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Human Rights Report - 1997

President Robert Mugabe and his Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) have dominated the legislative and executive branches of Zimbabwe's Government since independence in 1980. The Constitution allows for multiple parties; in addition to ZANU-PF, there are a large number of smaller parties. However, they are poorly organized and led, poorly financed, and subject to periodic intimidation by the ruling party and Government security forces. Late in 1997, the Parliament amended the election laws to allow for increased access to funding for opposition candidates, and this action should increase the size of the electorate; these changes will go into effect in early 1998. The judiciary is independent, but the Government occasionally refuses to abide by court decisions.

The Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) are responsible for maintaining law and order. The Zimbabwe National Army and Air Force are responsible for external security. The Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) under the Ministry of State Security is responsible for internal and external security but no longer has powers of arrest. Members of the security forces committed human rights abuses.

Zimbabwe's economy is agriculturally based, with strong mining and tourism sectors and a diversified manufacturing base. It has become increasingly market based following the 1991-95 structural adjustment program. Primary exports are tobacco, cotton, oil seeds, livestock, gold, and nickel. Over 60 percent of the population engages in subsistence agriculture. The formal sector unemployment rate is above 45 percent. Indigenization (black economic empowerment) is a Government priority to redress economic disparities between the majority black population and a small white elite. The estimated 1996 annual per capita gross domestic product of \$588 is expected to rise or decline if another drought occurs as predicted. Due to the rapid decline in the Zimbabwe dollar and escalating inflation at year's end, the poor and working class saw a significant drop in their standard of living.

The Government respected some of the human rights of its citizens; however, there were significant problems in some areas, including incidents of police brutality, harsh prison conditions, pretrial detention, the Government's refusal to abide by several court rulings, CIO intimidation of opposition party candidates and their supporters, restrictions on academic freedom, infringements on citizens' privacy, restrictions on opposition party financing, and attempts at interference with nongovernmental organizations' (NGO) leadership selection. The political process remained heavily tilted in favor of the ruling party.

As a result of the Government's improper handling of the October 1995 mayoral elections in Harare, Bulawayo, and Gweru, the High Court nullified the results of those votes. Ruling party candidates won the subsequent 1996 mayoral elections in all three cities, and in 1997 the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the new elections.

During the December mayoral election in Chitungwiza an independent candidate, Fidelis Mhashu, campaigned strongly, but was defeated by the ZANU-PF candidate by a narrow margin. Mhashu was beaten severely in June at a local government office in the presence of government officials. There have been no reports of arrests or charges being brought against any individuals arising out of that attack. Although the small independent press was increasingly open and critical of the Government, there was some self-censorship. The electronic media--the major source of information for most citizens--remained totally Government controlled, and strict anti-defamation laws also led to self-censorship. Three new private television stations were granted broadcast rights. All three stations are likely to face financial difficulties due to limited revenue, and are restricted to broadcasting on an available channel leased from the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation; creation of an independent transmission facility is still forbidden under the Broadcasting Act. Domestic violence against women remained widespread, and traditional, often illegal, discrimination against women and the disabled continued.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom From:

a. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

There were no reports of political killings by Government security forces.

Harsh prison conditions contributed to the average of 25 deaths per month of prisoners in custody (see Section 1.c.).

The Legal Resource Foundation and the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) interviewed thousands of victims or relatives of victims of atrocities committed during the 1982-87 Matabeleland crisis and presented their findings to the President in March. The Government did not respond to the report nor take any action on the 1993 Simplicius Chihambakwe commission investigation of the Matabeleland crisis. Despite calls by the CCJP for an investigation into the widespread killings of civilians in Matabeleland and recommendations for compensating people in the affected area, the Government took no further

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action on the bodies discovered at various locations nor has anyone been held accountable for the massacres.

b. Disappearance

There were no reports of politically motivated disappearances.

In the case of the 1990 disappearance of Rashiwe Guzha a court declined to declare her dead but ordered the distribution of her estate. The former CIO Deputy Director-General, with whom Guzha had a romantic relationship before her disappearance, and who was rumored to have been involved in her disappearance, died during the year.

c. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Constitution prohibits torture, and cruel and inhuman treatment. There were no credible reports of torture. The ZRP service charter and improved training have resulted in markedly better treatment of suspects and the public. However, there are still reports of occasional police brutality. In July police beat 20 female residents of a Harare housing complex and arrested 45 for alleged prostitution and loitering. Most of the women arrested were married and in their own residences at the time. Only one Government official, independent Member of Parliament Margaret Dongo, challenged the arrest and beating of these women. There have also been frequent reports that police beat detainees at Mbare Musika police station in one of the highest crime areas in Harare. A police officer also publicly beat a female bus inspector for refusing to give him a bribe. There has been no public Government reaction to this beating.

The Government has not actively pursued past allegations of torture, nor prosecuted CIO or ZRP officers for such abuses. The CIO continued to refuse to pay court-ordered damages to a 1990 torture victim.

Prison conditions remained harsh and have improved little since the CCEP issued its 1993 report describing extreme overcrowding, shortages of clothing, and poor sanitary conditions. Overcrowding and poor sanitation aggravated outbreaks of cholera, diarrhea, and AIDS-related illnesses. An average of 25 prisoners a month died in custody, 18 from AIDS-related illnesses, in 1996 (the last year for which statistics are available). The Government has established a successful community service sentencing program to try to alleviate prison overcrowding. The Legal Resource Foundation, in cooperation with the prison service, established a human rights training program for prison officials. Officials who mistreat prisoners are routinely punished.

The Government permits international human rights monitors to visit prisons.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

The Constitution prohibits arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile, and the Government observes these prohibitions. The law requires that police inform an arrested person of the charges against him before he is taken into custody. Warrants of arrest issued by the courts are required except in cases of serious crimes or where there is the risk of evidence disappearing. The Ministry of Home Affairs pays an average of \$150,000 (Z\$1.5 million) each year in damages in wrongful arrest cases.

Although a preliminary hearing before a magistrate is required within 48 hours of an arrest (or 96 hours over a weekend), the law is often disregarded if a person does not have legal representation. A 1992 amendment to the Criminal Procedures and Evidence Act substantially reduced the power of magistrates to grant bail without the consent of the Attorney General or his agents. In practice, however, a circular issued by the Attorney General giving a general authority to grant bail has lessened the negative impact of the rule. High Court judges grant bail independently.

The Government still enjoys a wide range of legal powers under the Official Secrets Act and the Law and Order Maintenance Act (LOMA). Originally promulgated 30 years ago and widely used in the past to prosecute political opponents of the Government, the LOMA gives extensive powers to the police, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the President to address political and security crimes that are not clearly defined. The Government invoked the LOMA in July to ban demonstrations by former combatants who demanded compensation for wartime injuries. The ban was not vigorously enforced against the war veterans and was lifted after 2 weeks. In December opposition leader M.P. Ndabadingi Sithole was convicted and sentenced to 2 years under the LOMA for conspiring to assassinate President Mugabe in 1995. At year's end, no appeal had been filed nor was there any government reaction to the judge's call for a pardon in light of Sithole's age, poor health, and evidence of the Government's prior notice of the assassination plans.

The Government proposed a security bill to repeal the LOMA; however, the draft bill contains several negative elements or similarities to the LOMA, including vague definitions of political and security crimes, harsh penalties for failure to report the acts of others, and restrictions on freedom of assembly, speech, and association. Following unprecedented public debate on the bill and subsequent consultations with legal, democracy, and human rights organizations, the Government withdrew the bill for further revisions.

According to the Government, the total prison population has been reduced to 18,000 from 22,000 in 1996, due in large part to alternative sentencing under the community service program for youth offenders. The Government also reports that 6,000 prisoners are pretrial detainees. Detainees spent an average of 6 months incarcerated before their trials because of a critical shortage of magistrates and court interpreters.

The Government does not use exile as a means of political control.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary, and the judiciary has a well-deserved reputation for independence. However, on occasion the executive branch refuses to abide by judicial decisions. The Customary Law and Local Courts Act of 1990 created a unitary court system, consisting of headmen's courts, chiefs' courts, magistrates' courts, the High Court, and the Supreme Court. With this restructuring, civil and customary law cases may be heard at all levels of the judiciary, including the Supreme Court.

Judges are appointed for life and can be removed from the bench only for gross misconduct. They are not discharged or transferred for political reasons. Magistrates, who are part of the civil service rather than the judiciary, hear the vast majority of cases and are sometimes subject to political pressure. Military courts deal with disciplinary or court martial proceedings. Police courts, which can sentence a police officer to confinement to camp or demotion, handle disciplinary and misconduct cases. Trials in both these latter courts meet internationally accepted standards for fair trials; defendants in these courts have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. All levels of the judiciary often make rulings unpopular with the Government.

The Constitution provides for the right to a fair trial, and the judiciary rigorously enforces this right. Every defendant has the right to a lawyer of his choosing. However, well over 90 percent of defendants in magistrates' courts go unrepresented. In criminal cases, an indigent defendant may apply to have the Government provide an attorney, but this is rarely done and rarely granted. However, in capital cases the Government provides an attorney for all defendants unable to afford one. Litigants in civil cases can request legal assistance from the NGO Legal Resources Foundation, but no longer from the government-established Citizens Advice Bureau, which was eliminated due to budget constraints. All litigants are represented in the High Court. The Supreme Court has instructed magistrates to ensure that unrepresented defendants fully

understand their rights and to weigh any mitigating circumstances in criminal cases, whether or not the accused presents them as part of his defense.

The right to appeal exists in all cases and is automatic in cases in which the death penalty is imposed. Trials are open to the public except in certain security cases. Defendants enjoy a presumption of innocence and the right to present witnesses and question witnesses against them. Defendants and their attorneys generally have access to Government-held evidence relevant to their cases. The legal system does not discriminate against women or minorities.

The Government generally abided by court decisions even when it was strongly opposed to the rulings. However, the Government routinely delayed payment of court costs or judgments awarded against it. For example, the CIO continued its refusal to pay damages awarded by the High Court to a former opposition party official whom CIO agents had tortured in 1990.

Legal and human rights activists continued to criticize the Government's efforts to adopt constitutional amendments detrimental to human rights protections. For example, Amendment 11 (1992) changed the Constitution to allow corporal punishment of minors after the Supreme Court ruled that caning of minors constituted cruel and inhuman punishment. Amendment 14 (1996), which denies both men and women the right to confer automatic residency on their foreign spouses, was passed in response to a 1994 Supreme Court ruling declaring that women should have the same rights as men to confer residency and citizenship on their spouses (see Section 2.d.). Amendments to the Constitution are not ratified by the public but are subject to the ZANU-PF-dominated Parliament's approval only.

There were no reports of political prisoners.

f. Arbitrary Interference With Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

The Constitution prohibits arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home, or correspondence. Human rights groups are concerned that Amendment 14 erodes these constitutional rights by repealing Section 11 of the Constitution which specifies protection for the right to the privacy of one's home and from the compulsory acquisition of property without compensation. Although Government authorities generally respect citizens' right to privacy and violations are subject to legal sanction, it is widely known that the Government sometimes monitors private correspondence and telephones, particularly international communications.

The need for land reform is almost universally accepted; however, there are problems with implementation of the 1992 Land Acquisition Act (Land Act). Under the Land Act farmers whose lands have been designated for acquisition may appeal only the amount of compensation, not the initial decision to acquire their farms. In November the Government said that it would not compensate for land, but only for improvements on the land, a position not sustainable under the act. In the past, the act was implemented largely along racial lines; the Government stated that black-owned commercial farms would not be subject to acquisition. However, in November owners of 1,471 farms, some of which are black-owned, were notified their land would be acquired by compulsory means in 1997. In some cases, land was apparently targeted for acquisition to achieve political goals. In December, 1,420 administrative appeals were filed with the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture by owners of the targeted farms, challenging the notices to acquire their lands. By year's end, the Government had not acquired any of the newly identified land. Opposition party leader M.P. Ndabadingi Sithole continued his legal battle with the Government over its 1993 acquisition of his farm.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

The Constitution provides for freedom of expression but allows for legislation to limit this freedom in the "interest of defense, public safety, public order, state economic interests, public morality, and public health." Although the independent press is increasingly open and critical of the Government, there is some degree of self-censorship in private media and a high degree in the Government-controlled press. For example, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and Legal Resources Foundation's detailed report on the 1980's Matabeleland crisis was distributed to government and private papers. However, only one private paper commented on the substance of the report. Self-censorship is aggravated by anti-defamation laws that make no distinction between public and private persons. In addition an extremely broad Official Secrets Act makes it a crime to divulge "any information acquired in the course of official duties."

The Government has shown a modest increase in tolerance for private media criticism of official corruption during the Chidyausiku Commission's investigation into fraud and malfeasance in the management of the war victims compensation fund.

The major print media (seven English language newspapers and one local-language tabloid) belong to the Mass Media Trust, a holding company heavily influenced by the government ruling party. The Ministry of Information controls the Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News

Agency wire service. The Government influences mainstream media through indirect ownership, editorial appointments, directives to editors, and removal of wayward editors. In December a popular radio broadcaster was dismissed following her refusal to cease airing public calls reporting on the then-ongoing demonstrations in Harare against new taxes to fund the war veteran's compensation package. The Government controls the only two daily newspapers, the Chronicle and the Herald. The small independent press consists primarily of three weekly and three monthly magazines. They carefully monitor government policies and open their pages to opposition critics. Other minor independent publications exist with fewer than 3,000 subscribers.

All radio and television channels are entirely government owned and controlled. Following a Supreme Court ruling that the Government's monopoly on telecommunications was unconstitutional because it interfered with the right to freedom of expression, the Government granted a broadcasting license to private television station Joy Television (Joy TV). However, Joy TV's independence has been questioned because of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Commission's (ZBC) apparent favoritism both in granting Joy a license, which was denied to earlier bidders, and in speculation over possible ZBC editorial control of Joy programming. President Mugabe's nephew, Leo Mugabe, reportedly has financial ties to Joy TV. Two other broadcasting stations, MABC and LDM, was licensed in September and November, respectively. Like Joy TV, the two stations lease air time from ZBC; all three stations are likely to face difficulties due to limited advertising revenue.

Books and films are subject to review by the Zimbabwe Board of Censors. A film on the liberation struggle, which the National War Veteran's Association claimed was offensive and which was seized by the police in 1996, is now publicly available.

Following the controversial banning of the Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ) exhibit on AIDS counseling and prevention at the 1996 Harare International Book Fair, which the High Court overturned, there was no GALZ exhibit at the 1997 fair.

The University of Zimbabwe (UZ) Amendment Act and the National Council for Higher Education Act curtail academic freedom by restricting the independence of universities, making them subject to government influence, and extending the disciplinary powers of the university authorities against staff and students. After protesting government delays in disbursement of their subsidies, UZ students were victims of teargas and arrest; they were subsequently released.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

The Constitution provides for the right of assembly and association for political and nonpolitical organizations, including a broad spectrum of economic, social, professional, and after protesting Government delays in disbursement of their subsidies recreational activities. Permits are not required for meetings or demonstrations. The Government was sharply criticized by human rights, democracy, and labor leaders for its use of excessive force in Harare to prevent a 1-day planned national demonstration in December against new taxes to fund the war veterans compensation packages. The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) had obtained a court order prohibiting the Government from interfering with its plans for a peaceful demonstration. However, violence erupted in Harare early on the day of the demonstration when police used tear gas, dogs, and sticks to disperse people who had congregated at assembly points.

The formation of unions and political parties is not restricted. Organizations are generally free of governmental interference as long as their activities are viewed as nonpolitical. In a case brought by a women's nongovernmental organization (NGO) the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional those sections of the Private Voluntary Organizations Act of 1995, which had empowered the Minister of Social Welfare, Labor, and Public Service to suspend the executive body or "any member of the executive committee of an organization and to appoint persons to manage the affairs of the organization for a specified time. Following the ZCTU's successful national work stoppage in December, in which the organization urged the support of employers, government media attacked the ZCTU's leadership for allegedly aiding white employers to undermine the Government's land policy. Prior to the Supreme Court's ruling, several new NGO's decided to set up their organizations as "associations" connected with established NGO's so that their executive bodies would not be subject to government interference.

c. Freedom of Religion

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the Government respects this right in practice.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

The Constitution provides for these rights, and the Government generally respects them in practice.

In response to a 1994 Supreme Court ruling that Zimbabwe's law allowing men, but not women, to confer residency rights on their foreign born spouses was discriminatory and unconstitutional, the Government proposed a constitutional amendment establishing the practice in the Constitution. After an outcry from civic, particularly women's, organizations, the Government withdrew the

amendment and proposed a revised bill that allows neither men nor women to confer citizenship on their foreign born spouses automatically. Parliament passed the amendment in October 1996, but implementing immigration regulations have not yet been promulgated.

The Government cooperates with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian organizations in assisting refugees. Zimbabwe provides first asylum. According to the Government, 223 asylum seekers were given refugee status, and at least five persons were denied first asylum in 1997. There were no reports of forced expulsion of those having a valid claim to refugee status. There were reportedly 1,564 refugees in Zimbabwe from more than 20 countries; the largest groups consisted of 226 Rwandans, 166 Congolese (Democratic Republic of the Congo), 138 Burundians, 138 Somalis, and 137 Angolans.

Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

Although citizens have the legal right to change their Government democratically; the political process continued to be tilted in favor of the ruling party. However, early next year two recent parliamentary changes will go into effect that will allow for increased access to the political process for opposition candidates and potentially increase the size of the electorate. The Political Parties Finance Amendment Act (PPF Act) will no longer base government financial grants on the number of members already in Parliament, but on a percentage of votes received in the last general election, with a minimum of 5 percent required. The new Local Authorities Election Laws Amendment Act (Election Act) amended and, in effect, replaced the Election Act, Rural District Council, and Urban Council Acts to eliminate restrictions on poor people's right to vote in local elections. The act abolished the provision in the previous Council Acts which disqualified from voting those who were not long-term residents or property owners in an area. It also abolished the old Rural District Council Act provision which gave multiple votes to property owners by allowing them to delegate voting rights based on their corporate ownership in a district, while retaining a personal vote.

Government critics have charged that the ruling ZANU-PF party delayed the December 28 and 29 mayoral election in Chitungwiza to allow the ZANU-PF's candidate more time to mount a successful campaign in the face of strong opposition from an independent. The ZANU-PF candidate won the election by 1,641 votes with less than 7 percent of the total registered voters participating. President Mugabe and his ZANU-PF party remained the dominant political force within the country.

President Mugabe won reelection in March 1996 with little opposition in an election considered generally free and fair by hundreds of NGO monitors. In the 1995 parliamentary general elections, ZANU-PF captured 117 of the 120 popularly elected seats. The 10 chiefs who sit as Members of Parliament (M.P.s) are elected by their peers. The President also appoints 8 provincial governors, who sit as M.P.s, and 12 nonconstituency M.P.s. All 30 of these persons are ZANU-PF members. The net result of several constitutional amendments has been to consolidate the power of the executive branch and to limit the independence of M.P.s.

There is no effective Parliamentary opposition, and the legislature remained subordinate to the executive branch. However, in 1997 Parliament had greater influence on the content of proposed legislation in ruling party caucus debates and during the committee phase than in previous years. There are many small opposition parties. However, their growth was inhibited by a variety of factors, including the Political Parties Finance Act (PPFA) (sections of which were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court), the Government's virtual monopoly of the electronic media, and credible reports of CIO harassment of opposition and independent candidates and their supporters. In addition to serious institutional problems, however, the opposition parties' lack of organization and leadership played a significant role in their poor electoral showing.

In September the Supreme Court held unconstitutional those provisions of the PPFA that provided government funding only to parties that had more than 15 Parliamentary seats, effectively giving all public funding to the ruling party. In October Parliament passed the PPFA, which authorizes the Government to fund any registered party that obtains 5 percent of the votes cast. The court noted that "in poorer societies, where private funding is either not available or offers inadequate assistance, the inability to obtain state funding, because the qualification is set too high, causes a reduction of the effective freedom of expression of political parties." While the Supreme Court did not order a specific alternative criteria for party funding, the Minister of Justice said that he would propose an amendment in Parliament that would base it on the total number of votes cast.

The Supreme Court rejected an opposition party challenge to the 1996 Gweru mayoral elections, called for by the President before Parliament established the post of executive mayor, ruling that Parliament's subsequent enactment of the required legislation validated the election.

There are institutional problems with the management and supervision of elections. Although the Ministry of Justice technically administers the Electoral Act, the Registrar General's Office falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs. With

a meager budget and a tiny staff seconded from the Ministry of Justice, the Electoral Supervisory Commission lacks the institutional capacity to oversee all of the country's polling stations. Nor do commissioners have the executive authority to order that an irregularity be corrected. Despite an attempt to computerize the voters' roll, it contains a very large number of redundancies or errors, including misspellings, multiple entries, and names of the deceased. No date has been set for rural district elections because of a conflict between government officials and opposition parties over the Government's proposed use of a national versus local voters' roll for all elections.

Women participate in politics without legal restriction. However, according to local women's groups, husbands--particularly in rural areas--commonly force their wives to vote for the husband's preferred candidates.

Twenty of the 150 M.P.'s are women, including the Deputy Speaker of Parliament. Three cabinet ministers with portfolios, three ministers of state, and three deputy ministers are women. All major ethnic groups are represented in Parliament and in the Government.

Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

Although the Government permits local civic and human rights groups to operate, it monitors their activities closely, in particular those of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS). Other groups that promote human rights include the Legal Resource Foundation, the Southern African Federation of the Disabled, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, the Child and Law Project, the Zimbabwe Women Lawyer's Association, and the Southern African Human Rights Research and Documentation Trust. The Foundation for Democracy in Zimbabwe (FODEZI) was established in July as a watchdog organization to support independent candidates. Amnesty International, Transparency International, and the International Committee of the Red Cross operate in Zimbabwe. The Government does not discourage representatives from international human rights groups from visiting Zimbabwe.

Section 5 Discrimination Based on Race, Sex, Religion, Disability, Language, or Social Status

The Constitution provides that "every person in Zimbabwe" is entitled to fundamental rights whatever his race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, color, creed, or sex.

Women

Domestic violence against women, especially wife beating, is common and crosses all racial and economic lines. It extends throughout the country, and at times results in death. According to Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF), domestic violence accounts for more than 60 percent of murder cases in the Harare High Court. A women's rights organization, the Musasa Project, conducted a 3-week study in all the districts of Midlands province on domestic violence against women in which 37 percent of the women interviewed said that they had been sexually abused. Thirty-two percent said that they had been physically abused since the age of 16. Human rights groups have noted that increased training has improved police community relations officers' handling of these cases. There were approximately 2,000 cases of rape reported in the first 6 months of 1997, up from 1,400 cases in the first half of 1996. Women's groups and the police believe the actual number is much higher, but the majority of cases go unreported because of the social stigma of rape. When cases come to court, lengthy sentences for rape and wife beating are generally imposed. However, a "binding over" order (an order to appear in court to respond to an accusation of violent behavior) is issued based only on actual physical abuse and not on threats of violence. In addition, the courts do not have the power to oust an abusive spouse from a matrimonial home. In a case that is attracting much public attention, Canaan Banana, Zimbabwe's first president (1980-1987) has been charged with sexual abuse arising out of allegations of forcible sodomy made by a former aide. This is the first case involving a prominent public figure accused of sexual abuse. The case has been referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling on the issue of pretrial prejudice from the publicity. At year's end, the court had not ruled in the case.

Since independence the Government has enacted major laws aimed at enhancing women's rights and countering certain traditional practices that discriminate against women. However, women remain disadvantaged in Zimbabwean society. Illiteracy, economic dependency, and prevailing social norms prevent rural women in particular from combating societal discrimination. Despite legal prohibitions, women are still vulnerable to entrenched customary practices, including the practice of pledging a young woman to marriage with a partner not of her choosing; the custom of forcing a widow to marry her late husband's brother; and the custom of offering a young girl as compensatory payment in interfamily disputes.

Although two women preside as chiefs in Mashonaland, a dispute erupted in 1996 over the ascension of a female chief, sanctioned by the President, in Matabeleland South. Provincial Governor Welshman Mabhema declared that "under Ndebele custom a woman can never preside over a man. It is a mockery of our culture." However, the female chief in Matabeleland remains in office.

The Legal Age of Majority Act and the Matrimonial Causes Act recognize women's right to own property independently of their husbands or fathers. However, while unmarried women may own property in their own names, women married under customary law are not allowed to own property jointly with their husbands. The Administration of Estates Amendment Act, which came into effect in October, removes inheritance laws unfavorable to widows. Women's groups have praised the amendment as a major step toward ending the unfair and unequal distribution of inherited assets for women. The new inheritance amendment is awaiting the President's signature to become law. Divorce and maintenance laws are favorable toward women, but women generally lack awareness of their rights under the law.

Although labor legislation prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of gender, women are concentrated in the lower echelons of the work force and commonly face sexual harassment in the workplace.

Several active women's rights groups in Zimbabwe, including WILDAF, the Musasa Project, the Zimbabwe Women Lawyers' Association, and the Women's Action Group, concentrate on improving women's knowledge of their legal rights, increasing women's economic power, and combating domestic violence. There is no Government office specifically responsible for women's affairs.

Children

The Government continued to demonstrate its strong commitment to children's rights and welfare through a system of primary health care and education overseen by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. However, budget cuts and the lack of adequate attention to AIDS prevention are eroding the Government's capacity to address children's needs in these areas. The Children's Protection and Adoption Act, the Guardianship of Minors Act, and the Deceased Person's Maintenance Act all protect the legal rights of minor children. While there is no compulsory education, Zimbabwe has made considerable progress in providing education for girls, and overall primary school attendance has increased by more than 400 percent since independence. About 93 percent of children reach grade 5. With the reintroduction of school fees in urban schools and rural secondary schools, however, enrollment has declined. If a family is unable to pay tuition costs, it is most often female children who leave school. There are an estimated 12,000 homeless street children in Zimbabwe, many of them the children of former Mozambican refugees or AIDS orphans. Although it is not known yet whether the statistics reflect the fact that more cases are actually occurring or only that more are being reported, child abuse, including incest (long taboo in Zimbabwean society), infanticide,

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child abandonment, and rape is increasing but still is not widespread. There are reports of child labor (see Section 6.d.). The Ministry of Justice's Vulnerable Witnesses Committee established victim-friendly courts to improve the judicial system's handling of child victims of rape and sexual abuse. The criminal justice system has special provisions for dealing with juvenile offenders.

Female genital mutilation (FGM), which is widely condemned by international health experts as damaging to both physical and psychological health, is rarely performed in Zimbabwe. However, according to press reports, the initiation rites practiced by the small Remba ethnic group in Midlands Province include infibulation, the most extreme form of FGM.

People With Disabilities

President Mugabe appointed a disability activist to Parliament in 1995 to represent the needs of the disabled. The Disabled Persons Act of 1992 specifically prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, admission to public places, or provision of services and is viewed by advocates of the disabled as model legislation. In practice, however, the lack of resources for training and education severely hampers the ability of disabled people to compete for scarce jobs. Although the act stipulates that Government buildings should be accessible to disabled persons, for budgetary reasons this is rarely implemented. Disabled people face particularly harsh customary discrimination. According to traditional belief, people with disabilities are considered bewitched, and reports of disabled children being hidden when visitors arrive are common.

National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities

The Shona ethnic group makes up 77 percent of the population, Ndebele 14 percent, Kalanga 5 percent, whites 2 percent, and other ethnic groups 2 percent. Government services are provided on a nondiscriminatory basis, and the Government has sought to expand and improve the previously "whites only" infrastructure in urban areas to provide health and social services to all citizens. Nevertheless, in social terms Zimbabwe remains a racially stratified country. While schools and churches are all legally integrated, social interaction among racial groups is rare. Although intertribal relations are generally very good, the disproportionate number of Shona speaking teachers and headmasters in Matabeleland schools remained a sensitive issue.

Section 6 Worker Rights

a. The Right of Association

The 1985 Labor Relations Act (LRA) provides private sector workers with freedom of association and the right to elect their own representatives, publish newsletters, and set programs and policies that reflect the political and economic interests of labor. Workers are free to form or join unions without prior authorization. The LRA allows for the existence of multiple unions per industry, provided that each is registered with the Ministry of Public Service, Labor, and Social Welfare (MPSLSW). While the Government may deregister individual unions, the High Court has ruled that the LRA does not give the Minister the power to suspend or deregister the national umbrella labor confederation, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

Approximately 20 percent of the formal sector work force belongs to the 33 unions that form the ZCTU. ZCTU officers are elected by delegates of affiliated trade unions at congresses held every 5 years. While the Government encouraged the ZCTU's formation, anticipating that it would form the labor arm of ZANU-PF, it no longer directly influences ZCTU actions. The Government and the ZCTU often clash on economic policy, particularly the Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP). The Government usually does not consult either the ZCTU or employers before implementing policy decisions that affect the workplace. This lack of consultation often results in reactions that disrupt labor relations, thereby promoting uncertainty and even strikes. Following the Government's efforts in December to impose huge income and other tax increases without consultation, the ZCTU organized a nationwide, 1-day work stoppage, which was described as the most successful industrial action in Zimbabwe's history. While thousands demonstrated peacefully in most cities throughout the country, the aggressive police tactics (see Section 2.b.) led to street violence in Harare. The ZCTU secretary general who organized the work stoppage was attacked and badly beaten in a raid on his office 2 days later. At least one suspect was arrested for this attack by year's end.

The LRA allows for the formation of multiple national federations. A second umbrella labor organization, the Zimbabwe Federation of Trade Unions (ZFTU), was launched in October 1996 with the stated purpose of providing an alternative of the ZCTU. The new organization states that its goal is to work in collaboration with the Government, and it is openly critical of the ZCTU. The ZFTU's origin, leadership, and membership remained unclear at year's end. Although key personnel have not been publicly identified, most observers believe that they are principally former senior ZCTU leaders, some of whom were involuntarily separated from that organization. No ZFTU activity has been observed.

Public servants and their associations, the Public Service Association (PSA), the Zimbabwe Teachers Association (ZIMTA), and the Zimbabwe Nurses Association (ZINA), are not covered by the

provisions of the LRA. Instead, their conditions of employment are provided for under the Constitution. Although civil servants are constitutionally barred from forming unions, in 1995 ZIMTA stated its intention to affiliate with the ZCTU and the PSA in August. All public servants are deemed essential and are prohibited from striking. Nonetheless, a nationwide, civil servant strike rocked the country in August 1996, followed by a public sector doctors and nurses strike in October 1996. Although the Government declared the strikes illegal, arrested worker representatives, and ordered wholesale dismissals, many were ultimately rehired. However, despite promises to the contrary strike representatives were not allowed to return to their jobs. Public service wage increases above the 1997 inflation rate preempted a repeat of the 1996 strikes, but they helped set the stage for a series of private sector wage negotiation strikes that were popularly described as the "winter of discontent."

The Labor Relations Amendment Act (LR-A) of 1992 specifies that workers may establish independent worker committees, which exist side by side with unions, in each plant. Worker committees must also be registered with the MPSLSW, which is free to refuse registration. Trade union officials believe that the formation of worker committees was an attempt to dilute union authority. However, the ineffectiveness of worker committees demonstrated the need for the experienced worker representation of the established trade unions.

The International Conference of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has criticized Zimbabwean labor legislation for giving "wide scope to the authorities to declare that a given enterprise or industry constitutes an essential service, and then impose a ban (on strikes) on it." The authority to reclassify a previously nonessential service as essential was not used in 1997. Workers in sectors deemed "nonessential" have the right to strike, provided the union advises the Government 2 weeks in advance of its intention to do so. The Government has often declared strikes illegal on the basis of failure to give timely notice. If the MPSLSW finds that administrative requirements were not met for a strike, it can issue a disposal order that gives the employer the right to dismiss striking workers. There were no reports that this occurred in 1997. More than 100 collective job actions were reported during the year.

The ZCTU and its officials are free to associate with international labor organizations and do so actively. The ZCTU is affiliated with the ICFTU and the Southern African Trade Union Coordinating Council.

The American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations's American Centre for International Labour Solidarity maintains a regional office based in Harare.

b. The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

The LRA provides workers with the right to organize. As originally enacted, this act was silent on the right to bargain collectively. However, the 1992 LRAA permits unions to bargain collectively over wages. Worker committees, which are by law not organizationally part of the unions or the ZCTU, are empowered to negotiate with the management of a particular plant on the conditions of labor and codes of conduct in the workplace, except for wages.

Collective bargaining wage negotiations take place on an industry wide basis between the relevant union and employer organizations sitting on joint employment boards or councils. These bodies submit their agreements to the Registrar in the MPSLSW for approval. The Government retains the power to veto agreements that it believes would harm the economy. However, it did not directly involve itself in labor negotiations unless requested to do so by one of the two parties. When no trade union represents a specific sector, representatives of the organized workers, such as the professional associations, meet with the employer associations, under the mediation of labor officers from the MPSLSW. Public sector wages are determined by the Salary Service Department of the MPSLSW, subject to the approval of an independent Public Service Commission (PSC). Each year PSC officials meet with PSA representatives to review wages and benefits. These reviews result in a recommendation that is forwarded to the MPSLSW. The Minister is not required by law to accept the recommendation.

Employees designated as being in managerial positions are excluded from union membership and thus from the collective bargaining process. There were some reports that firms designated excessive numbers of employees as being in managerial positions in order to exclude them from the collective bargaining exercises.

The LRA prohibits antiunion discrimination by employers against union members. Complaints of such discrimination are referred to labor relations officers and may subsequently be adjudicated by the Labor Relations Tribunal (LRT). Such complaints are handled under the mechanism for resolving cases involving "unfair labor practices." The determining authority may direct that workers fired due to antiunion discrimination should be reinstated, although this has yet to be utilized in practice.

The LRAA streamlined the procedure for adjudicating disputes by strengthening the LRT. Now, labor relations officers hear a dispute; their decision may be appealed to regional labor relations officers, after which the LRT may hear the case. Ultimately, it may be appealed to the Supreme Court. In 1993 the

ZIMBABWE

Government filled long vacant positions on the LRT, but at year's end the LRT boards were still not fully staffed.

The Export Processing Zones Act states the LRA shall not apply to workers in export processing zones.

c. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labor

The Government prohibits forced and bonded labor by children. There were no reports that it occurred (see Section 6.d.). Compulsory labor is prohibited by law, and there were no reports that it was practiced.

d. Status of Child Labor Practices and Minimum Age for Employment

The Government prohibits forced and bonded labor by children. There were no reports that it occurred (see Section 1.c.). Legislation passed in March 1997 bans employment of children under the age of 12 and restricts employment of those between the ages of 12 and 17 to light work during school holidays for periods not exceeding 6 hours per day. Light work is defined as work not likely to prejudice the education, health, safety, rest or social, physical, or mental development of a child. All hazardous employment, overtime and night shift work is banned for those under the age of 18. Children work in the agricultural sector, and there were reports that children worked in the domestic worker sector, and worked as car-watchers on the streets. Although schooling is not compulsory, over 90 percent of children attend school through grade 5 (see Section 5).

Child labor in the formal agricultural sector, such as on tea and coffee plantations, reportedly involves children working in the fields after school during the planting and harvesting seasons and full-time during school holidays. Long hours are common. Children often work alongside their parents and their working conditions approximate those of adults. While some form of child labor or child work on large commercial farms is widespread, agricultural organizations maintain that the labor performed is not exploitative, involuntary, contrary to law, or outside of cultural norms that allow children to engage in field work with their families. Anecdotal evidence suggests some school schedules and calendars are tailored to allow children to work in the fields during busy farming periods. Economic hardship often makes child labor imperative for families to make ends meet.

The AIDS epidemic is resulting in increased numbers of orphans, street children, and child laborers. Similarly, increased economic hardship among the poor results in more children working. Exploitation of children as domestic workers is widely discussed, but concrete information is not available.

e. Acceptable Conditions of Work

The maximum legal workweek is 54 hours, and the law prescribes a minimum of one 24-hour rest period per week. Working conditions are regulated by the Government on an industry-specific basis. The Constitution empowers the PSC to set conditions of employment in the public sector. Government regulations for each of the 22 industrial sectors continue to specify minimum wages, hours, holidays, and required safety measures. In recent years, in an effort to opt out of the wage bargaining system, the Government mandated wage parameters and specified minimum wage increases only for domestics and gardeners. Due to an ineffective monitoring system, many such workers are remunerated below the minimum wage.

The minimum monthly wage for domestics and gardeners of approximately \$35 (Z\$450 and Z\$400 respectively) is the de facto minimum wage for other workers. In most instances, the employer must provide housing and food to workers or allowances for such. On commercial farms, the employer may provide schooling for workers' children. The minimum wage is not sufficient to sustain a decent standard of living for a worker and family. The ZCTU pegs Zimbabwe's poverty datum line at \$200 per month (Z\$2,400). Workers in sectors covered under collective bargaining agreements received wage increases averaging 28 percent following numerous strikes (inflation hovers at about 21 percent). In theory, labor relations officers from the MPSLSW are assigned to monitor developments in each plant to assure that government minimum wage policy and occupational health and safety regulations are observed. In practice, these offices are understaffed, cannot afford to routinely inspect workplaces, and must rely on voluntary compliance and reporting by employers.

Approximately 200 work-related deaths and 12,000 occupational injuries were reported in the first half of 1997. Many of the basic legal protections do not apply to the vast majority of farm, mine, and domestic workers. Unions charge that there are no general standards for the work environment, such as threshold limits for manually lifted weights or conditions for pregnant workers. Health and safety standards are determined only on an industry-specific basis. The Government intervenes on a selected basis (and often seemingly in response to the most recent accident) and sets standards by regulation in some industries. In theory workers have a legal right to remove themselves from dangerous work situations without jeopardy to continued employment; in practice they risk the loss of their livelihood.

ZIMBABWE, REPUBLIC OF

President	Mugabe, Robert
Vice President	Muzenda, Simon Vengai
Vice President	Nkomo, Joshua
Min. of State in the President's Office	Msipa, Cephas
Min. of Defense	Mahachi, Moven
Min. of Education, Sports, & Culture	Machinga, Gabriel
Min. of Finance	Murerwa, Herbert
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Mudenge, Stanislaus
Min. of Health & Child Welfare	Stamps, Timothy
Min. of Higher Education & Technology	Chombo, Ignatius
Min. of Home Affairs	Dabengwa, Dumiso
Min. of Industry & Commerce	Shamuyarira, Nathan
Min. of Information, Posts, & Telecommunications	Chimutengwende, Chen
Min. of Justice, Legal, & Parliamentary Affairs	Mnangagwa, Emmerson
Min. of Lands & Agriculture	Kangai, Kumbirai
Min. of Local Govt. & National Housing	Nkomo, John
Min. of Mines & Environment	Moyo, Simon
Min. of National Affairs, Employment Creation, & Cooperatives	Lesaba, Tenjiwe
Min. of Public Service, Labor, & Social Welfare	Chitauo, Florence
Min. of Rural Resources & Water Development	Mujuru, Joyce
Min. of Transport & Energy	Chikowore, Enos
Min. of State for National Security	Sekeramayi, Sydney
Min. of State	Rushesha, Oppah
Min. of State	Hungwe, Tsungirai
Min. of State	Nyoni, Sithembiso
Min. Without Portfolio	Msika, Joseph
Min. Without Portfolio	Zvobgo, Eddison
Planning Commissioner	Hove, Richard
Governor, Central Bank	Tsumba, Leonard
Ambassador to the US	Midzi, Amos Bernard Muvengwa
Permanent Representative to the UN, New York	Mapuranga, Machivenyika Tobias

ZIMBABWE: POLITICAL/ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Dr. Thurman is traveling to Zimbabwe at a time when President Mugabe, in his 19th year at the helm of government, and the ruling ZANU-PF party, face their most serious political, economic and social challenges since independence in 1980. In the aftermath of the 1997 scandal involving government (GOZ) mismanagement of the War Victims' Compensation Fund, efforts to appease disgruntled liberation era war veterans--a major ZANU-PF constituency--with a financial settlement, helped pave the way to a year of unprecedented and increasingly anti-government protests. Starting with mass protests in December 1997 against new tax levies to subsidize the war veterans' payments, Zimbabweans mobilized again and again throughout 1998 to protest their diminished economic circumstances and rising consumer prices, and to challenge government corruption and mismanagement. The GOZ, already caught in the politics of trying to balance rapidly eroding public confidence with a legitimate effort to adopt crucial macroeconomic reforms, surprised observers when it became militarily engaged in the Congo. The recent illegal detention by the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) of *The Sunday Standard* editor Mark Chavunduka, for publishing allegations of a military coup plot, is a disturbing episode in Zimbabwe's tradition of rule of law.

Relations between the Shona, who make up 77 percent of the population, and Ndebele, 14 percent, have improved since 1987 when the ethnically-based ZANU (Shona) and PF-ZAPU (Ndebele) liberation forces signed a unity accord creating ZANU-PF. While a repeat of the interethnic violence of the 1980s is highly unlikely, sub-ethnic group alliances remain important in business and politics. Race relations between Zimbabwe's majority African and minority Caucasian populations are relatively stable, in the light of pre-independence history and notwithstanding current GOZ efforts--including threats to "confiscate" commercial farms owned predominantly by white citizens--to implement land reform. To date, no farms have been confiscated.

Zimbabwe is a major southern African economy with a gross domestic product of about US \$7 billion. It is well-endowed with minerals, infrastructure, a diversified manufacturing sector, superb climate, and diverse wildlife and tourist attractions. Its chief hard currency earners are tobacco, gold, chrome and tourism. Zimbabwe is prone to drought and suffers from uneven economic growth.

ZIMBABWE: BILATERAL RELATIONS

Bilateral relations between the United States and Zimbabwe have been very good since 1991, when Zimbabwe held the presidency of the United Nations Security Council and helped marshal the international coalition behind Operation Desert Storm.

During the 1980s, Zimbabwe's international relations were predicated on Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) solidarity and close ties to China and the Eastern bloc. Zimbabwe was an outspoken critic of our policy of Constructive Engagement and U.S. opposition to the Sandinista regime, for example. With the demise of many of its socialist allies, however, Zimbabwe's foreign policy became increasingly pragmatic, although NAM solidarity and G-15 economic and political cooperation to oppose "Western hegemony" are still important to President Mugabe. In addition, Zimbabwe maintains close ties to allies from its Liberation struggle, notably North Korea, China and Cuba, and has friendly relations with Iran and Libya. During President Mugabe's recent term (June 1997-98) as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Zimbabwe led efforts to undermine UNSC sanctions against Libya.

U.S. goals in Zimbabwe include strengthening democracy and fostering government transparency, promoting sound macroeconomic policies, and broadening ownership in a growing economy. U.S. government assistance also aims at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS--Zimbabwe has one of the highest infection rates in the region--and raising public awareness of the impact of HIV/AIDS on Zimbabwean society, the economy and the region. The U.S. supports Zimbabwe's efforts to accelerate privatization of inefficient government-owned corporations, or "parastatals," and Zimbabwe's participation in promoting regional stability.

BACKGROUND NOTES

The most current Background Notes information can be found on the Department of State's World Wide Web site at <http://www.state.gov>

Zimbabwe

November 1995



United States Department of State
Bureau of African Affairs
Office of Southern African Affairs



U.S. Department of State
Background Notes: Zimbabwe, November 1995
Bureau of African Affairs

Prepared and released by the Bureau of African Affairs,
Office of Southern African Affairs

November 1995
Official Name: Republic of Zimbabwe

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 390,580 sq. km. (150,760 sq. mi.), slightly larger than Montana.
Cities: Capital--Harare (Pronounced Ha-RAR-e), pop. 1.4 million. Other Towns--Bulawayo (621,000), Chitungwiza (274,000), Mutare (132,000), Gweru (125,000), Kwekwe (75,000), Masvingo (50,000), Marondera (35,000).
Terrain: desert and savanna.
Climate: mostly subtropical.

People

Nationality: Noun and adjective--Zimbabwean (sing.), Zimbabweans (pl.).
Population (1991): 11.5 million.
Annual Growth Rate (1991): 3.1 percent (est.)
Ethnic Groups: Shona 71%, Ndebele 16%, other African 11%, white 1%, mixed and Asian 1%.
Religions: Christianity 75 percent, offshoot Christian sects, animist, and Muslim.
Languages: English (official), Shona, Sindebele.
Education: Attendance is mandatory for primary level. Adult literacy: 70% (est.).
Health (1995): Infant mortality rate--96/1,000. Life expectancy--men: 40 (est.), women: 43 (est.)
Work force: 1.25 million in formal sector (est.).

Government

Type: Parliamentary.
Constitution: December 21, 1979.
Independence: April 18, 1980.
Branches: Executive--President (Chief of State and Head of Government), Cabinet. Legislative--popularly elected House of Assembly. Judicial--High court, Court of Appeal, local and customary courts.
Administrative Subdivisions: Town Councils and District Councils.
Main Political Parties: Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) (ZANU-PF); ZANU-Ndonga; Zimbabwe National Unity Movement (ZUM); Democratic Party (DP); United African National Council (UANC); Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ).
Flag: green, yellow, red, black with red, yellow and green horizontal bands. On the left, the bird of Zimbabwe is superimposed on a five-pointed red star centered on a triangular white field.

Economy

GDP (est. 1995): US\$5,765 million.
Growth Rate (est. 1995, largely weather-dependent): 1.5 percent.
Per Capita GDP (est. 1995): US\$508.
Average Inflation Rate: above 21%.

Natural Resources: deposits of over 40 minerals including ferrochrome, gold, silver, platinum, copper, asbestos; 89 sq. km. of forest.

Agriculture (21 percent of GDP): Types of crops and livestock--corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs.

Industry: Types--manufacturing (25 percent of GDP), public administration (9 percent of GDP), commerce (9 percent of GDP), mining (7 percent of GDP), transport and communication (6 percent of GDP).

Trade (est. 1995): Exports--US\$1,980 million: mainly mineral and agricultural commodities along with some apparel exports. Partners (1995 est.)-- South Africa 22.1 percent, U.K. 10 percent, Germany 9 percent, U.S. 8 percent. Imports- US\$1,886 million: Most of these imports were construction and agricultural machinery, transportation equipment, data processing equipment and software, industrial machinery, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, and general manufactured products. Major Suppliers--South Africa 34 percent, U.K. 10.8 percent, Germany 7.3 percent, U.S. 6 percent.

Economic Aid Received (actual 1995): US\$257.25 million.

Total U.S. Aid Received: US\$31.0 million primarily in health, drought, food assistance, housing and privatization programs.

PEOPLE AND HISTORY

Primarily of the Bantu group of south and central Africa, the blacks are divided into two major language groups, which are subdivided into several ethnic groups. The Mashona (Shona speakers), who constitute about 75 percent of the population, have lived in the area the longest and are the majority language group. The Matabele (Sindebele speakers), representing about 20 percent of the population and centered in the southwest around Bulawayo, arrived in within the last 150 years. An offshoot of the South African Zulu group, they maintained control over the Mashona until the white occupation of Rhodesia in 1890.

More than half of the whites, primarily of English origin, arrived in Zimbabwe after World War II. Afrikaners from South Africa and other European minorities, including Portuguese from Mozambique, are also present. Until the mid-1970's, there were about 1,000 white immigrants per year, but from 1976 to 1985 a steady emigration resulted in a loss of more than 150,000, leaving approximately 100,000 in 1992. English, the official language, is spoken by the white population and understood, if not always used, by more than half of the blacks.

The literacy rate is estimated at 70%. Primary and secondary schools were segregated until 1979 when racial restrictions were removed. Since independence, the educational system had been systematically enlarged by the Zimbabwean Government which is committed to providing free public education to all citizens on an equal basis. As of the late 1970s, some 50 percent of the African children (5-19 years old) were listed officially as attending rural schools. Today, most African children attend primary school. Primary through post-secondary enrollment has expanded from 1 million to about 2.9 million since independence. About 40 percent of the rural primary schools were destroyed during the Rhodesian conflict, which delayed improvement of the rural education system. Higher education, offered at the University of Zimbabwe in Harare, the new National University of Science and Technology in Bulawayo, the new Africa (Methodist) University in Mutare, several teacher-training colleges, and three technical institutes, are being expanded with assistance from several donor countries.

Early History

Archaeologists have found stone-age implements and pebble tools in several areas of Zimbabwe, a suggestion of human habitation for many centuries, and the ruins of stone buildings provide evidence of early civilization. The most impressive of these sites is the "Great Zimbabwe" ruins, after which the country is named, located near Masvingo. Evidence suggests that these stone structures were built between the 9th and 13th centuries A.D. by indigenous Africans who had established trading contacts with commercial centers on Africa's southeastern coast.

In the 16th century, the Portuguese were the first Europeans to attempt colonization of south-central Africa, but the hinterland lay virtually untouched by Europeans until the arrival of explorers, missionaries, ivory hunters, and traders some 300 years later. Meanwhile, mass migrations of indigenous peoples took place. Successive waves of more highly developed Bantu peoples from equatorial regions supplanted the original inhabitants and are the ancestors of the region's Africans today.

British Settlement And Administration

In 1888, Cecil Rhodes obtained a concession for mineral rights from local chiefs. Later that year, the area that became Southern and Northern Rhodesia was proclaimed a British sphere of influence. The British South Africa Company was chartered in 1889, and the settlement of Salisbury (now Harare, the capital) was established in 1890. In 1895, the territory was formally named Rhodesia after Cecil Rhodes under the British South Africa Company's administration.

Following the abrogation of the company's charter in 1923, Southern Rhodesia's white settlements were given the choice of being incorporated into the Union of South Africa or becoming a separate entity within the British Empire. The settlers rejected incorporation, and Southern Rhodesia was formally annexed by the United Kingdom that year. Until 1980, Rhodesia was an internally self-governing colony with its own legislature, civil service, armed forces, and police. Although Rhodesia was never administered directly from London, the United Kingdom always retained the right to intervene in the affairs of the colony, particularly in matters affecting Africans.

After 1923, European immigrants concentrated in developing Rhodesia's rich mineral resources and agricultural potential. The settlers' demand for more land led in 1934 to the passage of the first of a series of land apportionment acts that reserved certain areas for Europeans.

In September 1953, Southern Rhodesia was joined in a multiracial Central African Federation with the British protectorate of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in an effort to pool resources and markets. Although the federation flourished economically, it was opposed by the African population who feared they would not be able to achieve self-government with the federal structure dominated by White Southern Rhodesians. The federation was dissolved at the end of 1963 after much crisis and turmoil, and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland became the independent states of Zambia and Malawi in 1964.

Unilateral Declaration Of Independence (UDI)

The European electorate in Rhodesia, however, showed little willingness to accede to African demands for increased political participation and progressively replaced more moderate party leaders. In April 1964, Prime Minister Winston Field, accused of not moving rapidly enough to obtain independence from the United Kingdom, was replaced by his deputy, Ian Smith. Prime Minister Smith led his Rhodesian Front Party to an overwhelming victory in the 1965 elections, winning all 50 of the first roll seats and demoralizing the more moderate European opposition.

Although prepared to grant independence to Rhodesia, the United Kingdom insisted that the authorities at Salisbury first demonstrate their intention to move toward eventual majority rule. Desiring to keep their dominant position, the white Rhodesians refused to give such assurances. On November 11, 1965, after lengthy and unsuccessful negotiations with the British Government, Prime Minister Smith issued a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) from the United Kingdom.

Post-UDI Events

The British government considered the UDI unconstitutional and illegal but made clear that it would not use force to the rebellion. On November 12, 1965, the United Nations also determined the Rhodesian government and UDI to be illegal and called on member states to refrain from assisting or recognizing the

Smith regime. The British government imposed sanctions on Rhodesia and requested other nations to do the same.

On December 16, 1966, the UN Security Council, for the first time in this history, imposed mandatory economic sanctions on a state. Rhodesia's primary exports including ferrochrome and tobacco, were replaced on the selective sanctions list, as were shipments of arms, aircraft, motor vehicles, petroleum, and petroleum products to Rhodesia. On May 29, 1968, the Security Council unanimously voted to broaden the sanctions by imposing an almost total embargo on all trade with, investments in, or transfers of funds to Rhodesia and imposed restrictions on air transport to the territory.

In the early 1970s, informal attempts at settlement were renewed between the United Kingdom and the Rhodesian administration. Following the April 1974 coup in Portugal and the resulting shifts of power in Mozambique and Angola, pressure on the Smith regime to negotiate a peaceful settlement began to increase. In addition, sporadic antigovernment guerilla activity which began in the late 1960s, increased dramatically after 1972, causing destruction, economic dislocation, casualties, and a slump in white morale. In 1974, the major African nationalist groups-- the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which split away from ZAPU in 1963--were united into the "Patriotic Front" and combined their military forces, at least nominally.

In 1976, because of a combination of embargo-related economic hardships, the pressure of guerilla activity, independence and majority rule in the neighboring former Portuguese territories, and a UK-US diplomatic initiative, the Smith government agreed in principle to majority rule and to a meeting in Geneva with black nationalist leaders to negotiate a final settlement of the conflict. Blacks represented at the Geneva meeting included ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, ZANU leader Robert Mugabe, UANC chairman bishop Abel Muzorewa, and former ZANU leader Rev. Nadabaningi Sithole. The meeting failed to find a basis for agreement because of Smith's inflexibility and the inability of the black leaders to form a common political front.

On September 1, 1977 a detailed Anglo-American plan was put forward with proposals for majority rule, neutrally administered with pre-independence elections, a democratic constitution and the formation of an integrated army. Reactions were mixed, but no party rejected them. In the interim, on March 3, 1978, the Smith administration signed the "internal settlement" agreement in Salisbury with Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sithole, and Chief Jeremiah Chirau. The agreement provided for qualified majority rule and elections with universal suffrage. Following elections in April 1979, in which his UANC party won a majority, Bishop Muzorewa assumed office on June 1, becoming "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's" first black prime minister. However, the installation of the new black majority government did not end the guerilla conflict that had claimed more than 20,000 lives since 1972.

Shortly after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservative government took power in May 1979, the British began a new round of consultations that culminated in an agreement among the Commonwealth countries as the basis for fresh negotiations among the parties and the British involving a new constitution, free elections and independence.

The British and the African parties began deliberations on a Rhodesian settlement at Lancaster house in London on September 10, 1979. On December 10, 1979, in preparation for the transition under British authority to officially recognized independence, the "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia" reverted de facto to colonial status. On December 12, British Governor Lord Christopher Soames arrived in Salisbury to reassert British authority over the colony. His arrival signaled the end of the Rhodesian rebellion and the "internal settlement," as well as the beginning of Zimbabwe's transition to independence. The United Kingdom lifted all remaining sanctions against Zimbabwe that day. The United States lifted sanctions effective December 16.

On December 21, after three months of hard bargaining, the parties signed an agreement at Lancaster House calling for a ceasefire, new elections, a transition period under British rule, and a new constitution

implementing majority rule while protecting minority rights. The agreement specified that upon the granting of independence, the country's name would be Zimbabwe. The same day, the U.N. Security Council endorsed the settlement agreement and formally voted unanimously to call on member nations to remove sanctions.

During the transitions period, nine political parties campaigned for the February 27-29 pre-independence elections. The elections were supervised by the British government and monitored by hundreds of observers, most of whom concluded that, under the prevailing circumstances, the elections were free and fair and reflected the will of the people. Robert Mugabe's ZANU(PF) party won an absolute majority and was asked to form Zimbabwe's first government.

In a series of public statements during the transition period, Prime Minister Mugabe indicated that he was committed to a process of national reconciliation and reconstruction as well as moderate socioeconomic change. His priorities were to integrate the various armed forces, reestablish social services and education in rural areas, and resettle the estimated one million refugees and displaced persons. Mugabe also announced that his government would begin investigating ways of reversing past discriminatory policies in land distribution, education, employment, and wages.

Mugabe stated that Zimbabwe would follow a non-aligned foreign policy while seeking assistance from all actions and would pursue a pragmatic relationship with South Africa. He noted that while Zimbabwe opposed apartheid and would support democratic change in South Africa, it would not provide bases for anti-South African guerrillas.

The British government formally granted independence to Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980. Most nations recognized Zimbabwe following independence. The United States was the first nation to open an embassy in Salisbury on that day. Parliament convened for the first time on May 13, 1980. Zimbabwe became a member of the United Nations on August 25, 1980.

In seeking national reconciliation, Prime Minister Mugabe's first cabinet comprised members of ZANU-PF, PF-ZAPU, and independent white members of parliament (MPs) and senators. The government embarked on an ambitious reconstruction and development program and instituted increases in minimum wages. Land redistribution proceeded under four experimental models on land that the government had purchased at market rates from willing sellers.

Zimbabwe Since Independence

Prime Minister Mugabe's policy of reconciliation was generally successful during the country's first two years of independence, as the former political and military opponents began to work together. Although additional blacks were hired to fill new places in the civil service, there was no retribution for those whites who had worked for the Smith regime. Smith and many of his associates held seats in the parliament where they participated freely in debates. Likewise, Joshua Nkomo, Mugabe's rival as leader of the nationalist forces, was included in the first cabinet along with several other members of PF-ZAPU.

Splits soon developed, however. In 1981, several MPs from Smith's party left to sit as "independents," signifying that they did not automatically accept his antigovernment posture. More importantly, government security officials discovered large caches of arms and ammunition on properties owned by ZAPU, and Nkomo and his followers were accused of plotting to overthrow Mugabe's government. Nkomo and his closest aides were expelled from the cabinet.

As a result of what they perceived as persecution of Nkomo (known as "Father Zimbabwe") and of his party, PF-ZAPU supporters, some of them deserters from the army, began a loosely organized and ill-defined campaign of dissidence against the government. Centering primarily in Matabeleland, home of the Ndebeles who were PF-ZAPU's main followers, this dissidence continued through 1987 and involved attacks on government personnel and installations, armed banditry aimed at disrupting security and

economic life in the rural areas, and harassment of ZANU-PF members. Occasionally, some demanded the Nkomo and his colleagues be reinstated in the cabinet. More frequently, however, dissidents called for the return of farms and other properties seized from PF-ZAPU.

Because of the unsettled security situation immediately after independence and the continuing anti-government dissidence, the government kept in force a "state of emergency," which was first declared before UDI. This gave government authorities widespread powers under the "Law and Order Maintenance Act," including the right to detain persons without charge.

In 1983-84, the government declared a curfew in areas of Matabeleland and sent in the army in an attempt to suppress dissidents. Credible reports surfaced of widespread violence and disregard for human rights by the security forces during these operations, and the level of political tension rose in the country as a result. Nkomo and his lieutenants repeatedly denied any connection with the dissidents and called for an all-party conference to discuss the political problems facing the country. In the 1985 elections, ZANU-PF increased its majority, holding 67 of the 100 seats. ZANU-PF and PF-ZAPU agreed to unite in December 1987, and the parties formally merged in December 1989.

In October 1987, in accordance with the Lancaster House Accords, the constitution was amended to end the separate roll for white voters and to establish an executive presidency to replace the whites whose reserved seats had been abolished; among the new members were 15 whites in the Senate and House of Assembly. Elections in March of 1990 resulted in another overwhelming victory for Mugabe and his party, which won 117 of the 120 election seats. However, voter turnout was only 54% and the campaign was not free and fair although the actual balloting was. Not satisfied with a de facto one-party state, Mugabe called the ZANU-PF Central Committee to support the creation of a de jure one-party state in September 1990 and lost. The state of emergency was lifted in July 1990. However, though control of the media, the huge parastatal sector of the economy, and the security forces, the government has managed to keep political opposition to minimum.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Since independence, Zimbabwe has enunciated and follows a policy of "active nonalignment". In practice, this has meant that Zimbabwe usually adheres to positions established by the non-aligned movement, the organization of African Unity (OAU), or the commonwealth. Zimbabwe took a particular interest in the search for independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) from South Africa. In addition, as chairman of the Front-line States in southern AFRICA, Zimbabwe has spoken out vigorously against the policies of apartheid in South African and frequently called for the imposition of economic sanctions against Pretoria.

In November 1982, Zimbabwe was chosen by the OAU to hold one of the nonpermanent seats in the U.N. Security Council for the following two years, which brought it onto the center stage of world events and gave it much needed experience in international affairs. In 1986, Zimbabwe was the site of the Non-aligned Movement summit meeting; Prime Minister Mugabe became chairman of that organization, giving both Mugabe and Zimbabwe added international visibility and responsibility.

Zimbabwe maintains embassies in the United States, United Kingdom, Egypt, Angola, Kenya, Senegal, Nigeria, India, Sweden, France, China, Malaysia, Ethiopia, Namibia, Swaziland, Belgium, Tanzania, Botswana, the FRY, Mozambique, Switzerland, Cuba, Canada, Japan, Australia, Germany, India, Italy, Russia, and South Africa. Sixty-six countries are represented in Harare as are several international organizations including U.N. institutions, the European Economic Community, and the World Bank. Zimbabwe is a member of many international organizations including the International Monetary Fund (IMF); African Development Bank; the Commonwealth; Southern African Development Community (SADC); Preferential trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA); African Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP, in association with the EU); Group of 77 (G-77); Group of 15 (G-15); Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); Organization of African Unity (OAU); Customs Cooperation Council (CCC); and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

GOVERNMENT

According to Zimbabwe's constitution, the president is head of state and head of government elected for a 6-year term by popular majority vote.

Parliament consists of the House of Assembly and has up to a 5-year life span. The House of Assembly has 120 members elected by the common-roll electorate, eight governors, 10 chiefs, 12 presidential appointees, the Speaker and the Attorney General.

The Zimbabwean constitution institutionalizes majority rule and protection of minority rights. The elected government controls senior appointments in the public service, including the military and police, and insures that appointments at lower levels are made on an equitable basis by the independent Public Service Commission.

The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme court who like the other justices is appointed by the President on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission. The constitution has a bill of rights containing extensive protection of human rights. The bill of rights could not be amended for the first ten years of independence except by unanimous vote of the House of Assembly.

Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces, each administered by a provincial governor appointed by the president. The provincial governor is assisted by the provincial administrator and representatives of several service ministries.

Zimbabwe is governed by President Robert Mugabe and his Zimbabwean African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), which has dominated the legislative and executive branches since independence in 1980. The ruling party effectively controls 148 of the 150 seats in Parliament. The Constitution allows for multiple parties and there are a number of small, poorly funded and generally poorly organized opposition parties. The two most significant opposition parties-- the Forum Party of Zimbabwe (FPZ), led by former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, and the United Parties, led by former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa--both advocate strong protection for the Constitutional Bill of Rights and the independence of the judiciary.

Support for ZANU-NDONGA, the only opposition party represented in Parliament (2 seats) is based primarily on regional and tribal loyalties rather than ideology. All three parties bill themselves as pro-business and are highly critical of the Government of Zimbabwe's early socialist policies. Only one party, the Front for Popular Democracy, headed by UK-based Professor Austin Chakaodza, advocates the scrapping of the Economic Structural Adjustment Program.

Principal Government Officials

President--Robert Mugabe

Vice Presidents--Simon Muzenda and Joshua Nkomo

Foreign Minister--Stanislus Mudenge

Ambassador to the U.S.--A.B. Midzi

Zimbabwe maintains an embassy in the United States at 1608 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 (tel. 202-332-7100). A Zimbabwean mission to the United Nations is located at 19 East 47th St., New York, New York.

ECONOMY

Properly managed, Zimbabwe's wide range of resources should enable it to support sustained economic growth. The country has an important percentage of the world's known reserves of metallurgical-grade chromite. Other commercial mineral deposits include coal, asbestos, copper, nickel, gold and iron ore.

Zimbabwe has adequate internal transportation and electrical power networks. Paved roads link the major urban and industrial centers, and rail lines tie it into an extensive central African railroad network with all its neighbors. In non-drought years, it has adequate electrical power, mainly generated by the Kariba Dam on the Zambezi River but augmented since 1983 by large thermal plants adjacent to the Wankie coal field. Telephone service is problematic, and new lines are difficult to obtain.

The manufacturing sector, already well developed before UDI in 1965, was given a major stimulus by the imposition of U.N. sanctions. The sanctions obliged Rhodesian industry to diversify and create many import-substitution undertakings to compensate for loss of traditional sources of imports. Rhodesian processing of local raw materials also grew rapidly. Major growth industries include steel and steel products, heavy equipment, transportation equipment, ferrochrome, textiles, and food processing.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy. Corn is the largest crop. Tobacco is the largest export crop followed by cotton.

In the early 1970's, the economy experienced a modest boom. Real per capita earnings for blacks and whites reached record highs, although the disparity in incomes between blacks and whites remained, with blacks earning only about one-tenth as much as whites. After 1975, however, Rhodesia's economy was undermined by the cumulative effects of sanctions, declining earnings from commodity exports, worsening guerilla conflict, and increasing white emigration. When Mozambique severed economic ties, the Smith regime was forced to depend on South Africa for access to the outside world. Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined between 1974 and 1979. An increasing proportion of the national budget (an estimated 30%-40% per year) was allocated to defense, and a large budget deficit raised the public debt burden substantially.

Following the Lancaster House settlement in December 1979, Zimbabwe enjoyed a brisk economic recovery. REAL growth for 1980-81 exceeded 20%. However, depressed foreign demand for the country's mineral exports and the onset of a drought cut sharply into the growth rate in 1982, 1983, and 1984. In 1985, the economy rebounded strongly due to a 30% jump in agricultural production. However it slumped in 1986 to a zero growth rate and registered negative of about minus 3% in 1987 due primarily to drought and foreign-exchange crisis faced by the country. Growth in 1988-90 averaged about 4.5%.

Paragraph on economic reform program began in 1991. Its features, results, and any new data/paragraphs that should be added to this section.

Energy Resources

With considerable hydroelectric power and plentiful coal deposits for thermal power station, Zimbabwe is less dependent on oil as an energy source than most other comparably industrialized countries. Only about 15% of Zimbabwe's total energy consumption is accounted for by oil, all of which is imported. Zimbabwe imports about 1.2 billion liters per year. Dependence on petroleum is managed through the price controls for vehicle fuels, the use of gasohol, and the substitution of diesel-electric locomotives on the railway system. Zimbabwe also has substantial coal reserves that are utilized for power generation, and recently discovered in Matabeleland province are coalbed methane deposits greater than any known natural gas field in Southern or Eastern Africa.

DEFENSE

At independence, then Prime Minister Mugabe declared that integrating Zimbabwe's then three armed forces would be one of Zimbabwe's top priorities. The existing Rhodesian forces were combined with the two guerilla armies--the 20,000-strong ZANLA forces of ZANU-PF and the 15,000-strong ZIPRA forces of PF-ZAPU. Currently the armed forces of Zimbabwe are completely integrated and are composed of an army (ZNA) and an air force (AFZ). The ZNA currently has an active duty strength of 37,000. The air force has about 5,000 men assigned. In July of 1994 the combined Zimbabwe Defense Forces Headquarters was created. Major military suppliers include the United Kingdom, the Peoples Republic of China, and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Several foreign countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, North Korea, and China have provided training for the Zimbabwean military. Currently about 12 ZNA/AFZ personnel receive training in the U.S. each year.

U.S.-ZIMBABWEAN RELATIONS

After the Universal Declaration of Independence was issued in November 1965, the United States recalled its Consul General from Salisbury, closed the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library, and withdrew its Agency for International Development (AID) and trade promotion officials. After 1965, the small remaining American consular staff continued to operate under authority of exequaturs issued by Queen Elizabeth II. Following declaration of a republic, the United States closed its Consulate General on March 17, 1970.

In 1971, despite Administration opposition, the US Congress passed legislation permitting the United States to import strategic materials, such as chrome, from Rhodesia. The legislation, which took effect January 1, 1972, was of little real economic benefit to the Rhodesian economy, and the United States continued to support the balance of the sanctions program. After the legislation was repealed in March 1977, the United States once again enforced all sanctions.

The United States supported the United Nations and the United Kingdom consistently in their efforts to influence Rhodesian authorities to accept the principles of majority rule. Beginning in 1976, the United States began to take a more active role in the search for a settlement in cooperation with the British. The Anglo-American proposals of late 1977, aimed at bringing a negotiated end to the dispute, lent the weight of the United States to the search for a peaceful settlement and were a counterpart to the Soviet-Cuban use of military power to increase their influence in southern Africa. The United States supported British efforts to bring about and implement the settlement signed at Lancaster House on December 21, 1979.

At the Zimbabwe conference on reconstruction and development (ZIMCORD) in March 1981, the United States pledged \$225 million over a 3-year period toward the government's goals of postwar reconstruction, distribution and development of land, and the development of skilled manpower. By the end of FY-1986, the United States had contributed \$380 million, the majority in grants, with some loans and loan guarantees. However, in July 1986, the U.S. government decided to discontinue future bilateral aid to Zimbabwe as a result of a continuing pattern of uncivil and undiplomatic statements and actions by the government of Zimbabwe. These actions included statements in the United Nations and elsewhere that were unacceptably offensive. Aid programs previously agreed upon were not affected by the decision, nor were regional development programs that might benefit Zimbabwe. Full programming was restored in 1988.

President Mugabe has made several visits to the United States. In 1980, 1984, 1986, 1990, and 1995 he visited the United States after attending sessions of the UN general assembly; in 1983 and 1991, he made official working visits to Washington where he met with Presidents Reagan and Bush and other senior U.S. officials. In November 1982, then Vice President Bush made an official visit to Zimbabwe as part of his African tour.

Bilateral relations have greatly improved since 1990. The U.S. and Zimbabwe worked very closely together throughout the gulf crisis. Cooperation and coordination in the UN Security Council has been generally excellent.

Principal U.S. officials

Ambassador--Johnnie Carson
Deputy Chief of Mission--James Carragher
USAID Mission Director--Peter Benedict
Public Affairs Officer--Lucy Hall
Peace Corps Director--David Bellama
Defense Attache--Col. Grant Hayes

Offices of the US Mission:

US Embassy (Chancery)--

172 Herbert Chitepo Avenue, Harare
tel: 263-4-794-521
fax: 263-4-796-487

US Agency for International Development--
1 Pascoe Avenue Belgravia, Harare
tel: 263-4-720-739
fax: 263-4-722-418

US Information Service--
Century House East, Baker Avenue, Harare
tel: 263-4-728-957

TRAVEL NOTES

Customs: Zimbabwe permits U.S. citizens to enter without a visa. Be prepared to show tickets for onward travel and sufficient funds for stay. All cash must be declared upon entry. Travelers planning to use overland transport should check with the Department of State or the nearest U.S. Consular Office, since areas of eastern Zimbabwe are considered unsafe for travel by Americans.

Climate and clothing: light, summer apparel is appropriate from October to May. Fall or spring clothing is suitable the rest of the year.

Health: tap water is safe in all urban areas but not in rural regions. Medical facilities are good in the cities, adequate in rural areas.

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph service is available in most of the country. Zimbabwe is seven times zones ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Harare is linked by air service to Johannesburg, Nairobi, Lagos, London, Athens, Frankfurt, Lisbon, Perth, and other major cities. Zimbabwe is the railroad hub of much of southern Africa, although passenger service is limited. Taxis and rental cars are available and inexpensive in the cities. Zimbabwe has an excellent road system. Traffic moves on the left.

Tourist attractions: Zimbabwe has varied scenery and a pleasant climate. Popular tourist attractions are the renowned Victoria Falls in the west, the eastern highlands, and the "Great Zimbabwe" ruins near Masvingo. Several national and game parks have abundant wildlife; the Hwange park is larger than

Connecticut and is home to several thousand elephants and innumerable small game. Hunting and photographic safaris are available on private game reserves, and the Zambezi River system offers some the finest canoeing, white water rafting, and sport fishing in Africa.

National Holidays: Establishments including the U.S. embassy are closed on the following holidays.

New Years Day--January 1

Good Friday through Easter Monday--dates vary

Independence Day--April 18

Workers Day--May 1

Africa Day--April 25

Heroes Day--August 11

Defense Forces Day--August 12

Christmas Day--December 25

Boxing Day--December 26

DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

The most current Background Notes information
can be found on the Department of State's
World Wide Web site at <http://www.state.gov>

(###)

Off-Budget





Zimbabwe - Consular Information Sheet

July 17, 1998

Country Description: Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in southern Africa. Facilities for tourism are available.

Entry Requirements: A passport, return ticket, and adequate funds are required. There is an airport departure tax. Travelers should obtain the latest information and details from the Embassy of Zimbabwe, 1608 New Hampshire, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 332-7100. Overseas inquiries should be made to the nearest Zimbabwean embassy or consulate.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities outside Harare are limited. Some medicine is in short supply. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate cash payment for health services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. The Medicare/Medicaid program does not provide for payment of medical service outside the United States. Travelers have found that supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas and medical evacuation coverage has proven useful. For additional health information, travelers can contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's International travelers hotline, telephone 1-888-232-3228 or the toll-free CDC autofax at 1-888-232-3229 or via the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov>.

Areas of Instability: Land mines along the Mozambique border, which is outside the main tourist areas, make travel to that border area potentially hazardous.

Information on Crime: Muggings, purse snatchings, break-ins, and carjackings are increasing problems throughout Zimbabwe. Thieves often operate in downtown areas, especially in crowded areas and on public transportation. American travelers have been victims of muggings and assaults, including in the vicinity of their hotels. Travelers in automobiles have had their possessions stolen after stopping on roads, particularly those leading from Harare's airport, to check on flat tires which were punctured by thieves.

The loss or theft of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to the local police and to the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. The pamphlets *A Safe Trip Abroad* and *Tips for Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa* provide useful information on protecting personal security while traveling abroad and on travel in the region in general. Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Road Safety/Automobile Travel: While in a foreign country, U.S. citizens may encounter road conditions which differ significantly from those in the United States. The information below concerning Zimbabwe is provided for general reference only, and may not be totally accurate in a particular location or circumstance.

Safety of Public Transportation: Poor
Urban Road Conditions/Maintenance: Good
Rural Road Conditions/Maintenance: Fair
Availability of Roadside Assistance: Good

The main roads in Zimbabwe are generally well-maintained. Service stations are available along main roads. Intercity bus travel, except by ôluxury coachesö, can be dangerous due to overloading, inadequate maintenance, and careless drivers. Extreme caution should be exercised if driving at night because of poorly lit roads, pedestrians and animals on roads, plus vehicles without lights. When driving in cities it is prudent to keep windows rolled up and doors locked. In the event of a flat tire, travelers should drive to a

service station or a residential area. Travelers who suspect that their vehicles are being followed should drive to the nearest police station.

For specific information concerning Zimbabwe driver's permits, vehicle inspection, road tax and mandatory insurance, contact the Zimbabwe National Tourist Office in New York, (212) 332-1090. For information on international driving permits, contact the American Automobile Association or the American Automobile Tour Alliance.

Currency Regulations: Travelers to Zimbabwe are usually required to pay for all lodging with credit cards or internationally convertible currency such as U.S. Dollars or British Pounds. Zimbabwean currency, even if obtained by exchanging foreign cash or travelers checks in Zimbabwe, may not be accepted for payment of hotel bills.

Photography Restrictions: Zimbabwean authorities are extremely sensitive about photographing certain locations and buildings, including government offices, airports, military installations, official residences and embassies.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs in Zimbabwe are strict, and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Aviation Safety Oversight: The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has assessed the Government of Zimbabwe's civil aviation authority as category 3 -- not in compliance with international aviation safety standards for oversight of Zimbabwe's air carrier operations. Flights to the U.S. by Zimbabwean air carriers are not permitted unless they arrange to have the flights conducted by a carrier from a country meeting international safety standards. For further information, travelers may contact the Department of Transportation within the U.S. at 1-800-322-7873, or visit the FAA Internet website at <http://www.faa.gov/avr/iasa.htm>. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) does not permit its personnel to use air carriers from Category 3 countries for official business. For information regarding the DOD policy on specific carriers, travelers may contact the Pentagon at (703) 697-7288.

Other Information: Travelers on nature and rafting outings in Zimbabwe should be aware that even with an organized tour group, safety standards are not as strict as in the United States. Tourists are often allowed to participate in activities which may pose great risks to personal safety.

Possession of firearms and ammunition by travelers must be declared to customs officials, and firearms must be registered with Zimbabwean authorities.

U.S. Consular Officers are not always informed promptly about or granted quick access to Americans detained by Zimbabwean police. The Government of Zimbabwe has stated that it is not a party to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Nevertheless, if arrested an American should ask to communicate with the American Embassy.

Registration/Embassy Location: U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Harare at 172 Herbert Chitepo Avenue, and obtain updated information on travel and security in Zimbabwe. The mailing address is P.O. Box 3340, Harare. The telephone number is (263-4) 794-521.

No. 98-105

Zimbabwe



Base 505086 (544630) 10-82



A
VISITOR'S
GUIDE
TO
ZIMBABWE



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WELCOME TO HARARE!

Welcome to Harare. This booklet includes useful information which I hope will make your stay in Zimbabwe more enjoyable.

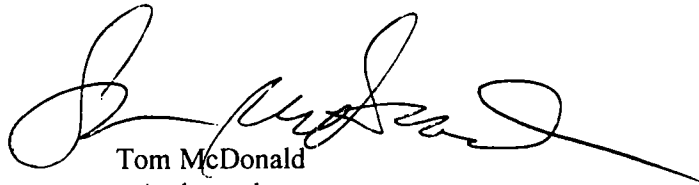
You will find information on shopping, restaurants, places of worship, places of interest in the area, and general information about Zimbabwe. There is information on security, photography and medical precautions. Please take the time to read this information.

If you need to contact anyone in an emergency, contact your control officer or the Marine on duty at the Embassy (day time telephone 794521, after hours telephone 794523).

I urge you to contact the Regional Security Officer for a short briefing. He may be reached at the Embassy on extension 261.

If you do not want to take this information booklet with you, please leave it with the sponsoring officer, or with the Marine Guard at Post One in the Embassy. Some of the information is sensitive, and it should not be left in your hotel room.

I would like to wish you a safe and enjoyable visit in Harare and Zimbabwe. If you need further assistance, please call the Embassy Community Liaison Officer on extension 238.



Tom McDonald
Ambassador

BACKGROUND NOTES ON ZIMBABWE

"Zimbabwe" means house of stone in the indigenous Shona language - and was the name given to the Great Zimbabwe ruins in the south of the country.

CLIMATE

Zimbabwe has two main seasons. The hot/wet season runs from October to March and the dry/cool season from April to September. June, July and August are the coolest months, October the hottest, and December through March is the rainy season which is hot and wet. Temperatures range between freezing at higher altitudes during the cooler months to above 104°F (40°C) at the lowest altitude in the summer months. Temperature in Harare rarely exceeds 100°F (32°C) even in the hottest weather.

ECONOMY

Mining and agriculture are Zimbabwe's largest foreign exchange earners. Zimbabwe is the world's third largest exporter of flue-cured tobacco. Zimbabwe also exports maize, cotton, coffee and tea. Zimbabwe has large deposits of many minerals and those mined include gold, coal, chrome, asbestos and copper.

GEOGRAPHY

Zimbabwe is situated between 15° and 22° south of the equator and between 25° and 30° east. It is bordered by Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. Zimbabwe is about the size of California and covers over 150,685 square miles (390,000 sq km). There are no natural lakes in Zimbabwe but there are over 7,000 manmade dams which are used to store water. Of these dams the largest and most famous is Kariba Dam, third largest in Africa.

The country is split into three main geographical regions. The *highveld* is the name given to the central plateau that runs from the northeast to the southwest, and is the region that has most influenced settlement and agriculture. It is 405 miles (650 km) long, 50 miles (80 km) wide and rises to a height of over 3,600 feet (1,200m). The highveld is bordered by the *middleveld* which ranges between 1,800 feet (600 m) and 3,600 feet (1,200 m) above sea level. In turn it is bordered by the *lowveld* which is between 900 feet (300 m) and 1,800 feet (600 m) above sea level. This region is the hottest and harshest in Zimbabwe. The mountainous regions are in the east of the country. They are known as the Eastern Highlands, and the highest mountain is Mount Nyangani which reaches a height of 7,779 feet (2,593 m).

GOVERNMENT

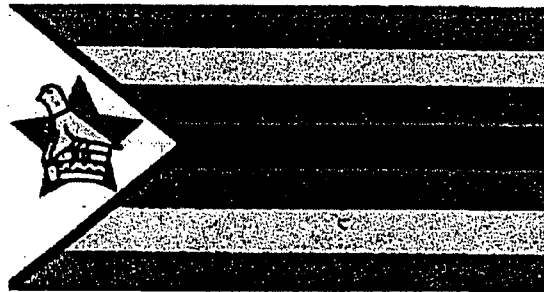
Zimbabwe is an independent republic with an executive president. The president, currently Robert Mugabe, is elected every six years. Parliament consists of the House of Assembly that has a five year life span. The house has 120 members elected by the common-roller electorate, 8 governors, 10 Chiefs, 12 presidential appointees, the Speaker and the Attorney General.

The Zimbabwean constitution institutionalizes majority rule and the protection of minority rights. The elected government controls senior appointments in the public service, and insures that appointments made at lower levels are made on an equitable basis by the independent Public Services Commission.

The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who like other justices, is appointed by the President on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission. The constitution has a bill of rights containing extensive protection of human rights.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The flag is green (for the land), gold (for wealth), red (for the blood shed in the cause of freedom) and black (for the color of the people). There is a white triangle on the left of the flag which represents peace and the Zimbabwe bird behind which lies a red star that represents Zimbabwe's national hopes.



HISTORY

Prehistory - AD 1100

Zimbabwe was settled by Bantu migrants from the north and by AD 800 groups including the Tonga and the Tavara were identifiable. Their settlements were primarily in the Northern Zambezi Valley. These early settlements are indicated by the large amounts of archeological evidence including the world's highest concentration of rock art and cave paintings.

1250 -1800

This period in Zimbabwe's history saw the rise and fall of several empires and states. The most significant were the Karanga empire (1250-1450), the Torwa Dynasty (1450-1600), the Maputa State (1450-1700) and the Rozvi empire (1680 - 1840).

1800 - 1890

In the early nineteenth century Ndebele fleeing from tribal wars in South Africa crossed the Limpopo and settled in the west of present day Zimbabwe. They made their capital at Bulawayo in the 1840's and eventually began to dominate several smaller tribal groups including some Shona.

When their leader, Mzilikazi, died in 1870, his son Lobengula took over leadership of the clan. He remained in control until Cecil Rhodes' invading forces brought about his downfall in 1893.

1890-1980

When gold was discovered in South Africa the prospectors decided to move north where they thought they might find even bigger mineral deposits. Backed by the British Government, Cecil John Rhodes eventually succeeded in taking over the whole territory and colonial settlement began.

In 1896 the first war of liberation or *chimurenga* was waged against the British by the Ndebele and Shona. It lasted six weeks before it was put down. From then until 1980 a white elite, ruled the black majority. With borders established, the country was named Rhodesia after Cecil Rhodes. During this period Zimbabwe experienced its greatest growth both of population and infrastructure. Between 1954-63 the colonial administration formed the federation of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi). Nationalist opposition led to the federation's eventual collapse and to independence being given to Zambia and Malawi.

The second *Chimurenga* began in 1966 shortly after the Unilateral Declaration of Independence had been declared by Ian Smith, then prime minister of the white government. Zimbabwe saw a crippling thirteen year civil war which ended in the formation of the new Zimbabwe State.

1980 - present

During its first sixteen years in power the government led by Robert Mugabe has had to deal with recession, drought and some guerrilla activity. Despite these hardships and the country is at peace.

The ruling party is the Zimbabwe African National Union/Patriotic Front alliance. Elections held in 1995 resulted in an overwhelming victory for Robert Mugabe with ZANU/PF taking 117 out of 120 elective seats. However, voter turn-out was only 54%. Robert Mugabe won reelection in 1996, in an election marked by low voter turnout (30.4%).

POPULATION

According to an estimate made in 1992 Zimbabwe's population stood at 10.2 million with an annual growth rate of 3.5%. Population density is about 65 people per square kilometer.

The two major ethnic groups are the Shona, found mostly in the center, north and east of Zimbabwe and the Ndebele, who are found in the southern and western areas of the country.

English is the official language, Shona and Sindebele are the most widely used indigenous languages.

The population of Harare is estimated at 900,000 while the bedroom community Chitungwiza has a population close to one million.

Zimbabwe is subdivided into the following administrative regions: Manicaland, Manicaland East; Mashonaland Central, North, East and West; Matabeleland North and South; Midlands province and Masvingo province.

VEGETATION

Vegetation varies from arid scrub and thorn trees to rolling savanna and pine plantations.

SECURITY AND TRAVEL

SECURITY

Harare is now classified as a city with a high rate of crime; therefore, certain precautions should be taken:

- Never carry large sums of money on your person. Most hotels have safety deposit boxes for your use. This is the safest place to leave your valuables.
- If at all possible, travel, sightsee etc. in pairs.
- Never leave your bag or purse unattended.
- Beware of pickpockets, especially in night clubs and parks, and especially in Harare Gardens and African Unity Square.
- In the evenings, avoid poorly lit or secluded areas. Do not walk in the parks. Even in daylight some of the more secluded parks should be avoided.

In the event of any incident contact the Marine Security Guard at the American Embassy as soon as possible. He will take whatever action is necessary. Post is required to keep a record of such incidents. The Embassy can be reached twenty-four hours a day on 794521 and in non- business hours on 794523.

PHOTOGRAPHY

You are **STRONGLY ADVISED NOT TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF, OR NEAR, PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN ZIMBABWE.** This particularly applies to **THE RESIDENCES OF THE PRESIDENT.** The ZRP (Zimbabwean Republic Police) is extremely sensitive about these matters. If you feel you must take a picture in the vicinity of any government building, please ask first.

DAILY CLOSURE OF CHANCELLOR AVENUE

Chancellor Avenue, which is the extension of Seventh Street to Borrowdale Road, is **closed daily from 18:00 to 06:00.** This is the area of the President's residence; it is blocked to through traffic and guarded by armed personnel during these hours. **Do not approach these guards while they are on duty.**

VEHICLES

Car thefts at Harare International Airport are not infrequent. **Car theft is the number one crime in Harare.** If you are traveling take a taxi or have someone drive you to the airport.

TRAVEL OUTSIDE OF HARARE

The following guidance applies to all American personnel traveling outside of Harare:

- Due to varying security conditions in the eastern border regions outside the main tourist areas of Nyanga, Mutare, Vumba and Chimanimani, check with the RSO before venturing into these regions.
- The Embassy strongly advises traveling to other parts of the country on main roads and in daylight hours only. Driving after dark can be extremely hazardous due to the numerous animals and people on the roads.

TRAVEL TO SOUTH AFRICA

Passports are required for travel to South Africa. A tourist/business visa is not required for stays of up to 90 days. Visas are required for all travelers with Diplomatic and Official passports, and it is the responsibility of the individual to keep his or her South African visa current. It is essential that all Mission employees and dependents have current South African visas in case of a medical or other emergency evacuation. The Consular section has visa forms and will process visas through the South African High Commission.

Diplomatic visas are normally granted for one year. Normally a Diplomatic visa can be processed in one day.

The Regional Security Officer in Pretoria has advised all Mission personnel traveling within South Africa that any incident or accident involving the South African police must be immediately reported to the Embassy in Pretoria. The Pretoria Embassy telephone number (12) 342 1048 and is answered 24 hours a day.

The Embassy and consulates in South Africa have a reservoir of good will with local authorities, but that good will should be conserved for true emergency cases. Thoughtless preparation for South African travel will diminish our credibility and make delays all the more likely when real emergencies arise for U.S. citizens.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BUSINESS HOURS

BANKS are usually open from 0830 to 1400 Monday to Friday with an early closing at noon on Wednesday and on Saturday from 0830 to 1100.

EMBASSY banking hours are from 1030 to 1230 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Fridays. USAID banking hours are from 830 to 1000 Monday and Thursdays.

SHOPS are usually open from 0800 or 0830 to 1700 Monday to Friday and until 1230 or 1300 on a Saturday.

CLIMATE AND CLOTHING

Light, summer apparel is suitable from October to May. Fall or spring clothing is suitable for the rest of the year. It is wise to bear in mind though, that if you travel to the Eastern Highlands, temperatures can be relatively cool and it is advisable to carry a light sweater even in the summer months.

HEALTH

Harare has some excellent medical facilities and practitioners. In the event of an emergency while in the city, go directly to:

The Trauma Centre
17 Lanark Road
Belgravia, tel. 703292

If an ambulance is needed, contact:

Medical Air Rescue Service (MARS)
Telephone: 727540
Payment will be in cash.

If you need a physician your hotel can probably assist you. You are also welcome to contact one of the Embassy nurses for a referral. Contact them via Post One or in person. The Marine Guard at Post One also maintains a list of local physicians.

While you are in Harare, malaria pills (prophylaxis) are not needed. However, the pills should be started one week prior to your departure for **any** area outside Harare (i.e. Victoria Falls, Hwange etc.) and continued for four weeks after your departure from those areas. Use bed nets, insect repellent creams and lotions as additional measures when outside Harare.

Generally, the municipality water is safe to drink. If there is a question, then drink bottled water.

IVORY PURCHASE

Since June 9, 1989, the United States Government has banned the import of ivory into the United States. All ivory souvenirs are covered by this ban. The importation of sport-hunted elephant trophies to the US is permitted under a CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Appendix I import permit. Information on permit requirements can be obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. They can be contacted on 703 358 2171. Please note this permit must be obtained prior to importing a trophy into the United States.

TRANSPORTATION

Air, rail and road are all common means of transport in and out of Zimbabwe. There are flights available to most neighboring countries, and Zimbabwe has several charter air services. Zimbabwe is considered the rail hub for most of Southern Africa though passenger transportation by rail is more limited. The road system is good and main roads are well maintained. Traffic moves on the left. Taxis can be taken and rides are metered, though it is best to take one of the larger, reputable companies: "Rixi", "Creamline" or "A-1". Cars can be hired but the average cost is approximately \$40 per day plus a per km charge.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephones and telegraph services are available in most of the country. Zimbabwe is seven times zones ahead of EST (six when the US is on daylight savings).

TIPPING

A tip of 10% is usually acceptable, except when a service charge has already been added.

TRAVEL AGENCIES

Mitchell Cotts Travel Agency. Pegasus House, Samora Machel Avenue. Telephone 704251 or 730992.

Thomas Cook. Vanguard Centre, Jason Moyo Avenue. Telephone 704181/8

American Express/ Manica Travel Services. 2nd Floor Travel Centre, Jason Moyo Avenue. Telephone 708441(American Express Rep) or 703421 (Manica Travel)

PLACES TO GO. THINGS TO DO

The first section deals with Harare and the surrounding area and the second with places that you may like to visit in the rest of the country.

HARARE, founded in 1890, is Zimbabwe's capital city. It has developed into a modern and attractive city with wide streets, avenues of flowering trees, modern shops and hotels. The city is 4,875 feet above sea level, and the climate is pleasant year round. There are several good hotels of international standards, and many restaurants both in the city center and the suburbs, including Chinese, French, Greek, Indian, Italian, and Portuguese cuisine. Drinking water is safe from taps. In addition to the many and varied sights within the city, several tour operators offer guided tours, some including attractions in the surrounding districts. For those who prefer to be independent, there are taxis and car rentals, with or without drivers.

PLACES TO VISIT IN AND AROUND HARARE

AFRICA UNITY SQUARE *Opposite Meikles Hotel*

These attractive gardens are a memorial to the early settlers of the city, notable for their fountains and for the flower sellers with their colorful array of blooms. An annual open air art exhibition, usually in October is held in Africa Unity Square.

BALLANTYNE AND BLAIR PARKS *Wellburn Drive, Highlands.*

Ballantyne and Blair are two small parks with dams, stocked with bream and visited by an abundance of indigenous waterfowl. Fishing is permitted.

COLD COMFORT FARM *On the Bulawayo Road, 12 km from Harare. Turn left prior to the overpass, cross the railroad tracks, and turn left again. You will see the sign on the right.* Cold Comfort Farm and the Amon Shonge Gallery market items produced by local art cooperatives. Items include beautiful woven wall hangings, Weya art, sadza paintings and much more. There is a small coffee shop. Hours are Monday through Friday, 1000 to 1700 and Saturdays and Sundays from 1000 to 1600. It is closed holidays.

CHAPUNGU SCULPTURE PARK *Doon Estate, 1 Harrow Road, Msasa. Approximately 8 km from the city center on the Mutare Road. Telephone 786648/786656. Admission is charged..*

Chapungu Sculpture Park features an impressive gallery of modern Shona sculptures, an authentic nineteenth century kraal (village) and traditional tribal dancing displays. The park houses the works of over 300 Zimbabwean artists, and has several artists in residence. The traditional dances are held on Saturdays at 1500 and on Sundays at 1100 and 1500, and they are accompanied by a live Marimba band. The kraal is made up of several wattle and daub structures and features a resident *nganga* who will happily tell you your fortune.

CHINOYI CAVES *140 Km from Harare on the Kariba Road. The caves are 8 Km north of the town of Chinoyi. An admission is charged..*

The "sleeping pool" is found at the bottom of a 30 m wide and 46 m deep limestone shaft that is joined by passages and caves. As you climb down the stone steps the light vanishes into a eerie darkness, then turning a corner in a tunnel you arrive at the "sleeping pool". The pool is still, translucent and deepest blue. It is at its most beautiful when the mid-morning sun is directly above it.

DOMBOSHAWA ROCK PAINTINGS *Continue down the Borrowdale Road for 27 km. The road ends with the sign post at Domboshawa rock. Telephone 790044/752876. Admission is charged.*

Domboshawa is a massive granite rock covered with lichens and pierced with a huge cave. The rock and the surrounding area were (and to some still are) considered a sacred area. The cave was used by witchdoctors to hold rainmaking ceremonies. It is the site of one of the area's largest collections of rock paintings (sadly many of these damaged by the passage of time and by vandals).

EPWORTH BALANCING ROCKS *On Chiremba Road, 12 km east of Harare.*

The country's most spectacular concentration of balancing rock formations caused by centuries of soil erosion. There is a picnic site.

EWANRIGG BOTANICAL GARDENS *About 35 km north east of Harare on the Enterprise Road (towards Mutoko). The gardens are on the right and are signed.. Telephone (174)23720. Admission is charged.*

The 285-ha gardens are open all year. They are most famous for displays of aloes, cycads and cactuses and are at their most impressive during June/July when they are in flower. There is also a beautiful herbarium and water garden. There are plenty of picnic and BBQ areas.

GALLERY DELTA *110-Livingstone and Ninth Street, near the David Livingstone School. Telephone 792135.*

Gallery Delta has changing exhibitions of Zimbabwean contemporary art; paintings, graphics, textiles, ceramic and sculptures which are housed in the former home of landscape painter Robert Paul. The house is possibly the oldest existing in the city. Open daily 0830 to 1700.

HARARE CIVIC CENTER *South of the city center, off Rotten Row, near the Sheraton Hotel and Conference Center.*

Though still being developed it includes the City Library, Queen Victoria Museum, and the Harare Magistrates court. The College of Music is situated close to the museum and runs an ethnic music program with periodic shows.

HARARE GARDENS *Across the street from the American Embassy*

A large attractive park with plenty of shady trees, colorful flowers and shrubs. Within its grounds are two restaurants, an open air theater, bandstand, children's playground, bowling greens, cenotaph memorials for the two world wars and on the weekends an open air craft market. Adjacent to the Park is the National Art Gallery and Harare's Olympic-size swimming pool.

HEROES' ACRE *Seven kilometers west of Harare on the main road to Bulawayo.*

Heroes' Acre is the National Monument of Zimbabwe to commemorate those who participated in the liberation struggle. Granite walls are built in the style of Great Zimbabwe and a beautiful bass relief shows representations of the Independence struggle. Permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Information, Linquenda House, Baker Avenue

KOPJE *Circled by Skipper Hostie Drive.*

A picturesque hilltop viewpoint which overlooks the city and surrounding areas. At its summit is the Eternal Flame lit to mark the birth of the nation in 1980.

LAKE CHIVERO RECREATIONAL PARK 35 km of the city, off the Bulawayo road. North side is free, the south side game park charges an admission fee. Telephone 706077. Accommodation in chalets and lodges is available.

This is a magnificent recreational park which borders man-made Lake Chivero. The lake offers facilities for sailing and power boating on its northern shore. There are also tea gardens, a hotel, caravan park and public camping sites.

On the south bank of the lake is the Chivero Game Park, stocked with eland, sable, giraffe, impala, kudu, zebra, ostrich, wildebeest and the famous square lipped white rhino. The game park is open to visitors all year. It is accessible from the Bulawayo Road. There are a number of well preserved bushman paintings in the park.

LARKHILL WEAVERS 57 km from Harare on the Marondera road.

See pure rugs handspun and colored with natural dyes and ethnic designs that reflect the traditional culture of Africa. They are open daily.

LARVON BIRD GARDENS From Harare take the Bulawayo road for 17 km. Turn left on Oatlands Road after the service station. Admission is charged.

Lavorn Bird Gardens houses a magnificent collection of indigenous birds. It includes an outstanding walk-through aviary, and a lake stocked with many species of waterfowl. Open everyday; weekdays 0930 to 1700 and weekends and public holidays 0900 to 1700.

LION AND CHEETAH PARK From Harare take the Bulawayo road for 24 km. The park is a couple of kilometers down a signed road to the left. Telephone (162) 27567/69/64. Admission is charged.

The park is divided into two sections. On the left of the road is the section that houses the lions and cheetahs. They are kept in large drive through enclosures and there are some excellent photographic opportunities. The other section on the right hand side of the road houses animals such as giraffe, elephant, sable, wildebeest, impala, crocodile and ostrich, which are allowed to roam free. There is also a small orphanage park (more like a zoo) and a tea garden and curio shop. Open 0830 to 1700 daily.

MABWE GALLERY The House of Stone near the Holiday Inn on Samora Machel.

The gallery displays work by well known and upcoming artists

MATOMBO GALLERY In the Zimre Center. Telephone 792472.

Run by Roy Cook, the Matombo Gallery houses some of Zimbabwe's best known stone sculptures.

MUKUVISI WOODLANDS 3 km from the city center of Harare on Glenara Avenue South. Admission is charged.

Mukuvisi is a wildlife area where 'foot safaris' are conducted. The Park is home to zebra, wildebeest, eland, giraffe, and elephant. Young elephant are fed in front of a game viewing platform daily at 0930 and 1530. Guided walking tours/safaris are held every Wednesday at 1400 and 1430.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES *Off the Borrowdale Road, 6 km from the city center.*

The archives are home to the country's history. There are extensive and varied collections in the library and photographic department. It is open Monday through Friday from 0845 to 1630 and on Saturdays from 0800 to 1200.

NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDENS *Off Fifth Street extension, past State House.*

A magnificent 58 hectare display of the major indigenous vegetation species, as well as some exotic types. Experts at the National Herbarium can be consulted by appointment.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ZIMBABWE *Situated on the edge of Harare Gardens, close to the Monomatapa Hotel. Telephone 704666/7 or 724391/2.*

It features a permanent national collection of African and European art and a changing program of exhibitions. There is a popular gallery market and student workshop. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 0900 to 1230 and 1400 to 1700.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING OF ZIMBABWE *Between Baker and Union Avenues.*

Originally built as a hotel in 1895, it became the seat of legislature 4 years later. Guided tours are available if a request is made to the Chief Information Officer, Parliament of Zimbabwe, PO Box 8055, Causeway, Harare

SNAKE PARK *On the Bulawayo Road, 12 km from Harare, and just before the Lavern Bird gardens. It is on the left and signed. Telephone (14) 762526. Admission is charged.*

The snake park is a great place for children and those who have an interest in reptiles and snakes. It houses some of Africa's most dangerous specimens. Open from 0800 to 1700.

TENGENENGE SCULPTURE COMMUNITY *150 km from Harare, past Mazoe.*

It is the largest and one of the oldest sculpture communities with many artists a large variety of Shona sculpture. A great day trip! CLO office has maps on how to get there.

PLACES TO VISIT IN ZIMBABWE

Below is a short list of places in Zimbabwe that you may be interested in visiting. If you would like more detailed information please stop by the CLO office. The most often visited places are

- Victoria Falls and Hwange National Park
- Lake Kariba
- Vumba
- Great Zimbabwe

There are also a wide range of safari camps for the more adventurous, as well as horse-back safaris, bicycle safaris, and walking safaris.

VICTORIA FALLS is one of the largest and most beautiful waterfalls in the world, as well as one of the most accessible. The Zambezi river, the only major river in Africa to flow eastwards to the Indian Ocean, plunges into a vertical chasm that spans the river's full 5,065 feet (1,688 m) width. The force of the falling water, over 123 million gallons a minute during the flood season, sends clouds of spray spinning high into the air, often reaching heights of 1,500 feet (500 m). Victoria Falls is the one attraction a visitor to Zimbabwe cannot miss. Victoria Falls can be reached by plane or by car, but driving from Harare is a two day trip. Day trips are possible if you take the shuttle plane in the morning and return in the evening.

HWANGE NATIONAL PARK is a short distance from Victoria Falls and is one of the world's major wildlife reserves. It is also one of the last great elephant sanctuaries left in Africa. There are 107 species of animals in the park and 401 species of bird. It is definitely worth a trip if you are interested in seeing game.

LAKE KARIBA is a beautiful place to go for a long weekend. It is a 6000 square kilometer lake studded with islands, fringed by mountains and forests, and a haven for the wildlife along its shores. You can take boats out on the lake for overnight trips, day safaris, or fishing excursions. You can reach Kariba either by car, (about a three hour drive), or by plane from Harare.

VUMBA AND NYANGA MOUNTAINS. Located on the eastern border of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Nyanga and Vumba are a favorite getaway destination for those living in Harare. Both areas offer fantastic scenery and hotels offer many recreational activities. The three and a half hour drive from Harare is well worth the journey.

GREAT ZIMBABWE/LAKE KYLE located to the south of Harare this region offers historical sites, a wide variety of wildlife and exceptional lakeland scenery. Great Zimbabwe is home of the oldest Zimbabwean city, now the Great Zimbabwe Ruins. The urban center of the area is Masvingo and is served by regular Air Zimbabwe flights. It's a three hour drive from Harare.

RESTAURANTS

While you are in Harare you may like to try out some of the many restaurants that Harare has to offer. There are many good eating places, and new restaurants seem to open monthly. The CLO keeps a complete list of all the restaurants in Harare if you would like to venture out of the downtown area.

RESTAURANTS IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA

ALEXANDERS *7 Livingstone Ave - off 2nd street, 700340.*

Licensed, full menu, large portions, moderate to expensive - smart casual dress. Reservations recommended. Closed Monday lunch.

BARBOURS TERRACE RESTAURANT *In Barbours Department Store - 702801.*

Open for breakfast and lunch, 0830-1530 Monday to Friday and 0900-1200 on Saturdays. Clean, fast and reasonable. You may eat outside on the terrace.

THE BLACK STEER AND BULLDOG PUB *Situated above Greatermans department store on Second Street.*

It offers a nice menu in 'American' surroundings (one waiter, booths, and American style decor). Good ribs. Reservations only needed for 10 or more.

CARVERY *The Mall, 5th and Fife Ave, 702484 & 723174.*

Full menu, reservations required, moderate prices. Beef carved off the joint, licensed, open daily for lunch and dinner.

RAMAMBO LODGE *Samora Machel and Leopald Takawira, upstairs in BB house, 792029.*

Open seven days a week, "Safari Camp" restaurant, very tasty fillet, peri-peri chicken, fried kapenta, bream, and salads. There is a marimba band and the chance to shop for sculpture and local crafts while you wait for dinner.

SHERROL'S IN THE PARK *137 Herbert Chitepo Ave, 705323, 725535.*

The patio is open 7 days a week for lunch. Very casual. Inside dining (a little more dressy) is open for lunch Tuesday to Friday from 1230, and for dinner Tuesday to Saturday from 1845.

SPAGOS *116 Baines Ave in the Russell Hotel, 791894, 790565.*

Italian food, good salads and pasta. Inside and outside dining. Moderately priced, dress is casual, service varies. Open for lunch Monday to Saturday 1200 to 1400 and for dinner from 1900 to 2300, closed on Sunday

TIPPLERS *The Mall, Fife Ave and 6th St., across from the Carvery, 793370.*

Eat outdoors 7 days a week from 0800 am to 1600 and 1800 to 2200, Wednesday through Saturday. Starts with breakfast, continues with tea and cakes, goes to lunch with salad bar, fillet, burgers etc. Dinner menu is the same as lunch.

HOTEL RESTAURANTS

BAGATELLE *Meikles Hotel -- 707721 / 795655*

A la carte, posh dining; food tends toward sauces rich in cream. Expensive and dressy with tables close together. Reservations are recommended; open for lunch Monday to Friday, 1245 - 1430 and dinner Monday to Saturday, 1930 - 2230; closed Sunday; fully licensed.

54 PARK LANE *Monomatapa Hotel, telephone 704501.*

Generous cold buffet with two hot dishes; all-you-can-eat; beverage and desserts included; open for lunch only, daily.

HARVEST GARDEN *Sheraton Hotel, telephone 79667.*

A good buffet at all three meals; breakfast is 0630 to 1000; lunch is 1200 to 1500 and dinner is from 1830; open seven days a week; great brunch on weekends, casual to smart casual.

HOMESTEAD *Monomatapa Hotel, telephone 704501*

Salad bar, beef, chicken, and omelets; open seven days a week, breakfast, lunch and dinner.

KOMBA HARI *Sheraton Hotel, telephone 729771.*

Sit around a table where the hostess grills your steak (others may be at your table). Moderately priced, open Mon. to Friday, Saturday evenings, and Sundays, 1200 to 1530 and 1900 to 2200 reservations required on weekends.

KUBATANA RESTAURANT *Holiday Inn, Samora Machel Ave, telephone 795611.*

A la carte menu with a very nice buffet at lunch; cheerfully decorated in red, white and blue; open Monday through Saturday 1200 to 1430 and 1900 - 2215; smart casual; reservations are recommended.

LA CHANDELLE *Harare Sheraton off Rotten Row, telephone 796678 / 729771.*

French nouvelle cuisine; small portions; dressy; reservations required; very expensive; lunch from 1230 to 1400 and dinner from 1930 to 2200; closed Saturday for lunch and all day Sunday.

LA FONTAINE *Meikles Hotel; 3rd Street and Jason Moyo, telephone 707721.*

A la carte; imported wines; open 7 days a week; breakfast 0630 to 0930; lunch 1245 to 1430; and dinner 1900 to 2230; dress is smart casual. It is fully licensed.

L'ESCARGOT *Courtney Hotel 8th and Selous Ave, telephone 706411 / 704409 / 704400.*

Licensed; French food; reservations required; moderate to expensive; one of the nicest restaurants in town; smart casual to dressy.

MIRABELLE *Meikles Hotel, telephone 707721.*

Upscale restaurant; furnished in classic Italian; offers a different 5-course menu each day of the week; reservations recommended; lunch 1230; dinner 1930; fully licensed.

PAVILION *Meikles Hotel, telephone 707721 or 795655.*

A la carte; only open at lunch, Monday through Friday 1245-1430; casual; licensed.

SANDAWANA *Best Western, telephone 794641.*

A la carte; casual; open 7 days a week; breakfast 0700 to 1000; lunch 1200 - 1430; dinner 1900 to 2200; fully licensed.

TIFFANY'S *Best Western, telephone 794641.*

A la carte; expensive; dress is smart casual to dressy; known for its fixed price menu; lunch with 3 courses and dinner with 4 courses; Table hote (choice with each course); open 7 days a week; lunch 1200 - 1430; dinner 1900 - 2200; closed Saturday lunches and Sunday dinners.

VUMBA COFFEE SHOP *Holiday Inn, Samora Machel, telephone 795611.*

Open 7 days a week; opens 0630 and stays open until 1030; casual; fully licensed.

EMBASSY FAVORITES

DV8 *Inside the Groombridge Centre, Cnr. College Road/The Chase. Telephone 745202.*

Their motto is "Steaks you leave home for". Casual, good family restaurant, outside eating available in good weather. Large menu. Very reasonably priced.

SQUABBLES *Newlands Shopping Centre, Enterprise Road. Telephone 700098 or 732940.*

Offers a large a la carte menu. Moderately expensive; reservations are recommended. Dress is smart casual.

WOMBLES *Ballantyne Park Shopping Centre, Welburn Road. Telephone 882747.*

Excellent steaks, large servings. Moderate to expensive. Reservations required. There is live entertainment on Wednesday nights. Dress is smart casual.

BIZZARE BAR *Kamfinsa Shopping Centre, Arcturus Road. Telephone 498344.*

Zimbabwe's answer to the Hard Rock Cafe. Good food at very reasonable rates, in 'bizzare' surroundings. Dress casual.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Below is an abbreviated list of churches, please see the CLO if you would like to see the extended list.

ANGLICAN CHURCH, DIOCESES OF MASHONALAND Cathedral of St. Mary and All Saints: Baker Ave/2nd St., 702251.

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD Assemblies of God, Borrowdale, 882429.

BAPTIST CHURCH Central Baptist Church: Second Street/Fife Avenue, 723148.

CATHOLIC CHURCH Cathedral of the Most Sacred Heart: 4th St., 720441.

CHURCH OF CHRIST Avondale Church of Christ: Corner Prince Edward Drive and Ellis Way, 735226.

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH Greek Orthodox Church: Cnr Leopold Takawira/Josiah Chinamano 791617.

HINDOO Hindoo Society: Anson Road, Ridgeview, 29195.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL Northside Community Church: 8 Edinburgh Rd., Borrowdale, 883230, 32262.

ISLAMIC MOSQUE Islamic Mosque: Kenneth Kaunda Avenue and Julius Nyerere, Ridgeview, 29256.

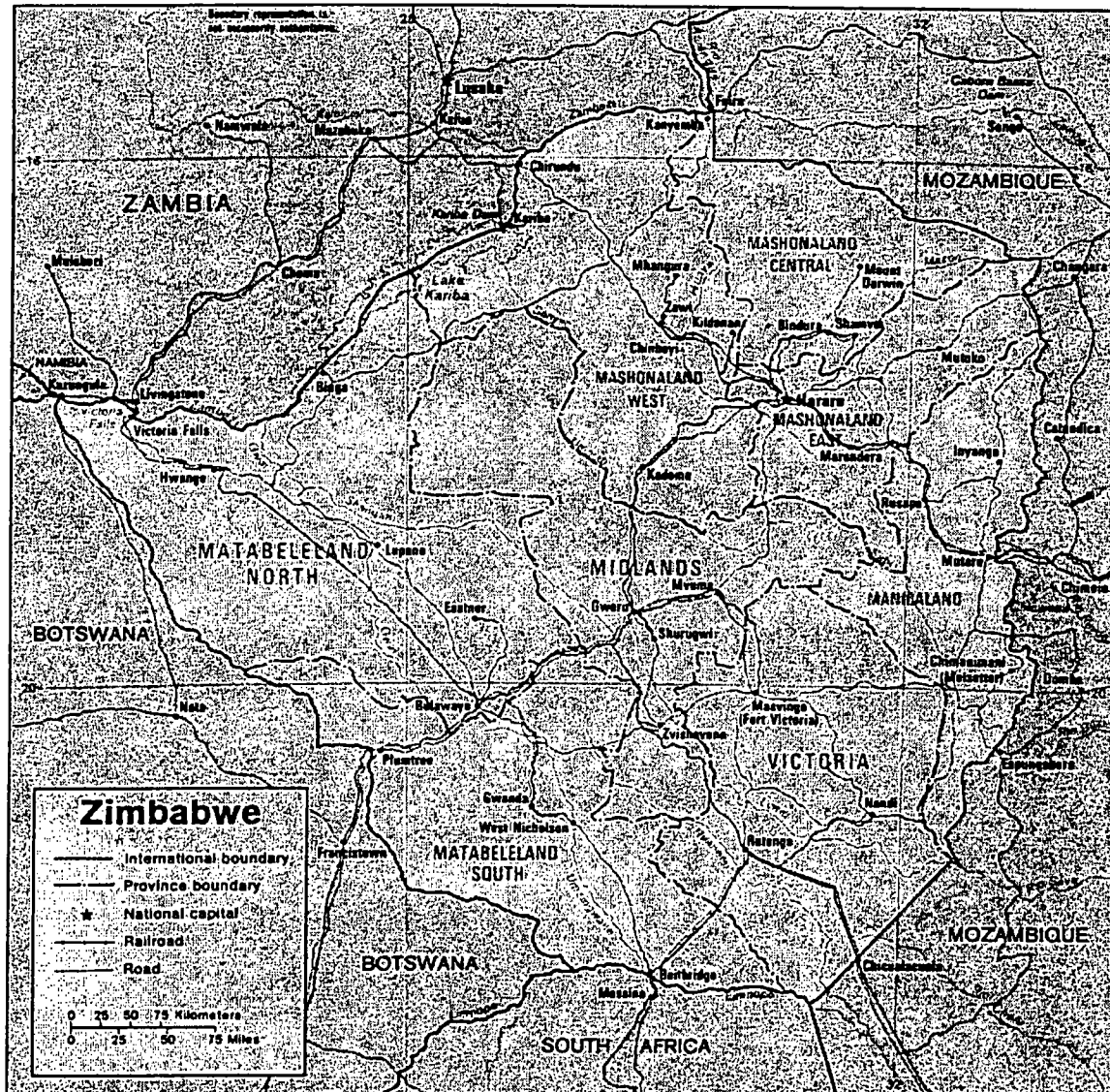
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE Harare Hebrew Congregation: Corner of Bates and Lezard Ave, 727576.

METHODIST CHURCH Trinity Church: 2 Buckingham Road, Eastlea, 83843

PENTECOSTAL Rhema Bible Church: Harry Margolis Hall, off Lezard, Milton Park, 722352

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 119 Enterprise Road, 46213

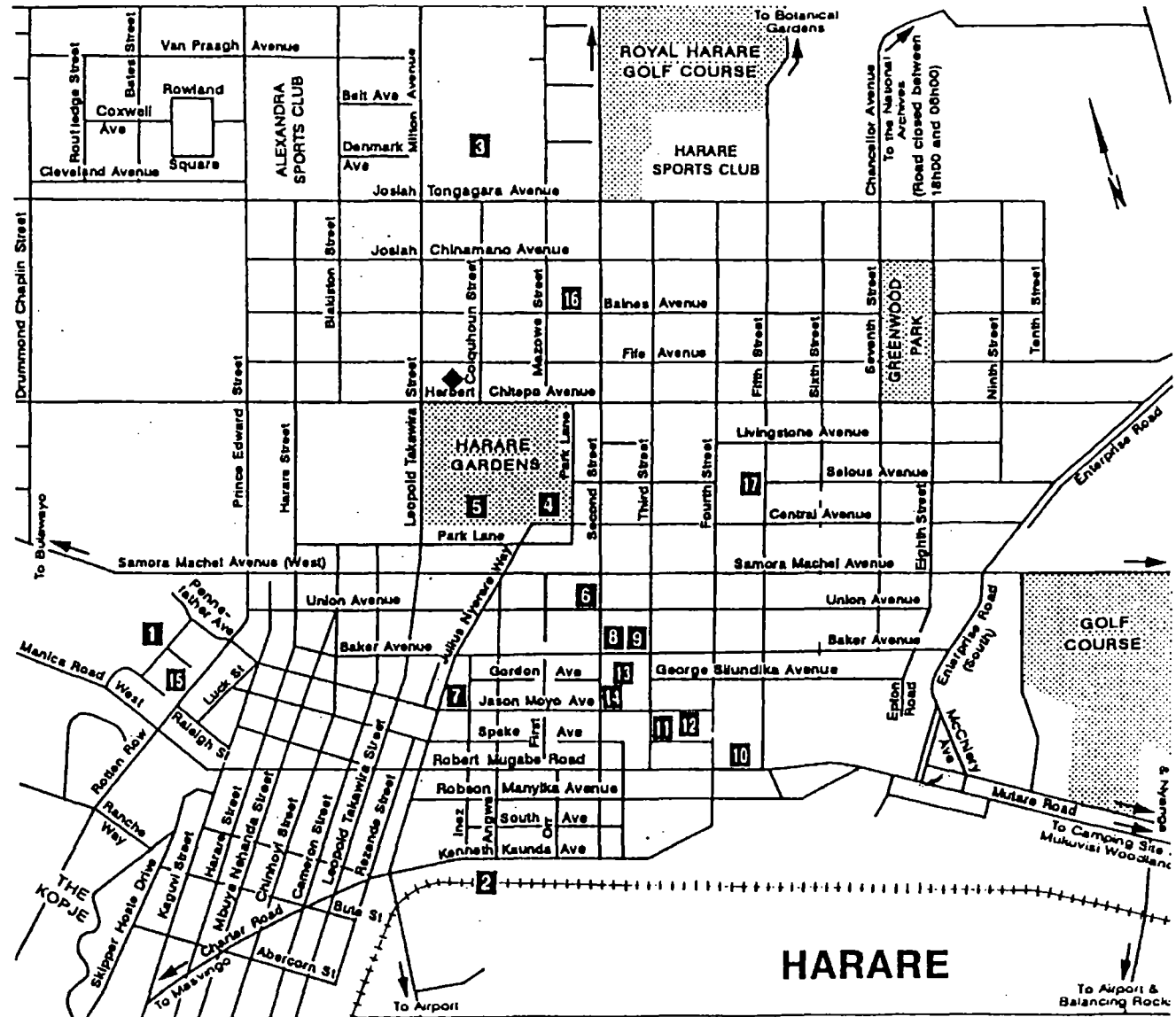
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH Highlands Seventh Day Adventist Church: 101 Enterprise Road, 46668.



KEY TO NUMBERS

- 1 Civic Center
- 2 Railway Station
- 3 Parirenyatwa Hospital
- 4 National Art Gallery
- 5 Les Brown Swimming Pool
- 6 Post Office
- 7 Main Post Office
- 8 Anglican Cathedral
- 9 Parliament
- 10 Bus Terminus
- 11 Travel Center
- 12 National Parks Booking Office
- 13 African Unity Square
- 14 Tourist Information Publicity Association
- 15 Queen Victoria Museum
- 16 The Avenues Clinic
- 17 Geological Museum

◆ American Embassy



EMBASSY NOTES

Principal US Officials:

Ambassador
Deputy Chief of Mission
Deputy Director, USAID
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)
Defense Attaché
Director, Peace Corps
Administrative Officer
Consular Officer
Economic Officer
Political Officer
Regional Security Officer
Information Management Officer

Tom McDonald
Earl Irving
Rose Marie Depp
Bill Lukasavich
Lt/Col. James Cobb
Sally Collier
Tom Ryan
Theresa Hebron
Mark Prokop
Makila James
Jeff Horkey
Dennis Thatcher

Offices of the US Mission:

US Embassy (Chancery)

172 Herbert Chitepo Ave, Harare
Telephone: 263-4-794521
PM Emergency only 794523
Telex: 24591 ZW
Fax: 263-4-796488

USAID

1 Pascoe Ave, Belgravia, Harare
Telephone: 263-4-720739

USIS

Century House East
Nelson Mandela Ave, Harare
Telephone 263 - 4- 758800/1

Embassy Banking Hours:

Monday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday
Tuesday (after public holiday only)

1030 - 1230
1030 - 1230

AID Banking Hours

Monday, Thursday

8:30 - 10:00

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AT&T Operator 110899

Emergency

Police, Fire, Ambulance	99
Harare Central Police	733033
MARS	727540
Avenues Clinic	732055

Hotels

Meikles	795655
Monomatapa	704501
Sheraton	729771

Pharmacies (with extended hours)

QV Pharmacy	722273
Shamrock Pharmacy	336730

Taxi Services

Rixi	753080
Creamline	703333



"To be at Africa University means a lot to me. When I was a young girl, I didn't have much education because my family is very large: we are ten children. Because I am a girl, I had to stay at home to allow the boys to continue their education. But it was my dream to go to university level. To me, Africa University was built especially for me. If it had opened a year earlier or a year later, maybe I couldn't have been here. With the help of the church, I managed to secure a place here. It was God's perfect timing!"

—Tsitsi Moyo, Zimbabwe
Faculty of Theology



ou can be a vital part of Africa University's development and make a difference in many student's lives by contributing in several ways:

FIRST, be sure that your local church commits to paying its fair share of the apportioned fund. And you can make your own contribution to that goal by sending a check to your local church treasurer.

SECOND, help fund student scholarships by contributing personally to the World Service Special Gift fund and by encouraging your church, Sunday school, class, work area, or organization to contribute also. Checks should be clearly marked **Africa University Fund, #03-01-88** and can be sent through your church treasurer or directly to the General Council on Finance and Administration, 1200 Davis St., Evanston, IL 60201.

THIRD, you can support a special need of the university, such as buying furniture for a classroom, paying for a portion of a building, supporting a student for one year. Contact James Salley, Africa University Development Office, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, TN 37202; telephone 615-340-7438 or FAX 615-340-7048.

FOURTH, pray for Africa University.



"When I heard about Africa University and its goals, I realized that this was the place where I could get the training to enable me to fulfill my dream of taking part in the

ministry of Jesus Christ. It is my hope that Africa University will kindle in its students the desire to improve the spiritual, moral, and material lives of the African people and the world. I want to be among the men and women committed to this goal."

—Almeida Lemba, Angola
Faculty of Theology



Faces
of the
Future

For additional information and the latest Africa University resources, contact Pamela Crosby, United Methodist Communications, P.O. Box 320, Nashville, TN 37202; telephone 615-742-5116 or FAX 615-742-5460.

They come from Burundi, Kenya, Angola, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and even Rwanda. In this university community, ninety students from twelve African countries are united in one goal—to attain a quality education. These are the faces of Africa University. They are full of hope and promise for Africa. The students of Africa University are tomorrow's leaders in the church, business, government, agriculture, and education. Young adults seeking answers to shape a better, more peaceful world. Together they are the face of Africa's future and Africa's hope.

Africa University is building bridges with friendships such as the one between Muhimanyi Uwanyiligira (left), a Tutsi from Rwanda, and Ndikumana Zepherin (right), a Hutu from Burundi. Both are studying agriculture. They have learned to be friends despite the Hutu-Tutsi conflict that has claimed thousands of lives in their native countries.



"We students come together not as a segregated people. We come together as sisters and brothers to learn. Years from now Africa University will reflect the real picture of the African continent. Students from all the corners of Africa will come here."

—George Ochieng Okeyo, Kenya
President, A.U. Student Government

Africa University is the result of many years of hard work, but the work is not finished. The number of students who want to attend Africa University grows each term. Already hundreds have been turned away because the financial resources have not been available. The haunting reality is that in Zimbabwe alone nearly 150,000 students a year qualify for university attendance; yet there exists only 2,000 places for them. That means about one in twenty students will have a place at a university.

Africa University is working to address the educational needs of the African people. The apportioned fund, which supports faculty, administration, and campus construction, and the scholarship endowment fund (World Service Special Gifts) which supports student scholarships each fell short of their goals during the last quadrennium. It is crucial that we meet our goal for these two funds during this quadrennium: \$10 million each. Africa University cannot grow to financial independence without our nurture and support.



"When I was accepted to Africa University, I was a pioneer! I was one of the first women students in the Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources. When I graduate in 1996, I plan to work with farmers in my country and in other African countries. I will also encourage African women and men to come and learn at Africa University. After all, my dream has become a reality at Africa University!"

—Ana Maria de Carvalho, Angola
Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Faculty of Agriculture & Natural Resources (FANR)



Four Year Degree Programme

Africa University's Bachelor of Science degree (B.Sc.) in Agriculture and Natural Resources is a unique blend of theory, practical training and exposure to continental issues. The FANR programme prepares young women and men for careers and contributions in agricultural production, processing, marketing, policy, management, teaching, development and service.

FANR's mission

The Faculty of Agriculture & Natural Resources seeks to promote a holistic approach to life and to recognise the sacredness of our environment. It intends to achieve this by establishing a dynamic community of learning committed to teaching, research and extension. The faculty will address the challenges of food production to meet the nutritional requirements in rural Africa and encourage income generation through correct (appropriate) agricultural practices and the efficient management of natural resources in order to improve the quality of life.

Action goals

It is expected that the faculty will accomplish its mission by among others:

- ◊ Bringing its expertise to bear on rural development and natural resource management through teaching research and extension.
- ◊ Creating a holistic, integrated systems approach to agriculture and related resource management through solid student-farmer-faculty relations.
- ◊ Complementing and supplementing learning opportunities of students and staff in other faculties and universities.
- ◊ Addressing issues of justice through actions that affirm the importance of women, small-scale farmers and client-oriented farm-based research.
- ◊ Graduating students who have an appropriate balance between theory and practice or implementation, who will be able to think for themselves and understand their role in the universe, and apply appropriate techniques to problem solving.

Programme highlights

This four-year Agriculture & Natural Resources programme leads to a Bachelor of Science degree.

Students take a core courses in the first three years that include soil science, crop physiology, ecology, animal nutrition, wildlife management, farm planning and management, production economics, agricultural engineering, food science, agroforestry, plant breeding, horticulture, marketing and agricultural education and extension.

In the fourth year, students can customize their studies to suit their own career and personal goals with such options for specialization as wildlife management, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science, horticulture, food and human nutrition and agribusiness.

"Our students must learn agricultural processing and the whole concept of adding value to agricultural produce as these are the key to enjoying the full benefits of our efforts on the land," - Dr John Kurewa, Vice Chancellor

Elective courses in communications, economic history and rural sociology help develop skills and broaden students appreciation of Africa's social and development context.

The faculty structures its curriculum so that the major focus is on practical skills development and problem solving within a scope of holistic resource management and utilisation.

"Learning through experience" is the philosophy of instruction for all students ensuring bridging of theoretical information, skill building and field observations. Bridging occurs through demonstrations, supervised practice and internships, projects and field excursions. Experience and practice occur in the classroom, campus fields and pens, commercial farms and rural communities. There are some opportunities for students to complete field exercises and internships in their home districts or countries.

Faculty

Faculty of the Agriculture & Natural Resources programme staff is drawn from throughout the continent to enrich teaching and research with diverse experiences. Faculty members are engaged in research projects involving communal and commercial farmers, other universities, micro-business people and international agencies on a wide range of topics.

Teaching facilities

In July 1995, the Faculty of Agriculture & Natural Resources moved into a Z\$8.4 million facility built with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The facility has tripled student access to laboratories and allowed for upgrading of equipment and lecture space. FANR maintains a farm on the university's main campus as a laboratory for practical training and demonstration. The farm operates four main sections: Live-stock, fisheries, crops, and mechanisation and irrigation. It serves as the focal point of contact with farmers, extension officers, scientists and others.

Admission requirements

To be admitted to the Bachelor of Science (Agriculture & Natural Resources) programme, candidates must present:

Passes in 5 "O" Level subjects chosen from the following list: English, Chemistry, General Science, Physics with Chemistry, Biology, Rural Biology, Zoology, Botany, General Agricultural Science, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Applied Statistics, Environmental Studies, Geography, Economic Geography, Economics, Commerce, Accounts, French, Portuguese or any other subject.

Passes in three subjects chosen from the following list of which at least two must be passed at Advanced Level or approved equivalent: Biology or Botany or Zoology or Agriculture; Chemistry; Physics or Mathematics or Geography or Economics. A pass at Advanced level in Chemistry would normally be required. International students should have very good passes in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, and Biology at pre-university level.

A candidate who holds a credit Diploma in Agriculture and related fields may be admitted to the first year of the degree course provided that he or she has attained an approved standard of performance in the Diploma programme.

Semester schedule

Each academic year consists of two 18-week semesters. The first semester runs from January to late May and the second runs from mid-August to December.

For an application package or information on other programmes at AFRICA UNIVERSITY, fill out the form below, detach and return it to the Director of Admissions, Registrar's Office, AFRICA UNIVERSITY, P. O. Box 1320, Mutare, Zimbabwe; Phone 263 20 60075/60026; or Fax 263 20 61785; or by E-mail at: africau@harare.iafrica.com

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Programme Interest: _____

Option: _____

Faculty of Management & Administration (FMA)



(A United Methodist-Related Institution)

The Faculty of Management & Administration at Africa University offers a number of training options for those interested in careers in business development and management, marketing, finance and administration. At the undergraduate level, FMA has a full time 4-year programme leading to degrees of Bachelor of Accounting (B.Acc.); Bachelor of Science in Economics (B.Sc. Econs); and Bachelor of Administration in Management/Marketing (B.Adm./Mkt.). FMA offers a full time 2-year Master of Business Administration (MBA) programme and a part time MBA programme for senior managers and administrators.

The Faculty of Management & Administration's major objective is

"To produce managers and other professionals who are sensitive to the key challenges and opportunities that influence socio-economic development in Africa and who are equipped with those problems that typically characterize the African private and public sector environment in particular and the world in general."

Curriculum

The curriculum of each programme is designed to reflect the latest trends in management education and to address the peculiar management problems in Africa. The MBA curriculum has four major components:

- Formal classroom lectures and discussions for the acquisition of the body of knowledge in management.
- Exposure to practical experience through industrial attachment and internships.
- Acquisition of specific skills through special workshops, seminars and
- Discussions on current issues in management through public lectures and symposia by leading scholars and practitioners.

Similarly, the undergraduate programme has four components:

- Basic education in mathematics, communication skills, economics, computer skills, African culture, ethics etc.
- An introduction to the basic management areas of accounting, finance, management, marketing etc.
- An industrial attachment and project report and
- Specialisation subjects in an area of interest e.g. accounting, economics, management, marketing etc.

In each programme, the curriculum offers a wide choice of courses both within and outside the faculty.

Faculty

The Faculty of Management & Administration, established in January 1996 with the assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat (London), started with a 2-year full time Master of Business Administration (MBA) programme and has added an undergraduate programme in the areas of accounting, economics, management and marketing. A part time MBA programme is scheduled to commence in September 1997.

Lecturers in the Faculty of Management & Administration come from throughout the continent of Africa and United States. Visiting scholars from around the world frequently join the faculty to enrich teaching, research and practice with diverse experiences.

Admission requirements

B.Acc/B.Sc. (Ec.)/B.Admin degrees

Applicants must possess credit level passes in 5 'O' level subjects including English Language and Mathematics with at least 2 of the subjects being at 'A' level, preferably in business and social sciences.

Equivalent qualifications in other countries e.g. Senior Secondary School Certificates will be accepted. Students from non-English speaking countries are advised that English is the medium of instruction at Africa University. Proof of English language proficiency is required. Qualified candidates without the necessary English language proficiency will be required to successfully undergo an intensive course in English at Africa

University before enrolling in any degree programme. Students will be admitted generally to the faculty and shall be required to select their areas of specialisation at the end of the first year of the programme; subject to the approval of the Faculty which shall take into consideration the student's performance in the intended area of specialisation.

M.BA. (Full and part time)

Applicants must possess a good first degree or equivalent professional certificate, demonstrated competence in quantitative methods plus a minimum of two years (for full time MBA) and three years (for part time MBA) managerial experience.

Semester schedule

Each academic year consists of two 18-week semesters. The first semester runs from August to December and the second runs January to May.

For an application package or information on other programmes at AFRICA UNIVERSITY, fill out the form below, detach and return it to the Director of Admissions, Registrar's Office, AFRICA UNIVERSITY, P. O. Box 1320, Mutare, Zimbabwe; phone 263 20 60075/60026; or fax 263 20 61785.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Programme Interest: _____

Option: _____

General Board of Higher Education and Ministry
The United Methodist Church
P.O. Box 871
Nashville, TN 37202-0871

Resources

The following materials are provided free by United Methodist Communications. They may be ordered by contacting the UMCom Order Department, P.O. Box 320, Nashville, TN 37202-0320; telephone 615-742-5110.

Countdown to 2000 and *Faces of the Future*, informational brochures; a bulletin insert featuring a student from Zaire; offering envelopes; and an Africa University "partner" button. *Graduates in Action* is a video highlighting four AU alumni/ae. For a free copy, call EcuFilm at 1-800-251-4091.

UMCom also has Africa University T-shirts for purchase. T-shirts featuring the Africa University acacia tree logo in sizes L, XL, or XXL, are available in black or white for \$12 each. Contact the UMCom Order Department at the address and telephone number listed above.

Africa Praise I, a recording featuring the AU choir, is available either in compact discs (\$12.95) or cassette (\$8.95). Contact the Service Center, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45222-1800; telephone 1-800-305-9857.



- Africa University is the only United Methodist-related, degree-granting university approved by General Conference for all of Africa.
- AU is located in Old Mutare, Zimbabwe, and is the first fully accredited private institution in Zimbabwe.
- There are four faculties or colleges including theology, education, agriculture and natural resources, and business administration.
- The university opened for classes in 1992 with 42 students and currently has an enrollment of approximately 784.
- Africa University is supported by congregations and individuals across The United Methodist Church.

Cynthia Wilson-Felder Lights Up Carnegie Hall



More than 1,500 attended a benefit concert by the Rev. Cynthia Wilson-Felder at Carnegie Hall in New York City on Oct. 11. Musical accompanists, singers, dancers, and her five brothers joined her on stage for a rousing and inspiring program. Actor Ossie Davis served as master of ceremonies for the evening's program. Awards were presented to outstanding supporters. Two young men and two young women who represented AU students spoke to the audience about their lives and dreams. Tsidii Le Loka, a vocalist from South Africa, and her backup group also performed. Bishop Ernest S. Lyght and his staff at the New York Annual Conference Office were recognized for the months of preparation and planning that went into the making of the benefit concert.

Christy Johnson



Roger Ireson, general secretary of the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry (left), with chancellor and chair of the Board of Directors, Bishop Emilio J. M. de Carvalho (right) take Rukudzo Murapa through the pledge of service and present him with the medallion as a symbol of his authority as vice chancellor. Not pictured: Bishop Felton May.

Andra Stevens is director of information at Africa University.

"Guests and friends filled the Kwang Lim Chapel to capacity and overflowed into the amphitheater built into the hillside behind it."



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Murapa Installed As Vice Chancellor

Andra Stevens

Hundreds gathered in Kwang Lim Chapel on the Africa University campus Nov. 8 for the formal installation of Rukudzo Joseph Murapa as the second vice chancellor of the United Methodist-related university.

Murapa, an academic and former inter-regional adviser in the Governance and Public Administration branch of the Department of Development Support and Management Services at the United Nations, took over the day-to-day administration and leadership of Africa University in April 1998.

The inaugural events were spread over three days, Nov. 6-8, and drew persons from across the continent of Africa,

Europe, and the U.S. Among them were 11 United Methodist bishops representing the episcopal areas of Eastern and Western Angola, North Katanga in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Washington D.C., Northwest Texas/New Mexico, and Indiana areas.

Senior diplomats, government officials, church leaders from many denominations, business people, and many friends from the Mutare community joined students and staff in celebrating the capital and academic development at the university and the quality of its leadership. Guests filled the chapel to capacity and overflowed into the amphitheater built into the hillside behind it.

Inaugural day opened with a worship service with Bishop Felton E. May of the Baltimore-Washington Annual Conference as guest preacher. Using scripture from Genesis and Acts, Bishop May drew parallels to the story of Joseph and touched the congregation deeply with his sermon on dreams, vision, and leadership as inspired by God.

When Africa University was just a dream in the minds of African bishops and the site of the campus was empty fields, people must have scoffed and called the idea of building a university foolish, Bishop May said, yet now we have a beautiful

campus and a learning community by the grace of God.

A dedication ceremony for the University Spiritual Life Center and Wesley Foundation, named for Joyce and Richard Reeves and located in the Kwang Lim Chapel, followed the worship service. The development of the Center and Wesley Foundation is supported by a grant from the Illinois-Great Rivers Conference. (See related story on page 3.)

The chancellor and chair of the Board of Directors, Bishop Emilio J. M. de Carvalho and Bishops Christopher Jokomo of the Zimbabwe Area and Felton E. May together with Tove Odland representing the UMC in Norway, Doreen Tilghman from the General Board of Global Ministries, and Roger Ireson, general secretary of the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry, took Dr. Murapa through the pledge of service and presented him with the medallion as a symbol of his authority as vice chancellor. His formal induction, robing, and capping followed.

In his inaugural address, Murapa praised the pioneering effort of his predecessor, John W. Z. Kurewa. He spoke of consolidating the achievements thus far and laid out his vision for the future of Africa University.

"This is an opportunity for us to look collectively at the circumstances and attitudes that prevent women from realizing their full potential for leadership in our societies, especially with regard to education."
—Rukudzo Murapa

Inaugural Program Includes Symposiums

Empowerment of women for leadership and the social and economic development of private higher education in Africa were topics of discussion at two symposiums held as part of the inaugural ceremonies for Africa University's second vice chancellor, Rukudzo Joseph Murapa.

The program began Nov. 6, with a public lecture and panel discussion on "Empowering Women for Leadership in Africa: A Special Focus on the Role of Education."

Wanjiku Mwagiru of Kenya, an international consultant on the environment, gender, and development issues, highlighted some of the critical obstacles to women's empowerment in Africa.

"Private Universities in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century," was the theme for a Nov. 7 symposium led by Anderason Shankanga, director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Zimbabwe.

Dr. Mwagiru, appointed as the first woman director of the environment in Kenya in October 1989, is keenly aware of the demands of leadership in nontraditional sectors for women in Africa.

"Economic reforms and structural adjustment programs have eroded many of the basic economic and social gains made by African women in the past three decades leading them to redirect their initiatives and energies towards survival," she said.

The lecture on leadership for women was sponsored by the Women's Division of the General Board of Global Ministries and was held in honor of Mai Gray, a former president (1976-80) of the Division.

In spite of the obstacles, Dr. Mwagiru was optimistic and excited about the potential for



Mai Gray, former president of the Women's Division, General Board of Global Ministries, talks with Rukudzo Murapa, AU vice chancellor before a symposium that addressed empowering women for leadership in Africa.

women's leadership in the transformation of Africa. In both her presentation and the discussion that followed, early childhood education (as provided by mothers and others in the home) and formal and informal education were raised as crucial factors in women's empowerment.

"This is an opportunity for us to look collectively at the circumstances and attitudes that prevent women from realizing their full potential for leadership in our societies, especially with regard to education," said Rukudzo Murapa, AU's vice chancellor.

From its inception, Africa University has given particular attention to ensuring access to higher education for young women and to preparing them for leadership in their respective fields. More than 40 percent of students at Africa University are women.

In 1995, the Africa University Board of Directors voted to establish the Mai H. Gray Endowed Chair and the Women's Division agreed to create a permanent fund to support the chair and provide resources for lectures, research, and outreach activities which focus on women and children.

Mrs. Gray, an elementary school teacher and instructional facilitator in the U.S., was honored with a grant of \$50,000 for formal and informal education of women and children in transition in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and

South Africa on leaving the presidency of the Women's Division. She chose Africa University to be the recipient of a portion of the funds designated in her honor.

"The Women's Division and Africa University are forming a partnership that will creatively provide women with an opportunity for expanding their horizons and making a difference in the world. This initiative will empower women in areas of leadership development, spiritual growth, and justice issues," Mrs. Gray said.

The Nov. 7 symposium, led by Anderason Shankanga, brought together university vice chancellors and other senior administrators, leaders in business and industry, and a number of academics from across Africa for discussions on the future of private higher education initiatives on the continent.

Discussions focused on topics such as the relevance of programs, financial management, governance and management structures, and government/university relations in Africa. Presenters and participants paid particular attention to issues of access, relevance, and sustainability.

Africa University hopes to make a significant contribution to the ongoing discourse on private universities, their role in national development planning, and their ability to help meet the urgent needs of African communities and economies.

Construction Begins on Residence Hall

Officials at Africa University broke ground on Nov. 8 for construction of another 3-story student residence hall. The building project is being funded by United Methodist churches in the North Indiana Annual Conference.

The South Indiana Annual Conference is in the middle of a similar fund-raising campaign to build another 3-story hall. The conferences and their bishop, Woodie White, are committed to assisting Africa University in meeting the demand for student housing.

Site preparation work for the university library complex has been completed and the university expected to begin construction of phase one of the multimillion dollar project before the end of 1998. Phase one of the university library complex will house the stacks, offices, an archive section, and a small exhibition space.

Provision has also been made for a bindery and book restoration unit. Phase one will provide space for more than 200 readers at a time.

The new construction—the residence hall, library complex, and staff housing—comes at a crucial time because campus residences are full and teaching space is at a premium. The university has about 475 students living on campus this academic year. The majority are undergraduates and are living three to a room.



Rukudzo Murapa, Bishop Woodie White, center, and Bishop Christopher Jokomo, right, at the groundbreaking of new residence hall.



Bishop Joao Somane Machado of Mozambique (first on left) prepares to cut the ribbon on the door of the Wesley Foundation Center as Bishop Christopher Jokomo, Bishop Woodie White, Richard Reeves, Rev. Jack Cramer-Heuerman, Ray Owens, LaVon Wilson (left to right), and other guests observe the ceremony.

Wesley Foundation Dedicated to Reeveses

Following the inauguration of the vice chancellor on Nov. 8, the dedication of the University Spiritual Life Center and Wesley Foundation, named for Joyce and Richard Reeves, was held in AU's Kwang Lim Chapel.

Reeves, a consultant to the building and grounds committee of the AU Board of Directors, has been involved from the beginning with construction and the finding of water resources at Africa University.

In naming the Wesley Foundation Center in honor of

Reeves and his wife, Joyce, the Illinois-Great Rivers Conference has recognized their lifelong commitment to mission service in the church that began with Wesley Foundation activities during their college days.

Although the major emphasis of the AU Wesley Foundation will be on programs for students' recreation and welfare, opportunities will also be provided for faculty and administrators to interact with students outside classroom settings.

A breakdown of apportioned giving by jurisdiction through Sept. 1998 is as follows:

North Central	
Apportioned	\$523,735
YTD	\$280,154
Percentage	53%
Northeastern	
Apportioned	\$456,447
YTD	\$202,945
Percentage	44%
South Central	
Apportioned	\$513,073
YTD	\$228,815
Percentage	45%
Southeastern	
Apportioned	\$830,195
YTD	\$405,192
Percentage	49%
Western	
Apportioned	\$176,014
YTD	\$ 77,423
Percentage	44%
Puerto Rico	
Apportioned	\$ 536
YTD	\$ 179
Percentage	33%

Update on Funding

From Jan. 1, 1989, through Oct. 31, 1998, Africa University receipts are as follows:

Apportioned Funds	\$18,874,707
World Service Special Gifts (#03-01-88)	\$9,535,732 (endowment)
Library Fund	\$168,413
Capital/Other Gifts	\$500,340 (Jan.-Nov. 1998)

See the box on this page for how you can give to Africa University and be a part of this important churchwide effort.

Please encourage your church to send in their 1999 apportionments in full!

Africa University apportionment receipts from local churches are used for the university's operational needs.

Don't forget that you can remember Africa University in your will.

Keep the dream alive! Give to the Africa University Fund

Here is how you can help:

- Send a check along with your name, address, your church's name and address, and your annual conference to your church treasurer.
- Mark your check **Africa University Fund**, World Service Special Gift Number **03-01-88**.
- Or mail your check and accompanying information directly to:

General Council on Finance & Administration
The United Methodist Church
1200 Davis Street
Evanston, Illinois 60201

For information about Africa University resources and fund raising:

AU Development Office
P.O. Box 871
Nashville, TN 37202
615-340-7438
FAX 615-340-7290



Faculty of Theology (FOT)



Four Year Degree Programme

The Faculty of Theology offers a four-year full-time Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) degree programme designed to prepare university level candidates for lay and ordained Christian ministry and to advance religious studies in the context of modern Africa.

Our mission

The Faculty of Theology of Africa University is a community of learning whose purpose is to educate women and men to be "servants of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God" for the churches of Africa. The faculty is committed to excellence in teaching and research where an understanding of the Bible's transforming and prophetic message is central. Students will gain knowledge and understanding of God's mission in today's Africa and the world. Generations of teachers will be prepared to teach church leaders across the continent through pastors schools, continuing education programmes and correspondence courses. The Faculty of Theology, related through the university to the United Methodist Church, welcomes into its community persons of other churches, celebrating the unity in Christ through theological study.

Goals and objectives of the programme

- To provide well-trained Christian leadership for the life of the church.
- To provide educated faculty for African seminaries and Bible training schools.
- To provide Christian leadership for theological education by extension and continuing education in collaboration with African theological institutions.
- To facilitate research and promote dialogue and publication concerning authentic African theology and methodology.
- To stimulate collaboration among existing theological institutions with the continent of Africa.

What about the curriculum?

Over the course of the four year programme students will receive instruction in the following three areas:

- The Word: Old and New Testament, Greek and Hebrew.
- The Church: Theology, church history, ethics, worship, preaching, pastoral theology, evangelism, church administration, religious education and polity.
- The World: Philosophy, psychology, sociology, communication skills and history of religions.

What about spiritual growth and cultural sensitivity?

Throughout the course of the programme faculty and students participate in bi-weekly colloquia to reflect upon the Christian faith in African cultural contexts. Colloquia alternate with bi-weekly meetings of spiritual and ministerial formation groups designed to build a solid foundation for vocational ministry.

What is a normal course load?

Most courses in the B.D. programme involve 3 hours of classroom instruction each week per course. Students receive one hour of credit for field education courses. All students must register for at least five courses each semester in addition to field education.

What about practical experience?

Training for ministry requires a holistic approach, weaving together theory and practice. Spiritual formation, field education and theological colloquia are all integral parts of a student's "practical experience".

What about continuing education and research?

Aware of the need for life-long preparation for effective ministry, theological scholarship and contemporary church leadership in Africa, the faculty offers workshops, seminars, consultations and in-residence programmes in order to extend its community of learning to help participants increase their knowledge and skills for the better practice of their various vocations and ministries.

What about the faculty?

The teaching staff of Africa University's Faculty of Theology is drawn from the various regions of the continent and from North America. As is the case with the student body, a number of denominations are represented among the faculty. The diverse traditions, expertise and skills of faculty members blend together to give a rich ecumenical character to teaching and practical training exercises.

Admission requirements

Since the degree is designed to prepare men and women for Christian ministry, including but not limited to ordination, it is essential that prospective stu-

dents secure the recommendation of their ecclesiastical body. Applicants are also required to submit academic records for evaluation.

What if a prospective candidate is from a non-English speaking country?

The ability to communicate fluently in English is a requirement for entry to all programmes. For students from non-English speaking countries, facilities and staff are provided for intensive language proficiency and communication skills training, including writing.

How much will my education cost?

The cost per year for the programmes is US\$3500 or Zimbabwe equivalent and includes tuition, room and board, living allowance and medical services. Fees for textbooks and supplies vary.

How long is an academic year?

The academic year is divided into two 18-week semesters: August to December and January to May.

For an application package or information on other programmes at AFRICA UNIVERSITY, fill out the form below, detach and return it to the Director of Admissions, Registrar's Office, AFRICA UNIVERSITY, P. O. Box 1320, Mutare, Zimbabwe; phone 263 20 60075/60026; or fax 263 20 61785.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Programme Interest: _____

Option: _____

Published July 1997 by the Information Office, AFRICA UNIVERSITY, P. O. Box 1320, Mutare, Zimbabwe.

Faculty of Education (FOE)



Academic Programmes

The Faculty of Education offers a four-year full-time Bachelor of Arts (Education) (B.A. Ed) degree programme and a two-year B.A. Ed. programme for secondary school teachers. The two-year programme is specifically designed for teaching professionals who wish to upgrade their skills. These subjects are currently available as content majors: English, History, Music, Geography, and Religious Studies. Content options may be extended in the near future to include French, Portuguese and Mathematics.

The Faculty of Education's mission

Africa University's Faculty of Education has as its primary goal the development of a value-centred educational leadership through the preparation of competent, moral and effective teachers, teacher educators, administrators and researchers who will assure excellence at all educational levels. The faculty assumes the responsibility to teach all students so that they will attain high standards of academic performance, show concern for improving the human condition, and grow in faith, reason, and desire for service. It is essential that the Faculty of Education seek to transmit equitably the social, economic and cultural experiences of African nations in general and in particular, of those nations from which its students come.

Goals and objectives of the programme

In working towards achieving its mission, the Faculty of Education seeks to equip young women and men to:

- Understand human development and learning theory and apply these to classroom situations.
- Understand the foundations of education.
- Develop and implement educational objectives.

- Diagnose and evaluate student learning.
- Plan and provide instruction using cognitive, effective and psychomotor modes.
- Communicate effectively.
- Establish positive relationships with students to enhance learning.
- Demonstrate ability in classroom management.
- Establish collegial relationships.
- Demonstrate competence and continuing growth in the content area.
- Reflect the principles of Africa University.

Highlights: 4-year programme

During all four years, students take courses in Foundations and Methods of Education and in the content subjects they plan to teach at the secondary school level. These courses are taken concurrently.

- All students are required to complete a research project in one of their content subject areas under the direction of a faculty member in that area.
- In the fourth year, students participate in a one semester student teaching assignment of observation and involvement in teaching under the supervision of experienced teachers in nearby schools.

...please turn over

Admission requirements - 4-year degree programme

To be admitted to the Bachelor of Arts in Education programme, candidates must present:
 Passes in 5 "O" Level subjects including the English Language or the Use of English.
 Passes in at least two subjects At "A" level or equivalent. (NB. It is advisable that "A" level qualifications be in the areas selected as teaching subjects by the candidate).

Highlights: 2-year programme

Students in the 2-year degree programme will be required to do course work in two content majors as well as four professional education courses.

Admission requirements - 2-year degree programme

To be admitted to the 2-year degree programme, a candidate must have obtained a teacher training certificate or diploma from

a recognised institution; and have at least 3 years teaching experience.

Faculty

Lecturers in the Faculty of Education come from throughout the continent of Africa. Visiting scholars from around the world frequently join the faculty to enrich teaching, research and practice with diverse experiences.

English Language Competence

Applicants are advised that English is the language of instruction at Africa University. The ability to communicate fluently in English is a requirement for entry to all degree programmes. For applicants who are otherwise qualified, but who come from non-English speaking countries, facilities and staff are provided for intensive English language proficiency and communication skills training, including writing.

Semester schedule

Each academic year consists of two 18-week semesters. The first semester runs from January to late May and the second runs from mid-August to December.

For an application package or information on other programmes at AFRICA UNIVERSITY, fill out the form below, detach and return it to the Director of Admissions, Registrar's Office, AFRICA UNIVERSITY, P. O. Box 1320, Mutare, Zimbabwe; phone 263 20 60075/60026; or fax 263 20 61785.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Programme Interest: _____

Option: _____

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences (FHSS)



Academic Programmes

The Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences (FHSS) offers a three-year full-time Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree programme. Specialisation options include Economics, English, French, Geography, History, Music, Portuguese, Psychology, Sociology, and Religious Studies. These options may be extended in the near future to include Art & Design, Political Science, Mathematics, Statistics, Communication Studies and Computer Science.

The mission of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

"The aim of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences is to offer a liberal arts education of considerable breadth and distinctive quality, one that challenges students to think independently and communicate clearly; to develop an ability for critical and aesthetic examination of the humanities and social sciences; and to be committed to intellectual and social responsibility."

The humanities disciplines have an important role in deepening our understanding of people, their soul and culture. In terms of the programmes of the FHSS, the emphasis will be on the people of Africa in relation to the people of the rest of the world. The disciplines will concentrate, among other things, on the African physical environments and the culture, evolution, heritage and contemporary situation of Africa people.

Goals and objectives of the programme

In working towards achieving its mission, the Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences seeks to equip young women and men to:

- Develop the skills necessary to understand and make choices in a changing and increasingly technological society.

- Develop values and ethics that will lead to productive fulfilled lives.
- Achieve competence in at least one field of knowledge within the context of a broad liberal education.

Programme highlights:

- An important component of the Humanities will be the teaching of languages. FHSS will begin by offering English, French and Portuguese as these are official languages in various African countries and bring about communication between people of different ethnic backgrounds. In fact, Africa University has adopted a "two language" policy. Every student who graduates from Africa University will be expected to be skilled in English and have a sound basic knowledge of either French or Portuguese. The University plans to offer courses in Swahili and Shona in the near future.
- Given Africa University's overall mission, the teaching of the humanities and social sciences can be justified in terms of producing the needed human resources for the continent. Africa is passing through tremendous social change. The economies of various African countries are in disarray and living standards in Africa have plummeted. These developments reflect the failures of many African governments, a number of which are characterised, among other things, by corruption and lack of accountability. The need to train a new breed of social scientists to address these problems cannot be overemphasised. Africa University will therefore

...please turn over

contribute to the training of persons who are able to understand the political and economic problems of their continent and who can articulate appropriate solutions.

- All students in the FHSS take a common first year made up of courses covering the following areas: selected major, communication skills, Christian ethics, African studies, French or Portuguese. Students may register for a double major degree. Those wishing to do an honours degree can have only one major. To be allowed to follow an honours programme, a student must have accumulated a G.P.A. of 3.2 by the end of his/her first year and must achieve at least a B in the subject in which he/she wishes to specialise. All students are required to take a year-long Research Methodology course, which is six (6) credit hours. In this course, students are required to undertake research in selected areas/themes under close supervision of the teaching staff. Research involves fieldwork undertaken during the long vacation between the second and third years. The result of such research is submitted in the form of a dissertation.

Admission requirements

To be admitted to the Bachelor of Arts in Education programme, candidates must present:

- Passes in 5 "O" Level subjects including the English Language.
- Passes in at least two subjects at "A" level or equivalent.

Students who do not possess an "A" level qualification must have passed the Africa University preliminary year examinations.

Faculty

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fact sheet

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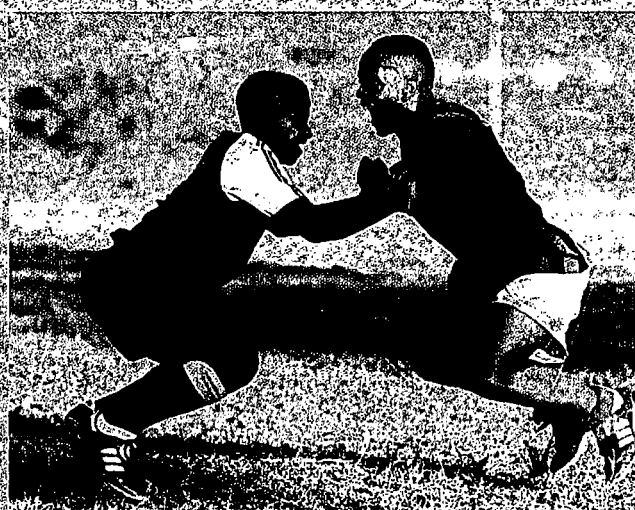
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USAID/Zimbabwe Who We Are and What We Do

We are a team of 49 Zimbabweans and 12 Americans working in tandem with our Zimbabwean partners in the government and the private sector to pursue sustainable development objectives for the mutual benefit of our two countries. Our development strategy has a central theme of enhancing equity in the Zimbabwean context. We work with our partners on four strategic objectives: (1) natural resources management through the CAMPFIRE programme, (2) expanding Zimbabweans' participation in the economy, (3) family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention, and (4) enhancing Zimbabweans' participation in economic and political decisions being made on their behalf by their elected representatives.

Since 1980 USAID has provided Zimbabwe with over US\$715 million for agriculture/food security, education, family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention, private sector development, low-income housing and emergency food aid. The approved budget level for FY 98 was \$12.8 million. The current program has a total life-of-project value of over US\$132.8 million:

- *Natural resources management strengthened for sustainable development of CAMPFIRE communities* (US\$28.1 million). We are assisting a movement that empowers rural populations with decision making authority on resource utilization and resultant revenue use.
- *Broadened ownership in a growing economy* (US\$61.2 million) which includes both low-income housing and private enterprise development components. We are working to ensure that the great potential for growth in the Zimbabwean economy is accompanied by greater equity in the ownership of economic assets.
- *Reduced fertility and increased use of HIV/AIDS prevention measures* (US\$29.6 million). We are playing a major role in assisting Zimbabwe to reduce fertility rates while battling, through prevention efforts, a devastating public health problem--AIDS.
- *Increased opportunities for citizens' participation in economic and political decision making.* (US\$13.9 million). USAID is working with Parliament and Zimbabwean non-governmental organizations based on the premise that greater participation by the disadvantaged majority in both the economic and political systems will increase the chances for a vibrant democracy.

ZIMBABWE

U.S. national interest in Zimbabwe lies in supporting the role that this nation plays as a leader in demonstrating economic and political stability in the Africa region. Though Zimbabwe's performance under its economic reform program has been mixed, it has made impressive progress toward a market-oriented economy which should lead to greater foreign investment, including investment from the American private sector. The United States values Zimbabwe's participation in regional international peacekeeping activities and would like that involvement to continue. Our development assistance program--geared toward assisting Zimbabwe along the sometimes bumpy structural adjustment path--is intended to enhance Zimbabwe's chance of becoming one of several emerging economic success stories in the southern Africa region.

In FY 1998 USAID/Zimbabwe was allocated \$8.1 million in support of its goals:

Protecting the Environment	\$2.900 million
Encouraging Broad-based Economic Growth.	*
Stabilizing World Population Growth and Protecting Human Health.	\$1.200 million
Sustainable Development for Post-Presence	\$4.000 million

TOTAL	\$8.100 million

**US BILATERAL ASSISTANCE
ZIMBABWE**

		Millions of US Dollars			
		FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
— Economic					
DFA		17.650	17.634	16.900	11.850
ESF		—			
PL 480					
Title I (Loan)		—			
Title II (Grant)		—			
Title III (Grant)		—			
Section 416		—			
Special Self Help		0.300	0.200	0.157	0.140
Refugee Programs		—			
O.F.D.A.		0.030	2.355		
Peace Corps		1.330	1.335	1.389	1.415
Af. Dev. Foundation				0.269	1.190
Subtotal		19.310	21.524	18.446	13.405
— Military					
FMF		—			
CIT		—			
IMET		0.232	0.250	0.298	0.350
NEPDC		0.650			
PKO		—			
Subtotal		0.882	0.250	0.298	0.350
— Democracy/Human Rights					
116(e) Fund (DHRF)		0.220	0.104	0.110	0.099
AREAF		0.125			
Subtotal		0.345	0.104	0.110	0.099
Total		20.537	21.878	18.854	13.854

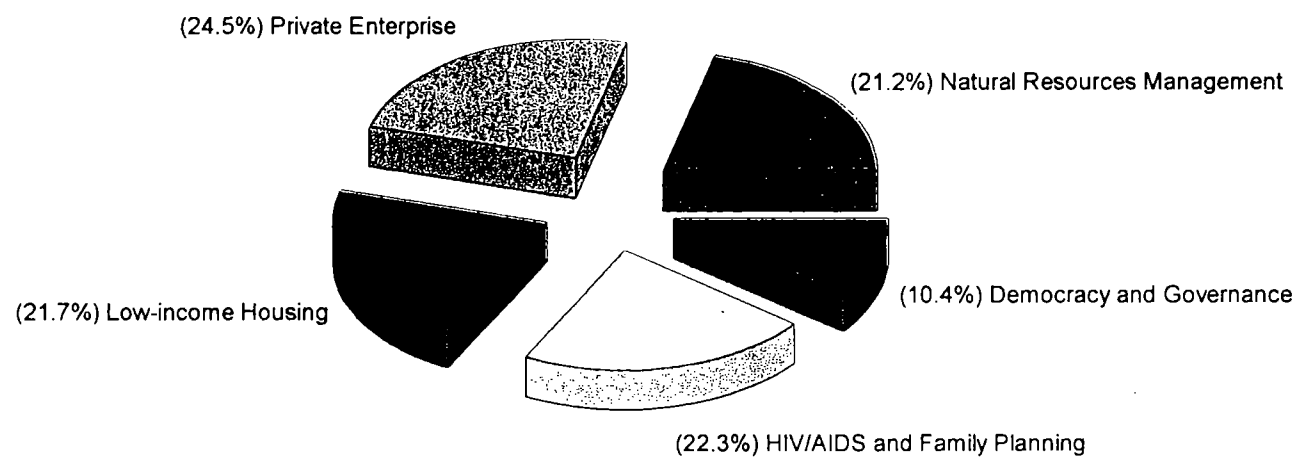
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USAID/Zimbabwe's Strategic Portfolio



VALUE OF PROGRAM PORTFOLIO = US\$132.8 MILLION