced when no longer needed by the big powers for their own purposes.

The world sits back and watches; its few democratic organisations can do nothing except complain. Even that has its costs: the protesters are themselves often subjected to coercive economic or

Continued next page

## No New World Order . . .

Continued from page 22

political pressures as soon as an excuse can be found — or manufactured.

And on the side of international economics, elements of international democratic decision-making are difficult to find. Apart from UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) which had some influence but no effective power, we have the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). In all of these, it is national wealth which directly or indirectly determines what decisions are made, not national sovereignty. Thus, insofar as there are any rules of international finance, trade and exchange, they are made by those with wealth, economic strength and technological advantage.

## South Africa and our region

The South African Government is deeply involved in the constitutional changes and political events in our region of Southern Africa. Its central objective is to retain its political influence and to maintain its dominant economic position at the end of the process of change. Infact, regional peace will only be attainable when the South African situation has been resolved and settled.

In Angola, the South African Government's objective is to prevent, as far as possible, the formation of a purely MPLA government, in spite of the election result. Equally, in Mozambique it wants to prevent the formation of a FRELIMO government. In both countries it is supporting a power-sharing formula that would bring UNITA and RENAMO, respectively, into the corridors of power.

Power-sharing is the concept of the regime is now pushing and pursuing inside South Africa itself. There it may mean alliances between the two white tribes, and some black tribes in Bantustans like Zululand and for Bophutatswana. It is a pity that the ANC has accepted a concept of power-sharing meant to weaken it and deprive it of real power. The ANC should revive and broaden the original Patriotic Front with a view to get at real power, rather than endeavouring to share power with the entrenched Nationalist Party. □

Even so, the major developed nations in the North ignore the rules they have made when these prove constricting to them.

Thus we have two contrasting movements. Poor developing countries are forced by IMF conditions to abandon all subsidies to their consumers, producers and exporters, to cut public expenditure, and to move rapidly towards uncontrolled free trade. The rich countries of the North on the other hand, continue or even increase the subsidies to their agricultural producers and exporters, "rescue" major manufacturing and commercial companies threatened with bankruptcy, persist in great imbalances in their national and foreign accounts, and have increased their open of disguised protectionism.

Also, the "automatic rules of the market" govern world prices of things like coffee, tea, cotton and other primary commodity exports of the least developed countries (most but not all of which are in Africa). But developing countries mostly need to import manufactured goods, and the prices of these are determined by the major transnational corporations. All of these are Northern, and some of them so wealthy and powerful that even governments of developed countries find it virtually impossible to control their activities — and usually see no reason to try.

The laws of the jungle operate. The rich developed countries continue to get richer and more developed while the poor stay poor — not always only relatively; in the last decade the peoples of Latin America and of Africa, as well as in many parts of Asia, have seen their desperately low standard of living decline even further. The income and technology gap between North and South gets geometrically wider all the time.

That is the World Order which the planet Earth was, and is, suffering from. It is neither democratic nor just.

Nor is the present economic power division of the world between North and South environmentally sustainable. Through its production and consumption styles, the 20 percent of the world's population in the population in the North accounts for more than 80 percent of the gases which are causing climate change and depleting the ozone layer. And often in order to survive for now, the poverty of the poor forces them to worsen the planet's situation still further by cutting trees for fuel — or even to earn foreign exchange by exporting tropical timber to the North. The present pattern of comparative con-

sumption levels in North and South is incompatible with any long-term future for humankind.

To the South, President Bush's celebratory inauguration of a New World Order was thus merely a reference to the change in power relationships among the strong. It is a change akin, albeit more sudden, to the post-war decline of the imperialist-based power of Britain and France, paralleled by the increased power of the US.

This recent change in the world balance of power does of course affect the weak — for both good and ill. In particular, it removes from South nations the threat of nuclear annihilation following an open war between two superpowers; it also saves them from possibly becoming an arena for more "limited" superpower armed conflict. On the other hand, this change also removes an obstacle to the ambition and cultural arrogance of the remaining superpower.

What the power change does not do is bring peace or justice to persons or to peoples, individually or collectively. As we approach the 21st century, a peaceful and sustainable New World Order has to be based on one inescapable reality.

Every one of us lives on the same small planet where all human beings, and all nations, are inextricably interlinked through modern science and technology and their applications. There is no place on Earth or in space where any person or any nation can take refuge from the actions of the rest of humankind.

We can only solve the problems of living together in peace by talking and working together on the basis of equality and mutual respect among nations and cultures. We have to commit ourselves to deliberate and persistent efforts to build based on international laws democratically decided upon.

Our nations and our cultures are different; for the most part we neither want nor need to surrender those differences for a worldwide uniformity. But together we must build unity of action on the basis of our diversities. It will take a long time, a lot of very patient talking and negotiating. But it can be done, gradually, once we have accepted the fact that all human beings are equal, that all cultures have their virtues, and that, starting from where we do, we can only advance through respecting the sovereign equality of all nations.

We need to reform the United Nations, and move towards international democracy, based on the equal rights

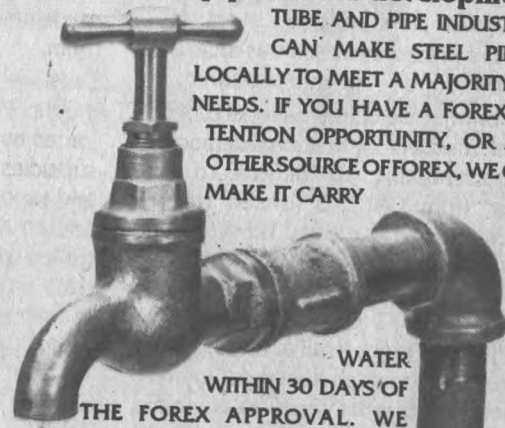
Continued on page 25



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## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### No New World Order . . .

Continued from page 23

and duties of all member states. It can and must be done if we are to live in a world of peace. We need to build international economic structures and arrangements which recognise the equal rights and equal duties of all nations, and which are designed to deal with the problems of poverty in the world. They must be directed at ensuring for all persons adequate food, clothing, shelter, and other basic essentials of life through the fair distribution and the conservation of the world's natural resources.

And in order to begin the long struggle towards those ends we must effectively outlaw the use or the threat of force — whether economic or military — by the strong against the weak. International

ally we have still to begin even to sit together in mutual respect to consider what has to be done to build a world society based on equity and justice.

But we can do it. The North as a group is rich, and the South as a group is poor. But there are poor people as well as rich people in the North, and rich as well as poor in the South. There are very many people in every country who are disturbed at the injustices of the world we now live in, and who try in some way or another to alleviate their effects.

Oxfam, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary, is just one among very many world voluntary organisations which work in that field. There are businessmen who can think beyond short term monetary profit. There are ministers and public servants in all countries who are honest in wishing to pro-

mote peace everywhere and who can see beyond the next election or the desire for promotion.

The longest and most difficult journey starts with the first step. We have to begin our progress from a world of chaos, conflict, and human misery as well as of great beauty, potential and human joy. We have the brains and the capacity to build as well as to destroy.

Working together, discussing our differences honestly, and facing up to our different interests and priorities, the world's nations can begin the long journey to building peace and sustainable wellbeing for all. At that point building a New World Order.

© Julius K. Nyerere. This article by Dr. Nyerere, the former president of Tanzania, is part of an occasional Guardian series on the New World Order. □

## Middle East crisis to continue into 1993

By our correspondent

The Middle East Crisis is bound to continue well into 1993 and beyond. The elements that are necessary to resolve that problem are just not there at present. The main participants are sticking to their old position. The convening of the Washington conference had raised hopes of progress. All the countries involved were and are participating — the state of Israel, Jordan and the PLO, Egypt, Syria, the USA, and the USSR. The main point about the participants is that Israel and Palestinian delegations were talking to each other. The outgoing American Secretary of State, Mr. James Baker, was enthusiastic and persistent in getting all the parties to the conference table.

### The labour party

But no progress has been made, and in fact no progress can be made, because the state of Israel is sticking to its old position. The change of government from the Likud Party led by Mr. Shamir to the Labour Party led by Mr. Rabin, has not brought any change to the policy of the Israeli government. The Labour Party defeated the Likud Party in the general election last June, and promised a change in Palestinian policy. But Mr. Rabin has not given away any of the old ground; and the Likud Party is electing a new leader who is even more right-wing than either Mr. Shamir or Mr. Begin. What are the Israelis demanding? They are saying: (a) That there should be no independence for the Palestinians in the occupied territories or anywhere else in the land they know as Palestine (b) There should be no elections in areas settled by immigrant Jews inside the oc-

cupied territory. (c) There is no negotiations on Jerusalem — the holy city of both Palestinians, Jews, and Christians. These conditions simply mean the total rejection of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

### Self-determination for Palestine

Successive resolutions of the United Nations have stressed that there must be self-determination for the Palestinian people. Some of the resolutions go further to stress that the Palestinians must have a homeland of their own. The Jews were given part of Palestine (now known as Israel) in order to give them a homeland. After the massacre of six million Jews by Nazi Germany, there was worldwide sympathy for them, and Britain then gave them part of Palestine. But, the Jews have now expanded that three times by war and aggressive expansion.

The new American administration of President-elect William Clinton has got to adopt a tough line if Mr. Rabin's government is to be moved to accept the right of self-determination by Palestinians. Traditionally, the Democrats are known to be soft on the Jews and their lobbyists. But, times have changed. In as much as Clinton wanted change in America, so do the Palestinians in the Middle East. The continuing fighting by Palestinians youth in the "intifada" is a clear illustration of their frustration and their demands. That phenomenon will not be washed or wished away. The Palestinians delegation has now given Clinton four months to straighten the path of negotiations in the Middle East, especially with respect to Israel.

### The role of PLO

One of the encouraging features of the Washington meeting is the dialogue that has been taking place between the Israeli and PLO delegations. The false impression that Jordan represents Palestinians now appears to have been removed. We welcome that. Although a very large section of the Jordanian society is composed of Palestinians, the state of Jordan itself does not speak for all Palestinians. The authentic representative of the Palestinian people is the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) which is led by the brave brother, Yasser Arafat. Acceptance of that fact makes negotiations easier and possible.

Contrary to the belief of others, it is the PLO that has moderated the demands of the Palestinian people hoping it would get a similar response from the Israelis. It was the PLO that accepted the principle of Israel's right to exist (resolution 242); and it is now up to the Israelis to accept the right of the Palestinians to a homeland and to self-determination within that homeland. That is the issue to be implemented, not just to be debated. The past and the present Israel Governments have never accepted the "land for peace" option. To them, all land is for the Jews, at the expense of other people (obviously the Palestinians and the Arabs). In spite of the increase in the number of Jewish Congressmen and Senators elected in the November elections in the USA, President-elect Clinton should take a tough line to put maximum pressure on Israel. □



## Mozambique moving slowly but firmly towards peace

By our Maputo Correspondent

Mozambique is moving rather slowly but firmly towards peace. The prospects for peace there are brighter than in Angola. At 38 years old, Alphonso Dhlakama, the RENAMO leader does not appear to have as inflated an ego of himself as the treacherous Jonas Savimbi. It appears Dhlakama would accept defeat in a free and fair election.

The Peace Accord signed in Rome on October 4, 1992, set out an impossible time-table. There is no way it can be met or adhered to. Already every aspect of the implementation process is behind schedule. The U.N. Security Council has now received a report from the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ajello. A more realistic time-table has now been worked out, and will soon be presented to the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission for their approval. If the new plan is approved, it will put the peace process firmly on course. Mr. Boutros-Ghali, the U.N. Secretary-General, is anxious that this be done. He is now putting together the man and the money that will be needed to implement the entire plan. His organisation is desperately short of money, and over-stretched with operations in Cambodia, Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

### Zimbabwe troop withdrawal

Zimbabwean troops that have been guarding the road-and-rail routes to the sea for several years, are now preparing to leave. According to the October 4 peace accord they should have left within 30 days. But, as already stated above, that time-table was unrealistic in many respects. But, still, the Ministry of Defence expects most of them to be home for Christmas to join their families in the joyous end-of-year festivities. The Minister of Defence, Comrade Moven Mahachi, has announced that troop withdrawal has started, and will be completed as soon as possible.

According to the new time-table Mr. Ajello expects U.N. troops to begin arriving in Mozambique in February 1993. A contingent of Italian troops may arrive even earlier. In particular, RENAMO is keen that U.N. troops arrive early to take the place of Zimbabwean troops. RENAMO objected to Zimbabwe's membership of the powerful Supervisory and

Monitoring Commission, and to the continued presence of Zimbabwean troops.

### FRELIMO-RENAMO relationships

As Zimbabwean troops are moving out, what is of greater significance is the relationship between the ruling party, FRELIMO, and the RENAMO. The Rome peace accord consists of eleven separate protocol agreements concluded between the two parties agreed on many issues and fundamental points relating to freedom of political parties and guarantees of fundamental human rights; the conduct of free and fair elections; demobilisation of all existing military and security forces, and establishing a joint army of 30 000 men; the establishment of the Supervision and Monitoring Commission and its sub-commissions; a guarantee of non interference with those authority structures set up by RENAMO in areas it controlled; and, finally, the actual ceasefire, demilitarisation, mine-clearing operations, and separation and concentration of forces.

There is also an agreement by all parties to promote and support a donors' conference aimed at raising money for the rehabilitation of war-torn Mozambique. This conference is planned for next month. The U.N. and the participating foreign countries are involved in

both the convening of the donors' conference, as well as guaranteeing the implementation of the eleven agreements summarised above.

Since the signing of the ceasefire RENAMO has moved some heavily armed men into Mozambique, and there have been some violations of the ceasefire in small towns of the heavily populated Zambezia Province. But, the ceasefire is holding in other parts of the country. The committees set up under the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission are meeting in Maputo. The early problems of good housing for RENAMO officials have been resolved. It is confidently expected that by February (especially when U.N. troops have arrived) Dhlakama himself will move from his camp in Gorongosa to Maputo.

### South Africa's strategy

Of great importance is the strategy of the Republic of South Africa. Professor Andre Thomashausen, Director of the Department of International and Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa, Pretoria, who has been the legal advisor to Alfonso Dhlakama for many years, has stated in a recent arti-

Continued from page 27

## Zambia: No to ignorant councillors

By our Lusaka Correspondent

Zambia's liberal democracy that brought President F. Chiluba's party — the MMD — to power last year is now entering its second year. The transfer of power was done peacefully and successfully last year. The new order is now taking shape.

This month — December, 1992 — Zambia is having elections for Councillors to the various Municipalities. That will be an opportunity for ordinary Zambians to indicate their degree of approval or disapproval for the reforms and economic policies being pursued by the MMD Government. To make the election process difficult, Edward Shamwana, one of the Election Commissioners, has introduced Grade Seven certificates as the minimum qualifications required for a

candidate to fight the municipal elections.

Shamwana's argument is that ignorant and illiterate councillors do not contribute any new ideas to any debate, and are actually a source of much conflict and confusion in the Council. Shamwana may require higher qualifications when it comes to national elections.

The opposition UNIP is regrouping under the leadership of Kebby Musokotwane who took over from former President Kenneth Kaunda. Desertions continue to plague UNIP. Recently, Mr. Peter Matika, former High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, and others resigned and joined MMD. But still, UNIP retained its seat in a bye-election in the Eastern Province, which is its stronghold. □

## Maputo: A hive of activity

By Tendai Msengezi

Sixteen years of a costly and highly destructive war coupled with the worst drought in living memory, have not succeeded in breaking Maputo City. It remains very much alive.

Mozambique moving slowly but firmly towards peace  
Continued from page 26

cle, that "an economic recovery of Mozambique would deprive South Africa of its ability to strangle Southern Africa by means of its present regional transport monopolies. It is not clear whether the emergence of private sector and large project opportunities in Mozambique would outweigh the loss of perceived regional power based on the transport monopoly." That statement is a correct assessment of the current thinking of the government of South Africa. The last thing Pretoria wants is a total victory of FRELIMO. Therefore, the infiltration of arms and armed personnel will continue, and efforts will be made to derail the peace process, if the logical end is a FRELIMO victory.

### Power sharing and brokerage

South Africa has found a new strategy for continuing to fight those it does not want to get to power in the region, or around it as neighbours. That new policy or strategy is called *power-sharing*, irrespective of the results of the election. Pretoria wants its former surrogates to be in the corridors of power so as to neutralise the influence of the radicals it does not like. The hunt is still on for former communists and progressives so that they can be isolated, as Pretoria's proteges increase their hold on the levels of power.

Finally, Pretoria wants to sort out its own house (in South Africa) first before it can acquiesce to the political settlement of Angola and Mozambique in particular, and Southern Africa as a whole. As and when a puppet regime of Pretoria's liking has been installed in Pretoria, then all other problems can be resolved and settled. For the present, Pretoria wants to maintain its position as a regional power that can strangle any of its neighbours through the transport monopoly, and other levers of real power, as Professor Thomashausen stated. This factor became clear in this year of severe drought which has just passed when the region's complete dependence on the South African rail-road-port network became painfully obvious. □

A tour of the city reveals a people determined to put the past behind them and get on with the business of rebuilding their lives. This is evident when one visits the market places — real hives of activity.

*Mercado de Povo* (which means the market of the people), centrally situated in the city, has a variety of products that would live many supermarkets in the region green with envy. On a good day it is possible to get almost anything. "We sell everything here," says Marcos Mapinhane as he jostles for customers, "and our prices are lower than in the shops, that's why all these people come here."

Imported wines and other beverages, mostly from South Africa, and locally produced ones can be seen piled up in crates ready for sale. On almost every corner, shabbily dressed children and women, can be seen seated with a cooler box loaded with a variety of drinks. Most Maputo residents prefer to buy from these vendors rather than from the shops — a situation which astounded one Zimbabwean accustomed to seeing people arrested for public drinking in his own country (it is illegal to consume alcohol outside designated areas in Zimbabwe.)

It is not uncommon to find luxury goods such as the latest models of television sets, radios and videos, also from South Africa and Swaziland. *Janetta Mercado*, on the outskirts of the city, is smaller, but just as well stocked as *Mercado de Povo*. Fresh vegetables, fruit, fish and many other food stuffs are seen lined up on the counters in abundance.

"It's not so much a question of unavailability of food here. The problem is that it is expensive and most people are in no position to buy it," comments one resident.

Partying is very much a way of life for many people. The phrase often used to describe this coastal city is "a city that does not sleep". This is very much so judging by the number of night clubs open till the early hours of the morning.

Young people dressed in the latest fashions frequent these night clubs to listen to both local and western music.

"While we enjoy listening to western music, we respond to our local music better. As you can see, people like dancing to it," says Arbelto Carneiro as he takes a swig from a can of imported beer.

Despite their many problems, one thing that the Mozambicans have managed to achieve is racial integration. Social gatherings are always colourful with people socialising freely with each other. Mixed marriages are quite common in many parts of the country.

This is in sharp contrast to countries such as Zimbabwe or South Africa, where there is a definite division between the whites, who have their own closed form of entertainment, the coloureds (people of mixed race) and the blacks.

According to social observers, the reason for this is historical. During colonial times, the Portuguese practised the policy of assimilation which was to make blacks honorary Portuguese after they had attained an "acceptable" level of education and social status.

But as another Mozambican put it: "the Portuguese in Mozambique stayed on after independence because they chose to, unlike in Zimbabwe where some of those who stayed had nowhere else to go."

Not all aspects of life are positive in Maputo, though. Many people were forced to flee from the rural areas and the results is overcrowding in the city.

These people (*deslocados* as they are known in Portuguese) have made planning for the authorities extremely difficult. They set up shacks wherever they could find space, and some of them are beginning to look like permanent structures. One of the famous ones is Airport town which surrounds the airport.

Overcrowding is made worse by people from surrounding rural areas who have to commute to Maputo every evening for fear of being attacked by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). Everyday, old battered cars, overloaded with commuters can be seen headed for Maputo and then back to the rural areas in the morning.

"Hopefully with the signing of the ceasefire agreement and the return of peace in the rural areas, many of these people will return to their homes, and overcrowding won't be too much of a problem," says Pastor Francesco from Ricatla Seminary just outside Maputo.

Whatever the future holds for Mozambique, one leaves the place with a sense of hope that in their enterprising way, they will overcome anything. (SARDC)



# Divorce looming for Prince Charles and Lady Diana

Amid a blitz by royal writers and the news media, the marriage of Prince Charles and Princess Diana may finally end in separation which is being brokered by the Queen, Cabinet Ministers and Churchmen. The agreement, which includes a financial settlement, will enable Princess Diana to set up her own royal household and perform her official duties as princess.

An official announcement of the separation is going to be made before Christmas but Buckingham Palace has not denied revelations of infidelity and indiscreet moral behaviour of the couple by royal writers and news media.

At the centre of estrangement of the royal couple is Prince Charles' childhood lady friend, Camilla, now married to royal courtier, Andrew Parker Bowles. The relationship has persisted as intensely as ever and just before the royal marriage in 1981, Princess Diana had considered calling off "the whole thing" after the Prince had given Camilla a bracelet engraved with the initials of their pet names for each other — F for Fred and G for Gladys.

On their honeymoon, he carried photographs of Camilla in his diary and wore cufflinks with two intertwined "Cs" — once again, a personal gift from Camilla. For many years Camilla has cast a long shadow over the royal marriage. Her constant presence in the background has been one of the reasons for the breaking down of the royal marriage. Diana's role as the Princess of Wales was virtually taken over by Camilla who availed of her periodic absence at the side of Prince Charles to take over the duties with the total approval of the Prince.

While the studied silence by the royal family on the revelations of the intensity of relationship between the Prince and Camilla and the resultant social and emotional problems to Princess Diana had rendered them mere speculation, a biography of Princess Diana by royal author Andrew Morton with Diana's unofficial blessing and the co-operation of her closest friends, has revealed to the world the gulf that has evolved between the Prince and the Prince and the princess over their eleven-year old marriage.

The revelations that the Princess made five suicide attempts as a result of gross neglect by her husband who had resumed his close liaison with his pre-marital lady friend swayed public sympathy, to Diana. Since then, personal aides to the couple, close friends, royal servants and courtiers, state employees and many other people have told the authors and the news media about the inner-side of the marriage that never was.

A new crisis was sparked last summer when Princess Diana stumbled on a private telephone conversation between Prince Charles and Camilla during what was billed as their second honeymoon and a chance to escape the news headlines for a few days aboard a billionaire's yacht in the sun-soaked Mediterranean

Sea. She picked up the phone and listened to enough of the conversation to convince her that the intensity of their relationship was unchanged.

In the meantime, a British national Sunday newspaper received coded messages about meetings between Prince Charles and Camilla in Dorset, Gloucester and Wiltshire. When the newspaper checked the details, they turned out to be correct. It was suspected that a member of the Royal family, who had known about Charles' movements in the country and when he travelled to London on business, revealed the information. To Diana and those sympathising with her, this was further proof that the Prince's affections lay with Camilla.

*Continued next page*

## YMCA launches feeding scheme

The Young Women's Christian Association has begun a supplementary feeding scheme for children in grades three and four at two schools in every province at a total cost of \$23 000.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with the *Zimbabwe News* recently, the President of the Association, Mrs Charity Dorcas Nyoni, who was recently re-elected for the next two years at a YWCA congress, said 1 000 children in each province will benefit from the programme.

"The meals will be prepared from packages which comprise matamba, mealie-meal mahewu, peanut butter and other nutritive foods and these meals will be served at the selected schools up the next harvest season," Mrs Nyoni said. The programme, which will complement feeding schemes being carried out for children under the age of five and those in grades one and two by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare and some non-governmental organisations, will be co-ordinated by two field workers in each province.

In a related development, 20 field workers of YWCA recently completed a course in appropriate technology at Hlekweni College which comprised knowledge on how to construct and use drum ovens, biogas stoves and tie and dye which they will impact to members of the association in the rural areas in an endeavour to conserve the depleting natural resources, mainly trees, in the country.

The Association, which has 10 000 members in 250 branches throughout the country, has established bread and bun baking projects, dress-making shops, poultry, fence-making projects and vegetable gardens whose proceeds will be used to sustain women involved in the projects, old-aged people, orphans and disabled people throughout the country. The Nhema Uniform Factory, situated in Shurugwi, employs 30 women on full-time basis and is one of the association's most successful projects.

In Harare, Bulawayo and Gweru, the association has hostels which accommodate over 200 university and college students and members of the general public. The international commemoration of the centenary of the YWCA is expected to be held in Britain in 1994.

□

## Divorce looming for Prince Charles and Lady Diana

*Continued from page 28*

However, recent tape recordings have been passed on to the news media purporting to be recordings of some conversation between Major James Gilbey and the Princess and were meant to prove that the Princess has also been involved in extra-marital affairs. Instead of re-uniting the estranged royal couple, the counter-charges have further polarised supporters of the Prince and those of the Princess.

It is significant to realise that the separation of Prince Andrew from Sarah Ferguson and the divorce of Princess Anne from Captain Mark Phillips early this year were not as publicised and discouraged as the latest matrimonial rift in the royal family.

Royal families since ages immemorial, have always preoccupied themselves with the takeover of the reign; his or her upbringing, morally and physically, family life, assurance of another heir after the heir-presumptive and to ensure that the heir upholds the tradition etched by centuries of tradition as the symbols on national spiritual and moral guardians moreso in Britain where the Anglican Church seceded from the Roman Catholic several centuries ago because of a dispute over a royal marriage.

Despite the fact that there is no specific requirement in the Royal Act for the heir to the British Crown to be married before assuming the reign, an unmarried heir would be unacceptable to the British people since this would imply that such a ruler would not uphold the family as a vital element of social stability because of his or her being single.

This issue is more central to the British monarchy as the final arrangements for the Queen's eldest son and heir to the crown, Prince Charles of Wales, are finalised. The Queen (66) is determined that her successor, Prince Charles (44) should not be caught ineligible, constitutionally and politically, to take over on the event of her death or disability to continue causes performing her royal duties because of either ill-health or other

causes. Foremost, she is determined to have Prince Charles, eldest son William (10) and Harry (8) under her personal guidance during which she is going to prepare them for their future role in the royal family. Also the Queen's estate valued at over US\$10 billion is maintained at the cost of the tax payer while it is one of her privileges not to pay tax. This is the fortune that the heir to the crown will inherit and it is obvious that the British people can only ill-afford not to be vastly interested in the calibre of the heir to such a national heritage accumulated during a period spanning over ten centuries. Current views amongst some members of the British community are that the constitutional monarch is out of place in modern times and must be done away with. Calls for the Queen to pay tax have also gained substantial support in the country.

For the meantime, the Queen seems to have won the battle against an outright divorce of the Prince and Princess of Wales but the final outcome depends on the public mood, revelations by the media and the maintenance of moral propriety by the couple. □

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# Lewis for the heavyweight title

By Ladislus Ndoro

**L**ennox Lewis is only a step away from grabbing the world heavyweight title. To do so he just needs to employ tactics more superior to those used by Evander Holyfield, who traded the title on a "silver plate" to Riddick Bowe.

From the look of things at the moment, the 26 year-old Briton, is ready to take on the new champion, Riddick Bowe, who won by a unanimous decision over Evander Holyfield two weeks ago, to win the undisputed world heavyweight title.

Lewis was born in Forest, London, but grew up in Canada and there is suspicion that he discovered his British roots as a means of taking the soft route to the world title.

He has earned an international reputation. He earned it first as an outstanding amateur who won just about everything open to him, including the 1988 Olympic gold medal. His next opponent, Bowe is still haunted by his failure against him in the Olympic super-heavyweight final in Seoul.

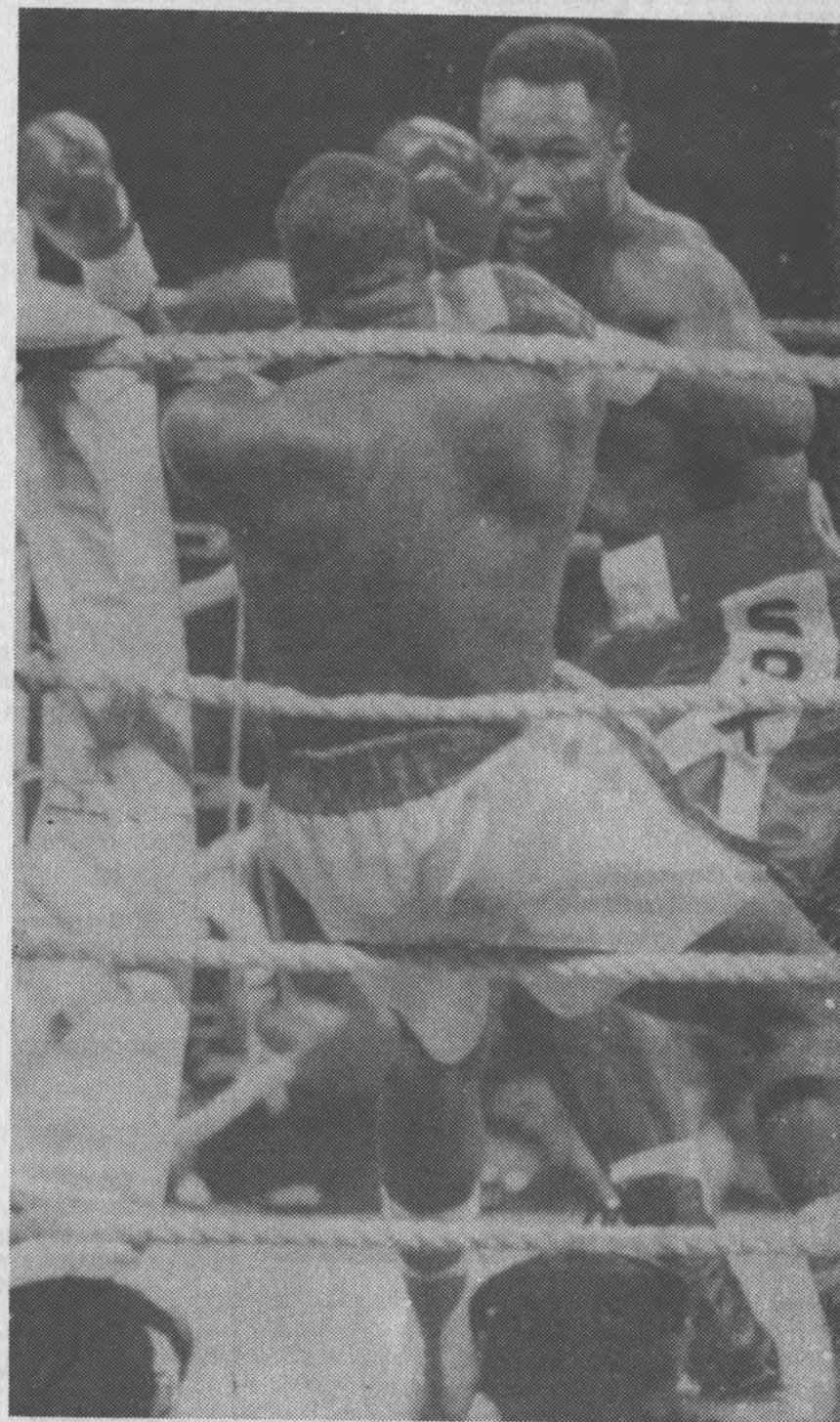
To enrich his reputation, Lewis took on the most feared heavyweight of Canada, Donovan "Razor" Ruddock and wiped him out in 46 seconds in the second round of their final title eliminator. The fight took only 226 seconds.

Just before the end of the first round, Lewis turned a chopping right onto the jaw that Mike Tyson had broken last year. The sharp report on 'impact signified that the blow had gone home' and Ruddock fell face-first only to be saved by the bell. Another chop in the second round finished him and it is likely that the chop on the broken jaw affected Ruddock's performance.

George Foreman who was present at the fight said: "Lewis can beat the champion of the world like that. You don't get many punchers like that in England. He can have a long reign if he keeps his shoes on the right feet and keeps away from the wrong crowd."

David Miller of *The Times*, had this to say about Lewis: "Here is a man with hands as fast as a middleweight throwing punches with the power of Samson."

Lewis is now the number one contender



*Lennox Lewis sends Donovan Ruddock to the canvas in a heavyweight elimination bout last November*

for the world heavyweight title. He is rated 8-11 by British Bookmakers, William Hill, to become undisputed world champion in 1993. His fight against Bowe is likely to take place in April next year. □

# Zimbabwe up against acid test

**T**he Zimbabwe national soccer team under Reinhard Fabisch faces an acid test when they clash with Egypt in the Group C World Cup qualifier at the National Sports Stadium in Harare on December 20.

Fabisch has so far led the success-starved Zimbabweans to three international victories in the last few months he has been in charge. Zimbabwe beat fancied South Africa 4-1 in the first round first leg African Cup of Nations

qualifier at the National Sports Stadium in August. The Zimbabweans went on to edge Mauritius 1-0 in the second round of the first leg of the same competition in Mauritius. Togo came to Harare for the first leg of the first round World Cup Group C clash against Zimbabwe bubbling with confidence, only to be dismissed 1-0 at the National Sports Stadium.

Egypt and Zimbabwe last met in the Africa Nations Cup in 1984. Zimbabwe lost in the first leg in Cairo by one goal to nil. In the return leg in Harare, Zimbabwe was held to a one-all-draw and the North Africans cruised to the next round on goal aggregate.

Egypt are currently leading the pack in the Group C World Cup competition after winning their first two games. They walloped Togo 4-1 in Cairo and beat Angola 1-0. The Egyptians have an edge over Zimbabwe in experience following their exposure in the 1990 World Cup finals played in Italy and the success of their clubs in continental competitions has done their players much good. National SC, Zamalek and Arab Contractors have each won African Cup of Winners Cup once in the past decade.

Zimbabwe will be pinning their hopes on Coventry City's prolific goal-getter, Peter Ndlovu. Partnered with his brother Adam upfront. The youngster is sure not to disappoint his fans at home. He has proved it in the past matches.

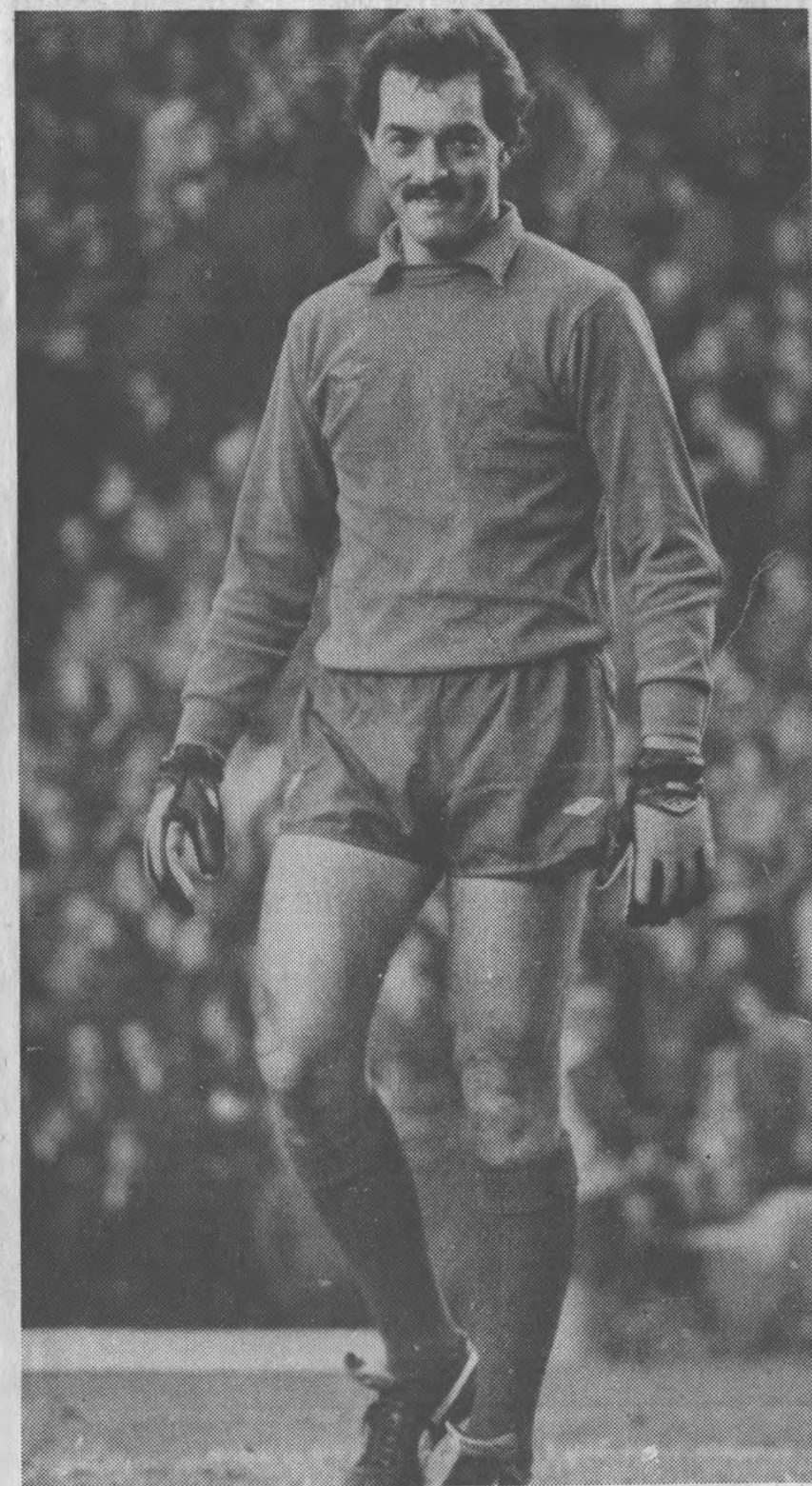
Germany based trio of skipper Ephraim Chawanda and team mates at Poma, Henry Mckop and Max Makanza will complete the professional touch.

Makanza makes a welcome return to the squad to sharpen up the strike force. The striker impressed the national coach in Germany recently.

Fabisch said though he will retain the same squad which has served the country gallantly in the past matches, no player is assured of a place especially the strike force.

"I am particularly worried about the unavailability of Willard Khumalo and I hope his replacement will deliver the goods," he said.

Meanwhile another Group C World Cup match between Zimbabwe and Angola originally scheduled for November 29 was still hanging in the balance at the time of going to print. □



*Bruce Grobbelaar — Zimbabwe's first choice keeper ready to shut out the "mighty" Egyptians*



# The Journey To The Refugee Camp

*Fingers that once tossed and turned;  
Are now tongs and fangs,  
Feeble and frail from hunger and peril.*

*Eyes that once blinked and splashed;  
Are now sockets and sprockets,  
Gazing and mazing at famine.*

*Minds that once percieved and perused;  
Cannot decode and decipher,  
Vandalised and conquered by tyrants.*

*Muscles that tumbled and bubbled;  
Are a clutter and litter,  
Trudging and smudging the footpath to the camp.*

*Lips that smiled and laughed;  
Are cleft and cracked,  
Hoping and expecting to reach food merely a mile away.*

*Tongues that tasted and licked;  
Are tied and locked,  
Waiting and expecting to boll and roll food.*

*Vultures that trailed and tracked;  
Hover and surround their prey,  
Waiting for the soul to succumb to the rigour.*



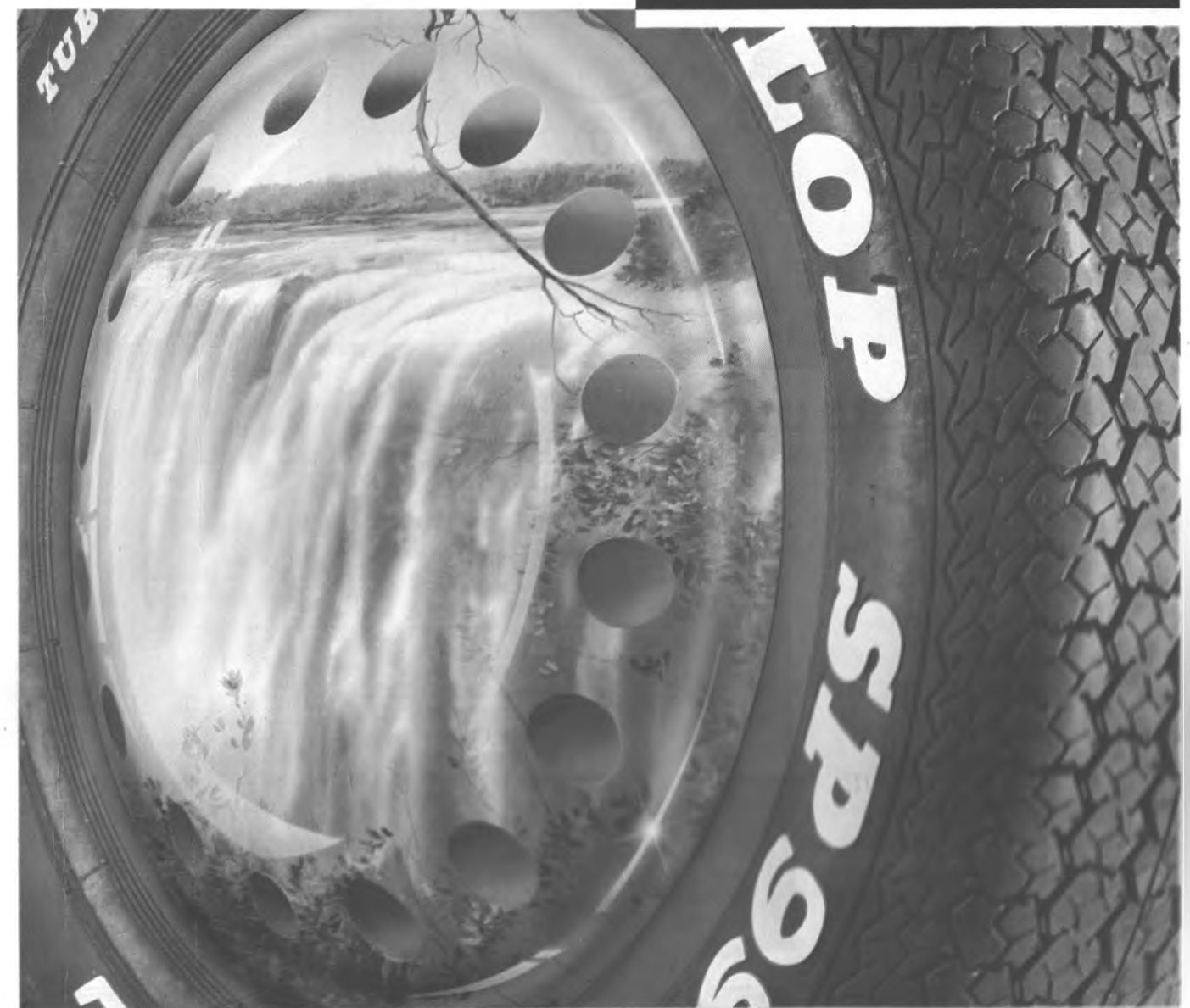
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