

Zimbabwe News

Official Organ of ZANU PF

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*Meet Stella Chiweshe
— the Mbira Music Queen*

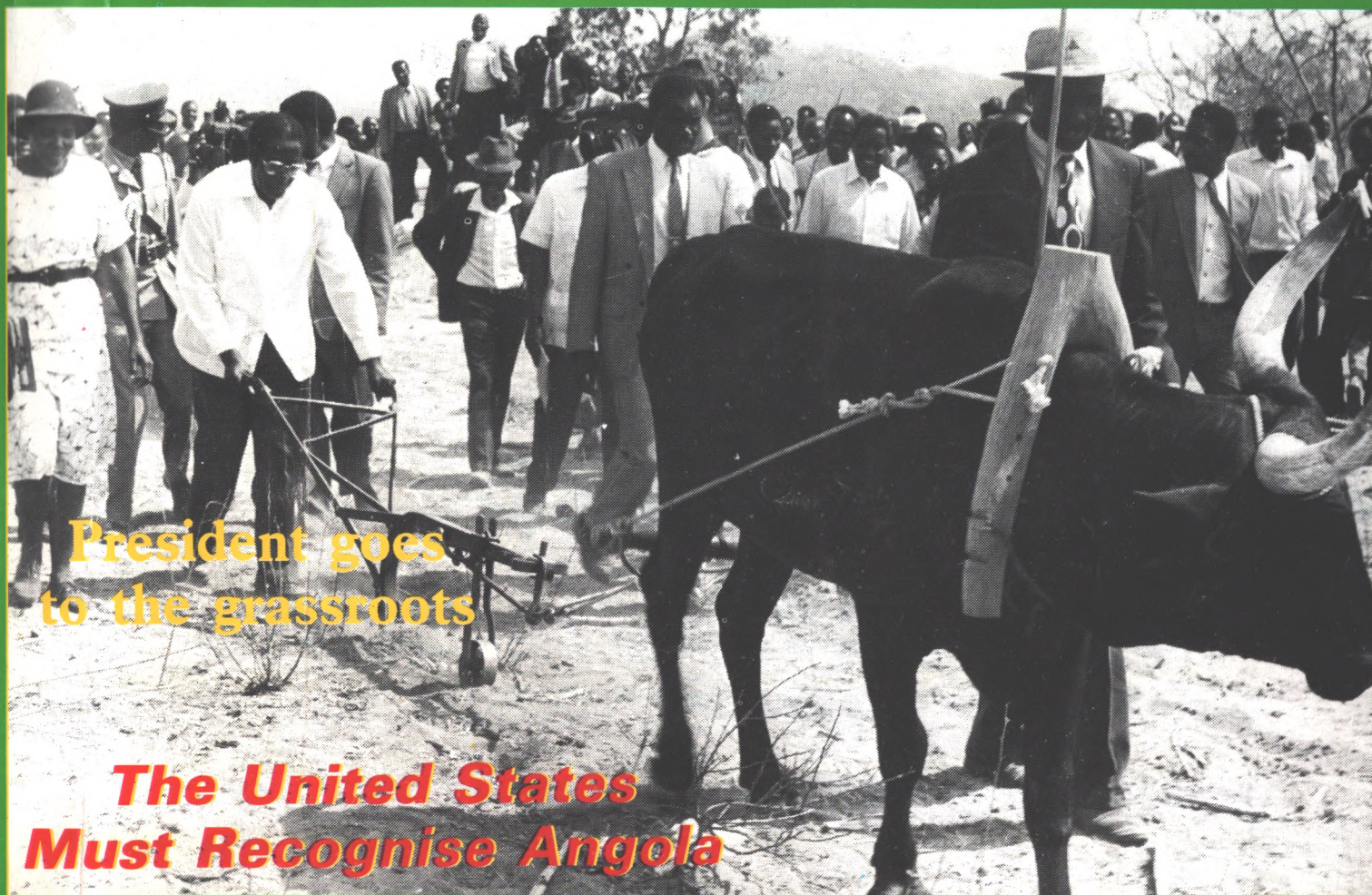
**The Child
Killer Diseases**



**The People Are The Party
— Meeting The People**

*President goes
to the grassroots*

**The United States
Must Recognise Angola**



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Editorial

Zimbabwe At 13

THE strength of our Party, ZANU PF, has been its direct link with the broad masses of our people. That link was first established during the liberation struggle and has been maintained and consolidated during the last 13 years of independence. The importance of that link was demonstrated during the severe drought and food shortages of last year, 1992. Our people endured many difficulties, and they voiced many justifiable complaints, but they kept their faith in the ruling Party and the Government. That faith was justified by the efficient organisation of the elaborate drought relief programme, and the granting of seeds and fertilisers to peasants for their planting. In recent months, the bond with the people has been greatly strengthened by the highly successful meet-the-people tour of the whole country by the President and First Secretary, Comrade R.G. Mugabe. The emphasis placed on the inspection of development projects in the Provinces has encouraged bureaucrats and planners to work harder and purposefully.

For its part, the Government must execute the development projects efficiently, and at the minimum cost. Any traces of inefficiency and corruption by the civil servants or the politicians must be punished promptly and severely. The daily newspapers carry far too many stories of misappropriation of funds, and corrupt practices in many institutions. And all-out efforts must be made by the Party to stamp out tendencies of this kind.

Regional Peace Efforts

THE Government has endeavoured to bring peace to those countries in our region that are experiencing social and armed conflict. Angola appears to be facing a long period of armed conflict and civil war ahead. The man who must be condemned by history, and held directly responsible for all the bloodshed is Dr. Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA. Any attempts by this man to secede or divide Angola must be opposed by us all. In Mozambique, the RENAMO leadership maybe tempted to follow the bad example of Dr. Savimbi. Recent reports from there suggest that the commissions set up to implement the Rome agreement of October 4, 1992, are not meeting. How can the peace process move forward if those supposed to make the peace are not talking to each other? The South Africans were plunged into a major crisis last week by the assassination of Comrade Chris Thembisile Hani at the hands of white extremists and white racists. South Africa is both the most violent and racist society in the world today. The governing Nationalist Party must take the full responsibility for creating this kind of society by attempting to divide the racial groups over the last 50 years in the diabolic scheme of Apartheid. Our Government and others now have to repair this damage, and promote conditions of peace and humanity. We support their efforts.

Letters

Open letter

THE revelation that Dr. Richard Gladwell McGown carried unauthorised anaesthetic experiments on more than 500 unsuspecting patients puts the doctor's personal integrity in disgrace and the administration of the health profession is called upon to make a thorough overhaul of its methods and styles of work.

The unauthorised experiments resulted in the death of at least six patients between May, 1986 and his arrest this year. *The People's Voice* has carried stories on Dr. McGown's unprofessional approach to the health profession.

A Member of Parliament, Mr. Gibson Munyoro (Makoni South) who sat on the Parliamentary Sub-Committee that investigated Dr. McGown said the defiant doctor displayed a nonchalant attitude during the course of the interviews. "He never moved", said Cde. Munyoro, "It was as though he was experimenting on cats and dogs", the Member of Parliament observed.

The Drugs and Allied Substances Act requires medical practitioners to first seek permission from the Drugs Control Council before administering any substances on patients. Dr. McGown did not seek such permission. The Drugs Control Council should have a system of monitoring and controlling the activities of all medical practitioners and other health workers and not just wait for a tragedy like the case of Dr. McGown to occur before acting.

Dr. McGown has been practising his illegal experiments on patients for, at least, the past seven years. This is too long a period for a doctor to put at risk the lives of innocent patients with such impunity and callousness before being arrested. How many more other McGowns are destroying Zimbabwean lives without being discovered? Parliament is called upon to tighten the relevant laws and to demand results from the Drugs Control Council and the Medical Practitioners Council.

In the past the public has, *ad nauseam*, been detractingly propagandised about the "erosion" of their human lives in Zimbabwe by self-styled "human rights" organisations. These organisations are led by self-appointed intellectuals. If the concern of these intellectuals is genuine protection of human rights, then here is an opportunity for them to take up the case of the victims of McGown's illegal actions and effect reparations from McGown and those who abetted him. There is no case of loss of human rights

worse than loss of life at the hands of unprofessional men like Dr. McGown.

Ex-combatant
Highfield

Tell the truth

Dear Editor,

I was very disappointed by the non-appearance of Oliver Mtukudzi and his band, during the fund-raising show for the National Soccer Team held at Rufaro Stadium in early April. If Oliver knew that he had an engagement elsewhere on that day, why did he not say so to the press.

Oliver, you can do better than that. Learn from Mukanya.

Music Lover
Mufakose

Mr. Big Stuff

Dear Editor,

When Some people come to Banket on visits during weekends, they behave as if they own the town. They even talk to the locals like they have never been to Harare. Gentlemen, let us all remember that amongst the people in small towns, there are some who know all about life in the big cities.

Bora Pasi
Banket

Be Patriotic

Dear Editor,

I work for a manufacturing company whose white owners still think they live in Rhodesia. Whenever they talk to our clients from South Africa, they never say anything good about Zimbabwe. I call upon the Government not to give too much freedom of speech to people like that, who bite the hand that feeds them.

White Zimbabwean,
Workington
Harare

Who is fooling who?

Dear Editor,

What does Mr. Enock Dumbutshena think he will achieve by dabbling in politics not only at his age, but also with a group of political has-beens and opportunists.

I was in Lusaka, Zambia, and I used to see Mr. Dumbutshena concentrating on his legal practice and contributing nothing towards the liberation struggle. I am sure, Cde. Emmerson Mnangagwa can tell the story better for they once practiced together. Now, does Mr. Dumbutshena think this is the time for him to contribute his revolutionary ideas?

Its rather too late and, the people of Zimbabwe are not fools.

Ex-combatant
Gwanda



Regretting
no past,
no present,
no future

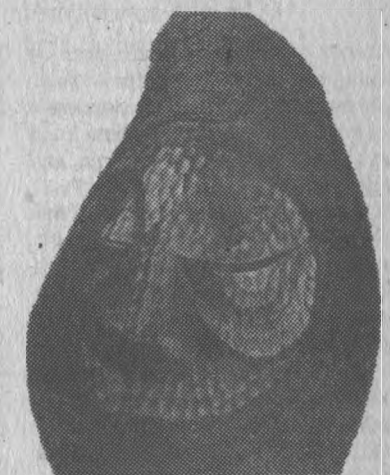
Political Maturity

Dear Editor,

Zimbabwe has politically come of age. I want to take my hat off to Cde. Goodson Masango, ZANU PF, and Cde. Joseph Dendere ZUM, for the way they handled themselves and their supporters during the last by-elections in Highfield. The two candidates were seen talking and joking. Supporters likewise, mingled freely and even argued in a friendly manner in the pubs about who was the best candidate.

This is the Zimbabwe we want to see.

Pro-Democracy
Egypt
Highfield



Ambuya
She is slow and old but wise

Letters to the Editor
Should be addressed to:
Zimbabwe News Letters, 144 Union
Avenue, Harare:
Letters must bear full name and may be edited
for purposes of clarity and space.

South Africa's "wild" claims refuted

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cde. Nathan Shamuyarira, has reiterated that there are no military bases for the Azania People's Army (APLA) in Zimbabwe. APLA is the military wing of the Pan African Congress (PAC).

He said this in reaction to an article in the *New African* magazine which reported that villagers in Gwanda and Beitbridge were moving their families to areas further away from the South African border in case the South African government carried out its threat to invade Zimbabwe to track down members of APLA.

The South African Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) is said to have identified Bindura in Mashonaland Central, and Gwanda in Matebeleland South as the two districts in Zimbabwe where training bases for APLA were situated.

"Once again, I reiterate that there are no such bases anywhere in Zimbabwe and the South African government knows it. Why these al-

legations are repeatedly made is a matter of great concern to me. I can't imagine the motive behind these wild accusations," Cde. Shamuyarira said. He pointed out that Zimbabwe supported peaceful negotiations to end the South African conflict as evidenced by its participation in regional and international efforts aimed at achieving this objective.

The district administrator of Beitbridge, Cde. Mbonisi Ncube, dismissed the report that villagers in the district were moving to safer areas in fear of a South African invasion "a pure fabrication by an incompetent reporter whose editor is so gullible as to accept as truth anything negative about Zimbabwe." He said he is in daily-radio-contact with the Zimbabwean forces patrolling the border, security personnel, councillors and the ZANU PF leadership and would know if there was any such development.

Cde. Ncube added that Beitbridge shares a 200-kilometre border with South Africa and receives its daily television and radio broad-

casts. "We have not heard any threat against Zimbabwe recently. The only threat I have so far heard was the one against the homeland of Transkei which is alleged to have military bases for APLA and Umkhonto We Sizwe." He added that people in the district had confidence in the country's leadership and the capacity of the Zimbabwe National Army to repel any attack.

The District Administrator for Gwanda, Cde. Angela Dube, categorically dismissed as unfounded reports that there is an APLA base in the district adding that the only military establishment in the area was 1.3 Infantry Battalion. "I am a regular visitor to the camp and I have never seen anything which suggests that there are APLA guerillas," Cde. Dube explained that if such facilities for APLA existed in the district, members of the public would know.

Major Charles Mugari, the Zimbabwe National Army Public Relations Officer, told *Zimbabwe News* that the only military establishments in Gwanda and Bindura were 1.3 Infantry Battalion and an abandoned paramilitary training base in Bindura. He revealed that paramilitary training was stopped in 1988. The instructors are said to have joined the regular army and the militia went back into private life. The militia was never intended to be part of the regular army. □

Zimbabwean soldiers back home

By our Defence Correspondent

The brave and courageous soldiers of the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) who were on active service in Mozambique for the last 8 years are now back home. The last contingent was received by the Commander-in-Chief, President R.G. Mugabe, at the border town of Mutare on Thursday, 15 April. They are now being given a tumultuous welcome by relatives and friends throughout the country.

The Zimbabwean troops were sent to Mozambique at the request of the Mozambican Government, following a meeting in 1984 of President Mugabe, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, then President of Tanzania, and Comrade Samora Machel, the late President of Mozambique. The decisions of that meeting were very weighty and specific. At the request of the Mozambican President for assistance to deal with the insurgency of the RENAMO organisation, it was agreed to send up to two thousand Tanzanian troops to operate in Zambezia Province; and at the same time train young Mozambican soldiers at Nachingwea in Tanzania. That was done and the Tanzanian troops withdrew after 3 years.

Zimbabwean role defined

The same meeting decided that about two thousand Zimbabwean troops should assist in patrolling and protecting the railway line to the sea. Zimbabwe's vital exports and imports are transported by road or by rail (in-

cluding a pipeline for oil and fuel) from Mutare to the port of Beira in Mozambique. This is the shortest and the cheapest route for Zimbabwe. Some goods also use the Chiquaquala line which goes to Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. These lines are vitally important for Zimbabwe.

The operations of Zimbabwean troops were restricted to the provinces of Manica and Sofala, and later extended to Tete, principally to guard the Tete-Blantyre route that goes to Malawi, through Mozambique. The Zimbabwe contingent was later increased to a total of about 5 000 men on its peak, and a substantial cost, to the exchequer. It is difficult to give any definite figure because there was never a separate budget allocation for Mozambique — it was all subsumed in the defence budget.

Nyanga Training

The ZNA also undertook to train young Mozambican soldiers at Nyanga. The training camp there was run and managed jointly by British soldiers and the ZNA. The British Government financed a large part of the training programme at Nyanga. It has been reported that, after the signing of the Rome Peace Accord, RENAMO commanders visited the camp and approved the idea of further training there.

Generally, the ZNA soldiers did an excellent job in which they operated in Mozambique. They protected the peasantry from any at-

tacks from RENAMO. Infact, the villagers tended to build their villages near the ZNA camps so that they could be protected. They also treated the local villagers at their makeshift clinics. In some districts, these were the only medical facilities available to the peasants. The ZNA also built bridges and roads that were much appreciated by the local population.

Partial Agreement and Ceasefire

In 1990, the Government of Mozambique and the RENAMO signed a partial agreement and ceasefire, which restricted the operation of Zimbabwe troops to the Beira Corridor, and the Chiquaquala corridor. Our troops withdrew from all other areas, to those corridors. They scrupulously observed all aspects of that partial ceasefire.

Finally, on October 4, 1992, a general peace agreement was signed in Rome. A painful chapter in the country's history had to come to an end. However, there were worries as to whether Mozambique would also not experience the tragic events witnessed in Angola. There were also worries whether Alphonso Dhlakama's RENAMO would comply with the Rome agreements, and whether he would have the authority to stop all factions of the RENAMO from continuing fighting.

RENAMO Surprises

RENAMO's responses after Rome were positive. Dhlakama did manage to get all ele-

Continued next page

Zimbabwe at 13

The colourful mass display at the National Sports Stadium in Harare on Sunday, April 18, marked the thirteenth anniversary of our independence from the British colonial rule and the systematic oppression by the white settlers. The mass displays, the parachute drops, the march past, and the speech by President and First Secretary, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, marked and underlined the fact that we are now THIRTEEN YEARS OLD.

In the Provinces, similar mass displays and meetings were organised to hear the anniversary speech of the President. Because of the nation-wide shortage of food as a result of the severe drought of last year, there was no independence ball, and no feasting of any kind. By canceling the feasting part, and scaling down the level of the celebrations Government wanted to remind itself and our people that bad times of last year are not yet completely over. We have only started reaping this year's big crop, but Vice-President Simon Muzenda who heads the drought relief task force, has already reminded us that there are areas which did not receive good rains, and the people in such areas have to continue receiving the drought relief food.

Better climate for development

The climate for development is much better this year than it was last year. Although the maize is patchy, the tobacco crop is excellent. The sale at the tobacco floors has already started. The people, the heavens and the earth are smiling. But, the Government and the nation have learnt some lessons from the severe drought of last year.

Firstly, we need to increase our storage capacity. Bulk storage tanks need to be constructed at every grain depot. Given the storage capacity, we should ensure that we have, and we keep reserves, that are equal to a full year's supply of 2 million tons of grain. Our nation feeds on 5 000 tons of grain every day, or nearly 2 million tons a year. Such reserves give us ample time for ordering food. Secondly, we should preserve as much water as possible in large and small dams, again to ensure enough water for domestic use, and for livestock. It is wasteful that, after heavy rains, we allow all the water rush to the Indian Ocean. Then we remain behind with silting rivers. Thirdly, we must step up measures to stop soil erosion, so that we may stop the silting of our rivers and dams. In particular, tree cutting should be prohibited by legislation. Villagers should only be allowed to collect dry

wood for fire-cooking. But, the trees are usually cut for constructing cattle kraals or building houses, but not for firewood. Fourthly, our people should keep their own supplies for the rainy days. In the past, every family kept "dura rezviyo" for the possibility of drought and famine. Each family must keep its own reserves of food to last a year.

National gifts for Independence

The nation has several things to thank its sons and daughters for this thirteenth Independence Anniversary. Firstly, the triumph return of ZNA soldiers from Mozambique is the biggest gift to the nation on this occasion. Secondly, the excellent performance of our sportsmen and women in various important events. The soccer team,

trained and coached by Mr Fabisch, has scaled to the top of Group with 10 points. Their performance in Lyon, France, against the Egyptians, was indeed a supreme effort. In tennis, the brothers-Byron and Wayne Black have taken Zimbabwe into the European round of the Davis Cup. They have beaten Norway and now face Croatia, led by the hard-serving Goran Ivanovich. In golf, John Price is in world class and doing very well. In Rugby and Cricket, the Zimbabwean teams are in the top bracket of ten leading countries.

The building up of our sporting teams, and their good performances, is a matter of pride to the nation, especially on this auspicious occasion of the thirteenth Independence Anniversary. □

... Zimbabwean soldiers back home

ments of his movement to ceasefire. With only a few exceptions, the ceasefire is holding. Furthermore, Dhlakama who had insisted on the withdrawal of the ZNA, turned round and said they should now stay — at least until the UN troops arrived. RENAMO leaders started making positive statements about the future saying they would not behave like UNITA in Angola. Quite to the contrary, they said, they would respect the results of the pending elections. The Rome agreement provides for the establishment of 49 assembly points for camping 120 000 FRELIMO and RENAMO troops. They will be disarmed, demobilised, and then retrained and recruited into a new Mozambican National Army, with a total strength of 30 000. This process is crucial for the success of the entire operation. The problem in Angola was that the armed units were not disarmed throughout the election campaign; so it was easy for Jonas Savimbi to mobilise his army once he had lost the elections. But, this process of demobilisation and encampment has not yet started in Mozambique. Now that the UN forces have started arriving, it may start. They will start with the clearing of land mines, and the rehabilitation of the routes to facilitate the movement of the people.

The United Nations forces

In January, the United Nations announced that it would send about 8 000 armed men, and 2 000 administrators, making a total of 10 000 men. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the Secretary-General, is trying to avoid the mistakes of Angola. The Mozambican operation will require the huge amount of US\$340 million, but about one-third of it has already been contributed. The UN troops have started arriving. Italian soldiers are going to take the place of ZNA troops in guarding the rail-road cor-

ridors. Already 400 have arrived, and another 500 are expected soon. Botswana and Zambia have been asked to contribute one battalion each to the UN contingent. Other African, Arab, and Asian countries have been asked to make large contributions. The arrival of UN troops is being regarded as a very important step in consolidating the peace process. But, the delay in their arrival, and starting their operations, has set back the time-table of holding general elections. They now have to be moved from October 1993 to the middle of 1994. In all, 10 small parties have come up, and plan to fight the elections. They too are clamouring for postponement of elections to mid-1994.

Rehabilitation and refugees

There is a lot of rehabilitation work to be done in Mozambique. We hope that those villagers who planted crops will reap a good harvest. Even with a good harvest, there are still many people to be fed. A recent survey reported that 66 per cent of the population of 15 million people live in absolute and object poverty. There are 3 million refugees in Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, and South Africa. It is further estimated that 2 million people have been displaced internally.

At the Donors' Conference held in Rome on 16 December last year, the international donor community pledged to give US\$400 million for helping Mozambique to get back on its feet. At the World Bank Consultative Group meeting in Paris (also in December) a further US\$760 million was pledged. The Government is also liberating its economy and attempting to attract private investment. Several parastatals are being privatised. Government is also trying to remove the administrative barriers that have hampered the work of the bureaucracy. □

People meet their President

By our correspondent



President Mugabe presenting farming inputs to families displaced by MNR activities in Mudzi district — His love for the people is not bound by race, tribe or creed

The continuing and thrilling meet-the-people tour of all the provinces and districts by the President and First Secretary of ZANU (PF), Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, has deepened the roots of the Party with all classes of people, and especially the peasants and the workers. The Party has been taken to the very hearts and minds of our people.

The tour started in July last year essentially to enable the President and First Secretary to see for himself the adverse effects of the severe drought, and to supervise the distribution of the drought relief food. But, as soon as it started he was received with open arms, and warm hearts everywhere, and large crowds gathered at every point to see him. It soon snowballed into an intensive programme of meeting the people and hearing their grievances.

More importantly, the people spoke freely and openly, criticising officials and politicians who were not pulling their weight, and suggesting ways of improving the implementation of government policy. They also spoke openly about their contempt for the characters running the so-called opposition parties, and the bankruptcy of their policies.

Development projects

An important feature of the current meet-the-people tour has been the inspection of development projects in every districts. These include dam construction, borehole drilling, weir construction, irrigation, afforestation, road construction, new clinics, new schools, housing estates, youth and employment, vegetable gardening, horticulture, new rural industries, home and food industries etc. The President and First Secretary visited each and every project, offering suggestions of im-

provement to local officials and politicians. He insisted on revising and repeating those projects which had not been successful.

The journalists who travelled with the Presi-

dent were surprised by the extent of development taking place in the rural areas. Writing long theoretical articles from their desks in the cities, many are unaware of the development taking place at the grassroots lev-



Cde. Mugabe and Mashonaland East Governor, Cde. Abraham Kabasa touring developmental projects in the province during his meet-the-people tour last year

Land belongs to the tillers

The question of land continues to occupy a central place in the minds of all those concerned with the problem of agriculture. The core of the problem is the shortage of arable land in the country. The solution lies in fair and equitable distribution of all available land. Thirteen years after independence, land redistribution has met with both conceptual and administrative difficulties.

Conceptual difficulties start at policy making levels and descend down to the farming community. Difficulties are confronted the moment one starts to determine who should own what class of land. More difficulties surface when the size of land to be owned is to be fixed and the land tenure is to be stipulated. These problems arise from historical origins and spread to cover questions of a political and ideological nature.

Before and after

Before colonialism, there was no private ownership of land. All land was communally held and all citizens had unrestricted access to land and other resources found therein. This access was subject to the silent understanding that any land use must not disadvantage other users and should not be the subject of inconvenience to the community collectively or severally. This understanding explains the then smooth management of agriculture and land related resources. There were adequate stocks of food reserves to see the community through years of drought without the intervention of international food assistance. Food silos (*tsapi*) were to be found in every household throughout the country in addition to food storage buildings (*hozi*). Diaries of early European explorers such as Karl Mauch, David Livingstone and Frederick Selous are full of laudatory commentaries upon the plentifulness of food supplies and the variety of nourishing African diet at all meal times. African-owned land is, by deliberate design, the most infertile soil type in the country. White settlers classified the country's soils according to rainfall patterns and soil fertility in descending order from region one to region five. Most white owned commercial farms are located in region one, two and three. African-owned land starts from region 3, and predominates in regions four and five.

Black farmers produce more

As if this injustice in land distribution was not enough, Blacks could not have access to credit facilities in the past and



Government recently enacted the Land Acquisition Bill in order to ensure equitable distribution of arable land to the whole population

the majority of them still face insurmountable obstacles at present. In absolute terms, White commercial farmers

receive 5 to 8 times more credit facilities than their Black counterparts. Nevertheless, Black farmers deliver three

... people meet their President

el. The rural people themselves are participating fully in those projects. Furthermore, they know what to do, and what benefit they will derive from each project. As the wise and hard-headed producers, they will not waste any of their time, and their labour on a project that brings no benefit to them.

Building Contacts with councillors

The tour has also brought the elected district councillors into direct contact with the President and First Secretary, and therefore closer to the Government and the political Party that brought them to power. The district councils are a very important organ of the State. They handle large amounts of the money that go into rural development, and they are the direct line of information from the Government to the people, and from the people to the Government. Therefore, they should be given accurate information. The President was able to do this on the current tour. Between public rallies and touring development projects, he spent a lot of time discussing and talking to Councillors, civil servants, local farmers and businessmen.

Those District Councillors who spend their valuable time quarrelling, bickering, and fighting for positions, were sharply criticised by the President and First Secretary. They were told very clearly that in future, the Party will not sponsor the malcontents and grumblers. The Party will only sponsor those candidates who work for and with the people, and spend their valuable time finding out what the people want, and how they can be

helped or help themselves.

People's Government

The people had many complaints and grievances to put to the Government so that their lives could be further improved, but their spirit was to put their problems to their own government, and to their own President, in the way a son speaks to his father. Their loyalty to the President, and their support for ZANU PF was total, and remains unshakable. Recent Parliamentary by-elections in which all opposition parties lost their deposits merely confirm this point. The free choice of the people of Zimbabwe is ZANU PF. The President's tour has further cemented the relationship between the Party and the people.

An interesting feature is the total absence of the so-called opposition parties in the rural areas. They just do not exist there. In the urban areas, you read in the yellow press about the renegade Sithole, reject Tekere, and opportunist Dumbutshena, but they have no support either. They have no programmes, and no policies, except a few erroneous ideas they pick up from their white liberal executive members at drinking parties in Harare or Bulawayo. Those ideas have nothing to do with the wishes of the people, but much to do with the wishes of self-centred big businesses and misdirected so-called professional class. Whatever they may say, they are completely out of touch with the wishes of the people in the villages, the farm compounds, and the high density townships. □

Zimbabwe poised for economic growth

The year 1992 posed numerous challenges in implementing the economic reform programme. The past year was characterised by a severe drought, a worldwide recession and an acute electricity shortage. All these factors contributed to a fall in Gross Domestic Output, although the fall was not as high as some prejudiced critics led to believe. As a result, economic growth declined while inflation and unemployment rose due to increased retrenchments. The Budget deficit widened as the government had to provide drought relief for a large section of the population. Despite these inevitable severe outcomes in 1992, 1993 promises to be a better year and the economic outlook is set to improve, with an appreciable increase in economic growth.

Positive signs but . . .

After three successive seasons of poor

. . . land belongs to the tillers

times more grain to the market than White farmers. In 1979, Black farmers delivered only 13 per cent of grain crops to the market. When credit facilities for Black farmers were relaxed at independence, deliveries by black farmers jumped to an impressive 27 per cent in 1981 and again rose to 36 per cent by 1985. In 1990, before the drought, deliveries by Black farmers stood at 75 per cent.

The decreasing contribution by White farmers in grain crop deliveries is the result of willful confrontational tactics by white farmers and not as a consequence of events beyond human control. A disturbing larger number of White farmers has abandoned the cultivation of maize, rapoko and millet in favour of ostrich farming, crocodile breeding, and wild-game farming. Other activities such as the growing of cash crops for the export market have been intensified and a considerable portion of the income has found its way in foreign bank accounts. These activities are clearly aimed at frustrating the development objectives of the ZANU PF Government.

Plight of blacks worse

Concomitant with the colonisation of the country by Cecil John Rhodes and his paid invaders, came the spectre of landlessness, hunger, malnutrition, disease and high infant mortality rates. The reason for this is clear: the invaders took away land from the indigenous owners thereby depriving the African farming community of the principal resource for

rainfall culminating in last year's drought, good rains this season have raised hopes of a recovery in the agricultural sector, which forms the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy. A strong rebound in agricultural growth will definitely lead to positive effects on other sectors of the economy. However, it must be borne in mind that it will take several seasons of good rainfall to fully recover from the drought and to replenish depleted food stocks.

There are other positive signs emerging which indicated that the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) is working. One of these is due to the stringent monetary policy imposed by the Reserve Bank which has created a liquidity shortage. The liquidity shortage coupled with decreased consumer disposable incomes have forced a downward trend in prices, especially in the retail and real estate sectors.

further prosperity. Put in place more than a century ago, this deprivation has worsened the plight of African agriculture with the increase in population, overcrowding, soil erosion due to over-use of available space.

Africans were not only robbed of their land but were, conscripted at gun-point for forced labour. Their cattle, too, were taken away as war booty. We see some of these cattle today as the "Mashona" and the "Afrikaner" breeds. Their beef is being exported to Europe by the white settler Cattle Farmers Association. There is no single white settler farmer who is repentant enough to accept the fairness of land redistribution in favour of the landless African majority. The whites in this country and abroad even consider it an injustice for Africans to call for compensation. On their part, some neutered African intellectuals have shamelessly suggested that this issue be left as it is for fear of arousing the ire of white people in Europe and North America.

From owning 100 per cent of the land before 1890 Africans owned only 45 per cent of the land after 1951 and now own a laughable 47 per cent of the land, 13 years after attaining independence. The white community, who form only 3 per cent of the country's total population own a surprisingly large 43 per cent while the remaining 10 per cent is designated "State land" comprising game parks and urban centres. □

Increased competition due to deregulation of the economy has also forced down prices. Retailers have been forced to reduce their profits margins in order to dispose their stocks. Not only do consumers pay lower prices for some commodities but they also have a wider variety of goods to select from, since ESAP was introduced in 1990. Furthermore, increased competition has forced many manufacturers to become more efficient which will definitely lead to increase in the quality of products.

Imports and exports

Trade liberalisation and deregulation has led to more items being placed on the Open General Import Licence (OGIL). This has eased the shortage of goods, especially vital inputs in the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors. As ESAP unfolds, more goods will be placed on the OGIL, enabling industrialists and farmers to source raw materials and other inputs with greater ease. This will increase economic efficiency, productivity and hence economic growth.

Exports are also set to increase during 1993. The export sector is expected to play the pivotal role in financing ESAP. Tobacco remains Zimbabwe's single largest export crop and estimates indicate a Tobacco crop of around 190 million kilogrammes for the 1993/94 season. The quality of the crop is expected to be higher, which will hopefully yield higher prices. However, other agricultural commodities such as maize, sugar cane and wheat are unlikely to be exported in the near future as local demand has to be met first.

Horticultural produce exports on the other hand have shown tremendous growth during the last 5 years. Last year, horticultural exports brought in an estimated \$160 million in foreign currency and this is likely to increase even further this year. Apart from being an important foreign currency earner, this sector has generated thousands of jobs.

The export of industrial goods is also likely to increase as the world recession eases. As more items especially raw materials inputs and machinery are placed on the OGIL, many firms will be able to utilise their excess capacity, thereby increasing production and hence exports.

Limited growths

During 1992, the mining sector experienced a decrease in productivity. This was mainly due to world recession

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ZANU PF programme of action for '93

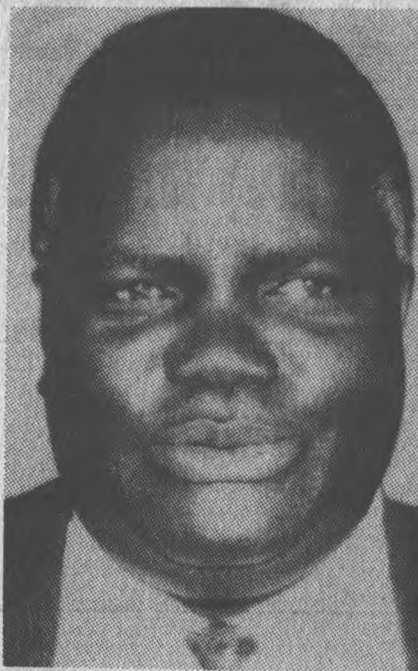
The ZANU PF Department of Commissariat and Culture headed by Cde. Moven Mahachi, has released the 1993 Programme of Action. It has been endorsed by both the Politburo and the Central Committee. The Programme is essentially divided into three parts. Below is the full 1993 ZANU PF Programme of Action:

Introduction

The Commissariat and Culture Programme for 1993 will be divided into three sections namely:

- Party Restructuring and Mobilisation for economic development.
- Organising Seminars at Ward, District, Provincial and National levels.
- Presidential tours. Attention will be paid to those areas of the 1992 programme which were not completed for one reason or another, especially Harare and Bulawayo Provinces.

With two major events coming up — i.e. the Second National Congress in 1994 and General Elections in 1995, the seminars will have to provide a platform for experts to give lectures to



Cde. Moven Mahachi

educate party members at all levels to appreciate the need to complete Party Restructuring and register voters for both National and Local Government elections.

General decline in the strength of the Party was revealed by the amount of

voter apathy shown at both Parliamentary and Local Government by-elections. There is need for a much more concerted effort on the part of the total Party Leadership to address this problem to revamp and rejuvenate the Party. The call must be to all members of the Central Committee and provincial executives of both wings and government Ministers to join in and work as a team for the realisation of these objectives. Therefore members of the Central Committee are going to be assigned duties in provinces outside where they are used to work.

Addressing the Twelfth Ordinary session of ZANU PF Central Committee held on 4 December, 1992, the President and First Secretary, Comrade R.G. Mugabe said, "members should be able to establish what the state of the Party is and examine effective ways of sustaining or improving it. The party should always be the People and the People the Party . . ."

Our Party, as a ruling body, should sharpen its own insight into the actual problems confronting the peasant and urban working communities, so

bique, operational expenditure on defence is expected to fall. A reduction of the budget deficit will prevent government expenditure crowding out private investment, thus stimulating economic growth.

Although economic deregulation in general implies a free market approach, a certain amount of state control is necessary in order to direct resources and policies into desired areas of the economy, with particular emphasis on the social dimensions aspect. This was the case in several East Asian countries such as Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Taiwan. Zimbabwe can thus seek to emulate such countries. In fact, Zimbabwe has an excellent infrastructural base and a reasonably well developed manpower pool. Therefore, Zimbabwe stands a better chance of successfully implementing such an Adjustment Programme than other countries in the region and hence strive for Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) status. With such an economic performance, Zimbabwe has the potential to become an economic model not only for Africa but for the entire developing world. □

Steps in the right direction

There are however several issues which must be looked into for the successful implementation of ESAP. A major issue has been that of parastatals. Under ESAP, it is envisaged that some parastatals will be privatised while others will run on a profitable basis. There are already signs that some parastatals have begun making surpluses. If this trend occurs in other parastatals, the economy as a whole will be better off. Another major issue has been that of stimulating investment particularly foreign investment. Apart from extending current incentives under the New Investment Code, the question of Free Trade Zones (FTZs) or Export Processing Zones (EPZs) must be looked into. In such zones, foreign investors would be given tax breaks or even tax exemptions among other incentives. Past experiences in countries such as China and Mauritius have shown that Free Trade Zones provide an ideal means of attracting investors.

Since ESAP seeks to reduce the Budget deficit, steps have been taken to trim the civil service and reduce expenditure. With the advent of peace in Mozam-

. . . Zimbabwe poised for development

and load shedding of electricity which forced many mines to cut production. As far as load shedding is concerned, in 1993 the supply of electricity is bound to improve, resulting in an increase in output. However, despite the fact that the recession worldwide seems to be easing, metal prices in international markets will remain depressed as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) has resorted to dumping large quantities of minerals on the international market. Therefore, growth in the mining sector will be limited.

Other sectors of the economy, such as the construction industry will experience slight growth as the year progresses, despite the liquidity crunch. Particularly, the small business sector will have to adapt to the new economic environment if they are to survive. Although 1993 will produce a positive rate of economic growth, the figure will not be very high. Instead, this year with a reduced level of inflation coupled with a resurgent agricultural growth will serve as a platform to attain higher rates of economic growth in the coming years, especially 1994.

. . . ZANU PF programme of action for '93

it can emerge with positive ideas on the basis of which we can build policies and programmes to be pursued by Government. In our organising for the Party, it is important that we keep in mind the social and economic interests and conditions of the people, identifying with them and going some substantial way in meeting their interest."

The Party must make sure all women are organised into income generating activities either as co-operatives, clubs, individuals or companies or societies. The Party will give its full support to the women leagues who will spearhead their exercise. The Party must make sure all developmental activities receive party's total support such as sanitation programmes, the fight against diseases (Aids, diarrhoea, malaria), conservation of our natural resources, participation in agriculture and home industry shows, housing programmes *et cetera*.

The Party must assist in job creation programme for youths and the youth league will spearhead this programme. Tangeable jobs must be created in each and every party district and projects in cottage industries, agriculture, provision of services *et cetera* must be encouraged.

The Party must take active part in encouraging and participate in all developmental agencies, i.e. between Agritex, Veterinary, Community Services, small scale farmers development, non-governmental organisations, churches, individuals, local councils, private and public companies.

The Party must actively supervise government ministries, departments, local authorities and parastatals through the cabinet, Provincial Development Committees, and Co-ordinating Committees, Rural and District Councils.

The Party must set production targets at every ward to encourage people to produce more, such as grain food, livestock *et cetera*.

Apart from restructuring exercises, all party organisations and mobilisation is going to be centred on developmental projects on programme. All heads of Departments must prepare developmental programme and submit it for discussion at party seminars.

In this context, the Department of Commissariat and Culture would like to mark 1993 by launching campaigns to fulfil these objectives, through:—

a) Restructuring Exercise

It is sad to note that the President and First Secretary's call to members of the Central Committee to make 1992 a year of vigorous Party re-organisation did not take off the ground as planned.

However, the Presidential meet-the-people tour went on well, as he got first hand information on the actual problems confronting the people and assessed the circumstances of the varied groups or classes of people.

It appears the hardships are now almost behind us and restructuring has to be pursued in all earnest as the Party cards are introduced. Party structures will have to be constituted in preparation for provincial elections.

b) Registration of members and verification of party Districts and Branches.

Registration of members and verification of Party districts and branches which involves Central Committee members will ensure that all Party structures said to exist on paper do in fact exist in reality in terms of the provisions of the Party Constitution. This exercise has to be completed in preparation for provincial elections and subsequently the Second National People's Congress. This would strengthen the Party's political base, with the people enabling it to draw up effective strategies for future Party organisation and mobilisation.

Verification shall also be conducted for the purpose of certification while voter registration shall be made in preparation to the Local Government elections and the 1995 General Elections.

c) Ward, District and Provincial Seminars

In order to embark on a nation-wide campaign to re-energise the Party for mass mobilisation for political and economic action, it is necessary to first inculcate in the minds of the people the idea of self-improvement through the people's collective efforts, vision and enterprise.

Political consciousness and oneness has to be attained through holding of seminars which harness, actualise and utilise political human resources for the purpose of development in order to enhance better living conditions of the people.

The seminars provide opportunity to the various levels of the Party leadership to analyse and assess problems that hinder strong party organisation and economic development at grassroots level.

In a nutshell, the party should politicise and conscientise the masses towards the development of our country and must always defend the people's gains in the economic, political, social and cultural fields as well as harness the spirit of unity, peace and development.

d) National Seminars

Important issues such as the Structural Adjustment Programme, Land Resettlement, unemployment, indigenisation of our economy, Party ideology, human rights and our culture, the women's rights, housing problems *et cetera*, will be held during the 1993 programme.

e) Presidential Tours

The 1992 Presidential tours saw the President visit people at their local levels and were a great success in that they provided the President the opportunity to get first hand information on the plight of the masses caused by the severe drought the country was experiencing and the effect of the structural adjustment programme.

The 1993 Presidential tours to cover areas left out in 1992 and urban areas, will be planned for the harvest time to give the President the opportunity to see what the small farmers can achieve if assistance in form of seeds and fertilisers is given to them. This will give the people the chance to thank the President for all he had done to them during the most difficult time.



Primary election or multi-candidacy elections

By Malao Noko

Our Party, ZANU PF, has evolved a practice and policy of holding Primary elections within the Party, where more than one candidate aspiring for the same Ward (in local Government elections), same Constituency (in Parliamentary elections), same post (in Provincial elections) or pre-Central Committee elections contest.

The rationale behind the formulation of this policy is that, with regards to the first two (local Government and Parliament), when the Party faces opposition groups, ZANU PF must be a united force through singular candidacy. We agree that this is very sensible and logical.

However, there is need to caution the Party, (basing on past experiences, even mentioned lightly by Zimbabwe News April, 1992, page 27) against abuse of this practice by some protectionist office bearers who fear to be removed even when they are outstretched or downright incompetent.

The cardinal question facing the Party is, who should vet the contending candidates and be an impartial umpire?

Currently, we are in a sad situation where, one of the contenders is also an umpire against his or her political opponent, thereby placing justice, democracy and fairplay in jeopardy, creating and fomenting complaints, weaknesses and even what Comrade President R.G. Mugabe diagnosed as "... apathy in the Party".

It is world-recognised that the concept of a referee-player is anathema in soccer. It never has a common denominator with impartiality in politics. In fact, it is heavily loaded against good and honourable moral ethics.

There is also a strange under-current political clinche within certain forces in the Party, to the effect that if you dare stand against a Member of the Executive at Branch, District or Provincial level you are anti-Party, which graphically implies that the Party is the sole property of Executive Members excluding the broad membership of the Party at whatever level or that once elected into the Executive you should die in the position as a surety to Provincial or National Heroes Acre.

Good political prudence reveals that there is an urgent need of more-in-depth re-thinking on Primary Elections — procedures, modalities and practices.

Indeed, those who organise and/or conduct Primary Elections, at any level, should not be interested parties nor fellow travellers in the same Executives. The current system and practice of fellow Executives piously standing as

returning officers when their fellow colleagues are being challenged, is politically unhealthy for the Party.

Let us look at returning officers coming from other Provinces, not even from those adjacent to the wards or seats in question. Surely, this will at least create an atmosphere of fair play and equality among contenders. The results will be heralded as fair.

Whereas, the former divides the Party, creates Party establishments who remain in leadership perpetuity with manipulated and influenced backing. This will always dissipate and sap off interest in the Party, scatter assunder Party Members and create un-homogeneous cliques within the Party.

When faced with ramblings, complaints and complacency within his Party, "Chama cha Mapinduzi", against ineffective and inefficient Party officials, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr Julius K. Nyerere, saw the correct light in a political tunnel. He came out with a Doctrine of "multi-candidacy" in the same Party at all elec-

tions, including national general elections.

As a result, all those who no longer enjoyed the confidence of the electorate, at whatever level, lost at Ward, Constituency and Party levels. Ministers, Deputy Ministers, MPs, Councillors and other Party leaders who were strangers to the people they purported to lead or represent, were booted out and off. All the aspiring candidates were analysed, weighed and voted for in the final elections.

Political hangers-on, opportunists and non-productive leaders were weeded out. Those who had survived for long by hedging on the popularity of the President, were forced to stand in their own right and found wanting and lacking. They were fittingly removed lock, stock and barrel, leaving a dedicated people-based leadership. Only true representatives of the people were elected to lead, save and serve the Party, Parliament, Councils and Government.

The party emerged stronger with a solid connection and grassroots base.

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Children are the most vulnerable members of our society who nonetheless carry the hopes and aspirations of the entire nation for a better and more just future.

The tools which they are given to build their future with should include physical and mental wellbeing, a caring and protective environment in which to grow, and an appropriate education designed to meet the increasing complexity of the modern-day world. Recognising their voicelessness in society, there is need to define the parameters of the world which they will inherit and rectify the social inequalities wrought by the former colonial systems.

Child Labour

While there exists facts which indicate child labour practices in Zimbabwe, the evidence is scattered and the subject relatively unfamiliar to most indigenous people. It is generally observed, that children in this country are found working as an integral part of the family work force in the peasant economy; working as part of family labour on commercial farms; as domestic servants in low, middle and high income households; as workers in mining operations especially in gold panning; and as independent or itinerant workers in the urban informal sector and on the streets engaged in a variety of activities ranging from street vending, begging to prostitution.

No specific Legislation

Zimbabwe has no specific legislation with clear guidelines on the practice of child labour. Nonetheless, there exists the Labour Relations Act, 1985; the Children's Protection and Adoption Act, 1972; and the Factories and Work Act of 1984. All three do, to an extent proffer guidelines insufficient to provide a basis for enforcement for parents, employers, workers and the courts.

Ngozi ritual

According to a study by Cde. Andrew Chipangura for the Child Protection Society, the prevalence of Ngozi belief is still high among Zimbabweans despite the western influences of education and religion. Although the belief in Ngozi was high, it was however, found that most people were unwilling to pay in the form of human beings of which children were usually the actual victims of the belief and practice.

The study highlighted the violation of both human and children's rights as well as explored how much modern black society in Zimbabwe still believed and practised the Ngozi ritual which perpetuated child abuse. The report was then aimed at forming a basis upon which recommendations could be made for the

Zimbabwe need a specific legislation to protect children

legal abolition of the "evil anachronistic custom" as the existing law was not effectively being used to bear on the offenders.

"Although there is the Child Protection Act which protected the welfare of children in Zimbabwe, however, in reality this instrument is not used in the protection of children from being used as Ngozi appeasement and in the few cases that it has been used the goal was to place the child in a place of safety," the report said.

Children as 'Currency'

According to the study, young daughters are in some cases deliberately exploited and regarded as units, not only for production or reproduction but also as 'currency' that can be a medium as circumstances demand.

"Society requires that effective deterrents be imposed on the perpetrators of child payment for Ngozi cases, which means that the existing legislation is largely unknown mostly because of its rare use in such cases", said Cde. Chipangura.

Following the findings of the Child Protection Society's study, it has emerged that people are aware that the involvement of children as Ngozi appeasement assets is a cruel and diabolic act. This does not, however, involve everyone, thus there seems to be need for active education to be disseminated to society on the rights of children and the cruelty involved when they are caught up in the Ngozi conflict.

Penalties

"There is need to ensure that the existing legislation be effected in terms of Ngozi-related child abuse", the report said. It also recommended that in this respect the Department of Social Welfare, which is the custodian of the Children's Protection and Adoption Act Chapter 33, must be tasked with rigorous investigations concerning all Ngozi child-appeasement cases while they are still fresh. Penalties involved in the breaching of the Act may be intensified.

"Besides the Department of Social Welfare's efforts, there is need for a fund to be set up to protect the Ngozi payment-related children so that they can receive education and care till they are majors or till they reconciled with the original families", the report recommended.

All respondents to the study concurred that Ngozi was solved by payment of the required demands and usually a daughter was central to those payments with the age group restricted to young girls below ten years who in most cases are virgins.

Urban Exposure

The study found out that as educational levels increased people tended to discard the belief in Ngozi and also that the willingness to pay decreased. Urban exposure was also found to be having a definite relationship with Ngozi. "As the number of years in town increased the belief decreases. Urban exposure alters the people's perceptions towards payment with a child.

The 21st February Movement

The Movement was launched on February 21, 1986. As opposed to the capitalist practice where the child is a victim of abuse in factories and sexually, the 21st February Movement aims to develop the child and make him or her a productive citizen. It seeks to create a new young Zimbabwean personality, vibrant, conscientious, resourceful and capable. It has been working in conjunction with the Party, the State and other democratic social forces to ensure that the Government's call for "education for all" is put into practice and that no child is deprived of an education commensurate with his or her capabilities.

In order to destroy colonial concepts of child labour, the Movement has been organising voluntary production activities for children under the age of fifteen (according to age) and thus inculcate respect for labour and appreciation of its role in the nation's well being. □

Regional news in brief

By Spectator

The news about and from Angola is grim. The dangerously ambitious leader of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, is now controlling two-thirds of the country. He may be planning to take the remaining one-third, including Luanda. If he fails in doing that, he may go for secession by lobbing off the 5 provinces of the South from the North. This is a distinct possibility, especially after UNITA's recent victory in driving Government forces out of Huambo, the main city of the South. The battle for Huambo took 55 days, and cost 15 000 lives, and billions worth of public property destroyed. A city that had 400 000 people has now been reduced to 300 000. Therefore, about one-quarter of the population, have either fled to the countryside, or have been killed or injured. Savimbi is now consolidating his hold of the South. Fortunately for Angola, this dangerous and treacherous man does not have enough troops to take over the north, or Luanda. But, the stage is now set for a prolonged civil war. The talks going on in Abidjan, the capital of Ivory Coast, between delegations of UNITA and the ruling MPLA, are just a side show. President Nelson Mandela of the ANC of South Africa, was instrumental in getting them started. But, frankly Savimbi is just buying time, while consolidating his position in the South.

The USA Government is trying to assist in promoting the talks, but real assistance would be the recognition of the MPLA Government. This would further isolate the dangerously ambitious Savimbi.

Mozambique

The silence in Mozambique does not mean that all is well — not so. The Rome agreement of October 4, 1993, is not on course. The Commissions that are supposed to take over most of the functions of the state regarding the transition, and the general elections, are not meeting. Even the powerful supervisory commission is not meeting. RENAMO senior personnel in Maputo who numbered 18 at one time are now down to 6. The others have returned to the headquarters at Gorongosa or Maringe. The leader of RENAMO, Mr. Alphonso Dhlakama, has not left Gorongosa to go to Maputo. He has used the pretext that there is no good and secure house for him and his commanders. But, he was offered one of the most beautiful houses in Maputo, the former residence of the Mayor of Maputo. The South Africans built a whole new complex of cottage houses in Maputo specifically for RENAMO. There are plenty of houses for Dhlakama in Maputo.

In the meantime, the UN is 6 months behind schedule with their peacemaking operations. The general elections cannot be held in October 1993 as originally planned. The most likely date for that important exercise is now July or August of 1994. Part of the 10 000 strong contingent has started arriving in Maputo.

The Military Commission has not started to put the 120 000 armed units of FRELIMO and RENAMO into the 49 assembly points. The encampment of these units is vital for the success of the exercise.

In the meantime, President Chissano has said good-bye to the Zimbabwean troops who have been guarding the Beira corridor and the Chiqualalala railway line. Italian troops with the blue berets of the UN, have now taken their place.

South Africa

The assassination of Chris Hani in the small town of Booksburg near Johannesburg on Saturday, April 10, has caused the explosion that everybody expected in that country. It is like pulling up the lid of a boiling pot. Enraged protesters clashed with police, burned cars, and looted shops, especially in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, and Johannesburg. Chris Hani was General Secretary of the Communist Party and former head of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress. He was a popular leader, with a strong appeal to the youth.

Booksburg where he lived and was killed, is

a small town with a very right-wing white population. The leaders of the extreme right wing Afrikaaner organisation, AWB, is very strong in Booksburg. It could become the melting pot and powderkeg of the whole situation. Since the assassination, the AWB has been making highly provocative racist statements, and collecting money for the defence of the Polish immigrant, Walus who pulled the trigger on their behalf. The dastardly murder was obviously an orchestrated strategy of the right-wing racists, and not the work of an individual.

If the South African Government and the ANC are to recover the initiative in the prevailing very fluid situation, they should announce a firm date for holding general elections for a new, democratic South Africa. This announcement can no longer be delayed.

One of the complications is that the South African security agencies have grown up in an apartheid system that was essentially anti-black. It is not capable of taking a neutral position now. It has to be internationalised. There is need for the UN to organise an international police force that can man the security services during the transitional period from apartheid to majority rule. □

Climatic change and the poor

A United Nations Environment Programme report released recently predicted that climatic changes will have severe impacts on both economic socio-political concerns. It predicted that impacts of climate change would probably exacerbate hunger and poverty around the world. "New and fluctuating weather patterns could have a strongly negative impact on economic activity, particularly in the natural resources sector. People who are highly dependant on farming, fishing, or forestry might even see their livelihoods destroyed by reduced rainfall, degraded soils, and impoverished forests and fishing grounds," noted the report.

It said the poor would suffer the most because they have fewer options for responding to climatic change. "For example, they would find it more difficult to change over

to new crops requiring less water, to pump water and irrigate, to extend their cultivatable land or, to adopt more intensive fishing methods. The urban poor would also be at a high risk. Not only might their food supplies be disrupted, but the shelters and city infrastructure upon which they rely may prove inadequate in changed and volatile weather conditions," says the report.

The report which further notes that most likely to be affected by the climatic changes would be women and children because they tend to be less mobile than men both geographically and occupationally from debilitated farms and forests, predicts mass migrations from rural to urban areas within national borders, and from the South to the North across national borders. "Such migrations would probably become an additional source of social and political conflict." □

Tunisia ratifies human rights conventions

Tunisia has ratified all the international conventions of human rights, the economic, social and cultural, civil and political, suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, and the convention on proscribing war crimes and crimes against humanity. Tunisia has also ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, political rights for women, the nationality of married women and the convention on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and on registra-

tion of marriages. She has further ratified the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The country is currently preparing to ratify the recent UN convention on the rights of the child.

However, Tunisia has not yet ratified the optional protocol to the covenant on civil and political rights. This has only been signed by a few countries, and the USA, Britain and Switzerland are not among them. The protocol empowers the Human Rights Committee to be informed of the complaints made by individuals against their own states. □

Russian hands of death in Southern Africa

By: Malachia M. Basvi Madimutsa

Russians have now joined South African fascists in a macabre plot to kill Africans of Southern Africa, ruin their economies and generally destabilise the politics of this sub-region.

On March 1, 1993, a Russian transport plane, an Antonov-32, forced landed at Livingstone, Zambia, at 10.04 a.m. The crew had a compliment of 3 Russians and 3 South Africans. The pilot, a Mr. Semilov, is a Russian. The leader of the group, a Mr. Cierre Jaikie, is a South African who speaks English with a heavy Afrikaaner accent.

At 11.06 a.m., the plane landed at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe — just across the Zambezi River from Livingstone. The crew talked about their having run short of fuel. The plane later left for Palabora in South Africa.

The large Antonov-32 transport plane is the equivalent of a DC-130. What was it transporting? From where to where and for what purpose?

Support for UNITA

A spokesman of the Angolan Embassy in Harare has said, the plane was obviously coming from air-dropping supplies for UNITA bandits in Southern Angola. He went on to explain that planes from South Africa have been regularly flying military supplies for Savimbi's forces since the defeat of UNITA by the MPLA in the elections held last year.

The Angolan Government has repeatedly complained to the international community about UNITA's violation of ceasefire agreements and South Africa's intervention in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Angola.

On February 8, 1993, the Angolan Embassy in Ethiopia published a list of names of the crew involved in illegal air activities in support of UNITA. The following 16 crew members were named

as being involved: Chris Shutte, pilot and group's leader, J.C. Thornley, engineer and co-ordinator of the group's activities, N.G. Weber, engineer, Ohenne Doythuizen, pilot of DC-6, Jimmy Hastier, pilot of DC-6, Helmut Bocher, pilot of DC-6, Paul Berry, pilot of DC-6, Stepanus N. de Wet, pilot of light aircraft, John A.W. Stanford, pilot of light aircraft, Riaan A. Theron, pilot of light aircraft, Peiter H.P. Pieterse pilot of light aircraft, M.G. Starkz, pilot of light aircraft, Michael Rabie, DC-6, Omark Colyn, pilot of light aircraft, W.A. Van Zyl, pilot of light aircraft, J.J. Mulder, pilot of light aircraft

Also published was a list of aircraft used:— A Douglas 4-engine cargo aircraft, DC-6, registration No. V5, four other aircrafts of the same make and model, one of which bore the registration number N44Dg while registration numbers of the others were not given. Other cargo planes were three CESSNA 310 bearing the following registration numbers: V5-JLL, V5-ZPK, V5-FUR, two CESSNA 210 with registration numbers ZS-KIW, V5-JCT, two CESSNA 402 with numbers ZS-RAN, V5-NCE 9, one BEECH-CRAFT KINGAIR 200 with registration number N15587, one Learjet 24 number V5-KJY, one Learjet LR 24 numbers ZS-MGJ and one CESSNA CE 208 number V5-NCA.

Published more than a month ago, this information clearly justifies the accusations levelled against the de Klerk regime by the MPLA Government in Luanda. The case of the Antonov-32 adds a new factor of Russian complicity in the destruction of Angola, wanton killing of its citizens and the rippling effects of destabilisation in Southern Africa.

Russian views

A spokesman of the Russian Embassy

in Harare unconvincingly argues that the Ukrainians and not the Russians are involved in this sordid tragedy. The diplomat's argument is based on the fact that there is an agreement between South African Airways (SAA) and Ukrainian Airlines concluded in 1992 under which SAA leased seven cargo Antonov and Ilyushin planes and a 50-member crew. The first Ukrainian pilots arrived in South Africa in September, 1992. However, the agreement is for civilian pilots working under South African Airways and not military pilots. Moreover, the pilot who landed the Antonov-32 at Victoria Falls, Mr Semilov, is a Russian and not an Ukrainian.

Mercenary motives

It is common knowledge all over the world that Russians have abandoned their revolutionary and progressive traditions in favour of reactionary collaboration with world imperialism. Mercenary motives have taken the upper hand in the thoughts and actions of most Russians.

All the Russian pilots who are now working for apartheid South Africa have military backgrounds. What is uppermost in their minds is to make as much money as they can within the shortest time possible. "The first thing they asked", said Mr Corrie Cloete, SAA Manager of Finance and Support Services, "was if they would get their salaries. They were very worried about that. They thought they would not get paid!"

Having lost political direction at home, having neither employment nor money in Moscow, the Russians are coming to South Africa with murderous hatred against political sanity and common sense. They are in a hurry to be capitalists and are using the shortest road of racist murder to get there. □

Morocco suspends elections

Rabat, Morocco — Elections for a new parliament in Morocco, repeatedly delayed since 1990, have been put off until June 25. The balloting had been set for April 30.

The government postponed the voting saying it needed time to finalise voter lists and print new ballots, the Socialist-backed newspaper, *Liberation* reported.

Opposition parties complained of widespread government fraud in local elections in October last year. They subsequently pulled out of a commission formed to supervise the parliamentary elections. They disputed government claims that it needs more time to prepare for the voting.

The elections were supposed to have

been held in 1990 but were postponed to enable a referendum on the disputed Western Sahara to be held. Western Sahara is a huge ex-Spanish territory claimed by Morocco. The referendum aims to determine the wishes of its residents towards independence. — ZIANA-AP. □



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Pressure mounts for US recognition of Angola

By Phyllis Johnson

The new United States administration of President Bill Clinton is facing mounting pressure to recognise the elected government of Angola and open full diplomatic relations. But it seems that recognition remains conditional on the successful outcome of new peace talks between the government and the US-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) scheduled for the first half of April at a venue to be determined.

Some members of the US Congress are increasing public pressure on the Administration. In early March, the new chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa, Rep. Harry Johnston of Florida, called for immediate recognition of the Angolan government.

"It is high time that we unequivocally told Mr Savimbi that enough is enough" Johnston told a Washington seminar. "And so with Mr Mobutu."

Some Democrats who served in senior positions in the State Department during the Carter administration in the late 1970s are lobbying hard for recognition of the Angolan government, regarding their own failure to do so 16 years ago as one of the Carter administration's greatest foreign policy mistakes.

The United Nations Security Council adopted a tough resolution in early March calling for an immediate cease-fire and return to negotiations before the end of April.

UNSC Resolution 811 set 30 March as the deadline by which time both parties, "particularly UNITA" should produce evidence "that real progress has been made towards implementation of the peace accords."

The Front Lines States (FLS) grouping of seven southern African countries, at their summit in Zimbabwe on 2 April, called for formal US recognition of the democratically elected government of Angola and urged the international Community to persuade UNITA to comply with UNSC Resolution 811.

"The Summit underscored the legitimate right of the government of Angola to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to have recourse to all means necessary to realise that objective. In this regard, the summit appealed to the international Community to give every possible assistance to the government of Angola."

The leaders also called for a greater UN role in Angola to ensure effective peace-keeping and complete disarmament of UNITA before holding the second round of presidential elections, and for an expansion of the mandate and resources of the UN mission to Angola.

One FLS foreign minister, Theobald Gurirab of Namibia, has just returned from Washing-



US President, Bill Clinton introducing his third Woman Law Chief Ms Janet Renda

ton where he discussed the situation in Angola and raised his country's concern about threats by UNITA to sabotage or destroy the Ruacana dam located in the Namibia-Angola border area, the dam supplies water and electricity to the population of northern Namibia.

Although Pretoria continues to deny direct involvement in supplying their old ally UNITA, they acknowledged that "private enterprise" may be operating such a supply. Russian Antonov cargo aircraft, under license to operators in South Africa, are ferrying supplies, including food, fuel, medicine and weapons, to UNITA in Angola and in south-western Zaire.

The *Weekly Mail* and *Pretoria News* revealed in early March that South African government officials acknowledged this activity at a meeting called by the Department of Foreign Affairs and attended by members of the intelligence service, the army, air force and department of civil aviation.

"There was reportedly alarm at the meeting as the penny dropped and as it appeared increasingly likely that South Africa was albeit indirectly and illegitimately through individuals fuelling the war in Angola," said *Pretoria News*.

The media reports said officials at the emergency meeting expressed the view that "responsible reaction from the South African

government late last year could have prevented the war in Angola from escalating."

More evidence is emerging of illegal flights over neighbouring countries late last year, and *The Namibian* newspaper has obtained a transcript of the official record for airspace violations of Namibia last November. The list includes 51 airspace violations within 41 days in the border area by light aircraft and by large cargo planes, usually overflying from east to north-west and returning some two hours later.

A senior Angolan government official privately expressed concern for a similar peace process in Mozambique. "Mozambique is not Angola," he said, "but South Africa is still South Africa."

Meanwhile, the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Jeffrey Davidow, has been holding separate, lengthy consultations with representatives of the Angolan government and UNITA in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. At a press conference in Abidjan on 28 March, Davidow said that both parties 'seemed prepared to meet under UN auspices by 12 April' using the existing Bicesse Peace Accords as a 'framework for peace'.

Describing what he called a 'coincidence of thought' between the Government of Angola and UNITA, he highlighted the few points of general agreement rather than the lengthy list of differences.

... US recognition of Angola

He said that both parties believe the Bicesse accords provide the framework for peace, that both are prepared to discuss a cease-fire, and that both seek an effective, augmented United Nations participation in the peace process, including peace-keeping. Davidow said both the Government and UNITA 'reaffirmed their view that Angola should remain a unitary state', an important point in view of an earlier South Africa peace plan which proposed autonomy for southern Angola under a federal system.

This issue may, however, be raised under another point calling for 'definition' of the powers of provincial administration.

The Guardian (UK) said in mid-March that the Clinton administration had proposed a peace plan involving a ceasefire, disarmament by both sides and a run-off of presidential elections. The newspaper said the top US diplomat in Angola, Edmund DeJarnette, had been sending cables to Washington since November urging recognition of the government.

At his press conference in Abidjan, Davidow said 'there is no American plan for peace in Angola', but he spoke of national reconciliation as a goal which 'would entail broadened participation by UNITA in the government at the national, provincial and local levels'.

He said the humanitarian crisis in Angola is reaching a critical stage and both sides must demonstrate, as a matter of urgency, their willingness to ensure the distribution of emergency and humanitarian aid.

Davidow went on to list the issues 'which should be discussed' at the next round of direct talks with a view to implementation as an integrated package.

This list would appear to contain more of UNITA's agenda than that of the government, but could be seen in the context of the negotiator. Davidow, appointed to his position by the previous Administration of George Bush and not yet replaced by Clinton, may have been left in place to keep UNITA 'on side'.

According to the official text of his prepared statement released by the United States Information Service (USIS): 'These issues include (a) a cease-fire, (b) completion of the Bicesse Accords, (c) national reconciliation, to include broadened participation by UNITA at the national, provincial and local levels, (d) role and size of UNAVEM, (e) release of all prisoners and detainees through the ICRC, (f) creation of the necessary conditions to permit emergency, humanitarian assistance to all Angolans, (g) definition of the powers of provincial administration, (h) guarantees of the security of people and property, and (i) freedom of the press.'

Speaking in Washington the following day, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs-designate (to replace Herman Cohen), Ambassador George Moose, stressed the need for joint action towards peace and prosperity.

He said that in countries where the move-

ment towards democracy is being frustrated by civil conflict, such as Liberia, and Angola, 'the initial focus of our policy must be to bring about peace'.

Reflecting the thinking of the new US administration, and a breath of fresh air for a continent battered by the Cold War and the Reagan Doctrine, Moose told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the confirmation hearing that is in the interest of the US to prevent or resolve conflicts.

He said this should be done by working with Africa's leaders and Africa's friends, and through strengthening the capacity of regional institutions such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). 'As Secretary (of State Warren) Christopher stated in Chicago, 'America cannot thrive in a world of economic recession, violent conflicts and dictatorships'.

Moose said the new administration seeks partners in Africa, representative governments which can elaborate strategies and implement them.

In emphasising the benefits of this policy to the US itself, he was reflecting the preoccupation of the electorate, and thus the administration, with domestic affairs.

'An Africa made up of stable democratic governments is important to American prosperity because of the potential markets it represents for increased American exports, which in turn means additional American jobs,' Moose said. 'For our own economic future, we need to be sure that we have access to those markets.'

'In addition, we also need to be certain of access to Africa's immense natural resources. The continent holds 78 percent of the world's chromium reserves, 89 percent of platinum and 59 percent of the cobalt reserves.'

'We need to be concerned about Africa,' he said, 'because what happens in Africa affects us.'

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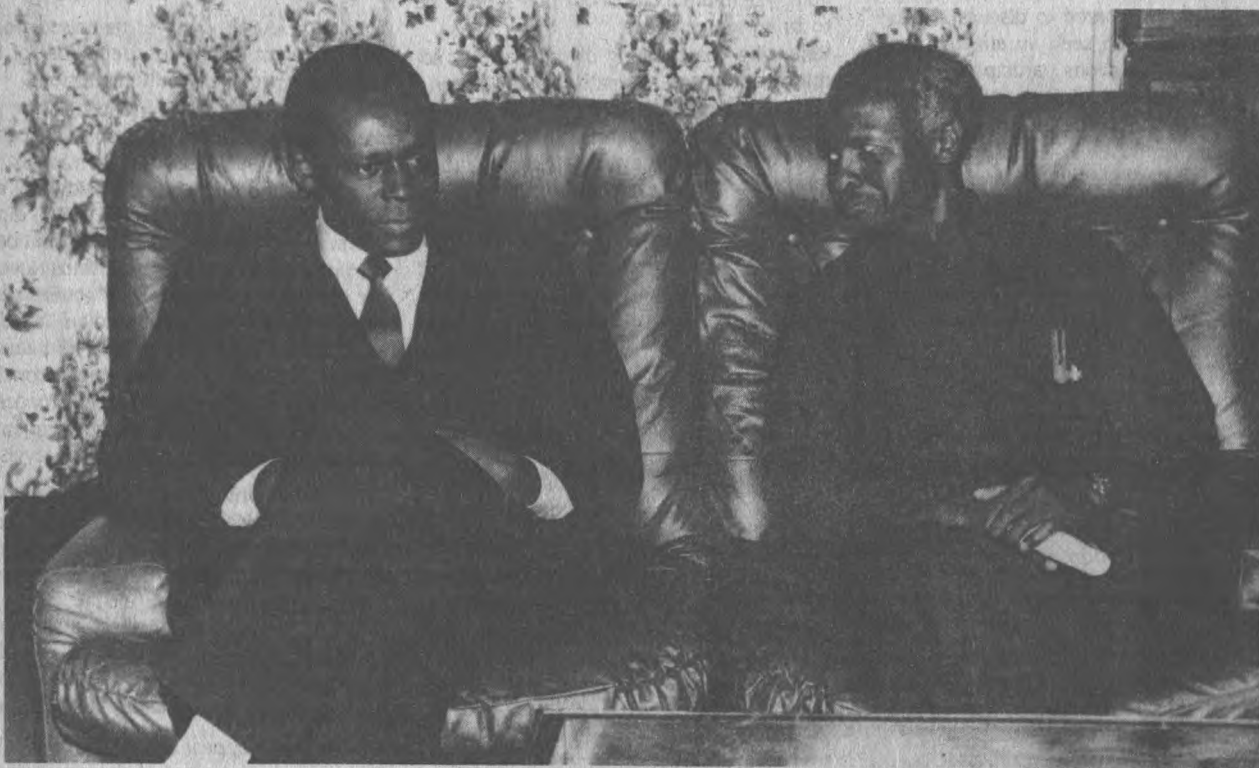
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Angolan President, Cde. Eduardo dos Santos with Zimbabwe's former President, Cde. Canaan Banana

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Mozambicans visit Zimbabwe

A three-member delegation of the Disabled War Veterans Association of Mozambique was recently in the country to familiarise themselves with the operations of the Zimbabwe National Council for Disabled Persons. They also met with some members of the national executive of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association (ZNLWVA).

The delegation was headed by the Association's President Cde. Manuel Chauke. Its registered membership amongst whom only two are women is 1 700.

The delegation visited a number of

projects run by disabled persons in Zimbabwe in Glen View, Ruwa, Danhiko in Harare, and other centres in Bulawayo.

During their brief meeting with members of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association, Cdes. Charles Ndhlovu (Secretary-General) and Vivian Mwashita (Secretary for Women's Affairs), Cde. Chauke narrated the historical background of his Association which he said was formed in 1992. He added that his organisation was an autonomous body that relied mainly on donations from non-governmental organisations. He, however, said since they were part of the Frelimo Government, they received some financial assistance from

time to time from the authorities.

In his reply, the ZNLWVA Secretary-General, Cde. Ndhlovu, outlined the objectives of his Association, and expressed "fervent hope" that the disabled Mozambican comrades will be successful in their endeavours. He however said unlike their Mozambican counterparts, the ZNLWVA did not have a sub-division that solely catered for disabled war veterans. "All that work is left to the Council for Disabled Persons," he noted.

Renamo has an official representative within the organisation and efforts are underway to mobilise its members to join the association.

Post apartheid SA and the SADC economics

Political developments in South Africa are moving fast to the establishment of a Multi-Party Transitional Administration by June, this year. Once this has been accomplished, South Africa will then join the international community of free and independent nations. For SADC countries, this unfolding development brings political celebrations but also bodes potential disadvantages to the independent growth of their national economics.

South Africa has a third of the population of the 10 SADC countries but has more than 40 per cent of their combined Gross Domestic product (GDP). This economic scenario disadvantages each SADC country in relation to its economic dealings with the giant partner. With the possible exception of Zimbabwe, the economies of SADC countries are characterised by very narrow industrial bases and a heavy dependence on the production of primary products for the export market.

Although the industrial picture in Zimbabwe is generally considered only second to that of South Africa, a majority of these industries have roots firmly enched in the South Africa economy. This industrial infrastructure effectively facilitates the flooding of the local market with South African manufactured goods at the expense of local industries.

Botswana's economy has been portrayed by many commentators as the most viable and ably managed in the SADC region but this observation overlooks its satellite status as a Northern backyard for South African industrial out-crops. Botswana's export earnings are made up of 80 per cent diamonds, 7.8 per cent copper-nickel matte, and 4.2 per cent meat and animal hides. Thus, these primary products constitute 92 per cent of the total value of this largely desert country's exports. The diamonds, copper and nickel are mined by South African or other foreign-owned mining companies. Genuine Botswana exports are hides and meat.

South African companies have been making preparations for the eventual domination of the economies of this sub-region for the last three years. These preparations have been conducted in co-ordination with partners from Western industrialised countries. Britain will open a special office for co-ordinating development projects for Southern Africa in Johannesburg at the same time that the Transitional Administration will be established, ie, in June this year. Last year, Japanese businessmen attended a week long conference with their South African counterparts and mapped out their new strategy for joint economic co-operation in the region. In the USA, the President of the National Minority Supplier Development Council, Ms Harriet Michel, said in 1992, "Black American businessmen have prepared to expand into South Africa because they are being marginalised in the US itself."

These signs point to an internationally orchestrated collective invasion of the sub-continent by companies from the developed world working hand-in-glove with their South African partners. It is clear that this invasion is aimed at flooding the markets in SADC countries with foreign manufactured goods. This will surely strangle the growth of national industries in the region.

Already, the South African chemical giant, SASOL, has concluded agreements with Zambia's Kafue Nitrogen Chemicals for the production of 2 000 tonnes of fertilizers per month, beginning last March. Although the programme is intended to make Zambia self-sufficient in its fertilizer requirements, it would also mean the draining of Zambia's wealth into South Africa as SASOL will take 50 per cent of the profits. It will also mean denying an important market to other African fertilizer manufacturers such as Zimbabwe, Mauritania and Morocco.

Another South African giant, ESKOM, has

put in place commercial agreements with 17 countries in this sub-region. This electricity generating company is now undertaking joint electricity generating projects in Angola, Botswana, Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe and other countries.

The South African diamond company, De Beers, has gone as far west as Sierra Leone to take over the financially troubled Sierra Leone Diamond Mining Company (DMC). South African trade delegations are daily seen snooping into the corridors of power in almost all capitals of Sub-Saharan Africa.

It would be for the benefit of all concerned were there to be equal terms of trade between post-apartheid South Africa and the SADC region. The reality is that nationals of countries in the SADC region, with the possible exception of the white settler community in Zimbabwe, are economically a disenfranchised majority living outside meaningful entrepreneurial opportunities.

10-point programme for Korean re-unification

President Kim IL Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), on Tuesday April 6, 1993, presented a 10 point-programme of the re-unification of the North and the South Korea to the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Speaking at recent press conference in Harare, the DPRK's Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Cde. Li Myong Chol, said one of the major points are that both the North and the South Korea should found a unified state on which both sides are equally represented.

The 10-point programme is as follows:-

1. The North and the South should found a Pan-national unified state which represent all members of the nation, while leaving the existing two systems and two governments as they are. The unified state should be a confederal state in which the regional governments of the North and the South are represented on an equal footing.
2. Unity should be based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence. Citizens should reject flunkeyism and national nihilism that erode the nation's consciousness of independence.
3. Unity should be achieved on the principle of promoting co-existence, co-prosperity and common interests. Both sides should promote the interests of the other with neither encroaching upon the other.
4. Political disputes that bring division and confrontation between fellow countrymen should be stopped. They should jointly counter foreign aggression and

interference.

5. Fears of invasion from the North and the South should be dispelled. Neither side should try to force its system on the other nor threaten or invade the other.
6. North and South Korea should bring democracy and join hands on the road to national re-unification, not rejecting the other for difference in principles. They should ensure freedom of debate and not suppress or punish political opponents. No-one should be charged for being pro-North or pro-South and all political prisoners should be released.
7. Material and spiritual wealth of individuals and organisations should be protected and encourage them to use it favourably for the promotion of national unity.
8. The whole nation should understand, trust and unite with one another through contacts. All obstacles to contacts and travels should be removed and all people should travel without discrimination.
9. Things beneficial to national re-unification should be encouraged in an unbiased manner and things that are harmful should be rejected. All political parties and organisations should be allied.
10. Special favours should be granted to those who have contributed to the great unity of the nation. Those who had turned their backs on the nation, and are remorseful of their past should be treated leniently.

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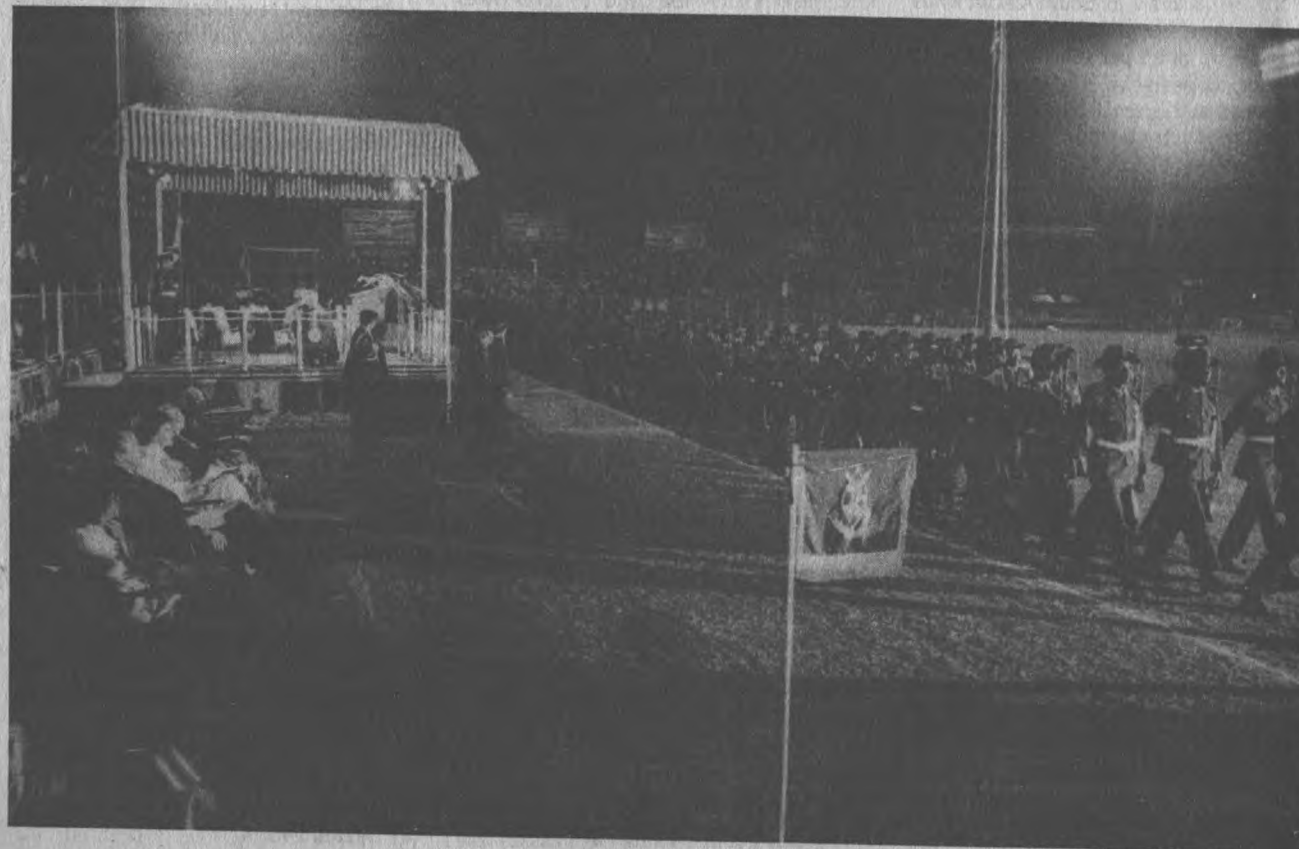
1 Write down the full names of all the dignitaries in this picture and the occasion at which it was taken?

Answer:

2. This picture shows the;
(a) Return of the Zimbabwe troops from Mozambique (b) Passing out parade of the ZNA 6th Brigade (c) Troops marching past the saluting dais on independence eve in 1980

3 This picture shows:
(a) Voters registration (b) Family planning counselling (c) Census 1982
(d) Official taking oral history

5 These houses are:
(a) on a commercial farm (b) on a resettlement scheme in Mutoko (c) in a protected village in Chipinge (d) at Churu farm



Test your memory

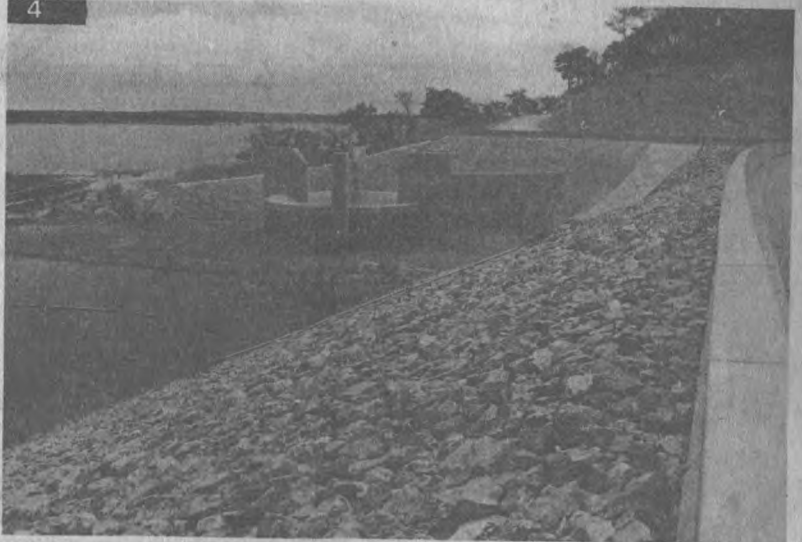
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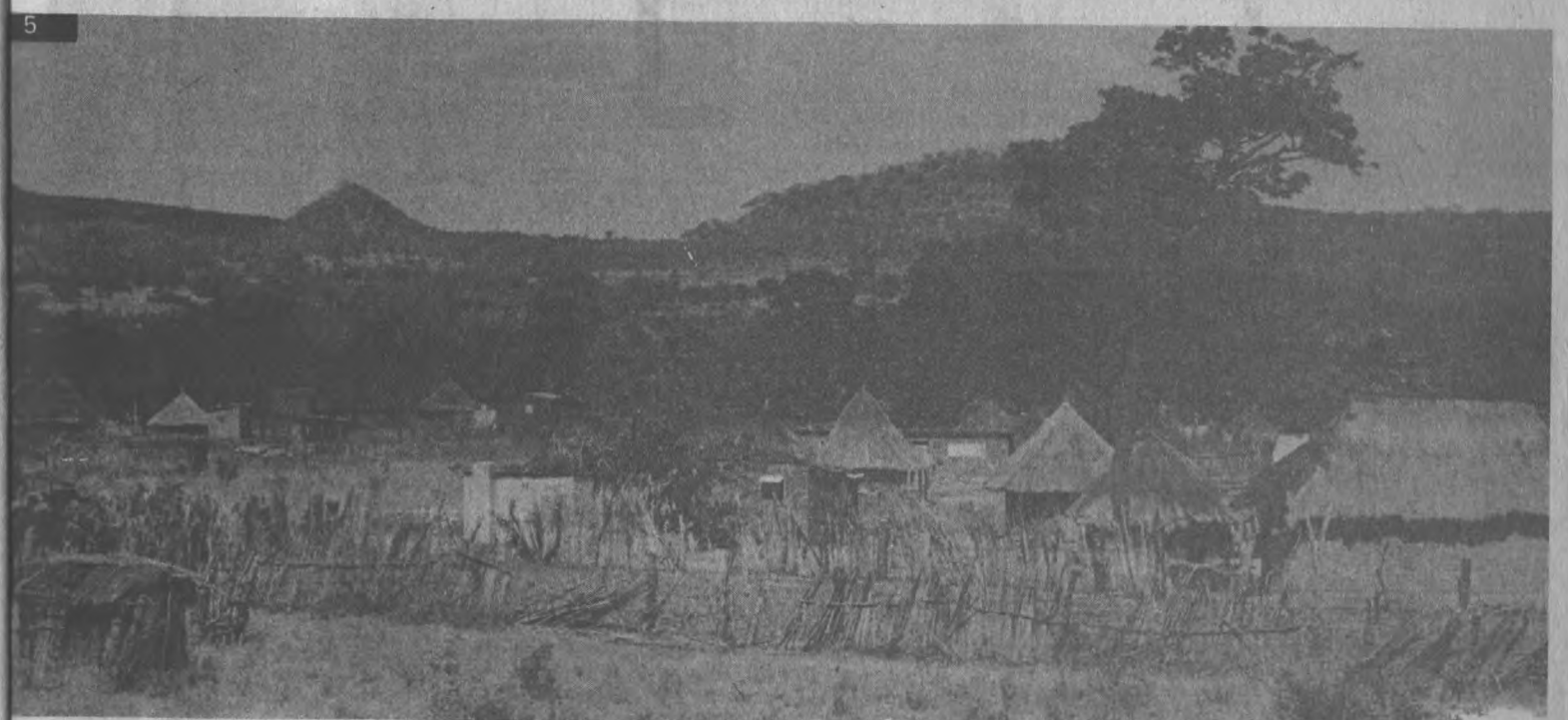
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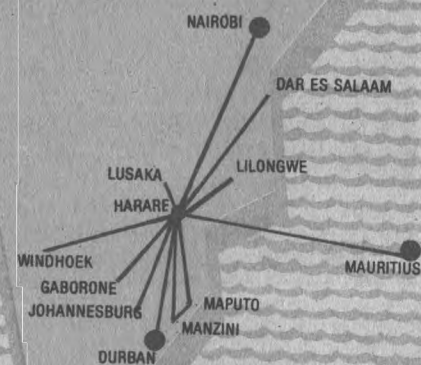
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Views

Foundation aids democracy abroad

By Duncan Mcwiter LPS Special Correspondence

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy, less than a year old, is headed by a woman with a trade union background who believes it is important to build pluralist institutions abroad to encourage political stability and therefore provide the right conditions for economic growth.

"Our task isn't to sell the Westminster form of democracy," says Diana Warwick, the Foundation's chief executive, "but to assist groups or organisations or indeed individuals who are helping towards the development of some form of democracy in their own country."

Ms Warwick, formerly general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, moved in November 1992 to her new job with the foundation, set up following consultations between the Government and the various political parties. A 14-member board of governors is made up of members of Parliament and non-party people drawn from business, trade unions and the academic world.

Technical Assistance

The Foundation operates on a £1 million Government grant and is expected to supplement this with contributions from the private sector. Projects funded range widely in size, nature and location. Money could support technical assistance to newspapers in Albania and Slovenia, purchase a desktop publishing system for the Seychelles Institute for Democracy, or pay for the air fares and accommodation for 20 delegates to an African Youth Leaders' Conference.

Some recent projects include:

- ★ The Conservative Party provided technical assistance to three Czech and Slovak parties in the fields of party organisation, policy and presentation and campaign planning.
- ★ The Labour and Liberal Democratic parties brought people from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Russia to observe the UK general election in April 1992.
- ★ The Foundation bought and shipped a second-hand printing press to enable the Russian Social Democratic Party to produce weekly newspaper.
- ★ With the US National Democratic Institute, the Foundation is funding a programme of seminars and technical advice to all Zambian political parties, aimed at building

a party system not based on patronage, personality or ethnicity.

- ★ The Foundation is funding a technical evaluation mission by the Inter-Parliamentary Union involving two parliamentary officials to assist the Yemeni Parliament's efforts in becoming a multi-party democratic institution.
- ★ The Foundation is supporting production of current affairs programmes and investigative reporting at the Centre for Creative Television in the Ukraine, thus allowing a greater flow of information, diversity of opinion and objectivity than is available on the state network.
- ★ With the British Council, the foundation funded the recent "Women in Leadership: Politics and Business" conference in Vienna, the idea of former Labour cabinet minister and co-founder of the Social Democratic Party Shirley Williams, which drew together 70 female leaders from all the former eastern bloc countries, the European Community, the United States and Canada.
- ★ Two major conferences of the Latin American women's organisation Conciencia have won support — a recent one focusing on Argentina and bringing together 74 chapters of the organisation with the aim of training women for participation in civic and community life, the other one to be held in May 1993 in Buenos Aires and attracting delegates from throughout Latin and North America and some European observers.

Civic Groups

As if referring to this last Latin American example, Ms Warwick says: "I'm both a woman and come from a trade union background, and one particular area where some of the Foundation's money will be spent is likely to be in the development of civic groups, possibly even women's rights groups. It's often through these sorts of groups that political parties eventually develop."

She says she has to grasp the differences between the wide variety of countries. "I've got to understand that there isn't just one template that you can apply and say, right, that's it, follow these rules and you have democratic structures and a pluralist democratic

society.

She adds: "In general, I would like to see that we are concentrating our efforts in eastern Europe and the ex-Soviet Union. I would particularly like to see us doing work in Anglophone Africa."

Ms Warwick suggests that given the background of empire and Britain's role in the world, "one could almost say we owe it to many of these countries to be more positive in their development than we have been in the past."

"Desperately needed"

In her quest for the right green shoots of democracy to encourage, she stresses that it would be "extremely arrogant" to say that the only system worth adopting was the British system. "But we're not doing that. What we're saying is that we have something to offer — a certain expertise, experience that might be of help. We've also got some cash which is desperately needed."

She notes that overseas projects can also benefit from the Foundation's ability to bring in more help from like-minded organisations in North America and western Europe.

Ms Warwick believes that if most countries are turning towards a market-based economy, it would be best if they did not fall into the same trap as some developing countries — namely, concentrating in just one product and being exploited by the developed countries.

"It's really quite important for us to build pluralist institutions to encourage stability and therefore to encourage economic growth and regeneration, because they will then be able to play their part in international markets," she says.

Ms Warwick, 47, is also a member of the board of the British Council and a governor of the Commonwealth Institute.

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy is fully independent in its decision-making and the British Government has no right of veto on the projects it chooses to support. □

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Child killer diseases

The 1993 State of the World Children's report from the United Nations International Children's Education Fund, UNICEF, has said that almost two thirds of the reported 13 million yearly deaths in developing countries are due to three diseases, pneumonia, diarrhoea, and measles. The three have also been attributed to much of today's child malnutrition. However, "all three diseases," says the report, "could now be prevented or treated by means which are tried and tested, available and affordable." Pneumonia, with 3.5 million young victims a year, is the biggest single killer. "In 80 to 90 per cent of cases", says UNICEF, "the problem is bacterial and can be controlled by a course of antibiotics lasting for five days and costing US\$25 cents."

Diarrhoeal diseases which claim 3 million children's lives a year, come in a close second. Sadly though, half of diarrhoeal diseases could be prevented by simply teaching parents to use the almost cost-free technique of oral rehydration therapy.

The third major killer, measles, claim 20 per cent of the 13 million child deaths, thus about 800 000 children each year. Researchers are coming up with new evidence which suggest that children who have had measles are far more likely to succumb to other diseases — and to malnutrition. Measles vaccination costs less than US\$50 cents per child.

Other low-cost but high-impact strategies stand ready and waiting to be put into practice, says UNICEF. Vitamin A deficiency, which blinds a quarter of a million children each year and threatens up to 10 million with serious illness and death, could now be brought under control by small changes in diet or by six-monthly vitamin A capsules. The cost would be only a few cents per child. Iodine deficiency, the world's biggest cause of mental retardation, could also be eliminated worldwide at a total cost of approximately, US\$100 million.

1990 Summit

The world is nonetheless, moving fast towards health-for-all by the year 2000. At the 1990 World Summit for Children that was attended by nearly half of the world's Prime Ministers and Presidents, a quest for a programme to improve child health at a very low cost was the main item on the agenda. The goals set at that meeting included halving of deaths caused by diarrhoeal diseases, a one-third reduction in deaths from pneumonia, a 90 per cent cut in measles deaths, and the virtual elimination of vitamin A and iodine deficiencies. Plans to achieve these targets have since been drawn up in more than 54 countries and are in preparation in more than 80 more.

"Until recently, it was argued that available low-cost solutions could not be put into practice on the necessary scale because there was no adequate delivery system. But the immunisation achievements of the 1980s

have challenged this conventional wisdom. Ten years ago, vaccines reached only about 20 per cent of the developing world's children," says UNICEF, "but today, the figure is 80 per cent. The jump has been achieved by mobilising the vastly improved communications and outreach capacities of the developing world."

"Immunisation proves it can be done," says UNICEF Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant. "Eight percent immunisation means that 100 million children are being reached by a modern medical technique on four or five separate occasions during their first year of life. As a logistical achievement, it is unprecedented; and it shows beyond any doubt that the outreach capacity now exists to put the basic benefits of scientific progress at the disposal of the vast majority of the world's poor."



A recently immunised child

Community health workers

The report from UNICEF points out that putting into practice today's basic child health strategies is not primarily a job for fully qualified doctors whose seven-year training can cost US\$100 000 or more.

"Community health workers with only a few months training can recognise pneumonia and prescribe antibiotics, teach oral rehydration therapy, organise immunisation and record-keeping services, and provide vitamin A and iron supplements. They can also provide family planning information and services; promote home hygiene and disease prevention; inform families of the advantages of breastfeeding; pass on today's knowledge about child growth; organise protection against malaria; distribute essential drugs and medicines; and refer more difficult health problems to more qualified health professionals," explains the report.

Population

Worries have, however, been expressed about whether the child health revolution that UNICEF is now proposing would lead to an even greater population explosion. According to Mr. Grant, saving children's lives

would have the opposite effect. "When parents are more confident that their existing children will survive," he says, "they tend to have fewer children. The goals agreed at the World Summit for Children, including a steep reduction in child deaths, universally available family planning services, and a basic education for all children, especially girls, would make a strong and mutually reinforcing contribution to solving the population problem."

Mr. Grant's view was endorsed at the recent earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Summit Secretary-General, Mr Maurice Strong, told participants in the global environmental meeting that, "the effort to reduce illness and malnutrition, and to reach the goals of the World Summit for Children, is crucial not only for its own sake but, also as a means of helping to slow population growth and make pos-

sible environmentally sustainable development in the 21st century and beyond."

Priority

The 1993 State of the World's Children report also points out that today's means of protecting children's lives and health are so low in cost that they can be put into action by almost any country that makes a "sustained political commitment". The evidence for this is that high levels of immunisation have been achieved by some of the world's poorest countries — including Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Myanmar, Nepal, the Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam, and Zambia.

Calling on the industrialised nations to support this new effort, the report concludes: "If today's obvious and affordable steps are not taken to protect the lives and the health and the normal growth of many millions of young children, then this will have less to do with the lack of economic capacity than with the fact that the children concerned are almost exclusively the sons and daughters of the poor — of those who lack not only purchasing power but also political influence and media attention." □

Final Communiqué of the Summit of the Frontline States

Leaders from the nine Frontline States (FLS) met in Harare, Zimbabwe, on April 2, 1993, primarily to discuss the political situations in Angola, South Africa, and Mozambique. Present were: Presidents; Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe), Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Tanzania), Joaquim Chissano (Mozambique), Sam Nujoma (Namibia), Sir Ketumile Masire (Botswana), Vice President Admiral Augustus Aikhomu (Nigeria), Prime Minister Marcolino Moco (Angola), Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga (Zambia), OAU Secretary-General, Dr. Salim A. Salim, and SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni also attended the Summit meeting. Participating in the Summit as observers were Cde Nelson Mandela, President of ANC, and Clarence Makwetu, President of the PAC.

Angola

The summit was briefed by the leader of the OAU High Level Delegation, His Excellency President R.G. Mugabe, which visited Luanda from 27 - 28 December, 1992. It appreciated that the Angolan Government and the newly elected multi-party National Assembly members responded positively to the recommendation that dialogue with UNITA be resumed in order to find a peaceful solution to the refusal by Dr Jonas Savimbi to come to Luanda to hold consultations with the OAU High Level Delegation and UNITA's continued reluctance to engage the Delegation in any form of dialogue.

The Prime Minister of the republic of Angola, Dr Marcolino Moco, briefed the Summit on the crisis in Angola, in particular, the grave social, political and military situation caused by the actions of UNITA and its leader. The Summit deplored the unacceptable level of human suffering and the high number of casualties resulting from renewed conflict and urged all parties to observe a ceasefire and exercise restraint in order to prevent any further loss of life and to permit the delivery of food and other humanitarian assistance to the thousands of people who are suffering without respite. In this regard, the Summit urged the international community to assist, as a matter of urgency, to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Angola.

The Summit called for a greater United Nations role in Angola to ensure effective peace-keeping and complete disarmament of UNITA's illegal army before holding the second round of presidential elections. It further called for a general expansion of the mandate and resources for the UNAVEM effort. The Bices Accords remained the only viable formula for peace and UNITA must demonstrate its peaceful intentions by ac-

cepting the results of the elections held in September 1992.

The Summit called on those members of the international community with influence on UNITA to prevail on it to comply with the UN decision and in particular, the UN Security Council Resolution 811 (1983). The Summit underscored the legitimate right of the government of Angola to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to have recourse to all means necessary to realise that objective. In this regard, the Summit appealed to the International Community to give every possible assistance to the government of Angola.

The Summit called for a complete end to outside interference in the internal affairs of Angola and in particular, called on those countries which have been supplying arms to UNITA to put a stop to it, and to respect Angola's territorial integrity and democratic institutions.

The Summit appealed to the United States Government to accord formal recognition to the democratically elected Government of Angola. The Summit considered that such a positive step would advance the democratic process in that country.

South Africa

The Summit was briefed by the Liberation Movements on the process of negotiations for a democratic and non-racial South Africa, violence and unity of the democratic forces in South Africa.

Regarding negotiations, the Summit welcomed the convening of an all-party negotiations forum and called on parties to engage in genuine negotiations and move speedily to the holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The Summit expressed concern at the continuing violence which continued to pose a threat to a democratic process and in this regard, reiterated its demand to the South African Government to fulfil its primary responsibility to maintain law and order in the country. The Summit appealed to all political parties to contribute to the creation of tolerant climate conducive to unimpeded political activity.

The summit noted with appreciation the positive role played by the various International monitoring groups in South Africa and called for the broadening of their mandates.

The Liberation Movements were exhorted to recognise the importance of unity among the representatives of the disenfranchised majority. The Summit decided that the F.L.S Resident Mission should be seized of this issue

and submit reports on the process of unity to the Chairman of FLS and urged the Liberation Movements to cooperate with the Frontline States Chairman.

The Summit took note of the belated admission by the South African Government that it had nuclear weapons. In this regard, it called upon the United Nations to send an inspection team to South Africa to verify the dismantling and destruction of these weapons and have full access to the facilities and the relevant records.

The Summit welcomed the establishment of the Frontline Resident Mission in South Africa to complement the efforts of the Liberation Movements and other groups in their negotiations with the South African regime. The Liberation Movements were called upon to maintain dialogue with the Frontline States in all matters of common interest.

Mozambique

The Summit expressed its deep concern at the delay in implementing the timetable of the General Peace Accord which was signed in Rome in 1992. In this connection, the Summit urged the United Nations to speed up the process of deploying the UN peace keeping force as provided in the framework of the United Nations Operation for Mozambique, UNOMOZ.

The summit called on Renamo to urgently send to Maputo its representatives for the various commissions provided under the General Peace Accord, in order to make the Commissions fully operational.

The Summit noted with satisfaction that both parties to the General Peace Accord are observing the ceasefire.

The Summit commended the statesmanship shown by President Joaquim Chissano in ensuring that the Mozambican Government remained committed to the peace process and the establishment of democracy in Mozambique.

The Summit renewed its appeal to the International Community to provide every assistance to the government of Mozambique to enable it to successfully implement the Peace Accord. In this regard, the Summit urged the International Community to fulfil the pledges of assistance already made to the peace process.

The Summit of the Heads of State of the Frontline States expressed its appreciation and gratitude to H.E President R.G. Mugabe, the Government and the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome and traditional African hospitality as well as the excellent facilities placed at the disposal of all delegations during their stay in Harare. □

13th Anniversary

Stella Chiweshe

● Zimbabwe's mbira music queen

Many music followers will agree that Zimbabwe's list of exponents of true traditional music cannot be complete without "Ambuya" Stella Chiweshe.

Stella Chiweshe, undoubtedly Zimbabwe's mbira music queen, started playing the traditional instrument at a very early age. She disregarded traditional folk lore that prohibits

women from playing mbira and persuaded her uncle to teach her. Although her uncle did not have any objections, he warned her that women were not allowed to play mbira because it was feared that this would undermine their chances of settling down or getting married, as they would be on the run all the time.



Drums (ngoma) play a vital role in African music

"I scoffed at the warning as nothing but a myth", she said.

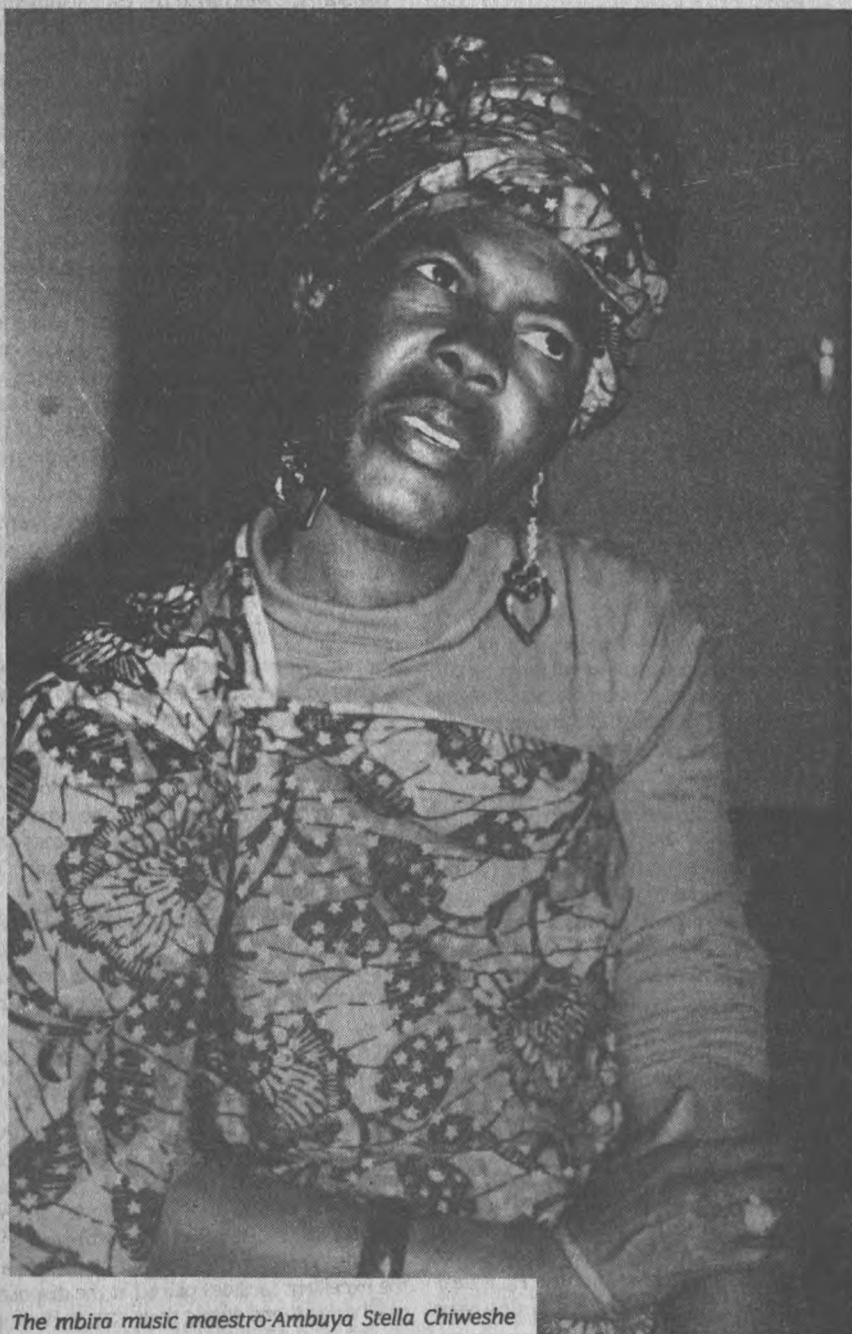
However, Stella was later to realise her uncle's warning when she started to undertake international tours. She says: "I remembered the words of my uncle whilst I was on a plane to Europe. It was summer, but here I was, leaving my mother to work on the fields alone. My eyes filled with tears but there was nothing I could do because I had already made the choice."

Following a number of successful overseas tours, Stella has established herself throughout the world and for a woman who has achieved such success in selling Zimbabwe's traditional music abroad, honour has not been slow in coming.

Chiweshe says the African background has had a tremendous influence on her, helping to ignite and keep aflame her desire to teach the world that: "traditional music is the soul of life. I grew up in a traditional African society, where one wakes up to hear the sounds of mbira and drums. When a child is born there is mbira and drums. When you come of age, there is mbira, drums and dance to celebrate the rites of passage. When one gets married people come from all over to participate in this, with mbira, drums and dance."

Chiweshe's brand of music is basically traditional and classical in outlook. However, she says she had great difficulty in trying to transform from a dandaro to a stage performer. The change resulted in the expansion of her act to include the bass marimba and drums. However, the development has not affected the fabric of her music.

In a country in transition to a new cultural identity and moving away from an experience that shunned anything African, Chiweshe has become a true cultural crusader and has set thousands of foreign feet dancing to her beat. She has become an internationally acclaimed star in her own right and still treats the mbira instrument as sacred, belonging to the Shona gods. □



The mbira music maestro-Ambuya Stella Chiweshe

Answers to Test your memories
From left: Cde. Nelson Mandela (President of ANC), President Ibrahim Babangida (Nigeria), President Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Tanzania), President Quett Masire (Botswana), Cde. Kenneth Kaunda (Former Zambia's President), President Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe), President Eduardo dos Santos (Angola), President Sam Njoma (Namibia), Cde. Salim Ahmed Salim (OAU Secretary-General) and Cde. Clarence Makwetu (PAC President) at a frontline States Summit in Harare in 1991

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Best all-time defender

The legendary Pele has described the late Bobby Moore who died of cancer last month as the best defender of all times, a product of the sixties in the same way as the Beatles or Michael Caines.

Moore was not only the greatest defender in British football's history, but the most distinguished of all English captains. From the moment he lifted the Jules Rimet Trophy after his country's only World Cup success at 5.15 p.m. on July 30, 1966, he and his team mates were guaranteed a place in English sporting folklore. England clobbered West Germany 4-2.

Born in Barking on April 12, 1941,

Moore began his professional career at West Ham United in the late 1950s. By the age of 17 he had captained England at youth level, making eight appearance at under-23 international standard before his full debut just 11 days before start of the 1962 World Cup in Chile.

His England career started against Peru in Lima on May 20, 1962. Until Peter Shilton, overtook him in Denmark in 1989, he held the record for the number of England caps. Not only did Moore captain England 90 times — a record which still stands but he was also named footballer of the year in 1963-64 and led West Ham to FA Cup success in 1964 and the European Cup Winners Cup win the following year.

He quit football to concentrate on business interests in 1977 before being lured back in 1979 as the manager of non-league Oxford City. He then became manager and director of Southend in 1983.

In 1986 he left the club to venture into journalism. He began as a sport editor of *Sunday Sport*, but was more comfortable with his role as a match analyst for Capital Radio.

In the last two years, Moore was a regular golfing opponent on England tours and a men 18 handicapper, the golf courses of Europe offered him a chance to exhibit his competitive edge. □

Government urged to assist national soccer team

The Member of Parliament for Makonde West, Cde. Mayford Mawere, appealed to the government to make its fair share of contribution to the welfare of the national soccer team.

Addressing fellow Members of Parliament last February, he said though the government has limited financial resources it could at least forego the six per cent sport commission levy and donate the use of the national stadium to the national team.

"This will go a long way in alleviating the financial constraints faced by the

football body to sustain the team. What is at stake here honourable members is the Zimbabwe national flag," he said.

He said the national team coach Reinhard Fabisch has done a good job and has earned the country some reputation because of the success of the team.

However, Mawere said before these results could be achieved, the then Zimbabwe Football Association executive, mounted a five year development plan which was spearheaded by Ben Koufie — a former director of coaching.

"I also want to highlight that during that time, ZIFA was not able to produce good results that is, players bonuses were fixed at \$500 for a win, camping was at Chikurubi Support Unit Camp camping periods were about one week before the game if not shorter," he said.

"It would appear from the contribution in the House that there is an impression created in newspapers that the coach is being frustrated. Honourable members, there is always two sides to a story and I feel that the success we are having now cannot be attributed wholly to one person," Mawere said. □

The "dream team" makes the dream come true

After sending the Egyptians reeling out of the running in the Africa Zone World Cup Group C Qualifier in Lyon, France on April 15, Zimbabwean soccer has now come of age.

In this replay which was ordered by FIFA after riots in Cairo on February 28, the warriors flamed like true champions who have a mission to accomplish — to make it to the 1994 World Cup finals in America.

The National Soccer Team now affectionately known as the "Dream Team" held the highly-fancied Egyptians to a goalless draw. They only needed a point to advance to the next round, and now meet Cameroon, the 1990 World Cup quarter-finalists and Guinea.

Zimbabwe absorbed a lot of pressure from the Egyptians who were cheered on by a lot of support from over 15 000

crowd. In the early stages of the game the Egyptians tested the Zimbabweans with some defence-splitting passes but Zimbabwe's rear-guard marshalled by skipper Ephraim Chawanda did not succumb.

As the game gained momentum, the "Dream team" started to dictate the pace with young Norman Mapeza, featuring in only his second international game, playing his heart out. The Zimbabweans started to carry the game to the Pharaohs! They nearly took the lead in the first half when Peter Ndlovu's shot from the right wing hit the side net.

Coach Reinhard Fabisch's idea of playing Mercedes Sibanda as a midfielder paid dividends as he never gave Egyptian dangerman Hani Ramzi room to manoeuvre. Mapeza, a midfielder at club level did his part in thwarting Egyptian raids from the left flank.

This is the first time Zimbabwe has reached this stage of the competition thanks to the German Coach, Reinhard Fabisch, whose professional approach has improved the team's play. His approach to soccer has also compelled ZIFA to award him some autonomy in the selections and handling of players. □

DESPAIR

Tired and hungry, with mud and dirt sodden
A soleless shoe looking up for mercy
Brown islands under the armpits
Convexing and converging the wide tarmacs.
Desperate for anything
He searched

Lying on the coarsy grass
Shielding the and crumbled face from the scouring sun
Alternating dozes with gazes at the bolted gates
Surely asunder, a sign reads NO WORK
Daydreaming in admiration of the lucky secretaries passing
Wondering how they did it
He rested

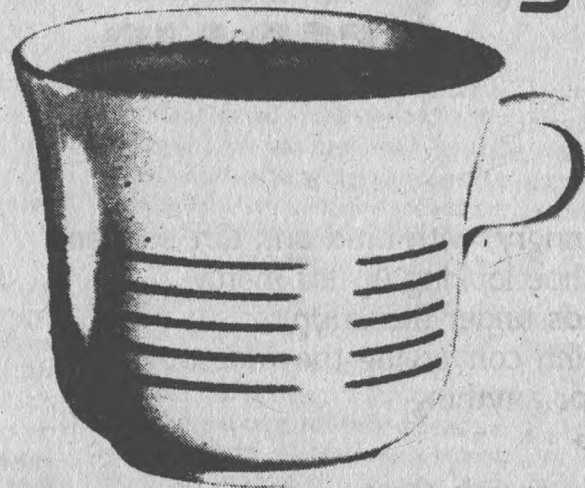
Witch-hunters could not cast the ancestral spirits
Apostolic sects could not cast away the demons
Prayer could not cast away the evil spirit
Doctors could not prescribe the right medicine
Crying for his mother's mistake was in vain
Desperate for a job
He puzzled

Frustrated and worn out
Beer-drinking was the resort
Shady deals were the calculable solution
Criminology was a faculty
Robbery was the order of the day
Prostitution was a trade
He survived

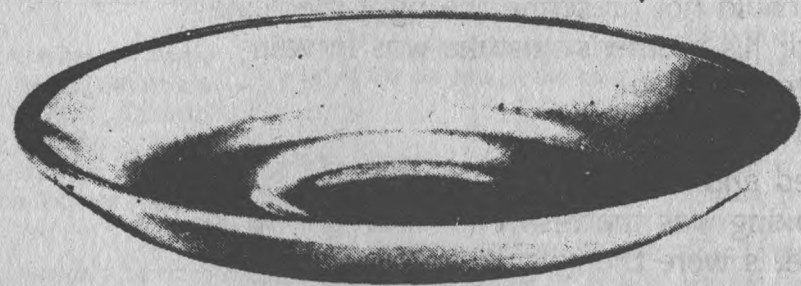
Like mushroom grew shanty towns
Like butter spread on bread grew AIDS
Like rivers flowed alcoholism
In a mentally-ill zoo, he was caged
By the public
He was viewed

By Margaret Hanyani

Bright, Fresh Tanganda



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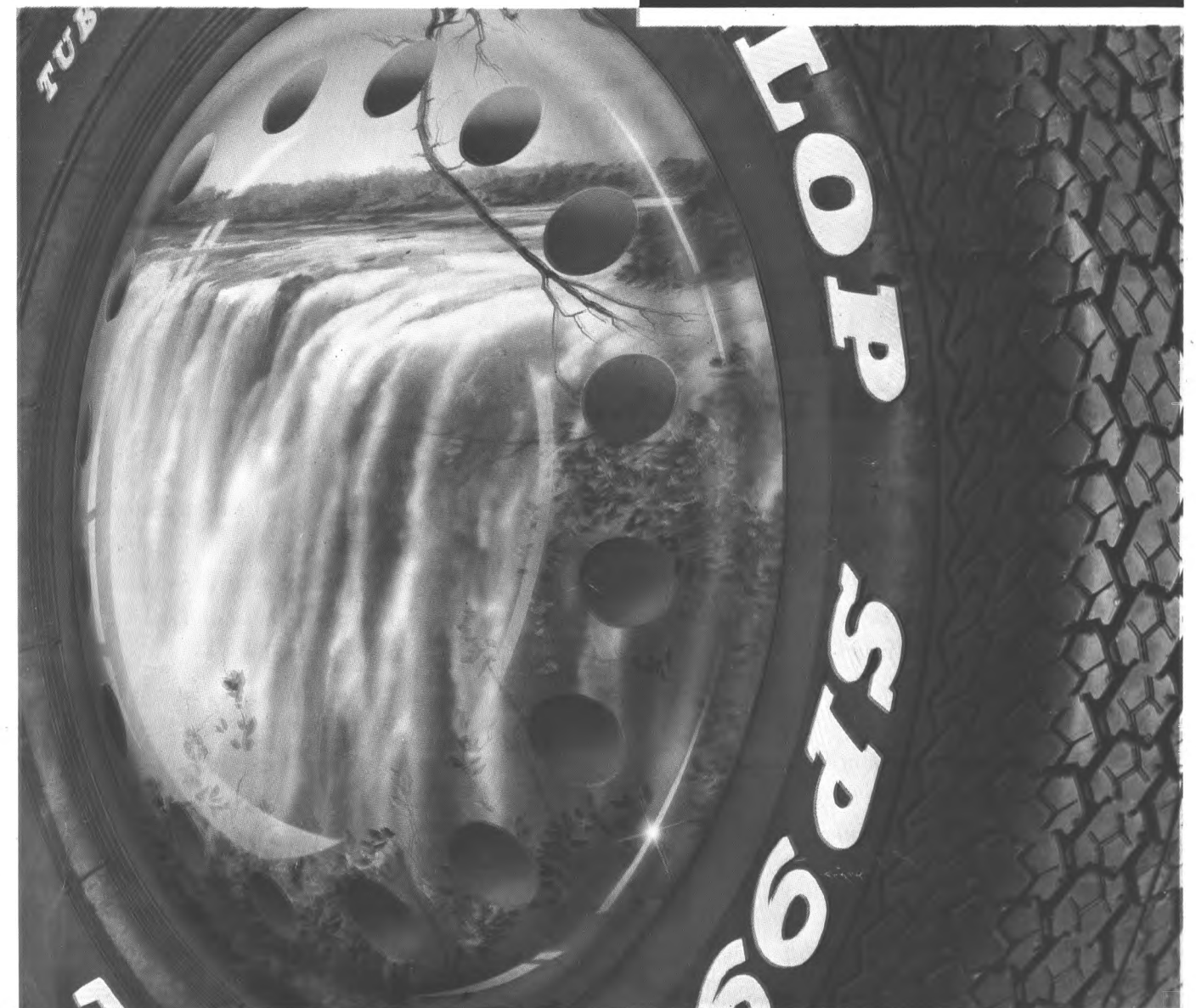
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