

Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU PF

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● **Ministry rules on
retrenched workers**

● **Councillors
worry chiefs**

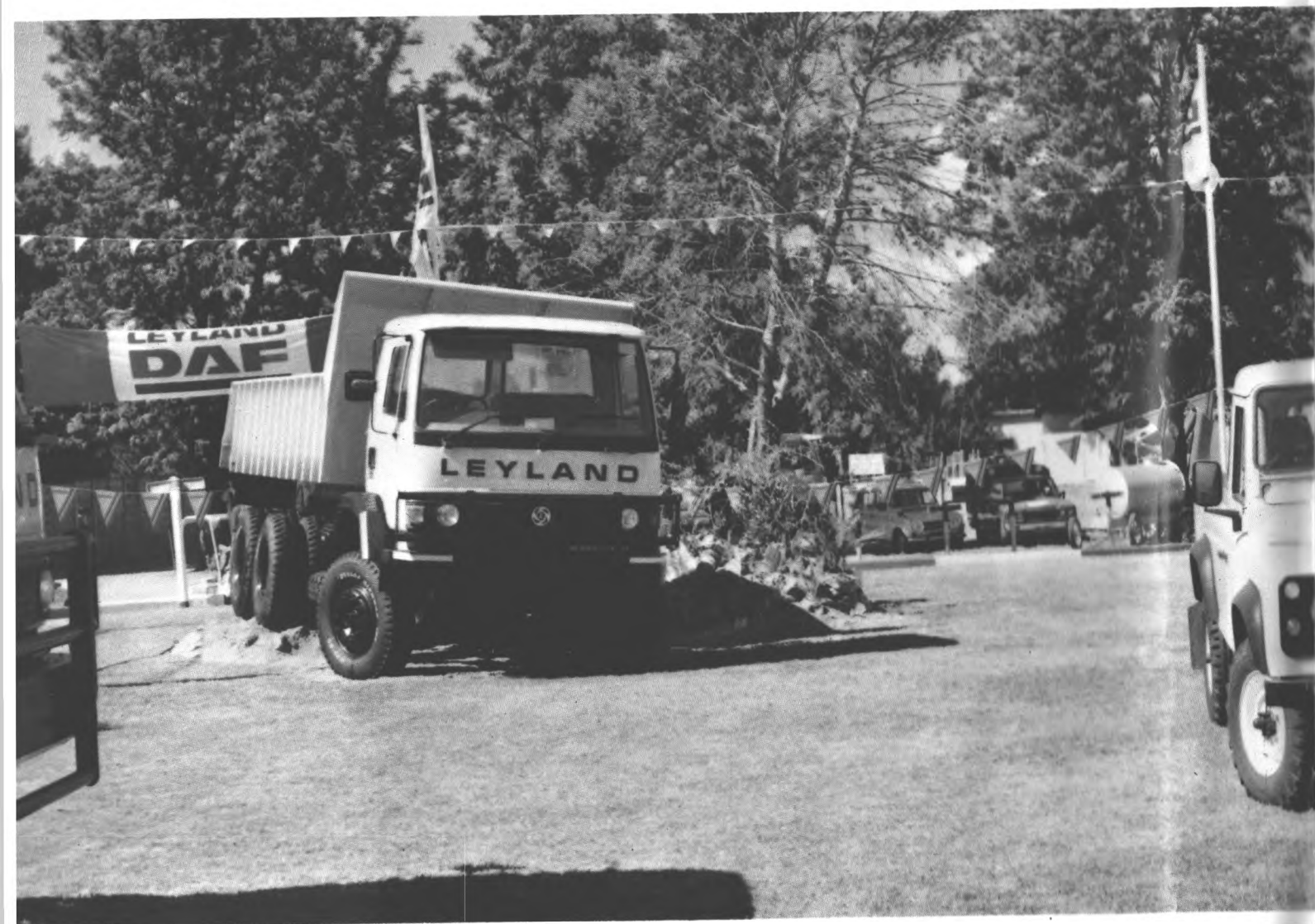
● **Cuba set to become
world medical power**

● **Africa slowly becoming
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**Mozambique's long-awaited
Peace . . .
President Mugabe's efforts recognised**

● **Zimbabwe shocks the
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JONGWE

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ZIMBABWE NEWS JANUARY, 1993

Editorial

Coming of age

IT is only in the last twelve years that the nation of Zimbabwe has come into being. It was a twelve years filled with all the elements of a fledgling nation.

Whilst the birth pangs, in the form of the armed struggle were painful, the result — independence — was welcome and sweet. The first few years were indeed pleasant as former colonial subjects took their destiny into their own hands and for the first time became active participants in shaping the nation's fortunes.

This assumption of destiny was not without a price, as we soon came to realise. We had inherited a system designed for the benefit of a few at the expense of the broad majority. Transforming it into an economy that would benefit the indigenes, *vana vevhu*, was to prove not only difficult but fraught with dangers that threaten to throw us back into the clutches of the erstwhile colonial master.

The independence government nonetheless grabbed the bull by the horns and channelled resources at their disposal to benefit the masses — rural roads, schools, hospitals and dams; viable local government infrastructures, financial assistance for peasant agriculture, and so on and so forth.

This investment was however in areas not directly related to production. As would be expected it soon began to have debilitating effect on the economy requiring urgent attention.

Enter the economic reform.

Economic reform was premised on the need to reform, revitalise and dynamise the economy — The nation had somehow to create more wealth and more jobs in order for us to pay for rural and other forms of development designed to redress the gaping and unjust imbalances of a century of colonial oppression.

A few short months into economic reform disaster struck — The worst drought in living memory. Once again finances geared to capital development and direct production had to be diverted to feed the people. The combination of the *expected* effects of reform and the *unexpected* drought dealt a telling blow to the populace.

Whilst government was putting in gear the infrastructure for drought relief many of our people went hungry, even starving. In a short time however everything was in place, and today whilst it is not all a bed of roses, cases of starvation are virtually non-existent. As a result of this unexpected diversion of funds, economic reform suffered. There has not been adequate levels of employment creation, money supply has been adversely affected, visiting more hardships on commerce and industry and ultimately on the ordinary Zimbabwean.

What impact have these economic developments had politically?

As the combined effects of economic reform and the drought began to erode the standard of life of the people, the ZANU PF government and its role came into sharp focus. Whilst ordinary Zimbabweans looked to it for a way out of the morass of hunger and poverty, certain elements from the urban elite saw this as an opportunity to pour criticism on the government in a bid to grab political power. Similarly, discredited politicians whose hands are reeking with the blood of innocent Zimbabweans have taken full advantage of the policy of reconciliation and the democracy in Zimbabwe to crawl out of the woodwork. Political parties, most of whom have neither a political agenda nor any following have begun to mushroom. Voices whose dissent is, more often than not, unclear, have begun to emerge as at the Tower of Babel.

These developments coincided with the demise of the socialist camp and the end of the cold war which allowed the US to devote more time to their post cold war mission — the "democratisation" of the world, particularly the developing world, where all too often dictators and their juntas abound.

The local urban-elite-opportunists have taken advantage of this to orchestrate a most diabolic and unwarranted assault on ZANU PF and its government. Their attacks have generally been echoed in the "new press" which emerged at about the same time under the misnomer — independent press.

Time will tell how independent they are. In the meantime, their vitriolic attack of ZANU PF and their timing and tactics make them a de facto opposition press and an important cog in the opposition machinery ranged against ZANU PF.

As we enter 1993, this is the scenario: The ZANU PF government attempting against gigantic odds to fulfil its mission and its mandate of improving the people's lives, and opportunists and chancers attempting to ride to power on the wave of the nation's misfortunes. □

Letters

ESAP not wholly to blame

Dear Editor

Most economic problems facing Zimbabweans especially price increases, have been blamed on the economic structural adjustment programme. There is little reference being made to the devastating effects of the drought.

Although there are economic difficulties

which have been caused by ESAP, the drought has worsened the situation as the country has to import almost all essential foodstuffs. The government has therefore had to pay for transporting the commodities, storage in some ports and tariffs.

When the commodities go on the local market, their prices would already have

soared due to the high cost of importation. Zimbabweans should bear in mind that no one is responsible for the drought. Instead of pointing fingers at each other, we should pull our efforts together and try to tackle the problems facing the nation.

Joshua Nyamunyika
Harare

Mangwende, meet the Warriors

Editor,

I write this letter to urge Minister Witness Mangwende who is responsible for sports to cheer the national soccer team each time it arrives from its triumphant matches outside the country. He can also accompany it to the airport to boost the youngmen's morale — the President entertained our squad before we played South Africa's "Abafana", why can't he do the same?

Why should Minister Mangwende wait for home-matches . . . is it just to shake hands with the players and the love to watch the "invincible warriors" in action . . . if it is the former, then he can do it at the airport as well.

Please Minister Mangwende, cheer up the warriors, just a good bye at the airport will make them stronger; and a welcome handshake at the airport will definitely make them feel their worth.

Hope things will change.

Soccer fan
Razorman
HARARE

Stop child prostitution

Dear Editor

I am worried about the ever increasing number of young female school leavers who are frequenting some of our hotels, especially in Harare, for prostitution.

We already have the big problems of street kids and beggars in the country, we should take steps to nip the issue of child prostitution in the bud before it's too late.

Worried Citizen
HARARE

Ban Zairean referee

Dear Editor

I was appalled by the unprofessional behaviour of the Zairean referee who controlled the recent game between Zimbabwe and Angola. The referee was biased against Zimbabwe.

I do hope that when all facts have been gathered, FIFA will ban him for life. His behaviour will kill soccer in Africa.

Soccer fan
Ntabazinduna
BULAWAYO

Avoid neo-colonialism

Dear Editor

The people of Somalia are suffering from famine and yet there is no drought in that country. The famine is caused by brother fighting brother. The OAU must take action to solve these kinds of problems in Africa.

Do not allow the USA and former colonisers to come back under the pretext of wanting to restore peace, for they will re-colonise such countries.

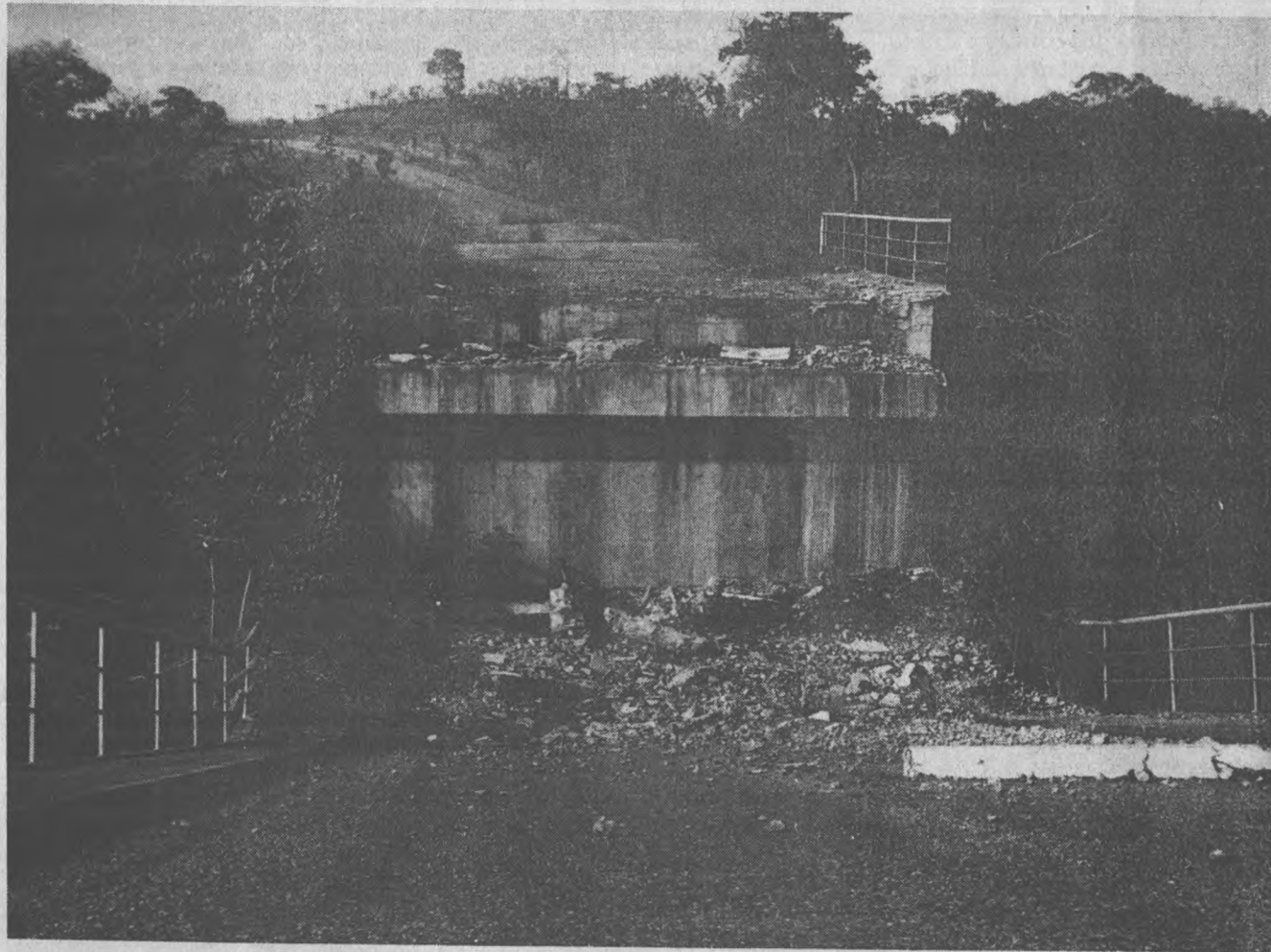
Anti-colonialism
MUTARE

The Management and Staff of Jongwe Printers would like to join the Nation in Commemoration of the First Lady Amai Sally Mugabe



Africa, beware of wolves in sheep's clothing

President's road to Holy Cross Peace Prize



The war in Mozambique left bridges and other important installations destroyed

President Robert Mugabe's diplomatic shuttling in an effort to bring peace to Southern Africa finally got recognition in Italy on Friday, January 8, 1993 when he received the coveted Holy Cross Peace Prize for 1992. This follows his role in bringing about peace to Mozambique. Over a million people have died in 17 years of civil war and millions more fled their homes.

The Holy Cross Peace Prize is in recognition of Cde. President Mugabe's prominent role as a peacemaker in the Mozambican conflict and also for his efforts towards national reconciliation as well as regional and global peace and security. The prestigious award has in the past been bestowed on several in-

ternational celebrities including the 84-year-old nobel peace prize laureate Mother Theresa of Calcutta.

Cde. Mugabe, who is also the chairman of the seven-nation Frontline states grouping, has won international acclaim for helping bring peace to Mozambique where the banditry of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the government and people of the country has caused untold suffering and ravaged the economy.

He facilitated the first face-to-face meeting between Cde. Joaquim Chissano and the MNR's Alfonso Dhlakama in Rome between August 4 and 7 last year, resulting in the signing of a joint decla-

ration committing the two parties to an October 4, 1992 ceasefire. Dhlakama nearly balked signing the Rome agreement but later relented after diplomatic pressure from many quarters, including President Robert Mugabe.

Fragile peace holding

The fragile peace agreement is now holding and the 15 million war-weary Mozambicans are expected to go to the polls next October in the first multi-party elections since Portugal surrendered power in 1975. Attacks on civilians have ceased, bringing relief to the people also reeling from the devastating drought.

Cde. Mugabe, together with the Italian government and the Roman Catholic

church in Rome brought Cde. Chissano and Dhlakama to the negotiating table which culminated in the landmark peace agreement signed last October. It was the determination and at times single handed initiative of Cde. Mugabe which saw Dhlakama and Cde. Chissano shaking hands and embracing in Rome after more than 30 months of stop-start peace talks.

At the height of the civil war, Cde. Mugabe agreed to meet Dhlakama in Malawi in January last year. The meeting, hosted by Malawi president Hastings Kamuzu Banda was described by Cde. Mugabe as a "good meeting". He regarded it as the first move towards achieving peace in Mozambique and it paved the way for more fruitful talks with the MNR leader.

The Blantyre meeting, said Cde. Mugabe, was held to influence the MNR positively in pursuing the on-and-off talks in Rome and to emphasise the need for peace in the region and particularly in Mozambique. Cde. Mugabe followed up the Blantyre meeting with another round of peace talks in Gaborone, Botswana involving himself, Dhlakama and Sir Ketumile Masire. In Botswana, the MNR leader announced that he was ready for an immediate ceasefire.

Diplomatic casolimb

After further diplomatic cajoling, Cde. Mugabe succeeded in bringing Dhlakama and Cde. Chissano together for the first time since civil war broke out in Mozambique soon after independence. Through his personal diplomacy, a peace agreement, planned to take hold



Nobel Prize winner Mother Theresa (left) of Calcutta

on October 1, 1992, was declared by Cde. Chissano and Dhlakama.

The Rome joint declaration of August 7,

1992, which followed four days of intense deliberations and signed by Cde. Chissano, Dhlakama and Cde. Mugabe, bound the Mozambican government and the MNR to guaranteeing conditions that would allow complete political freedom in the war-torn country. The stage was now set for the signing of the October 1, 1992 peace agreement.

But as the day of signing drew closer, Dhlakama began dilly-dallying, citing "outstanding questions" he wanted resolved. These included the role of the United Nations in monitoring a ceasefire and the question of future general elections. While Cdes. Mugabe and Chissano flew to Rome for the signing ceremony many had seen as irreversible, Dhlakama was demanding sweeping changes to the August peace agreement. The demands included total administrative control by the MNR of what he termed "liberated zones", the exclusion of government officials or other parties from these areas, extra assembly points



The Holy Cross Peace Prize is in recognition of Cde. Mugabe's efforts in bringing peace to Mozambique and national reconciliation in Zimbabwe. He is pictured with Vice-president, Cde. Joshua Nkomo and former president Cde. Canaan Banana at the signing ceremony of the 1987 Unity Accord between ZAPU and ZANU (PF)



Cde. President R.G. Mugabe

for his fighters and arrangements for the new security service.

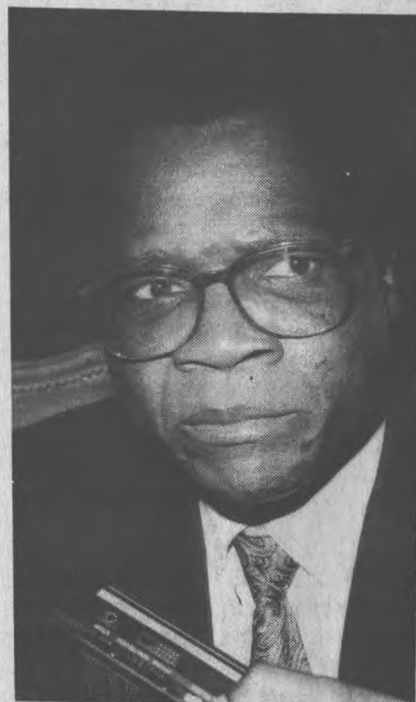
Dhlakama convinced
Mediators could not give in to the de-

mands and the fledgling peace agreement looked certain to fall to pieces. With the signing of the agreement on the brink of collapsing, Cde. Mugabe's diplomatic juggling was again called to test and together with Italian mediators, the Catholic Church and pressure from western countries, he managed to convince Dhlakama to sign the accord three days later than scheduled — on October 4.

The fragile peace accord has been steadily holding since October 15, despite minor incidents. Many observers believe Mozambique owes its peace to Cde. Mugabe.

One columnist wrote in a Zimbabwean Sunday newspaper soon after the peace agreement: "President Mugabe has scored a major victory for himself as an international statesman. It is one that he will savour for many years to come. This relates to his ability to bring together President Joaquim Chissano and Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama of Renamo... How Cde. Mugabe managed to cultivate common ground must be ample proof of his statesmanship."

Cde. Mugabe has already taken the first steps towards bringing peace to Angola where sporadic fighting between the



Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama

ruling MPLA government and UNITA threatens to degenerate into renewed civil war after Dr. Jonas Savimbi refused to accept the results of the September multi-party elections. ZIANA □

Care International joins feeding scheme

By Lewis Gaba

All primary school children in Runde communal lands in Zvishavane will this year benefit from a supplementary feeding scheme which was expected to be launched by Care International on January 12.

The district administrator for Zvishavane, Cde. Killian Mupingo, said Care International, a non-governmental organisation, will complement a similar programme being carried out by the Catholic Development Agency (CADEC) in Mazvihwa communal lands. There are 26 primary schools in Runde and 14 in Mazvihwa with a total enrolment of over 12 000 pupils. Cde. Mupingo said the food has already arrived and will be served to pupils during the school term.

According to the programme coordinator of Care International, Mr. Jim Harvey, 35 000 primary school children in seventy schools in Zvishavane and Mberengwa will be fed at a cost of \$4 million. They will be served lunch until the end of July this year. He said 1 800



Non-governmental organisations are complementing government's efforts to feed school children

tonnes of maize and 200 tonnes of beans have already been procured. Three trucks and two motorcycles will be used in the coordination and transportation of the distribution of food. Commenting on the distribution of seed packs and tillage units in the district, Cde. Mupingo said the Canadian Inter-

national Development Agency (CIDA), donated over ten tonnes of seed maize to 12 000 communal farmers in the district. The farmers had also received seed and fertiliser from the government. The district recently received three new tractors bringing the total number of tillage units to seven. □

Ministry rules on retrenched

The Ministry of the Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare has ordered Cotton Printers to give a standard benefit package to all retrenched workers.

The ruling follows claims by some workers that the company was giving better financial packages (over \$4 000) to retrenched workers above 55 years. Some of the workers have served the company for over 32 years.

Cotton Printers retrenched 296 workers in October, 1992. The benefits will come from the company and the National Social Security Fund. □

Councillors worry chiefs

Many chiefs in Buhera are not happy with the relationship that exists between them and their local councillors. In a random survey conducted recently, the chiefs alleged that the councillors have "taken over all their traditional roles."

"We used to be consulted on such issues as land allocation, choosing sites for businesses and many other social undertakings but today, the approach has changed," said one chief who requested anonymity.

They accuse councillors of approaching everything scientifically. "We send these

young men to school and as far as Britain to further their studies. When they are away, we continue asking our forefathers to safeguard and guide them in those foreign lands," said another chief who also refused to be named. "Yet when they come back and start addressing our people, they speak like they have been around before all of us — their world is all imaginative; it shuns our past."

However, the chiefs are optimistic that their traditional powers will be restored soon following promises by the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. □

Armyworm under control

The recent outbreak of armyworm in the Mashonaland Central Province is now under control, Mt. Darwin Member of Parliament has confirmed.

The MP, Cde. Yunis Patel, said the outbreak had not affected all areas as the media led people to believe. "Only Rushinga was affected. There was not a single armyworm case in the Mt. Darwin district according to the provincial Agritex officials," he said.

Mr. Patel was particularly concerned with the delay in the distribution of maize seed. "The seed maize came late, and it was not suitable for the area. We would have appreciated it much better had we received the short-season variety, 201 or 215 but because the farmers got SR52, a long-season variety, there is uncertainty amongst the villagers on whether the harvest will be successful," he said. "The fertilizers too, came late and up until now, we are still

to receive the Amonium Nitrate (AN) fertilizer."

Tillage units are reported to have suffered constant breakdowns. Mr. Patel, however, commended the government's efforts in dealing with a situation that "could easily have gone out-of-hand

had the authorities been complacent".

On cholera, he said it was now under control as the Zimbabwe National Army medical corps, the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, and the public "continue to cooperate in the fight against the spread of the epidemic". □

Chiundu villagers in dilemma over relief supplies

Rate villagers in Chief Chiundu's area in Karoi district are embroiled in a wrangle with the local leadership whom they accuse of gross misconduct and favouritism in the distribution of drought relief supplies under the government's drought recovery programme, a desperate local resident has revealed.

Misconduct and favouritism is said to be rife in village development committees (Vidcos) 4 and 5 and revolves around the local Vidco chairmen, the village heads and some Agritex officials. There are allegations of food-for-sex and cash for seed packs, chemicals and fertilizer.

"Married women are enticed to the bait of extra kilogrammes of food, and forced to succumb to sexual advances by some members of the local leadership," the resident said.

The racket is also said to have stealthily crept into the Wildlife Trust's Conservation Fund, where phantom-family heads are registered with the local Mahwau Township leadership in an effort to receive more money under the Trust's Z\$290.00 given to each family-head to encourage and promote conservation awareness among the local folk.

"This is down right stinking nepotism," snapped the resident. □

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Destitutes fed in Zvishavane



Businessmen, non-governmental organisations and local authorities are now extending their feeding programmes to the destitute

A feeding scheme initiated by the Member of Parliament for Zvishavane, Cde. Tsungirirai Hungwe, last October is now benefiting sixteen elderly destitutes and twenty one street kids.

Ms Edna Muza, a supervisor at the centre, said food for the programme is donated by members of the public, businessmen, non-governmental organisations and local authorities. The destitutes and street kids are squatters at the local bus terminus. Most of them came to Zvishavane in search of food at the height of last year's devastating drought. Ms Muza expressed hope that some of the destitutes and street kids will return to their homes following the recent good rains.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwe Child Survival and Development Foundation has identified a stand in Zvishavane where a proposed centre for street kids is going to be built. Mrs Clara Msindo, the Zvishavane district chairperson of the Foundation, said in an interview recently. She said negotiations with local authorities were at an advanced stage and that some non-governmental organisations have promised to fund the project. □

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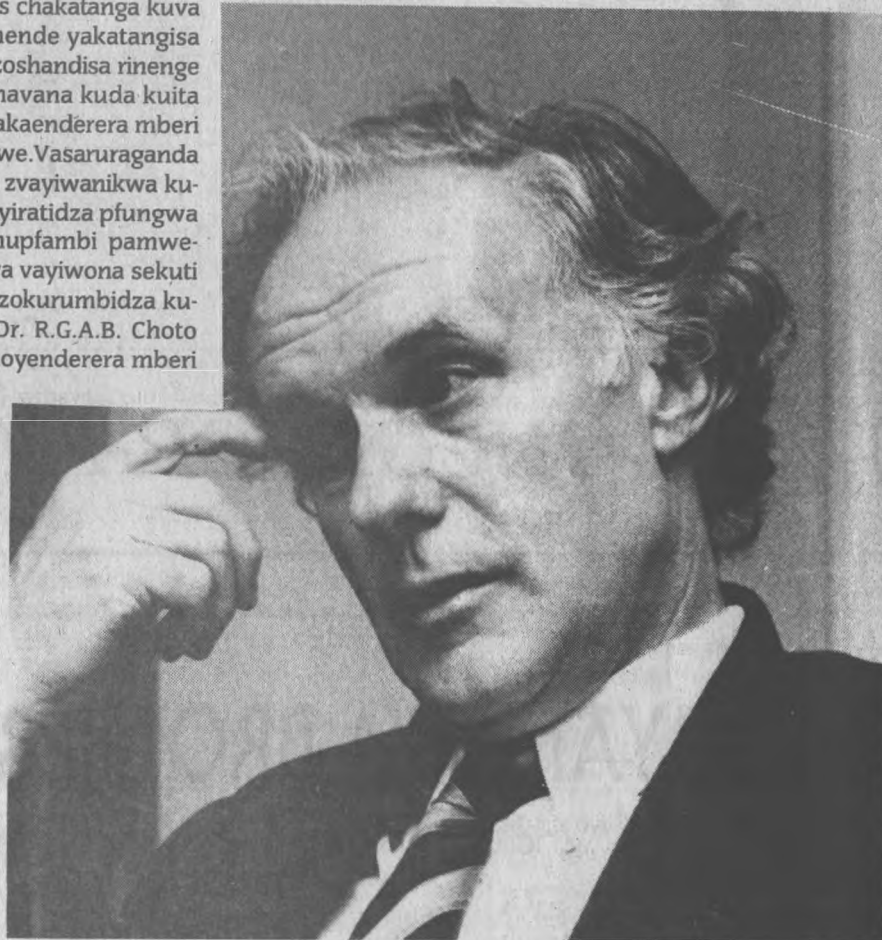
Aids mutoro wemunhu wese

Kubva panguva iyo chirwere cheAids chakatanga kuva nemukurumbira pasi pose, hurumende yakatangisa basa rekuongorora ropa kuitira kuzoshandisa rinenge rakanaka muvarwere. Zvisineyi vanhu havana kuda kuita hanya nekupararira kwechirwere ichi. Vakaenderera mberi nemabasa asina kutsarukana ewupombwe. Vasaruraganda vayitaridza pfungwa dzekuti HIV ne-Aids zvayiwanikwa kuvanhu vemu Africa chete. Vamwewo vayiridza pfungwa dzekuti chirwere ichi chayiwanikwa mupfambi pamwechete nevaifambidzana nadzo. Vanhu ava yayiwona sekuti mushonga wekurapa chirwere ichi wayizokurumbidza kuwanikwa. Asi izvi sandizvo, yakadaro Dr. R.G.A.B. Choto vepa University School of Medicine. Vanoyenderera mberi nenyaya iyi vachiti:

Chirwere che-Aids chakatanga kupararira munyika dzepasi rino rose kubva mugore ra-1979 zvichienda mugore ra-1980. Mukutanga kwechirwere ichi, kupararira kwacho kwakava chinyarire sokuuya kunoita rufu. Kuti Aids igone kuwoneka pamunhu, zvatora makore akawanda, kuzosvika mugore ra-1985. Kubva panguva iyo ruzivo rwekuwongororwa kweAids rwakawanikwa, Zimbabwe yakava munyika dzekutanga dzepasi rino rose kushandisa ruzivo urwu, mukusarudza ropa risina Aids richishandiswa kuvarwere. Zimbabwe yakatangisa kuita basa iri yakamira pasi pebato re-National Blood Transfusion Services (NTBS).

Kubva mumwedzi wa-August mugore ra-1985, kwakatanga kuwoneka vanhu vane-HIV, muzvipatara zvedu zviri mumativi mana enyika. Bazi rinowona nezvevutano rakaronga chikwata chayizowongorora HIV neAids, chichizozivisa bazi iri kuti ringatora zvidano zvipi mukuparadza chirwere ichi munyika ino. Zvirongwa zvemabasa ekudzivirira kupararira kwechirwere ichi zvakasimbiswa mugore ra-1986. Mari yayizoshandiswa mumharidzo yekudzivirira chirwere ichi, yakaunganidza pasi pebato reAIDSCORD richibatsirana nezvikwata zvinokuridzira mabasa ekupedza chirwere ichi. Bato reZimbabwe Aids Health Experts Committee (ZAHEC) rinosanganisa nyanzvi mumabasa ezvevutano, rakaronga kuti rimirire hurumende pasi pebazi rezve utano.

Panguva imwechete iyi, chirwere ichi chayipararira munyika semoto wechi-



Gurukota rinoona nezveutano nemagariro akanaka evana, vaTimothy Stamps

rimo, sezvo kwayiva nekusagadzika munyika, pamwechete nekunonoka kugadza mutemo wayizosakisa kuti avo vayiwanikwa vanechirwere ichi vazi-kanwe.

Ngwariro muneveruzhinji

Kusvika mugore ra-1987, HIV neAids hazvayityisa zvakananyanya muneveruzhinji, nekuti kwayingowonekwa vanhu vashoma vachifa, zvikuva vana vadiki vane makore maviri. Vazhinji vavo vayinge vatapurirwa chirwere ichi nana mai vavo pakuzvarwa. VeZAHEC pamwechete neve bazi rezveutano vakasimudzira mabasa ekuwongorora ropa pazvipatara zvinoti cheParirenyatwa neMpilo, kutsigira NBTS. Ruzivo runoratidza huwandu hwevakanga vane chirwere ichi rwayiva rushoma, asi huwandu hwacho hunogona kunge wakanga wakapetwa

kana. Vakawanda vayiva nechirwere ichi, zvikuva kuvatema, vayirapwa nen'anga zvichinzi vayiva nerunyoka.

Kubva mugore ra1979 kusvika mugore ra1987, nyika ino yakanga yakatarisana nemabasa ekuvaka patsva izvo zvakananga zvaparadzwa nehondo, pamwechete nekubatsira avo vakanga vasisina zvavaivanazvo. Nguva iyi yaiva nguva zvakananga yekutarisana nekudzivirira nyika kubva kuvavengi vaive mukati nekunze kwenyika. Apo kusimudzirwa kwenyika uku kwakaitwa, Zimbabwe haina kutarisana nechirwere ichi sechipingamupini chikurusa. Zvakaonekwa zvakananga kuti chirwere ichi hachaisarudza asi kuti chaizoparadza nyika yose.

Vanhu vakayenderera mberi nemabasa avo ewupombwe, vachiita sepakanga

pasina chaitika. Nguva iyi yaivazve nguva yekusagadzika panzvimbo imwechete kwevanhu, veruzhinji. Vekumamisha vakatanga kuzara mumadhorobha vachitsvaga upenyu uri nani. MaGrowth Points akatanga kuzara kumativi mana enyika ino. Hondo yekusunungura nyika ino yakakonzera kuti vanhu varase tsika dzavo. Tsika dzedu dzinorambidza mabasa ehupombwe dzakaparadzwa. Mabasa ewupombwe akawedzera. Zvirwere zvokutapurirana zvaisvika pamamillion gumi pagore uye zvirwere izvi zvirikuramba zvichiwedzera.

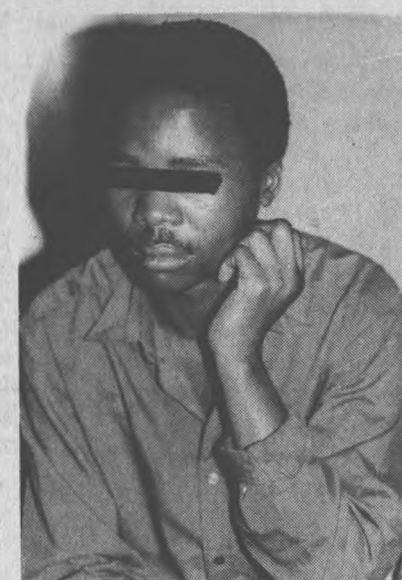
Tichifanandiza nekuAmerica, mabasa ehupombwe munyika ino haachatyisi, angofanana nekuchingamidzana kwevanhu. Vashanyi vekune dzimwe nyika vaitapurira HIV kune vomuno. Tichitanga kutarisira kubva panguva yekuzvitonga kuzere, zvizarwa zvemuZimbabwe mumarudzi ese, zvakananga kusununguka zvichigona kushanya kune dzimwe nyika uye vedzimwe nyika vaishanyirawo Zimbabwe. Sevanhu vakagarisana nedzimwe nyika pasi rese, zvinoreva kuti pakave nekufambidzana pakati pedu nevanhu ivavo zvichiita kuti chirwere ichi chipararire.

Kusavimbisika

Ma "Sugar daddy" nema "Sugar mommy" vakawanda uye vanoramba vachiwanda. Kusavimbisika pakati pevakaroorana idambudziko guru kwazvo mazuva ano. Zvese izvi zvinowedzera kupararira kweHIV neAids iyo isingaradzi nepadiki pese kana ichinge yapinda mumunhu, inozogona kuratidza nekupera muviri kwake. Kuvanhu vakura chirwere ichi chinogona kusaratidza kusvika mushure memakore manomwe zvichienda pamakore gumi. Muvacheche ndipo pachinoratidza shure kweenguva pfupi kubva pamwedzi mumwechete. Vamwe vana vanogona kugara vasingaratidzi kusvika pamakore manomwe.

Zvinhu zvinonetsa kwazvo kuziva huwandu hwevanhu vane HIV neAIDS.

Kufambidzana pakati pemurume nemukadzi chinhu chinokarirwa kuitwa nevanhu vanenge vabvumirana. Kupfambidzana uku chibvumirano pachezvacho. Zvinhu zvakananga kudzika mitemo inotonga upenyu uhuru. Kusangana kwevaviri chinhu chinotwa pasina kudzidzisa. Tese tinonekwa tichizviita zvichikonzerwa nesimba riri mukati memunhu uye raasingagoni kurwisa. Kusangana kwevaviri hakusisina kukosha semakore ekare. Avo vanokarirwa kuku-



Murume uyu nemudzimai wake vane chirwere cheAids uye vanotya kutaurira vabereki vavo rudzira tsika dzakanaka mukutevedza nyaya dzakadai, vanosanganisa vana Tete navana Sekuru havachaita basa ravo.

Kuzvibata pakati pevakaroorana kwave kushoma kwazvo. Kubuda mumba kweakaroorana kana akaroorwa hakuchashamisi. Vakadzi nevarume vakaroorana vavakupatsa dzimba dzavo nekuda kwekubuda mumba vachinosangana nevakananga kana kuti varume vevamwe. Vechidiki havasisina matyira uye vanoita chirarerare. Mabasa ekuraswa kwevana vanenge vachangobva kuzvarwa chiratidzo chekusazvibata uku. Mari pamwechete neupombwe yava nzira itsva yekutawudzana muvanhu.

Kuyenzaniswa kwezvinhu mumagariro evanhu

Zvinoreva here kuti Zimbabwe yave nyika isisina tsika? Mhinduro inoti kwete! Zimbabwe inyika ichirikuzvisimudzira kekutanga kubva panguva iyo umambo hwa-Munhumutapa hwakaparadzwa paMasvingo eZimbabwe (Great Zimbabwe). Nyika ino iripanguva yekudzose tsika dzayo. Tinewurombo kuti chirwere cheHIV neAids imhingamupini panguva yekuyedza kudzosa tsika dzedu muvanhu. Panguva yekusandura zvinhu izvi kuchava nekusimudzira upfumi nemagariro evanhu. Kusvika tsika dzadzoka muvanhu kusangana mukati mavo kucharamba kusingakosheswe, kufanana nezvinoitika mumifanandizo yeDallas neFalcon Crest.

Nhasi uno takamira papi munyaya yeHIV neAids? VeZAHEC ne National Aids Council mubazi rezveutano variku-

yenderera mberi mukurwisa chirwere ichi parizvino vachiva vakatsigirwa nezvimwe zvikwata zvinosanganisa vedziso vondo zvisiri muhurumende nezvimwe. Parizvino vanhu varikuramba vachingwarira chirwere ichi mushure mekuwona kufa kwevanhu vakawanda makore ano, uye zvinokarirwa kuti makore mashanu zvichienda pamanomwe arikutevera, pamwedzi wega wega kuchange kuchifa vanhu zviwuru makumi maviri.

Kumanikidzwa kuwongororwa kweropa

Parizvino vane HIV havazivikanwi huwandu hwavo, izvi zvinokonzerwa nekutya nenyadzi pamunhu anenge avanayo. Hapana nyika kana imwe zvayo inoziva huwandu chayahwo hwevanhu vane chirwere ichi, huwandu hwatinahwo hwevanhu vane chirwere ichi unofanira kuwedzera nekakapetwa negumi, kuti tibudise huwandu hwechokwadi. Hapana kana nyika imwechete zvayo, kusiya kwechitsuwa chimwechete, chinomanikidza vanhu kuti vaongororwe kuti vane utachiwana kana chirwere ichi here.

Kana tikada kutevedzera mutemo uyu muZimbabwe, kungava kusatevedzera kodzero yevanhu. Zvingakonzerwe zve kuti vanhu vasabude pachena panyaya yechirwere ichi. Zvandinovimba kuti zvinogona kunge zvichiitwa ndeizvi:

— Kumanikidzwa kwekuwongororwa kwezvirwere zvekutapurirana pamwechete neHIV, kunevanenge vachida kuroorana.

— Kuwongororwa kweropa raanamai vane pamuviri, pamwechete nevarume vavo.

— Kusasema avo vanenge vayine HIV neAids, vawonekwe sevamwe vane zvirwere zvakananyanya siyana.

Tikagona kutevedza zvisungwa zvitatu izvi, tinozokunda mhirizhonga iyi. Panozowanikwa vanhu vashoma vanohwandisa chirwere ichi. Panguva dzese tinowongorora vakazvitakura kuwona kuti vane chirwere cheSyphilis here. Seyi tisingatarise chirwere cheAids neHIV mune vakazvitakura?

Kuwongororwa kwakananga kutaurwa uku, kuchinge kwatevedzwa, izvi zvino gona kupedza mabasa echipfambi. Izvi zvinogona kubatsira nyika mukuchenge- tedza mari yakawanda iri kushandiswa muzvirwere zvinokonzerwa ne HIV, zvinosanganisa T.B., mabayo neCancer. Zvichakonzerwa zvekare kuti mamillion evanhu azive kuzvibata pamwechete nekushandisa mari iyikuchengeta nherera Mari iri kuparadzwa zvichikonzerwa ne-

HIV neAIDS yakawanda uye ingkaruwa kuwandisisa mumakore mashoma ari kutevera. Mari iyi yakawandisa kupfura upfumi hunoitwa nenyika pagore.

Kukanganisa mumandudzi akasiyana Zvimwe zvezvinhu zvatazwa nenyika parizvino ndezvinotevera:

- HIV ne AIDS zvaiwonekwa sedambudzikidiki.
- HIV ne Aids zvaiwonekwa kuvanhu vemuAfrica, (idzi ipfungwa dzemasaruraganda)
- HIV neAids zvinowonekwa kupfambichi chete nevanofambidzana ndzozo.
- HIV neAids idambudzikidiki revanoona nezveutano chete, kwete vanhu vese.
- Fungidziro yekuti mushonga wechi-

rwere ichi uchazenge uchiwanikwa.

Tichitarisa zvese zvataurwa izvi, zvripachena kuti HIV neAids idambudzikidiki guru rakatarisana nevechidiki. Dambudzikidiki iri rinodarika umhondiro hweRENAMO neSouth Africa hwakabataidzwa. Ibasa risingagoni kurwiswa kana nani zvake angave ane chombo chipi. Inguva yekuti mumwe nemumwe azvibvunze achitarisa mabasa ake mukufambidzana kwaanoita nemumwe wake.

Kushaya hanya uku kunoitwa kuti ndifungidzire kuti vanhu venyika ino vaneHIV vanogona kusvika pama million maviri. Hapana chinodzivirira HIV. Ma"condom" anobatsira mukudzivirira chiriwewe ichi, asi anoda kuti munhu anyatse kuziva kuashandisa. Kana avo vane-ruzivo rwekushandisa ma"condom" vanoita munyama wekuti "condom" inotadza kunyatsoshanda zvakanaka pava-

nenge vachishamwaridzana.

HIV neAids musengwa wemunhu wese zvake, kwete bazi rezveutano chete. Musengwa webazi ripi neripi zvoro muhurumende, maindustry, masvondo, mishandirapamwe newese wese zvake. Zvino toita sei? Ndinokurudzira kuongororwa kweroa kwataura muchinyorwa chino. Ndinoyenderera mberi ndichikurudzira kupihwa kwezvidzidzo izvi muchikoro zvichitangisa muGrade Seven zvichisvika mumaUniversity. Zvidzidzo izvi zvinofanira kutsigirwa nezvidzidzo zvetsika dzedu uye zvinofanira kumanikidzwa sezvimwe zvidzidzo zvinokosha.

Ingave ipi zvayo nzvimbo yepabasa, inofanira kuva nenguva apo vashandi vanodzidziswa mabasa ekurwisa chirwere ichi. Tinogona kukurira dambudzikidiki rakatarisana nari iri tikagona kuisa pfungwa dzedu pamwechete uye nekushanda pamwechete. □

I-Aids ngumthwalo wabantu bonke

Kusukisela ngesikhathi lapho umkhuhlane we-Aids waba lomdumo emhlabeni wonke, uhulumende wakuleli waqalisa ukwenza umsebenzi wokuxwayiswa igazi ukwenzela ukuthi elingela Aids lisetshenziswe kuzigulani. Kusesenjalo abantu kabnazange bazihluphe ngokwenqabela umkhuhlane lo, baqhubekela phambili ngokwenza imisebenzi yokungathembeki. Inkethabetshabi zatshengisela ukuthi umkhuhlane lo wawuvelela kwele-Africa. Abanye njalo babesithi umkhuhlane lo wayutholakala kwabangaziphathiyo kunye labo abalala labo babesithi njalo umuthi wokwelapha umkhuhlane lo wawuzatholakala ngokuphangisa. Kodwa ke konke lokhu ayisikho, watshonjalo u-Dr. R.G.A.B. Choto owe-University School of Medicine, eqhubekela phambili esithi:

Umkhuhlane we-Aids ususalabale kumazwe omhlaba wonke kusukisela ngomnyaka ka-1979 kusiya kumnyaka ka-1980. Ekuqaliseni kwal, umkhuhlane, ukusalabala kwawo kwakuthule okufana lemfa. Kwathatha iminyaka eminingi ukuze i-Aids ibonakale emintwini, ngomnyaka ka-1985. Kusukisela ngesikhathi lapho ulwazi



Umdlali we-basketball olamagciwane e-Aids u Earvin Magic Johnson

lokuixwayiswisa kwe-Aids lwatholakala, eleZimbabwe laba kumazwe okuqala omhlaba wonke, ukusebenzisa lolulwazi lokukhethwa igazi elingela aids ukuze linikezwe kuzigulani. I-Zimbabwe yenza umsebenzi lo phansi kweqembu le-National Blood Transfusion Service (NBTS).

Kusukisela kunyanga ka-August ngomnyaka ka-1985 kwaqalisa

ukubonakala abantu abale-HIV, kuzibhedlela zakuleli. Ugatsha lwezempila kahle ku-hulumende lwabumba iqembu elalizaxwayisisa i-HIV le-Aids, iqembu leli lalizazisa lolugatsha ngokwakungenziwa ekwenqabeleni lowumkhuhlane. Imizamo yokwenqabela umkhuhlane lo yangunyiswa ngomnyaka ka-1986. Imali eyayizasetshenziswa kulumkhosi wokwenqabela umkhuhlane lo yaqoqwa phansi kweqembu leAIDSCORD lisebenza ndawonye lamanye amaqembu athuthukisa imisebenzi yokwenqabela umkhuhlane lo. Iqembu le-Zimbabwe Aids Health Experts Committee (ZAHEC) ligoqela ingcitshi kumsebenzi yezempila-kahle, lona laqoqwa ukuze limele u-hulumende

Kusesenjalo ngasikhathi sinye umkhuhlane lo wamemetheka njengomlilo webusika, kubangelwa yikuthi umumo wezinto wawungahlalisekanga njalo kwakungela mthetho owawubangela ukuthi labo ababetholakala belomkhuhlane lo baziwe.

Ukuqaphela kuka-zulu Kusiya kumnyaka ka-1987 i-HIV le-Aids kwakungethusi kangako kuZulu jikele, lokhu kusenziwa

yikuthi kwakubonakala abantu abalutshwane ababebulawa yilo umkhuhlane. Kwakwande abantwana abancane ababesifa ngalumkhuhlane, bewuthelelwa ngomama babo. AbeZAHEC kanye labogatsha lwezempilakahle baqinisa imisebenzi yokuxwayiswisa kwegazi kuzibhedlela zeParirenyatwa leMpilo, besekele i-NBRS. Ulwazi olutshengisa sobala labo abalomkhuhlane lo lwalugogwe ngokune kulinganiswa lenombolo eyeyisaziwa. Inengi labo ababelomkhuhlane lo, ikakhulu kwabansundu babeyandise ukwelatshwa zinyanga, zona zazicabangela ukuthi kwakuyikuloywa.

Kusukisela kumnyaka ka-1980 kusiya kumnyaka ka-1987, ilizwe leli lalikhangelane lomsebenzi wokwakha ngemva kokuchithekelwa okukhulu okwangelwa yimpi yenkululeko. Ilizwe leli lalikhangelane njalo lokuzivikela ekulwisweni, okwakuvelela phakathi langaphandle kwelizwe. Ngesikhathi lesi ilizwe lithuthukiswa, kwaba lokungananzi kargako umkhuhlane we-HIV le-Aids. Kwakucatshangelwa njalo ukuthi umkhuhlane lo wawukhona ukuze usabalale ku-Zulu wonke.

Abantu baqhubekela phambili ngemisebenzi yabo yokungaziphathi kuhle, besenza angani kwakungela lutho olwalusenzakala. Kwakuyisikhathi njalo lapho abantu babeyandise ukuhamba besiya kundayo inye layinye. Abantu ababevela emakhaya baqalisa ukwanda emadolobheni bedinga impilo engcono. AmaGrowth Points aqalisa lawo ukwanda kuleli. Impi yokuletha uzibuse kuleli yabangela ukuthi abantu balahle amasiko abo. Amasiko ethu alisa imisebenzi yokungaziphathi kuhle atshabalala. Imisebenzi yokungaziphathi kuhle yaqalisa ukwanda. Imikhuhlane yokunindelana yayifika kuma-million alitshumi kumnyaka munye lamunye, njalo imkhuhlane le ilokho isanda.

Kulinganiswa le-America, imisebenzi yokungaziphathi kuhle isingani yiyo indlela yokubingelelana ngayo. Izethekeli zakwamanye amazwe ziyaletha lazo umkhuhlane we-Aids, sikhangelwa kusukela ngesikhathi kutholwa uzibuse, izizalwane zakuleli zabalenkululeko kunye lokwenelisa ukwethelela amanye amazwe. Kusenjalo ekukhululekeni lokhu, kwakuhlanganwa labakwamanye

amazwe, okutshengisa ukuthi abantu sebenelise ukuhlanganisana ekulaleni lomhlwaba wonke jikelele.

Ukungathembeki

O-"sugar daddy" labo "sugar mummy" bandile njalo baya belokhu besanda. Ukungathembeki kulabo abathetheneyo kuluhlupho olukhulu kunsuku zalamhla. Konke lokhu kuyengezelela umkhuhlane we-HIV, wona ongatshengisiyo nxa ungena emuntwini, kodwa utshengisela lapho umuntu esephelile. Ebantwaneni abancane lumkhuhlane lo ulakho ukutshengisela ngemva kwe-nyanga eyodwa, abanye njalo abantwana balakho ukungatshengiseli okweminyaka egoqela eyisikhombisa.

Kuyinto engalula ukwazi umumo we-HIV le-Aids ngokupheleleyo.

Ukalala ndayonye kunyito enziwa ngabantu ababili abavumeleneyo. Ukalala kwabantu kuyisivumelano ngokwaso. Kuyinto enzima ukubeka umthetho owalisa abantu ukuthi balale bonke. Ukalala lokhu kuyinto njalo engafundiswa muntu. Sonke siyakwenza sifuqwa ngumoya esilowo phakathi kwethu, njalo esingenelisiyo ukuwulwisa. Ukalala kwababili akusaqakathekiswa kangako, njalo akusenziwa njengemvelo. Labo abanakanelwa ukuthi bangaqinisa amasiko ethu ngendlela osokulalwa ngayo, obagoqela o-Babamkhulu labo-babakazi, sebaba zinganekwani.

Imisebenzi enziwa ngabathetheneyo iyamangalisa. Ukuphuma endlini kwabathetheneyo akusamangalisi. Laba bantu sebecitha izindlu zabo kubangelwa yikuphuma ezindlini zabo besiyahlangana labafazi kumbe lamadoda abanye. Ukulahlwa kwabantwana abasanda kuzalwa, kuveza sobala imisebenzi yokungaziphathi kuhle. Imali kanye lokulala kwabantu ngokubona, sokuyindlela entsha yokukhululamisana ngayo ebantwini.

Ukukhutshwa kobucindezeli kuzulu Lokhu kutsho yini ukuthi leZimbabwe selilizwe elingela masiko? Impendulo ithi hatshi! I-Zimbabwe lilizwe elizama ukuzithuthukisa okwakuqala kusukela lapho umbuso weNduna u-Munhumutapa watshabalaliswa kwele Great Zimbabwe. Ilizwe leli likhangelana lesikhathi sokuphendula amasiko ethu. Lapha sikhangelane lesikhathi lesi esokugqulwa

kwezinto, kuzadingakala ukuthi kube lokukhutshwa kobucindezeli kuZulu. Ngaphandle kokuthi amasiko ethu abuyiselwe ebantwini, umkhubo wokulala lo uzaqhubeka ngendlela ezingalunganga, okungalinganiswa lama-"film" awe-Dallas le-Falcon Crest.

Lamhlanje simi ngaphi ngendaba ze-HIV le-Aids? Abeqembu le-ZAHEC le-National Aids Council kugatsha lwezeMpilo kahle, baqhubekela phambili ngokulwisana lalesi sifo, okwakhathesi basekelwe ngamanye amaqambu agoqela angekho kuhulumende kunye lawamasonto. Kulezinsuku abantu sebengani bayawuqaphela umkhuhlane lo, ngemva kokubona abantu abanengi besifa kubangelwa ngukhuhlane lo. Imisebenzi yokungaziphathi eyenziwa kuminyaka esukisela ku-1980, yiyo esiletha ukufa okubonakala kule iminyaka, njalo kukhangelelwa ukuthi kuminyaka emihlanu kusiya kweyisikhombisa elandelayo, kunyanga inye layinye kuzabe kusifa abantu abazinkulungwane ezingamatshumi amabili kunyanga inye layinye.

Ukubanjwa ngamandla ekuxwayisweni kwegazi

Okwakhathesi labo abalomkhuhlane we-Aids abazakali ubunengi babo, lokhu kubangelwa yikuthi umuntu kalakho ukwazi ukuthi umkhuhlane lo usungenile emzimbeni wakhe. Akula lizwe ngitsho lalinye elaziyo ngobunengi babantu abalomkhuhlane lo. Uzunengi babantu abalomkhuhlane lo bufuze ukukhwela ngokugogwa ngetshumi, ukuze sithole ubunengi obuseqiniseni. Kulelizwe elilodwa nje kumhlaba wonke eliyilona elibamba abantu ngamandla ukuze bayexwayiswisa igazi. Nxa singafuna ukubamba abantu ngamandla ukuze bayexwayiswisa igazi kwelakithi, lokhu kutshengisa ukungananzi ilungelo lika-zulu. Indlela le ingabangela ukuthi abantu bazame ukucatsha bangaze bakhapha iqiniso. Lokho engicabanga ukuthi kungaba licebo elingcono yilokhu:

- Labo abayabe befisa ukuthathana bafuze baxwayiswe izifo zokunindana leHIV.
- Omama abazithwelelo kunye lamadoda abo bafuze baxwayiswe igazi.

Labo abayabe bele-HIV loba i-Aids bafuze bengenyanywa baphathwe njengomuntu wonke olesifo lobayisiphi.

Singenelisa ukulandela indlela ezintathu esisanda kuziqamba, silakho ukunqoba lesi sifo. Lokhu kungenza ukuthi kube labantu abalutshwane abazama ukufihla umkhuhlane lo. Omama abazithweleyo baxwayisiswa umkhuhlane we-syphilis, kungani omama abazithweleyo bengaxwayiswa i-HIV?

Ukwehluleka Kwesizwe

Ukuphambanisa kwesizwe kugogela okulandelayo:

- I-HIV le-Aids kwakubonakala kubantu be-Africa, (longumcabango wababandlululi)
- I-HIV le-Aids kutholakala kwabangaziphathiyo kunye lalabo abalala labo kuphela.
- I-HIV le-Aids kungumthwalo walabo ababona nge-mpila kahle, hatshi umuntu wonke.

- Umuthi wokwelapha umkhuhlane lo uzatholakala.
- I-HIV le-Aids kwakuthathwa njengomthwalo olula.

Sikhangelwa konke lokhu okukhuluniweyo, kusobala ukuthi i-HIV le-Aids ngumthwalo onzima oqondane labasakhulayo. Umthwalo owedlula imisebenzi eyenziwa yi-RENAMO kunye le-South Africa zibambene. Ngumthwalo ongeze walwisa loba ngubani ehlo mile. Ukungakhathali ekwenzeni imisebenzi engalunganga kulandelwa ukulala, kuletha umvuzo onzima. Yisikhathi sokuthi omunye lamunye azinuke amakhwapha ekhangela indlela zakhe azilandelayo lapho elala lomunye wakhe.

Ukungakhathali ngendlela zokulala kwethu, kwenza ngicabange ukuthi abantu abale-HIV kuleli bandedlula ama-million amabili, akukho okungavikela i-HIV. Ama-"condom" alakho ukuvikela umkhuhlane lo, kodwa kuyimfanelo ukuthi umuntu azi ukuthi asetshenziswa njani.

Kwesinye isikhathi labo abololwazi lokuwasebenzisa batholakala besehluleka ukuwasebenzisa lapho sebelala.

I-HIV le-Aids ngumthwalo womuntu wonke, hatshi ungatsha olubona ngeze-Mpilakahle kuphela. Lo ngumthwalo we-Ngatsha zonke zika-hulumende, ama-industry, ama-sonto ama-cooperative kuhlangukisa u-Zulu wonke. Sesingenze njani ke ngalo umthwalo? Ngikhuthaza ukuxwayisiswa kwegazi okukhuluniweyo. Ngikhuthaza njalo ukuthi kubekwe emfundweni zezikolweni, kusukisela ku-Grade Seven kusiya kuma-University. Izifundo lezi zifanele zihlanganise izifundo zamasiko ethu, njalo zifanele ukuthi zenziwe ngembambangamandla, okufana lokwenziwa kwezinye izifundo.

Kundawo zemsebenzini, izisebenzi ziyadingakala ukuthi zifundiswe ngalesi sifo. Silakho ukusehlula isifo lesi, nxa singabeka imicabango yethu ndawonye, njalo sisebenza ndawonye.

International News

Africa fights bitter war against marginalisation



Africa is beset by poverty as its share of world trade dwindled to 2.5 percent in 1989

As Africa takes up the challenge posed by the advent of a new world order predicated on globalisation and regionalisation, it

faces a host of spectres conspiring to sabotage the continent's campaign against marginalisation.

Beset by poverty, drought, wars,

leadership crises and economic difficulties, the world's potentially richest yet most underprivileged continent remains firmly mired in the bog of dependency — manifested in the debt burden, pitiful commodity prices and a steady decrease in aid commitments by donors. As a continent, Africa owes some US\$270 billion, about 11 percent of the total Third World debt. The continent is being bled dry by its western creditors.

The Europe-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates that between 1982 and 1991 sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for little over half of the continent's indebtedness, paid a staggering billion dollars a month in debt servicing.

Dwindling earnings

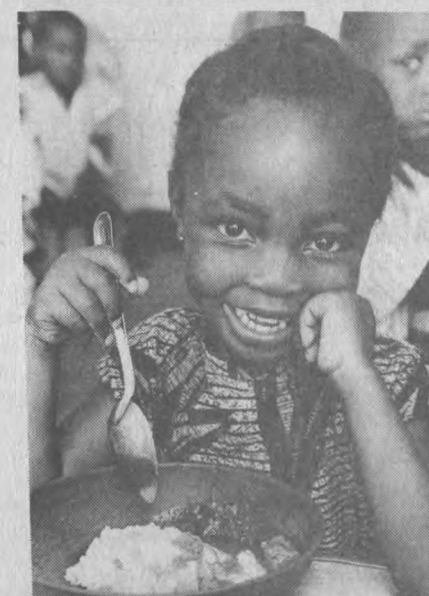
Ever-dwindling earnings from core commodities whose prices are fixed in the stock exchanges of the affluent West, money urgently needed for in-country social programmes, are mobilised into

servicing interest payments of the debt monster.

Where it has not already been marginalised, Africa is at the very best on the sidelines. It is estimated that Africa's share of world trade was already down to 2.5 percent by 1989 (60 percent of which accounted for by South and North Africa), accompanied by lack of investment and capital flight totalled at US\$40 billion.

"Even in the most unlikely event that all 43 sub-Saharan countries suddenly and collectively decided to stop servicing their debt," argues economist Susan George, "the world financial system would just keep trundling along, its computer screens registering scarcely a blip." Yet creditors refuse to implement such progressive policies as the Trinidad terms involving debt write-offs, proposals the World Bank says could save Africa US\$310 million by the year 2000.

Apart from Britain, which announced in 1991 that it would apply the terms even if the US refused to do so, the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialised nations has failed to seriously tackle the problem. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only major developing region where aid flows are dwindling. In 1990, the US and France



Africa's children embody a long and proud history and are a symbol of hope for the future

increased overseas development assistance but Germany, Italy and Britain cut back significantly, crying that communism's demise and the global recession had dictated that charity begin nearer home.

Proponents of the theory argued that the winds of change have blown aid earmarked for Africa toward the former

communist bloc but they are quick to note that eastern Europe itself used to be a traditional, if not modest donor. In a typical year before communism collapsed, for example, the USSR gave Tanzania US\$21 million while Zambia and Sudan had their debt to eastern bloc countries favourably rescheduled.

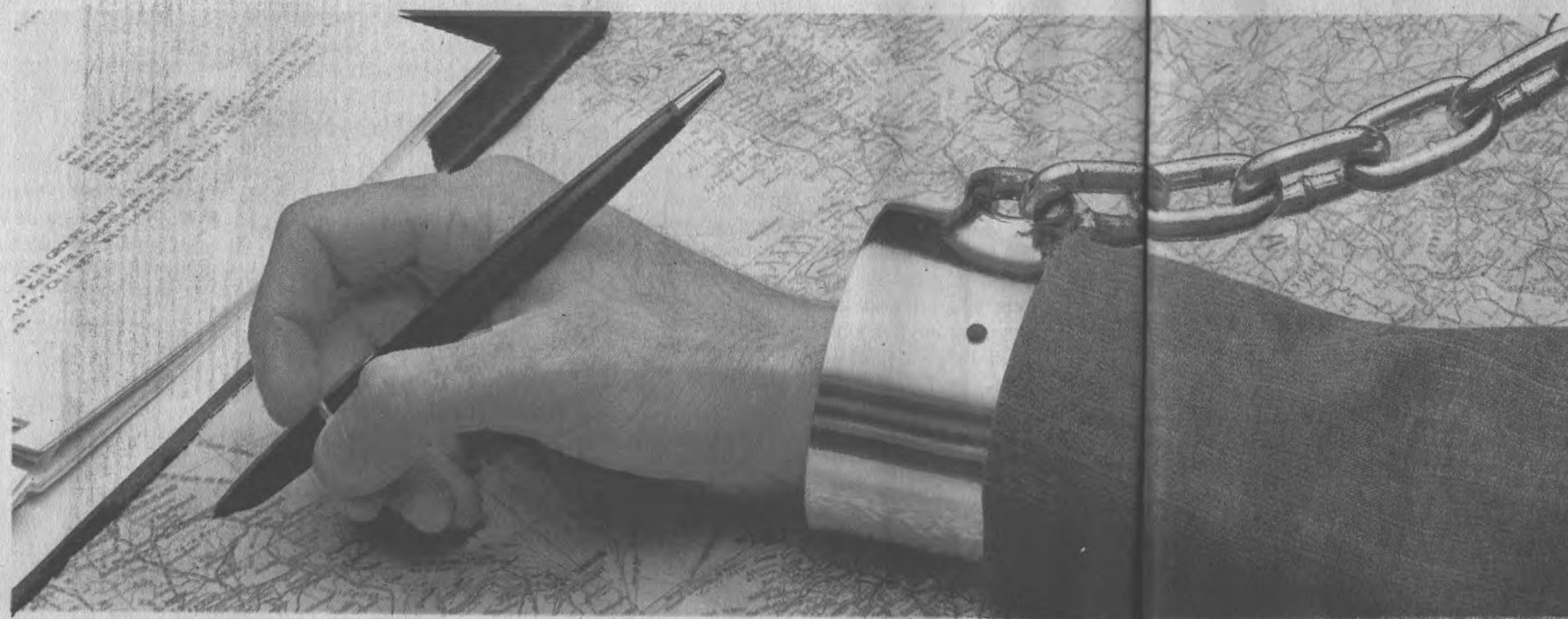
Structural Adjustment

Structural adjustment, a philosophy held widely to have been foisted on the continent precisely to ensure it serviced its debt, has inflicted grievous bodily harm on Africa's human potential, the much-vaunted great hope for a better future. Some sub-Saharan countries have formal agreements with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), while most of the others have implemented virtually identical policies.

Development experts are only now beginning to quantify the social dimension of structural adjustment. Real wages have plummeted by between 30 to 90 percent, and urban unemployment is as high as 70 percent. The informal sector, held up by the Bretton Woods institutions as some miraculous solution to unemployment, is in the words of the International Labour Organisation, "a labour sponge with a finite capacity of absorption."



European Community presidents at a summit in Netherlands: Western countries have reduced their overseas development assistance to Africa



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The negative effects on development are well known. Despite spectacular successes in such areas as immunisation, Africa brings up the rear in key indicators, among them those relating to children. It has the world's highest under-five mortality rate, lowest life expectancy and poorest rate of primary school enrolment, and is second only to South Asia in under-five malnutrition.

Conflict

Conflict has made the continent's task of achieving socio-economic and political renewal that much more awesome. The new conditionality of "multi-partism-or-else" currently being wielded as a yardstick for continued aid (in itself on the downside) has at once catalysed moves towards a multiplicity of parties in post-independence Africa.

African countries have pledged more of their financial resources towards improving health, basic education and infrastructure as part of an overall, novel commitment to human-centred development from the bottom up. The emphasis is now on what Africa can do for itself. Self-reliance underpins all the latest declarations of intent towards sustainable development, be they action plans to improve the lot of children, blueprints for population control or programmes to alleviate poverty.

Yet for the foreseeable future, Africa will have no choice but to count on handouts. Foreign non-governmental organisations which increased their inputs from US\$600 million in the 1980s to a billion in 1990 — may prove to be the continent's most willing development partners. Africa has its share of self-generated policies that analysts say must predominate over those imported from the West or imposed by the Bank



Capri (Zimbabwe)'s refrigeration factory — the debt burden, pitiful commodity prices and a decrease in aid commitments have worsened Africa's position

and Fund, among these is the African structural adjustment alternative pioneered by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, hailed as a sound blueprint for economic regeneration.

But the fact remains that without a change in attitude by G-7 countries, who OECD think tank Louis Emmerij says are "still much too self-centred about state of the world economy," Africa's new real politic will not by itself change the continent's status from beggar to equal global partner. Emmerij envisages a contract between post-Maastricht Europe and Africa based on reciprocal conditionality. This "Euro-African development contract" would help Africa grow

whilst binding Europe to practising the open market principles it preaches to others.

The bottom line, then, is that development be viewed in terms of a partnership. "Debt relief must be linked to a coherent development plan, including much greater popular participation and genuine democracy," concludes Susan George in a paper on Africa's debt crisis.

"Unless African nations, singly or jointly, can propose a plan bold enough to capture the imagination and the attention of the industrialised countries . . . they will be forgotten in the new world order." ZIANA-IPS. □



Angolan president Cde. Jose Eduardo dos Santos

World passive on peace in Southern Africa

By David Martin and Phyllis Johnson

The will of the international community to support democracy and peace is being tested in Southern Africa at present as two countries face serious threats to national unity.

Democratic elections have been held in Angola. The unanimous verdict of the international community, including the

United Nations and the United States, was that the polling was free and fair. Yet the main opposition group, UNITA, refuses to accept that verdict. UNITA has pulled out of the joint national army and its leader, Jonas Savimbi, has withdrawn from the capital to the southern city of Huambo for "security reasons."

The opposition group, which won a third of the parliamentary seats, mostly in the south, remains heavily armed despite the peace agreement signed in 1991 at Bicesse in Portugal. The peace had initially allowed UNITA forces to gain effective control of some cities and towns that it had not managed to take during 16 years of war. In flagrant violation of the peace accord, UNITA has refused to allow civil administration into 55 rural administrative areas under its control.

The incumbent Angolan leader, Cde. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, fell just short of the overall majority required for a first round victory in the presidential election. Savimbi has so far refused to allow the second round of polling and now demands that the entire parliamentary election be redone. In the meantime, a government offensive has reportedly resulted in the capture of Huambo but these reports have been dismissed by Savimbi. There are reports that he is now making his broadcasts from Zaire.

Lip service

Despite various public offers to mediate, the international community seems unable or unwilling to take action to en-



1 400 people have lost one or both their legs in the Angolan civil war

sure lasting peace in Angola. The countries that brokered the peace agreement and sit on the joint political-military commission — Portugal, the United

States and Russia — have given lip service to democracy in Angola but have taken no serious action since the elections to seek its implementation. There are fears that delays will increase the spectre of partition of the war-weary country.

The scenario in Angola has serious implications for Mozambique, which has just begun a peace process leading to elections in October this year. The leader of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Alfonso Dhlakama has, like Savimbi, promised to accept the results of elections even if he does not win. Yet, before the ink was dry on the peace agreement, Renamo was infiltrating well-equipped reinforcements in crisp new uniforms into the north of the country.

The reason for delay in signing the Mozambique ceasefire agreement in Rome became apparent in the light of that infiltration. Under a plan coordinated by General Mateus Ngonhamo, Renamo had planned to infiltrate freshly trained and equipped forces through Malawi before the scheduled ceasefire date. The new troops had allegedly been trained in Kenya. Continued on next page

Kadoma hosts international seminar

Kadoma will from January 28 to February 1 host a World Order Models Project (WOMP) seminar drawing about 20 participants from the Middle East, South America, North America, Asia and Africa. This is the first time that the New York-based organisation, which was founded 25 years ago, has held a seminar in Zimbabwe.

The seminar is being organised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cde. Nathan Shamuyarira, the local host of the WOMP. Cde. Shamuyarira is the chairman of the organising committee comprising Cde. N.T. Goche, a senior deputy secretary in charge of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the acting chairman of the department of political and administrative studies at the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Hasu Patel; head of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cde. Violet Sigauke; a research consultant Professor Yash Tandon and Cde. S. Punungwe who heads the department of international organisations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WOMP aims to promote peace, economic well-being, social justice, ecological balance and groups scholars from around

the world. Its co-directors are Mr. Saul Mendlovitz of the United States and Mr. Yoshikazu Sakamoto of Japan.

Discussions during the seminar will centre on world governance, global security, grassroots politics, role of intellectuals, the United Nations, racism and sexism, human rights and the environment in the context of the new world order or disorder.

Ten local participants will give extra emphasis on the African debt, environmental issues, economic integration, peace and security issues in Southern Africa, and Africa's place in the international order or disorder. The local participants include Dr. Clever Mumbengegwi of the University of Zimbabwe's department of economics, Professor E. Mukonoweshuro who heads the UZ social studies department, Miss Lydia Madziva of the Cold Comfort Trust and Dr. Ibo Mandaza of the Southern Africa Political and Economic Series (SAPES).

The seminar will be closed to journalists. However, a public seminar will later be hosted by the African Association of Political Scientists (Zimbabwe Chapter) and will be chaired by Dr. Mandaza in his capacity as president of the AAPS. On February 2, the UZ Social Studies department will host another seminar dwelling on similar issues. □

Their mission was to seize as many district capitals as possible so that they could claim these areas as theirs when the ceasefire was signed. The district towns targeted were Ulongwe and Mutarara in the Tete province, Milange and Mocuba in Zambezia province, Ribaue and Angoche in Nampula province.

A successful offensive would have enabled Renamo to declare a military "belt" and announce the seizure and administration of the northern part of Mozambique, thereby cutting the country in half. The plan also envisaged the seizure of two to four districts in the south in Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo provinces. The offensive bore considerable similarities to the 1986 invasion of Mozambique from Malawi, which had the same intent, to sever the country and capture at least one northern port for resupply via sea routes from South Africa.

Deployment delayed

However, due to logistical difficulties, the arrival in Mozambique of the fresh Renamo forces was delayed. At the same time, international pressure made it impossible for them to delay any further the signing of the agreement in Rome. The ceasefire was signed to the embarrassment of General Ngonhamo who felt his plans had been compromised.

General Ngonhamo is formerly Renamo's head of intelligence. In mid-1992, he was appointed commander for the south, following the death of General Gomes who was killed in a government attack. But Ngonhamo never took up his post in the south, remaining in Malawi where he has close links with that country's intelligence service.

Ngonhamo is known to be one of the commanders who strongly opposed the Rome accord, arguing that Renamo had been fighting to shoot its way into power and not to negotiate. One of those who supported him in this was Renamo's chief negotiator in Rome, Raul Domingos, who believed his position within the movement was being weakened.

While initial signs indicated that the ceasefire was working fairly well, with hungry Renamo forces contacting the authorities for food, indications of serious breaches began to occur from 11 October 1992. There were two attacks on government forces on that day, one

in the north of the country and one in the south.

Attacks

On 17 October — the anniversary of the death in 1979 of Renamo's first commander, Andre Matsangaisse — the real offensive began. Renamo forces attacked and overran the district capital of Maganja da Costa in Zambezia province. On 19 October, after two abortive attacks during the morning, they occupied parts of the port of Angoche in Nampula province.

About 40 government soldiers, who had withdrawn into barracks in compliance with the ceasefire agreement, were killed in this attack and the garrison commander was wounded.

Next to fall were the district capitals of Mbemba (another port) in Nampula, on the same day, and Luzela in Zambezia province the following day. At about the same time, word was sent to the Zambezia provincial capital, Quelimane, saying Renamo would seize the city the following Thursday (22 October). Dhlakama, according to locals, was scheduled to arrive in Quelimane after the city was seized. Whether this was a serious plan, or simply scare tactics, is not known.

There were some strong indications of impending military movement in the centre of the country. One hint came in late September with reports of the Malawi intelligence service surveying the border inside the country looking for infiltration routes. This was not unexpected, in advance of the signing of the ceasefire agreement.

On 17 October, a plane chartered by USAID landed at Maganja da Costa, not realising the town had been taken by Renamo. Passengers on the plane reported they were surrounded by 150 to 200 men dressed in brand new uniforms, carrying sophisticated communications equipment and armed with light machine-guns. Two hours later, the plane and passengers were allowed to depart after orders for their release were received from the main Renamo base at Gorongosa.

Angoche regained

On 22 October, a government commando unit landed at Angoche and regained control of the town. Some Renamo sold-

iers were captured, others were killed and the rest fled. Government forces regained control of Mbemba a few days later, after Domingos announced that Renamo had "withdrawn."

The United Nations military observers in the country at the time numbered 20. This was not even enough to monitor the 49 assembly points (29 for government forces, 20 for Renamo) where military men were supposed to begin gathering from 21 October.

The observers planned to split into three groups based in Maputo, Beira and Nampula, cities a very great distance apart. The small numbers, and the delay in reaching Beira and Nampula, meant that the timetable established in the peace agreement could not be adhered to, a point acknowledged by Aldo Ajello, an Italian who heads the United Nations observer mission. The UN group stated that they cannot help to establish the ceasefire, and that it must be established by the belligerents before they can observe it.

The number of fresh Renamo forces infiltrated after the ceasefire was signed is presently put at 1 500, or two battalions, and the number could be higher. Apart from these serious breaches of the ceasefire through military action, Renamo has also committed two further breaches of the Rome accord. Tuesday, 20 October, was the deadline to announce the location of the 20 assembly points where their forces would gather. But they did not do so.

Renamo officials also stalled their arrival in Maputo to join the ceasefire monitoring commission, refusing to accept the accommodation offered by government. First they refused to accept hotel accommodation, and then insisted that the standard of housing was inadequate.

There seems to be little pressure from the international community to keep the peace process on track, although the Political Committee (EPC) of the European community sent two messages to Renamo urging them to comply with the ceasefire agreement. However, the ceasefire is now holding and one can only hope that there will not be a repeat of the Angolan scenario in Mozambique. SARDC □

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Zimbabwe News**

United Nations criticised



UN secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali (left) has the unenviable ambition to reshape the cumbersome and inefficient organisation

The 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly ended its main plenary session on Wednesday December 23, 1992 after 270 resolutions, many of which its president indicated were unfocussed and diminished

Astro-Guide by Chiron

For business affairs:

4th Monday:	from 1035 to 1210
7th Thursday:	from 0841 to 1055
12th Tuesday:	from 0906 to 1035
14th Thursday:	from 1640 to 1725
15th Friday:	from 0620 to 0831
25th Monday:	from 1455 to 1547
29th Friday:	from 0606 to 0850

For farming activities:

3rd Sunday:	from 0715 to 0922
6th Wednesday:	from 1257 to 1520
8th Friday:	from 1410 to 1537
12th Tuesday:	from 0810 to 1048
15th Friday:	from 1640 to 1745
19th Tuesday:	from 0545 to 0625
21st Thursday:	from 0915 to 1120
25th Monday:	from 0540 to 0630
27th Wednesday:	from 0915 to 1120
30th Saturday:	from 1015 to 1136

For health matters:

4th Monday:	from 1241 to 1325
6th Wednesday:	from 0835 to 0920
8th Friday:	from 0540 to 0836
11th Monday:	from 1041 to 1147
14th Thursday:	from 0912 to 1106
18th Monday:	from 1105 to 1240
21st Thursday:	from 1602 to 1757
22nd Friday:	from 1340 to 1510
28th Thursday:	from 1340 to 1510
29th Friday:	from 0610 to 0828

For weddings and domestic affairs:

6th Wednesday:	from 0555 to 0740
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7th Thursday:

8th Friday:	from 0601 to 0846
14th Thursday:	from 1602 to 1751
20th Wednesday:	from 1330 to 1524
21st Thursday:	from 0901 to 1133
25th Monday:	from 1049 to 1219
27th Wednesday:	from 1333 to 1510

For educational pursuits

Monday:	from 1105 to 1230
6th Wednesday:	from 0551 to 0741
7th Thursday:	from 0845 to 1131
13th Wednesday:	from 1334 to 1516
15th Friday:	from 0608 to 0750
20th Wednesday:	from 0608 to 0748
21st Thursday:	from 0908 to 1125
22nd Friday:	from 0608 to 0752
27th Wednesday:	from 1340 to 1521
28th Thursday:	from 0920 to 1147

For entertainment and artistic activities

3rd Sunday:	from 1640 to 1820
6th Wednesday:	from 1911 to 2117
7th Thursday:	from 1706 to 1851
14th Thursday:	from 0911 to 1132
15th Friday:	from 1708 to 1801
17th Sunday:	from 0706 to 0948
20th Wednesday:	from 0621 to 0742
22nd Friday:	from 1408 to 1549
23rd Saturday:	from 1720 to 2016
24th Sunday:	from 1720 to 2016
29th Friday:	from 0625 to 0748

the efficiency of the body. Assembly president Stoyan Ganev complained about the inefficiency and lack of focus on helping to resolve major conflicts in the world and seeing that development aid was delivered properly.

All UN member states have a vote in the General Assembly except South Africa, which was expelled in 1974 for its apartheid policy of racial segregation. Since September, some of the adopted resolutions were on major issues confronting the world, but many were also on long-dormant subjects rejuvenated each year.

Among the most important assembly actions of this session were the establishment of a commission to follow up on decisions taken at the environmental summit conference in Brazil last June, an emergency start-up fund for peacekeeping activities and approval of a landmark treaty to banish chemical weapons. "The General Assembly is facing an historic challenge to truly become a functional world parliament on the basis of the United Nations Charter," said Ganev, who is Bulgaria's Foreign Minister.

"Such a body must be empowered with mechanisms for implementing the decisions it takes," he added. General Assembly decisions are non-binding but the body, often likened to an international town hall, reflects the will of the world community. However, it does have control of UN budgets and other major organisational changes.

Ganev noted that an assembly resolution for a review of Security Council membership has been criticised widely as unrepresentative and outdated in the post-cold war world. The Council, which has mandatory enforcement powers on peace and security issues, is made up of 15 members with five victorious World War II nations granted permanent membership with Veto power.

He said General Assembly members would do well to consider their own future, not just that of the Security Council. ZIANA-REUTER. □

What is America up to in Iraq?

On January 13, 1993, 100 United States war planes, 84 French jets and four British Royal Airforce Tornado bombers joined forces to carry out an attack on Iraq, two years to the month after the first raids of the Gulf War, in which the U.S. was the major player.

The air armada was launched at 12:30 a.m., Zimbabwean time, when Iraq was in darkness. The RAF Tornados, backed by two refuelling tanker planes flew from Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, U.S. planes came from the carrier Kitty Hawk in the Gulf and four Saudi bases. Six French Mirage jets were among the fighter escorts.

The raids had been planned for Tuesday, January 12, but were put back 24 hours because of bad weather.

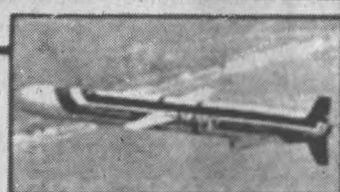
This was followed three days later by a second attack on Iraq by the United States in which cruise missiles fired from U.S. warships, according to witnesses, damaged the Rasheed Hotel in central Baghdad killing and seriously wounding innocent civilians. These reports contradicted claims by Mr. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, that the U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles had attacked a nuclear fabricating plant near Baghdad.

The Western countries' efforts to try and justify their attacks on Iraq are that the latter is not abiding by the United Nations resolutions which amongst others they say is the recognition of a no-fly zone in the south where on 27th December, an Iraq mig 26 was shot down by an American F16. However, the Iraqis argue that they have met all the United Nations resolutions which included Iraq getting out of Kuwait and the destruction of all arms banned by United Nations resolutions. Iraq further argues that the aeroplane that the Americans downed was only a reconnaissance plane and not a bomber nor was it obstructing anybody as it was flying in the air-space of Iraq.

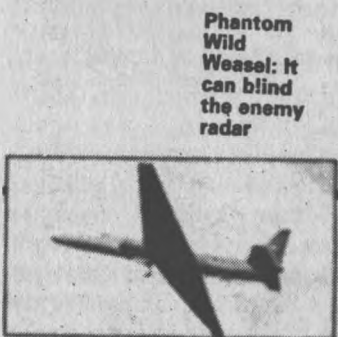
On the issue of the no-fly zone, Iraq says that this is not as a result of a United Nations resolution. It is an American decision taken unilaterally with Britain and



Stealth:
U.S. fighter bomber that can dodge radar



Tomahawk:
Cruise missile, flies low to its target



Phantom Wild Weasel: It can blind the enemy radar



U2: Spy plane that snaps Iraqi missile sites

France participating in its implementation. Thus, Iraq does not recognise the no-fly zone.

Where the Western countries accuse Iraq of crossing the Kuwait border at the flashpoint former Iraq port of Um Qasr on January 2 and 10, the Iraqis say that

this is a distortion of facts by the Western countries in order to create condition favourable to the satisfaction of the interests of the United States in the region. They say that the Iraqis went to the demilitarised zone which was part of Iraq and only recently given to the

Kuwaitis by the United Nations commission, to clear their property.

In any case, points out Iraq, the United Nations Security Council had given approval that Iraq could remove some property from that territory provided it had prior approval from the United Nations Observer Force and Kuwait, the irony being that the latter is not yet in control of the land. Furthermore, the Iraqis had been given up until January 15 to complete the task by the world body. Iraq was attacked by America, France and Britain before the deadline.

The other bone of contention is that the Western countries would like to use their planes to ferry United Nations inspection teams into Iraq. The Iraqis feel that they should be allowed to use their planes to bring UN personnel into their country. According to the Iraqi Ambassador in Harare, Cde. Issam Mahboub, the Turks recently reported openly that a plane belonging to the Western countries which was supposed to be lifting goods for humanitarian assistance in the north of Iraq, turned out to be full of weapons. Iraq also feels that it really does not need any humanitarian aid as it is rich enough to look after its own people were it not for the U.N. embargo.

The Iraqis underline the fact that the problem in Iraq is a creation of the United States of America. They quote a former Ambassador of the U.S. to Saudi Arabia Mr. James Aikens who said that before the Gulf War, the Americans convinced the Saudi Arabians that an Iraqi attack was imminent when in fact that danger was not there. This was done in order to create conditions for the U.S. to use Saudi Arabia as a launching pad in its military operations against Iraq.

The former American Ambassador also revealed that "It was actively discussed in this country and elsewhere the necessity of America occupying all the oil fields from Kuwait all the way down to Dhuhai. This was studied by the congress and at that time pronounced unfeasible, and infact dangerous. But the plan has never been totally dismissed ..."

Taking what the former Ambassador of the U.S. to Saudi Arabia said and former President Bush's statement later, to the effect that American soldiers had to

go and fight in Iraq because they wanted to preserve "American interests"; that Iraq was the second largest producer of oil, the conclusion reached by Iraq is that the United States was after controlling the oil fields in Iraq. In fact, according to Mr. James Aiken, even the Saudis questioned the ultimate aims of the Americans in the region.

The question being asked by many political and economic observers is that, having failed to dislodge President Sad-

dam Hussein during the Gulf War and install a puppet regime that would allow the Americans to control the oil fields, is this not a second attempt aimed at achieving the same goals?

Are the Americans not deliberately creating the current situation in Iraq in order to control the flow of oil and get at Japan and some countries in Europe that America owes trillions of dollars and whose industrial survival depends on oil? Only time will tell! □

Police arrest Mafia godfather

The real Don Corleone, the Mafia Godfather known as the boss of bosses, was arrested in a police ambush in Sicily, Italy on January 15. The Mafia boss, also known as Salvatore "Totò" Riina, 62, is the world's most powerful gangster. He heads the 147 families Costa Nostra in Sicily and controls the mob's giant crime network in America.

Riina is said to have personally carried out 62 murders, one for every year of his life. As godfather, he reportedly gave the orders for hundreds more. These murders are thought to include the car bombings of anti-Mafia judges Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino in May and July last year.

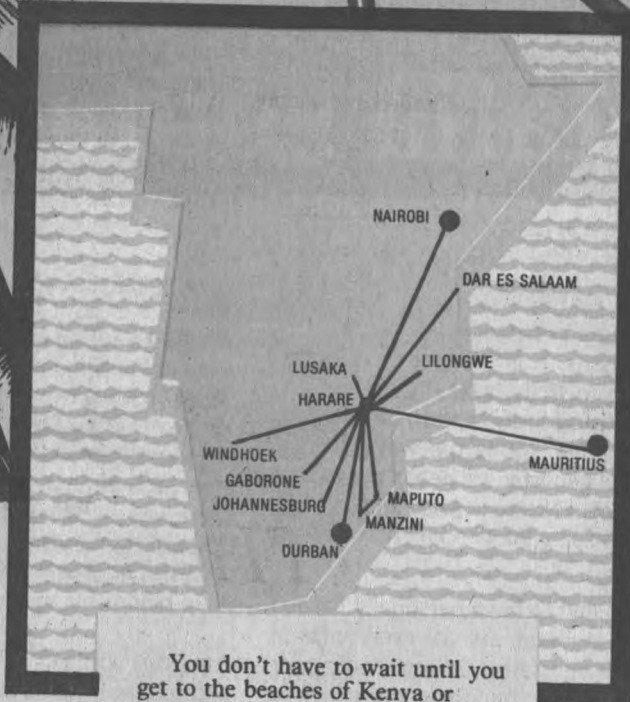
Riina is the boss of the Corleone family, the name made infamous by writer Mario Puzo in the *Godfather* films. He was picked up at a police road block during a rush hour after more than 20 years on the run. The short and stocky godfather was dressed in a green polo shirt, brown trousers, jacket and scarf. He had a woman on one side and a bodyguard on the other. All were carry-

ing false papers. There was no shoot-out. When news of his arrest was announced at an Italian Cabinet meeting, every one stood up and cheered. Interior minister Nicola Mancino described the arrest as "fabulous". He added, "I always said my greatest aspiration was to arrest Riina." There was a £500 000 (Z\$4.5 million) on his head. Noone came to claim it. Armed officers had been tailing him for nine days before his eventual arrest.

Riina can not read, or write. The heroine and cocaine trade he controls in the world is the largest. The illicit trade earns him about £400 million (Z\$3 600 million). Despite a 700-page file on him, Don had not been seen since the 1970s. The only photographs police had were taken 20 years ago. Many believe he had plastic surgery and regularly changed his hideout.

Riina began his gradual takeover of the Mafia command in 1981 by systematically killing his rivals. He was 28 before he committed his first murder. He is married with two children and began his career at 14. □

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International News

NATO divided over Yugoslavia

The divisions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation over what military action to take against the Serbs have brought into the public domain disagreements over the broader issue of the alliance's future after the end of the cold war.

Peacekeeping and potentially, peacemaking outside the traditional alliance borders are supposed to be the new key roles for NATO. However, the fighting in Croatia and then in Bosnia-Herzegovina caught the alliance off balance. Now, instead of unity and consensus — distinguishing features of the NATO family for most of the cold war period — there are so many different views over the way ahead that even the grand strategy for restructuring all the forces in central Europe has gone wrong.

Three alliance members — Norway, Belgium and The Netherlands — are planning to cut their armies by such a substantial number that there will not be enough soldiers around to form all the proposed "main defence forces". Rethinking is now in progress. The clashes between the French and Americans over peacekeeping and who should have the lead are also becoming almost a daily occurrence at NATO headquarters. Some officials are beginning to wonder whether former Warsaw Pact countries which are knocking on NATO's door might have second thoughts about their applications for membership.

With these strategic questions causing earthquake faultlines, the Bosnian issue has served only to widen the cracks. Potentially, the most damaging is that emerging between the Americans and the British. The British government is being protective towards the British troops. Premier John Major and his senior cabinet colleagues do not want to destroy the precarious position of the battalion battle group in Vitez, central Bosnia, by advocating military action against the Serbs to enforce the "no-fly" zone, while the soldiers are distributing food in Croat-Muslim areas.

Division

A senior British official recently said pointedly that there was a division be-

tween those with troops on the ground and those "who were just spectators" — an implied dig at the Americans who have avoided sending any soldiers to Bosnia apart from 15 officers to the UN headquarters in Kiseljak.

France, which has the largest number of troops in Bosnia, has not supported Mr. Major. President Mitterrand wanted the "no-fly" zone enforced and has not highlighted the potential risks that might follow for French humanitarian soldiers who are based in Bihac on the Serbian side in northern Bosnia.

So the French, encouraged by a contemptuous chief of staff, are in the forefront of those calling for action. They also have their man-in-charge on the ground, Major General Philippe Morillon, commander of the 7 000 United Nations troops in Bosnia. After months of pain-

ful diplomatic peacemaking between the leaders of the warring factions, General Morillon is now also of the view that action, not words, is required. Behind the British position are the Spanish and Canadians who, along with the French, are the only countries to have sent an infantry battalion to Bosnia. Canada has about 1 100 soldiers in northern Bosnia, kicking their heels outside Banja Luka, and Spain has 700 operating from Mostar in the south and from Split.

With the outgoing administration in Washington and president Mitterrand in the same camp for once, there seems little chance that the British argument for caution will survive much longer. Military action of any kind will involve NATO members. That is when the fault lines will either close up or widen. There is no scope for papering over the cracks. □

Mozambique to destroy landmines

A search-and-destroy operation is soon to be launched to rid Mozambique of land mines and other arsenal buried during its 17 years of civil war. An independent British firm, Defence Services Limited, has clinched the contract to cleanse this nation of a wide range of dangerous weapons.

The operation will be supervised by the supervisory and control commission, whose members include government and Renamo representatives and the United Nations. An 8 000-strong UN peacekeeping force and an election monitoring team are due in Mozambique at the end of this month. The landmines were also an obstacle to the distribution of food and other humanitarian aid to thousands of Mozambicans who are reeling from the effects of drought and war.

The UN team has already identified at least 28 roads which need to be cleared of the landmines urgently. Relief agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, which are active in food distribution in remote areas, say the roads are essential for humanitarian aid distribution.

Mozambique's Committee for Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) managed to distribute about 325 tonnes in the central province of Sofala, one of the hardest hit by drought. Security concerns have forced relief agencies to resort to the more costly airlifts. Officials admit that lack of security has also restricted relief distribution, including basic agricultural implements and seeds, to mainly government controlled areas.

ZIANA-APS. □

Cuba set to become world medical power

Medicine is one of the fields in which Cuba is most developed. Its biotechnological and pharmaceutical industries are among the best developed in the world. Spearheading this tale of success is the country's world renowned Hermanos Amejeiras medical institute.

"Hermanos Amejeiras hospital has earned the affection, gratitude and respect of the population for the work it has done, for making the best use of the resources at its disposal and for the top-quality medical care it gives," President Fidel Castro said while addressing the institute's medical staff to mark the hospital's 10th anniversary recently.

Cuba has over the years introduced very modern diagnostic techniques using Hermanos Amejeiras as a testing ground. Nuclear magnetic resonance which is capable of detecting very small

tumors anywhere in the body is one such example. This medical technique can also detect articular lesions and metabolic diseases such as cirrhosis of the liver, and makes it possible to study the flow of heart and brain fluids, among other things.

Besides, non-surgical lithotripsy, a technique which is used to destroy stones in the kidney or gall bladder by use of lasers, was for the first time carried out at Hermanos Amejeiras institute. It has since been used on countless occasions to avoid traumatic operations.

Professionals

Since the hospital's establishment 10 years ago, a high number of professionals have passed through its doors. Cubans and many foreigners from various countries including Zimbabwe have graduated here as medical doctors.

Cuba produces and exports various types of drugs. This, however, does not mean to say that the country is not beset by a shortage of some essential drugs. Explaining this phenomenon, the Cuban leader blamed the economic blockade imposed on the island nation by the US more than 30-years ago. Nevertheless he said that a big effort was being made to cover the need for scarce medications.

Despite all these difficulties, Cuba has seen the quality of its health system constantly improve. "In fact, the idea of becoming a medical power is becoming a reality; we are making ourselves into a medical power..." President Castro said.

During the past 10 years, the country has also seen its infant mortality rate decrease to well below 10 per 1 000 live births compared to 30 per every live births in the US.

Deceiving

President Castro went on to say that there are some capitalist countries with good health care statistics, but these statistics were deceiving as they reflected the care received by certain sectors of the population.

"There are many rich capitalist countries where there might be hospitals like Hermanos Amejeiras (though not hospitals where patients are cared for with the same selflessness and love as in this and the country's other hospitals), but these hospitals would be available to millionaires, to very rich people," president Castro pointed out.

"No country, with the kind of difficulties Cuba is facing, could continue to increase the number of doctors as we are doing," He added.

Nonetheless, Cuba, blockaded by the US, can do things that no other country in Latin America can do, things that the United States itself cannot do, the president stated. That is why, whatever the difficulties or the sacrifices may be, we shall defend the revolution and shall defend socialism," he concluded. TPV-Granma □

PANA pins hope on UNESCO plan

Staffers at the cash-strapped Pan-African News Agency (PANA), are looking forward to a major shake-up in the media organisation which will determine whether it sinks or swims.

A UNESCO rescue plan recommending measures to make the agency market-oriented, competitive and ultimately self-supporting will come into effect this month when a three-year turn around period begins.

Since 1986, barely three years after it began editorial operations, the agency has been hit by a financial crisis so crippling that it has rendered PANA virtually inoperable.

Journalists based at the headquarters have found the occasional cash handouts too little too late, in a city ranked among the world's most expen-

sive, Senegal's Dakar. Hit by low morale, many have resigned in despair, opting for the security of salaried, and less challenging jobs back home.

Backpay

The story of one editor, who told IPS that he was owed about US\$15 000 in backpay, is typical of the plight of PANA journalists. "It's been really tough. There is only one editorial car on the road for eight journalists", he complained.

"You're sent out to cover conferences with no allowance so you have to go hungry. Then you come back to file the story knowing you're firing into outer space because subscribers can't receive the service."

The agency's communications network has been devastated. PANA once had

Continued on next page

dedicated computer-to-computer links from Dakar to Lusaka, to eight Southern and East African capitals.

In addition, there were lines to Lagos, Nigeria and Paris, France as well as radio transmissions servicing much of West and Central Africa. Now, unable to pay its bills, PANA has literally been cut off. Only the line and transmitter to Lagos remains operational.

It's a far cry from the euphoria that greeted PANA's birth in September 1979. Created by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to bridge the huge gap in the coverage of African news, it brought to life an idea pan-Africanists had mooted as long ago as the turn of the century.

A resolution at the OAU's maiden summit in 1963 called for the creation of a news agency that would counter the negative perception of Africa as a dark

continent where nothing happened except civil wars, famine and other disasters.

Defaulting

However noble the idea, reality soon reared its ugly head. OAU member states, unable to honour their commitment to the continental organisation, soon began to default on their payments to PANA. Between 1979 and 1991 OAU members gave US\$18 million to PANA. But as the agency sought to expand its editorial capacity the shortfall, (some 55 contributions were still outstanding) became all too evident.

"Things went relatively smoothly for the first four years", recalls current director of news Victor Adefela. "From 1983 to 1986 virtually all the staff were people who came on short-term secondments from national news agencies."

But when PANA started recruiting Afri-

cans for posting in Dakar as well as to regional bureaux "The salaries budget went up and from about 1988, PANA found it difficult to pay staff and telecommunications bills."

Today PANA is owed some US\$12 million in contributions. Its five regional offices (Libya, Zambia, Nigeria, Zaire and Sudan) as well as bureaux in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, face imminent closure while the 15 member journalist team face an uncertain future.

Its last hope is the UNESCO rescue plan. Interim cost-cutting measures will include replacing expatriate staff in the regional offices with less expensive locals as well as cutting back on administrative expenditures. Should the blueprint be implemented as planned, the new PANA will have bureaux in 12 countries and a strong network of stringers throughout Africa. ZIANA-IPS

Save rhino meet

A major international meeting to develop a strategy to save the rhino and to identify sources of financial support will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in March this year, the British Secretary for Environment, Mr. Michael Howard said recently.

He was speaking at the launching of a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) book 'The World Environment' in London. Mr. Howard said the meeting will bring together representatives of countries where rhinos are found, other countries prepared to contribute to their conservation and rhino experts.

Last year, Britain gave £20 000 (Z\$180 000) to the government of Zimbabwe to remove horns from rhinos to make them unattractive to poachers. An additional £25 000 (Z\$225 000) to UNEP's initiative will be used to fund rhino projects and assist delegates from poor countries to attend the Nairobi meeting.

Mr. Howard welcomed the nomination of Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell as new executive director of UNEP as from this year. He said her considerable experience in the environmental field and strong management credentials will be vital in shaping UNEP's future. Ms Dowdeswell is the Assistant Deputy Minister for Environment in Canada and head of

the Atmospheric Environment Service in that country.

There has been an international ban for the last fifteen years on the trade in rhino products. Since the ban, efforts to stamp out poaching have proved futile

and illegal trade in rhino products has continued to flourish. As a result, at least two of the world's five species of rhino are now on the brink of extinction. There are now less than 2 500 black rhinos remaining as compared to 100 000 thirty years ago. □

The black rhino, now in the Zambezi Valley, still faces extinction as poachers still kill dehorned rhinos. They take one ear to their bosses as proof that they have killed the animal



UN Agencies protest cuts in development funds

In an exceptional move, three United Nations funding organisations are expressing "grave concern" about deep cuts proposed for Finland's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for 1993 that could drastically affect their programmes.

The concerns expressed were made by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to Finnish officials at the UN and in letters to Finnish Prime Minister Esko Aho. The three said that the proposed cuts would affect their ability to provide assistance to developing countries.

Due to a severe economic recession over the past two years, the Finnish government is proposing to reduce its ODA budget from a high of 3.6 billion (FIM), or 0.76 percent of GNP in 1991, to 0.40 percent or to an even lower percentage of GNP in 1993. The cuts, if made, would represent an approximate 80 percent reduction in Finland's contribution to the

three UN agencies.

It is unusual for UN funding agencies, which rely on voluntary contributions from donor governments, to protest cuts in ODA. The reason given by the heads of the agencies was that the Finnish ODA reductions, if carried out, would jeopardize projects already under way or planned, and would have a direct and severe impact on their development efforts and on the developing countries relying on programme support provided by the three agencies.

"Since the Finnish Prime Minister actively participated in the World Summit for Children and signed the World Declaration and Plan of Action of the Summit, I hope the Finnish Government will keep its commitment to protect the most vulnerable, even in times of difficulty," said James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF. "In many countries, these are very difficult times for children and Finland's continued support is critical to them."

According to William H. Draper III, UNDP

Administrator, such a reduction in ODA would drop Finland from 9th in 1991 to 18th place among UNDP donors. Finland's share of total Nordic contributions would be reduced from 18.7 percent, in 1991, to 2.5 percent in 1993. "at the same time, Finland's position and the position of the Nordic countries in the developing world and in UNDP would be significantly changed," he said.

"If the cuts are carried through, they are bound to have a very serious effect on the overall UNFPA programme, and on population programmes in developing countries generally," said Dr. Nafis Sadik, UNFPA Executive Director.

"Population programmes are important for developing countries and industrialised countries alike. Finland's assistance to UNFPA is not charity, a gift from a rich country to the poor ones. It is an investment in Finland's future," Sadik said. All three agency heads praised Finland's past support and expressed sympathy for its current economic situation — UNDP. □

Dance group back from overseas tour

The Young Zimbabweans Dance Company recently took thousands of fans by storm during their tour of the USA, Canada and Zambia. The group had activities including dance, music workshops, instrument making lectures and demonstrations in various aspects of the African culture.

There were also dances based on legends and folk tales representative of the dances of varied communities in Zimbabwe. The group, which left for the USA on April 30, 1992, played in many theatres, schools and performed at chil-

dren's festivals in the USA and Canada. The Young Zimbabweans Dance Company was formed in 1984 to create employment for school leavers. The youths went through a programme of Zimbabwean folk dance which prepared them to be full time dancers. A full time 30 member company was established to revive, preserve and exhibit the dances of Zimbabwe. Apart from creating employment, the company aims to develop an appreciation of the aesthetic contribution of Africa to world dance. A research has been carried into most dances in Zimbabwe. Their policy is one of learn-

ing, teaching and presenting Zimbabwe folk dances as performed in the village.

Their long term plan is to use dance as a vehicle of communication. Workshops and demonstrations are being held in schools to promote dance as a cultural heritage of Zimbabwe. It is also encouraging the formation of dance clubs in schools. Henry Maposa, the Executive Artistic Director of the company holds a diploma in dance and public relations and Wincil Chigamba is the assistant director while Irene Chigamba is in charge of manufacturing. □

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Africa slowly becoming athletics powerhouse *By Julian Drew*

Africa is slowly but surely establishing itself as an athletics powerhouse in the world. The continent has produced athletes who have gained international acclaim. These are Nigerian Sunday Bada, Zambia's Samuel Matete, Ethiopia's Addis Abebe and Fita Bayesa among others.

Nigeria's Bada did not compete at the African championships in Mauritius last year. In the Barcelona Olympics, he was an agonising fifth in his 400m semi-final, just one place from qualifying for the final. In the closing event of the World Cup held in Havana, Cuba, last September, Bada made up royally by anchoring the African 400m relay squad to victory and with it, the men's overall team title.

However, on the five previous occasions that the International Amateur Athletics Federation World Cup has been staged since its inception in 1977, Africa finished no higher than fifth. Last



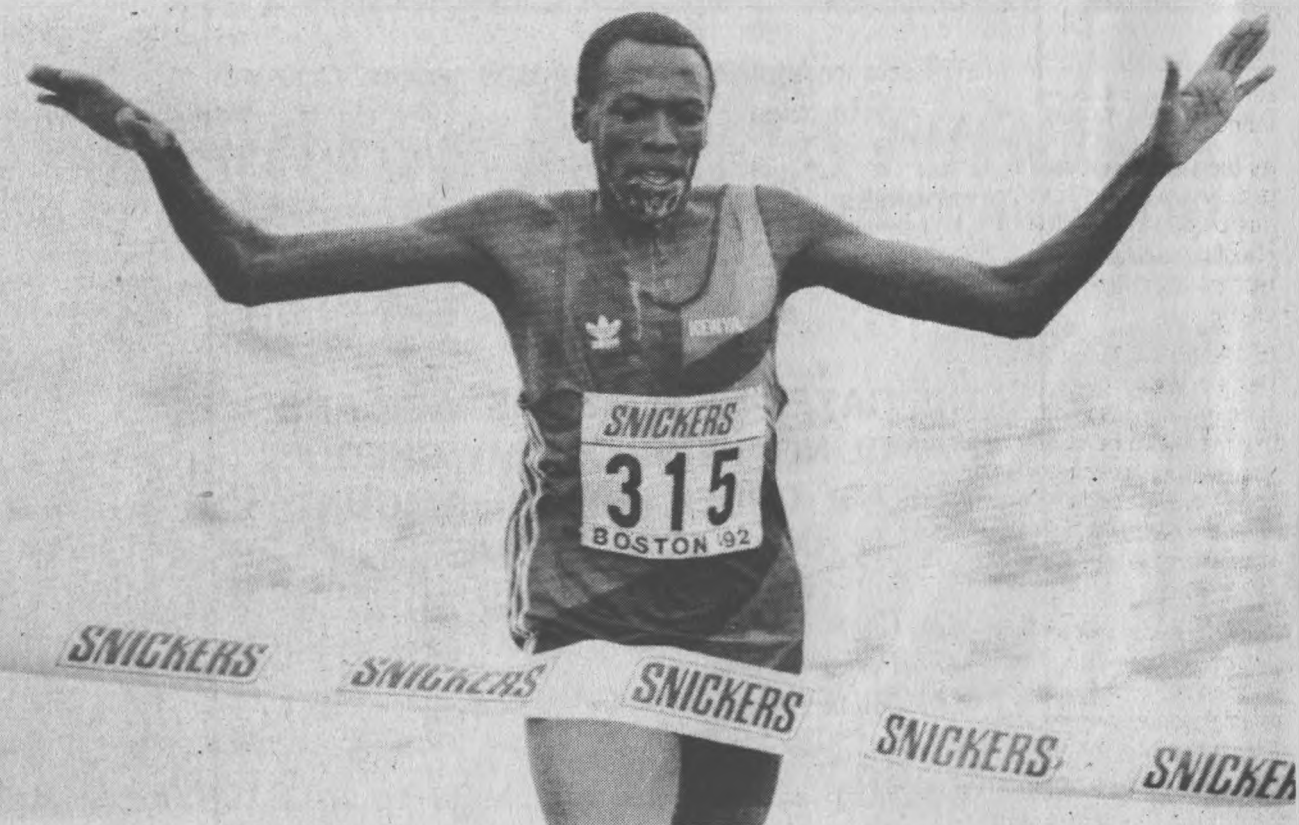
Melford Homela won a bronze medal at the Seoul World Junior Championships

year, the continent was bolstered in the field events, traditionally their achilles' heel, by South Africa. Coupled with their steady improvement in the shorter track events, Africa had looked a good bet for the title.

The victory was dampened by the absence of most top stars. Coming at the end of an extended season and with no financial incentives, it was just one competition too many. There was not a single Olympic track athlete in the US men's team, and most of the seven other teams were below full strength. This poor turnout, in a competition which never established itself on the athletics calendar, could sound a death-knell for the event, even though the IAAF appears reluctant to let it go.

Campaign

Africa's campaign started well when Zambia's Matete won the 400m hurdles. With another victory in the 10 000m from Ethiopia's Addis Abebe and second



Kenya's John Ngugi won the men's Senior Division of the World Cross Country Championships in 37:05 last March

places from Kenya's Olympic 800m champion William Tanui and Nigeria's Olapade Adeniken in the 100m, Africa trailed Britain by two points. By the end of the second day, they had established a comfortable lead, thanks to victories by Sunday Bada in the 400m and Kenya's Phillip Barkutwo in the 3 000m steeplechase. They were helped by Jonah Birir of Kenya, who came second in the 1 500m and South Africa's young pole vaulter, Okkert Brits, who finished third.

On the final day, with Ethiopia's Fita Bayesa winning the 5 000m and South Africa's Tom Pentranoff taking a distant second in the javelin to Olympic champion Jan Zelezny, the stage was set for the 400m relay team. Samuel Matete established a lead with his powerhouse second leg, and Bada, with baton raised in victory salute, brought Africa home in first place.

Africa's women, although not showing the prowess of the men, gave notice that they are headed in the same direction. Mozambique's Maria Mutola, whose much-anticipated showdown with local favourite Ana Quirot did no materialise after the Cuban withdrew, won comfort-

ably in the 800m, and Dedaete Tulu, Elana Meyer's conqueror in Barcelona, won a 3 000m and 10 000m double. With most other top female African athletes not competing, the team could only manage sixth place.

The World Junior Championship, held in Seoul, Korea, also showed Africa's rising prowess in athletics. African men won 18 medals, women three. Kenya's men fared best, with seven medals, including three golds from Benson Keogh in the 800m, Atol Boru in the 1 500m and Mwangangi Muindi in the 3 000m steeplechase.

South Africa also did well, with medals from Frits Potgieter (silver, discus), Okkert Brits (bronze, pole vault) and Glen Elferink (bronze, 200m).

Athletic fore

Zimbabwe's Ndabazihle Mdhlongwa matched the bronze medal won by his country Melford Homela in the 800m in 1988, when he came third in the triple-jump, and Burundi also got in on the act as Venuste Niyongabo won silver in 1 500m after finishing fourth in the 800m. There were many other African finalists in the track events, and on this showing it looks as though Africa could

become the number one athletic force of the 1990s.

On the road, too, Africa has shown its dominance in the past couple of months. At the inaugural IAAF world half marathon championship in Tyhe-side, England, Africa occupied five of the top six places. Held in conjunction with the great north run, the race was won by Kenya's Benson Masaya in a world best time on a ratified course of 60:24. Boay Akunay of Tanzania was third and, had his team-mates not missed their flight to London, Tanzania would probably have taken the team silver medal. With five runners in the top ten, Kenya easily annexed the team gold medal with Britain second and Brazil third.

The South African team at the championships had looked like possible team medalists on paper, but they disappointed to finish seventh overall, with only Olympic 10 000m finalists Xolile Yawa showing any kind of form with a 12th place. However, South Africa's David Tsebe won the Berlin marathon in 2:08:07, the fastest time in the world last year and the 13th fastest of all time. Africa is certainly on the road to taking the number one spot on the world. □

1992 worst year in boxing

Sports Reporter

1992 proved to be the worst year in international boxing since time immemorial.

As the year progressed and the richest prize in sport was fished out of a dustbin, boxing braced itself for a renewed era of in-fighting, with rival organisations recognising different world heavyweight champions.

In 1987 Mike Tyson had unified the titles, but come 1992, the man was languishing in a prison cell in Indiana awaiting the outcome of his appeal against conviction for raping a beauty contestant when Riddick Bowe defeated Evander Holyfield in a tremendous championship fight for the IBF, WBA and WBC titles.

Bowe's decision to fight compatriot Michael Dokes in Madison Square Garden next month instead of Britain's official contender Lennox Lewis threw the sport into confusion.

The WBC stripped the new champion of their crown and awarded it to Lewis. Bowe's immediate response was to stuff



Top: Lennox Lewis and (right) Riddick Bowe dumps the WBC crown in London



the WBC belt in a dustbin. Although Lewis has vowed he will stalk Bowe relentlessly until there is a chance to reunify the title, a showdown between the two looks a long way.

George Foreman (43) stormed back to action in April to outpoint 27 year old Alex Stewart. He left the ring a controversial winner, his face bruised and swollen, blood gushing from his mouth and both eyes closed. □

Zimbabwe shock the mighty Egyptians

Sports Reporter

The Zimbabwe national soccer team shocked the much fancied Egyptians 2 — 1 in the Group C World Cup qualifier at the National Sports Stadium on December 20.

The victory over the North Africans, coming barely before Christmas, was a fitting present to this soccer loving nation. The tactician behind this stunning revenge was shrewd German coach, Reinhard Fabisch.

Zimbabwe had not beaten Egypt in any competition since independence. The best Zimbabwe could achieve was a

1 — 1 draw at Rufaro Stadium in the same competition in 1984. The visitors were fortunate because the hosts fielded an understrength team last December 20. Had the likes of Willard Khumalo, Moses Chunga, Rahman Gumbo and Memory Mucherahowa been included, Zimbabwe would have demolished the 'pyramids'.

Gumbo missed the match because of suspension. He was red-carded during the World Cup first round qualifier against Togo. The rest are nursing injuries.

Coventry bound Benjamin Konjera, in his first full senior international, was a marvel to watch in midfield, so was Agent Sawu on the left flank with his probing runs. Sawu capped a fine performance by scoring the second goal.

Peter Ndlovu, though he scored the first goal, did not live up to his name as did Peter's brother Adam and Max Lunga (Makanza) did not impress. Liverpool goalminder Bruce Grobbelaar proved the old adage that, 'keepers are like wine, they mature with age. He pulled some breath-taking saves in the dying minutes of the game. □

Poetry

Abortion

By Margaret B. Hanyani

Her father is glued to his word
Cutting into bits and pieces
She who brings a bastard
To his peaceful dwelling

Let there be no life
For her who brings a bastard
From her delinquent elands

Her governor has passed a bill
Catapulting from the education system
She who carries a bastard
Along the pipeline of learning
Let there be no knowledge
To her who brings the bastard
From her unkempt village

Her friends are full of amusement
Laughing and bluffing with gossip
At her who carries a bastard
Around the friendship circles
Let there be no pleasure
With her who brings the bastard
From her unknown missions

Her love seeks refuge
revolting and refuting paternity
Of the out-of-wedlock bastard
That breaches their contract

Let there be no more love
With her who brings the bastard
Into the unplanned future

Her tears are no answer too
To the dejection and tabooism
That every bastard carries
Against her unborn baby
Let there be abortion
To avoid loss of unity
With the unreasonable lot

Her doctor is no exception
To the rejection and ethicism
Against the unborn baby's bastardism
that's isolating its carrier

Let there be no elimination
Of an innocent soul
For there will be another chance

The bush-doctor is the solution
to the fight against outcasts
That everyone was brought up to
Against the erring humans
Let there be aquital by abortion,
Death or no death
For there should be an answer

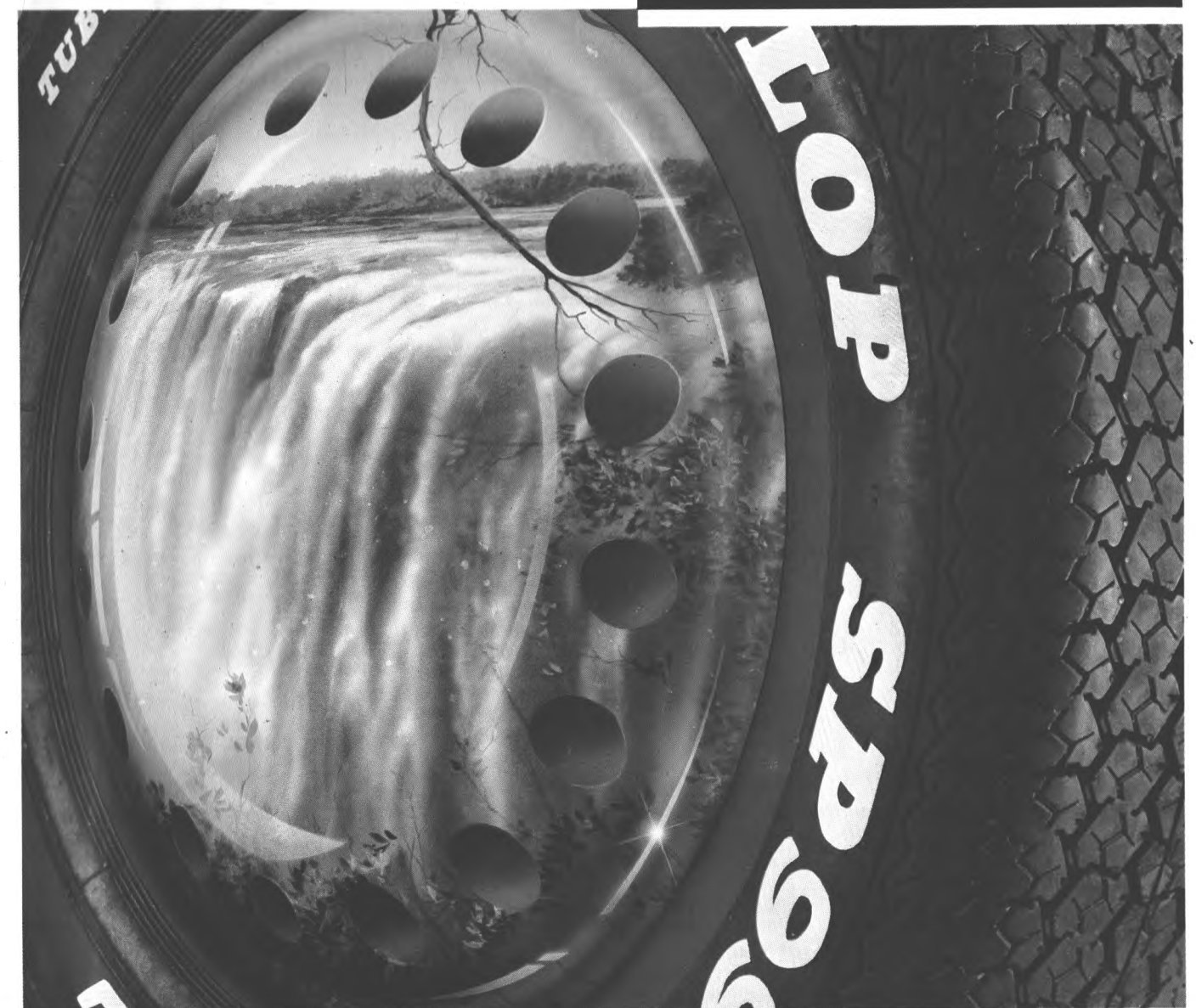
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