

Zimbabwe Review

Issue 17/4 November 201

ISSN 1362-3168



The Journal of the Britain Zimbabwe Society

In this issue ...

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 Annual General Meeting of the Britain Zimbabwe Society | page 1 |
| 2 Patronage in Food Production | page 2 |
| 3 Emerging Theates in Zimbabwe | page 3 |
| 4 BVR: Time to Move On | page 5 |
| 5 Igniting the Power of Ideas whose Time Has Come | page 7 |
| 6 New Books From and About Zimbabwe | page 10 |
| 7 Weaving the Past and the Future | page 18 |
| 8 News | page 15 |

The Britain Zimbabwe Society AGM

This year's Annual General Meeting was held on Saturday 21 October, at St James's Church Hall in Islington, London.

Chair's Report

The theme for this year's Research Day on 17 June, was *Food, Land and Livelihoods*. It was a very successful event, with about 70 attendees. Evaluation forms rated both the content and the organisation as either good or excellent. Feedback suggests people want more time for discussion, so we will take that on board as we plan next year's Research Day, on *Youth and Experience*. We will also need to keep costs low by balancing UK-based speakers with reaching out to researchers in Zimbabwe.

Representatives from BZS and other diaspora groups held a meeting with the Zimbabwe Unit in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at which we discussed issues of concern such as education and development for women and visas.

We are now re-engaging with the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) with whom we have worked successfully in the past. NAI and BZS are organising a round table in Sweden next year on political transition in Southern Africa. We hope for further collaboration .

We are pleased to report that we have appointed Gary Chimuzinga to the new post of Membership Promotion Officer. Gary will network with universities and



Speakers at the AGM, on the theme Inside Outside – Thinking About Zimbabwe. Top L to R: BZS President Knox Chitiyo, Patricia Chinyoka, from the charity Care for Someone, and Pat Brickhill, BZS Secretary. Left, Pelagia Nyamayaro, from Brunel University and Pertemps Medical Professionals and Conrad Mwanza, CEO of Zimbabwe Achievers Awards and publisher of Zim Abroad magazine. Photographs: © Rori Masiane

communities to increase membership.

The chair and officers were elected and the names of this year's executive members are given on page 16. *Members: please note, there is room for more on the*

Continued on page 13

Patronage Politics in Food Production

A summary of Dr Phillan Zamchiya's paper written for the Britain Zimbabwe Society's 2017 Research Day.

Dr Phillan Zamchiya, from the Institute of Poverty Land and Agrarian Studies at University of the Western Cape was scheduled to speak at the BZS Research Day in Oxford on 17 June 2017. Unfortunately, due to administrative complications, he was unable to travel to the UK.

Dr Zamchiya's presentation, Patronage Politics in Food Production, is summarised in this issue of the BZS Review. The entire presentation is available on the BZS website.

Using extensive empirical field research, Dr Zamchiya addressed the question 'what has been happening to fast-track resettlement schemes since 2000?' His focus was the contention that political patronage has become central to the way agricultural inputs are distributed.

He cited an example from a programme in Chipinge district where, from 2005, food production was placed under the jurisdiction of the army. Farmers were instructed to produce a surplus of food, keeping enough (in the soldiers' judgement) for their own consumption while the bulk of maize produced would be for the military. The theory was that this would support the closing of the foreign exchange 'gap', as farmers would supply food that might otherwise have to be imported using valuable foreign currency.

Farmers were expected to work long hours and often went hungry themselves to fulfil their quotas. Anyone who grew crops to sell instead of producing maize for the army was beaten. The distribution of the agricultural inputs needed for viable production were also the subject of patronage in this case that of the army.

Zamchiya asserted, 'Placing the army in control of food production is the logical step for government in the militarisation of the state and the furtherance of the patronage of the army.'

This also, he suggested, keeps the army on the government's side.

In addition, further receipt of benefits was closely linked to political allegiance and consequently rural areas known to support the opposition became 'no go' areas for input distribution, as food production was used to build up the ZANU-PF base.

Buying votes?

Dr Zamchiya described how, a few weeks before the 2008 election, the then Reserve Bank Governor Gideon Gono facilitated the distribution of thousands of tractors, combine harvesters and other farm equipment across the country in a mechanisation programme that, according to Tendai Biti (at that time Secretary General of the MDC) 'was an attempt to buy votes'.

Gono defended his action as 'part and parcel of the democratic process'. It later transpired that the major beneficiaries of the farm machinery were ZANU-PF cabinet ministers, ministers, MPs and civil servants. This patronage was not confined to agricultural inputs, and much of the fuel distribution, supposedly earmarked for agriculture, was subsequently diverted to the black market.

The government next invested \$500 million in agriculture, with the aim of producing 2 million tonnes of maize on 400,000 hectares of land. According to Zamchiya, that \$500 million could have bought the same amount of maize on the foreign commercial market.

Ultimately only 153,000 hectares were planted, and the programme achieved less half its original target. The objective was for farmers to produce five tonnes of maize per hectare and give that to the government. This proved a totally unrealistic target, as the current average yield is only 0.8 tonnes per hectare.

Self-sufficiency – or not

Turning to his case study in Chipinge District, Dr Zamchiya discussed the concept of self-sufficiency in farming. This has several definitions, and his is defined as producing enough food (not only maize) for a family to eat and thrive. Self-sufficiency is not always straightforward. While a farmer may in theory be able to produce enough food for a family, inevitable losses may occur and, having enough of a staple (maize) is not 'food security', as it does not provide the right variety of foods needed to maintain health. He quoted an example of a farmer producing a tonne of maize, yet arriving at a clinic with a malnourished child. The child ate maize meal three times a day but suffered kwashiorkor due to the lack of a balanced diet.

Many families interviewed in Zamchiya's case study could not provide three meals a day, and around a third of farm families had milk and meat only once week. Some families were self-sufficient for part of the year, but towards the end of the season, food was scarce.

Dr Zamchiya went on to explain how food production varies hugely according to the quantity of agricultural inputs acquired by the farmer. He added that aggressive war veterans, for example, gain extra inputs, and hoard them, while farmers without political credentials and patronage go without.

Furthermore, very often agricultural and other inputs are seen as 'gifts' from the President to supporters, who are expected to buy a ZANU-PF party card. Opposition followers who do not support the ruling party are denied their share.

A corrupt system

While Zamchiya said he did not believe every individual involved in agricultural production in his research is corrupt he concludes that the whole system is corrupt. The ZANU-PF leadership, he claims, is

'more interested in giving sources of patronage,' he says, 'than increasing productivity.'

Agricultural experts, who are supposed to decide where and how inputs are best distributed according to, for example, types of soils and hectareage, were reported by Dr Zamchiya as being 'insulted,' when their findings are overruled and assistance goes to colleagues, family members and supporters of traditional leaders, 'some of whom had never produced a tonne of maize in their lifetime'.

Dr Zamchiya concluded that, 'based on empirical data', some land reform beneficiaries are 'the clients of patronage networks' and other 'ordinary farmers with wrong or weak political ties are compromised in a highly politicised landscape'. Further, while new farmers 'have legitimate claims to the land, they are subordinated to a partisan authoritarian state and ruling party'.

The entire talk can be seen at:

*<http://www.britainzimbabwe.org.uk/bzs-tv-channel/>
Dr Phillan Zamchiya, Institute of Poverty Land and Agrarian Studies at University of the Western Cape.*

Emerging Theatres in Zimbabwe

Philip Weiss looks at Zimbabwean theatre in general, and Getrude Vimbai Munhamo's Lamentations, performed at this year's Edinburgh Festival

The focus by foreign observers tends to be on activity within the centre of Harare and Bulawayo, with cultural exchange links sometimes playing a role. But theatre in Zimbabwe presents a complex picture in a country with so much diverse talent.

There is a desire in some quarters for some kind of national representation of theatre perhaps modelled on western models of development.

Funders also sought since 1980 to pour money into ideas they have attempted to establish, trying to create centres of excellence whilst failing to realise those models may be inappropriate. Zimbabwe has strong cultural policy documents but limited access to funding support for the diversity of its offering, which is so critical to encouraging artistic growth within communities.

The cultural industries, though, play an increasingly important route for those in self-employment (the vast majority). Lack of investment and, of course, tough censorship laws mean they struggle to be recognised as a potential cash-earning economic sector.

This writer is doubtful whether any centralised western model has very much to offer a country such as Zimbabwe, with many different languages and pools of talent in every location. The western model demands government control from the centre, and that cannot be encouraged in any country.

Faults in the western model

The west favours its own model of development for the arts and it has this tendency to pull resources and talent to urban centres, thus diminishing previously diverse centres of emerging talent.

It is thus to the credit of many emerging artists that they have tried to maintain an independent base in their local communities in the absence of funding.

The west, and the UK in particular, adores icons and the establishment of national art but not the communities that make it a success. That is why so much gravitates towards London. Consciences are then occasionally pricked by designations such 'as city of culture' for a year to a selected city that itself for years has struggled to be heard.

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

Lamentations in Edinburgh

In the summer, though, every actor not on holiday leaves whatever urban centre they are based in (and not just in the UK) and goes to Edinburgh.

It was a pleasure to attend the Edinburgh Festival Fringe to see the production of *Lamentations*, directed by producer Daves Guzha from Rooftop Promotions. It is also pleasing to note it has also toured within Africa including to the now established Bayimba International Theatre Festival in Kampala.

The play was written by Getrude Vimbai Munhamo. She also acted in it alongside Dalma Chiwereva. Munhamo tells the story of Stella's struggles in a society where girls are still considered unequal to boys. It also challenges the practice of using girls as reparations for crimes committed by their male relatives and questions the freedoms really achieved in a patriarchal society.

It follows the girls' stories through the Chimurengas and Gukurahundi in their roles as daughters, women, mothers, freedom fighters. It delivers a demanding cry for justice whilst using archival video of the political impacts of the nation transforming over time. The songs and hugely energetic dance were supported by Lewis Ndlovu on percussion. Seriously powerful and dynamic performances from the cast entirely justified an international staging.

Munhamo studied performing arts and media at the Harare-based production company, Theory X Media, and has plied her trade in the industry for more than eight years. She has featured in *Sinners?* (film and stage), *After the Dust has Settled*, *Diamonds in His Son's Grave* and a Henrik Ibsen adaptation by legendary director Cont Mhlanga – *The People*.

Dalma Chiwereva had her first exposure on Zimbabwe television in a NAMA award-winning drama *Izoloizolo* (ZBC, 2006) in which she played the leading role. She has continued to feature in television shorts and feature films, advertisements billboards and musical videos. Dalma is also a voice-over artist for radio and television.

Struggling for funding

Daves Guzha has led the development at Theatre in the Park in Harare since 1986 that has grown from a very small struggling theatre space into a splendid new arts centre. It has drawn in many and varied community productions as well as a robust programme of in house productions:

www.theatreinthepark.co.zw

He has braved the process of bringing quality

productions to Edinburgh on several occasions but, as he acknowledges, with over 3000 performances and strong representation from South African theatre, it is a tremendous challenge these days to pull in the punters even in the very fine spaces offered by the Assembly Rooms management. It takes a great deal of costly publicity and forward planning.

The diaspora finds itself pulled in multiple directions, working multiple shifts to support struggling families and has not yet fully engaged with the idea of supporting Zimbabwean theatre in the UK. Certainly there is a case for several producers working together to bring over multiple acts to challenge the financial support and quality emerging from South Africa. However Zimbabwean business both internal and within the UK has yet to really support such initiatives through advertising, let alone direct sponsorship.

Assisting emerging theatre

I detect, though, with so many Zimbabweans in the diaspora working together cooperatively that some of these issues may gradually be resolved.

'Emerging Theatre' may be assisted by the appointment of writers in residence such as Zodwa Nyoni at the West Yorkshire Playhouse, sponsored by Channel Four. Her play *Boyi Boyi is Dead* had a major run directed by Lucien Msamati. Most recently, I also saw her very powerful *Nine Lives* at the Cast theatre in Doncaster, with Lladel Bryant holed up as an asylum seeker in his room. Check out some of her clips from productions:

<https://www.zodwanyoni.com>

The diversity of Zimbabwean talent in the UK is extraordinary – with of course the brilliant Lucien Msamati due to return to the National Theatre in a second run of Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus* in January 2018. His *Salieri* is really vicious.

Exchanges?

So if Zimbabwe can retain some of its own talent some places can look forward to exchanges with British writers visiting. Currently the British Council is supporting a writing exchange between some British writers and women writers based in Bulawayo and the Young Vic Theatre encouraged by Josh Nyapimbi of the Nhimbe Trust.

At the time of writing I can advise from Sheffield we continue to support emerging talent at the small Esphakeni Arts Centre in Pumula, Bulawayo and Sunduza Dance Theatre. Under Charlie Banda they have revived all three of their dance theatre productions. These include *Voices from the Rocks*, *the Story of the Matopos*, based on the late Professor Terence



Right: The producer of Getrude Vimbai Munhamo's Lamentations, Daves Guzha, from Rooftop Promotions, in Edinburgh, August this year. Left, percussionist Lewis Ndlovu. Photograph © Philip Weiss

Ranger's book, at the Bulawayo Theatre on 25 November 2017. Two members were sponsored to visit the International Association of Theatre for Children and Young People (ASSITEJ) World Youth Theatre Congress in Cape Town earlier this year.

A report is available through the Pumula-based *Amasiko lemvelo/Learning*, which supports emerging talent in Bulawayo and the wider region: [http:// www.amasiko.com](http://www.amasiko.com)

Exchanges have become a real challenge with ever more tough conditions for visas and work permits at enormous cost being imposed by the Home Office. With possibly too many artists seeking to

remain beyond the duration of their permits, this has exacerbated the problems. This is a depressing reality as Britain pulls up the drawbridge and excludes talent in many areas of life to the detriment of our communities and economic life.

As South African comic, Trevor Noah, pointed out at a performance in Edinburgh – someone needed to explain to immigration that the weather here is really not so attractive that anyone would voluntarily stay.

I look forward to going to Zimbabwe in November.

Philip Weiss is former producer of Sundyza Dance Theatre at Edinburgh Fringe 1992 to 2002 and a member of the BZS Executive.

Biometric Voter Registration: Time to Move On

Opposition leaders need to be more strategic in their approach to the process of biometric voter registration, says Alex Magaisa

In June, after weeks of delays, the Government of Zimbabwe finally announced the winner of the tender to supply BVR (Biometric Voter Registration) equipment to the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC).

The winning bidder is the Laxton Group, a Chinese company. Dermalog, a German company, lost the bid. A third bidder dropped out at the last minute.

Some of the opposition parties are unhappy with the outcome. They are suspicious of the Laxton Group, largely because of its nationality. They believe that the Chinese company won the tender at the behest of, or in order to please, ZANU PF, which traditionally has close connections to the Chinese government.

The ruling Chinese Communist Party, has in the past openly supported ZANU PF's election campaigns.

The opposition parties suspect that the State Procurement Board, which was in charge of the

selection process, may have been unduly influenced by the ruling party.

The outcry from the opposition is hardly surprising. They had already expressed dissatisfaction with the way the tender process was handled. Initially, the process was in the hands of the UNDP, which the opposition were comfortable with, as they viewed the UN agency as a neutral third party with no direct interest in the election. However, the government decided to take over the process mid-way through.

Legally, the opposition were in a weaker position. As the sovereign authority, the Zimbabwean government was well within its powers to take over the process. The only argument the parties could have used would have been based on the principle of legitimate expectations, but even this would have been a long shot.

Nevertheless, politically, the takeover of the

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

process was poisonous, since ZANU PF, which is in charge of government, is an interested party. It immediately raised suspicions that ZANU PF wanted to influence the decision-making process in its favour. From the moment the government took over the process, it was foreseeable that ZANU PF would prioritise its political advantage and that the opposition would cry foul. The Chinese were always the favourites to win it ahead of a Western company. The opposition cannot be surprised by this outcome. They should have seen it coming.

Investing in hope

Although it is disappointing to the opposition, the leaders have to be more strategic and avoid conceding more ground to ZANU PF. The election is as much a mental game as it is physical. Voters can only go to the polls if they have some hope.

People will only be motivated to register to vote if there is hope of a positive outcome. It is hope that motivates people to drop important things to go and queue up to register and to vote. If there is no hope, they won't be bothered.

Why waste time queuing up to register and to vote when there is no hope of winning?

This is why the opposition leaders must invest more in hope and drop their energy-sapping public statements.

The more they moan that ZANU PF has rigged the BVR selection process, the less motivated potential voters become. What's the point of going to register to vote if the process is already rigged?

For its part, ZANU PF is not bothered by claims that the selection process was rigged in favour of the Chinese company. In fact, they are happy with such claims and they will privately encourage them. The reason is simple: it confirms to already intimidated and scared voters that ZANU PF is firmly in control and not only that the opposition is weak but that it can't even do anything about it. It says to voters that ZANU PF is so powerful that it can literally do what it wants. Every time that the opposition leaders moan about ZANU PF's rigging, ZANU PF celebrates because it simply enhances the narrative that they are in charge and cannot be beaten.

There is also the problem of credibility. If, every time you moan about rigging but you still go ahead and participate in the processes, people will end up questioning your sincerity. In this case, if the opposition parties have good cause to challenge the selection process, they really ought to do more than cite

the fact that the winning company is Chinese. So what if the Laxton Group is a Chinese company? Shouldn't Chinese companies ever win tenders in Zimbabwe just because they are Chinese? What is it about the Laxton Group that makes it unsuitable? Is there any evidence of connections between the Laxton Group and the Chinese government?

If so, what is it? Give this information to the people.

A perennial weakness

The point is, there has to be more to demonstrate that the Laxton Group is unfit for the job. The opposition parties think Dermalog should have prevailed, but why? What gave Dermalog the edge over the Laxton Group? The nationality of a bidder was surely not the main criterion. The issue should be about competence.

The idea of dismissing the Laxton Group simply because it is Chinese is lazy. Did the opposition parties or civic groups do technical evaluations of the competing bids and decide that Dermalog was better? One presumes that the opposition parties had experts observing the process. If so, where is that technical report?

If it is available, why not avail it to the public? Show the people why Dermalog was better than the Laxton Group bid.

The process exposes a perennial weakness in opposition parties – they have never invested enough in the intelligence arms of their organisations. By now, they would be armed with detailed intelligence reports on the bidding companies, with intimate details on who is who within those companies and how they are connected to political actors.

The same intelligence lapses meant Nikuv International, the Israeli company which has notoriety in Zimbabwe over alleged election rigging, was allowed to play an influential role in previous elections.

Elections are a mental game

But this process is done.

There is nothing more that the opposition parties can do to reverse it unless they have evidence that the selection process was flawed. If they don't have any evidence to challenge the process, they must now get on with it.

Moaning that ZANU PF rigged it only confirms that ZANU PF does what it wants and has got its way once again. The effect of this is to confirm that the opposition is powerless in the face of ZANU PF. It deflates voters.

As already stated, elections are a mental game, too. People gravitate towards winners. If you always

show weakness, people are likely to lose confidence. The opposition leaders must change the script. This BVR selection process is done. They participated in it and allowed it to run the course.

The important thing is what do now that the BVR supplier has been chosen.

The opposition must invest in monitoring and keeping the Laxton Group and ZEC on their toes,

making sure the process is conducted transparently, fairly and efficiently. Right now, there are no regulations for BVR.

This is the next big step: ensuring the legal framework is firmly in place.

Dr Alex Magaisa is a lawyer and academic based at the University of Kent, UK. This article is taken from his blog, The Big Saturday Read, 6 June 2017

Igniting the Power of Ideas Whose Time has Come

Hosea Tokwe reports on the launch of Gweru International Book Festival, 14 September 2017

A literary society is one that can blossom if it allows all works of artists to converge. If there is no platform to facilitate this, the society is starved and will forever remain in a state of information poverty.

The idea for the Gweru International Book Festival came from Gweru-based children's writer, Ignatius Musonza. I have known Ignatius Musonza since the 90s, and we used to meet regularly to discuss and share the craft of novel writing.

In earlier years, the Zimbabwe International Book Fair held Provincial Book Fairs, in places such as Bulawayo, Mutare, Masvingo and Gweru. Publishers, booksellers, writers and librarians would converge and discuss the value and importance of books.

But with the economic meltdown over the past decade these events are no longer held.

Determination

'My friend, Gweru has become a town with no literary activity or major events whatsoever,' lamented Ignatius. 'Don't you think it is high time we organised and celebrate our own major activity here?'

I must say, he had a look of determination on his face. And, true to his word Ignatius Musonza went on an awareness drive, but at first, his vision attracted little attention.

I realised this when, armed with his brochures, I tried to convince our library management to lend support to this idea. All that happened was that they quizzed me, assuming that this was an attempt to compete with ZIBF. And when an attempt was made to do a soft launch in September 2016 at Gweru Sports Club, the turnout was miserable.

City fathers, Ministry of Education and educational institutions had not had enough time to understand the concept behind GIBF. As a result, when I arrived at Gweru Sports Club that Friday mid-morning, all that I saw was a school mini-bus parked

nearby, with schoolchildren and their teachers chatting idly, and a few metres away, on burnt lawn, a bookseller attempting to mount a banner.

It was a sad turn of events. Ignatius Musonza and I immediately called a meeting and contributions ranged from the need to identify stakeholders from the book industry, corporate sector and artists in the music, photography, acting and drama, film and theatre, fashion and design sectors. We agreed that it was important to get all these to work together and incorporate everyone's passion. Out of this came the idea for a Book Festival.

For the next seven months, interested stakeholders met and offered ideas. The National Arts Council of Zimbabwe came on board and facilitated in registering of the Gweru International Book Festival as a not-for-profit entity.

At last, the GIBF became a fully fledged entity. Support from the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Midlands Regional Office for Education, Provincial Minister and Gweru City Council all led to the holding of the Gweru International Book Festival from 14–16 September, 2017.

The festival opens

Archibald Marwizi, the Director of GIBF, set the ball rolling by welcoming all distinguished guests, exhibitors, schoolchildren and the general public.

I arrived mid-morning on Friday to the sound of a band with dancing students from a local university. There was an air of excitement. In one corner were exhibitors in the book industry: Mambo Press, Scripture Union, CPS Publishing and the local university and from the other side PEPFAR, a USA-based programme mounting four stands. Groups of primary school children moved from stand to stand keen and eager to learn and ask about books.

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

Solidarity from the UNESCO representative

UNESCO Representative, Mr Moses Tapfumaneyi Mukabeta congratulated the organisers of the Gweru International Book Festival, hailing it as ‘a community project, a platform for promoting literacy ... indeed a platform for inspiration to teachers, community and learners.’

He went on to say that ‘igniting the power of ideas whose time has come’ was coincidental with the theme for International Literacy Day 2017, Literacy in a digital world.

He also shared the message from Ms Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, on the occasion of the International Literacy Day, 8 September 2017: ‘Digital technologies permeate all spheres of our lives, fundamentally shaping how we live, work, learn and socialise.

‘New technologies are opening vast opportunities to improve our lives and connect globally – but they can also marginalise those who lack the essential skills ... Digitally-mediated knowledge societies are changing what it means to be literate, calling for new and higher-level literacy skills. At the same time, in return, technology can work to improve literacy development.

‘Seven hundred and fifty million adults today still lack even the most basic literacy skills. Some 264 million children and youth are not benefitting from school education.

‘Information and communication technologies are creating opportunities to address this challenge. Digital tools can help access to learning and improve its quality. They have the power to reach the unreached, improve the monitoring of literacy progress, facilitate skills assessment, and make the management and governance of skills delivery system more efficient.

‘There is need for partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector today to promote literacy in a digital world. UNESCO’s Global Alliance for Literacy within a Lifelong Learning Framework is a good model of the concerted efforts needed to advance the global agenda and support national literacy initiatives.’

Congratulations

Professor Advice Viviri, who stood in for the Midlands State University Vice Chancellor, congratulated GIBF Director Archibald Marwizi and Ignatius Musonza. He said GIBF has been established at a time when the world is celebrating International Literacy



Guest of Honour, Hon. Dr Lazarus Dokora, MP . Top, talking to journalists; below, entering into the spirit of the day by trying on a traditional hat, brought along by one of the exhibitors. Photographs, © Archibald Marwizi

Day, a reminder for the international community of the importance of literacy for individuals, communities and societies, and the need for intensified efforts towards more literate societies.

He said the power of words can ignite ideas and noted that the greatest leaders in the world, such as Nelson Mandela, are remembered through reading about them, and how much of what they said lives on today as a legacy found in books.

Keynote address

The keynote address was delivered by the Hon. Dr Lazarus Dokora, MP, Minister of Primary and Secondary Education. Dr Dokora thanked the founding members and stakeholders of GIBF for making this day become reality. The Minister talked about an Education Sector. Strategic Plan whose goals are:



Above: A young schoolgirl belts out a poem ...while others (top, right) show off their prizes from a quiz competition, and (below, right) take part in 'story time'. Photographs © Archibald Marwizi

- increased access to early childhood care, education and development (ECD) and increased enrolment rates at all levels
- improved completion rates
- excellence in teacher professional capacity and development
- adequate and appropriate infrastructure
- a responsive and quality focused Non-formal Education Programme
- effective and efficient school leadership and programme systems.

Quoting from the late Mother Theresa, he said, 'Few of us can do great things, but all of us do small things with great love.'

The Minister encouraged the setting of new records, records of achievement, and records of continental and global businesses. He thanked everyone who had made GIBF a successful platform, for together this will lead to the fulfilment for a fully-fledged International Book Festival.

Finally he told founders of GIBF and their families who supported this dream that to them it will remain a

legacy for generations to come. The Minister thus declared the Gweru International Book Festival Officially launched and proceeded to tour the various stands.

The rest of the day

I enjoyed the better part of the day visiting the various stands. At one, from PEPFAR, the US Education Advisor gave some career guidance for students aspiring to study at US universities.

At the local Ruzivo Stand, children interacted with computer gadgets. Telone and Netone, Zimbabwe's own network providers were urging the public to register with their internet platforms, and the local university, the Midlands State University, offered entertainment from its Musicology Department.

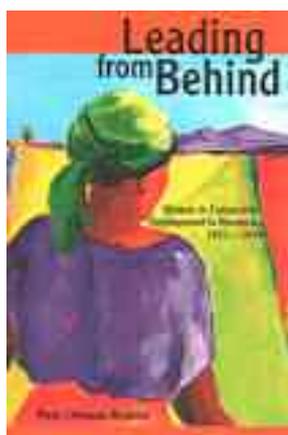
Later on, I had the opportunity to visit the Gweru Theatre, where one of the artists specialising in crafts was displaying his wares in the foyer.

But I was disheartened by the state of the theatre. It is now in state of dilapidation, with worn carpets, soiled windows, broken chairs, and fading tiles. I shook my head with disappointment as I looked at this once beautiful place is now so neglected.

With the Gweru International Book Festival now established, one would hope that maybe the various stakeholders will give it their urgent attention to make it a centre where artists will once again converge and light it up in future.

Hosea Tokwe is Chief Library Assistant at Midlands State University, Gweru.

New Books From and About Zimbabwe

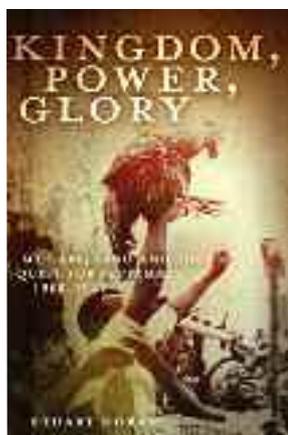


Maia Chenux-Repond
Leading from Behind. Women in Community Development in Rhodesia, 1973–1979

The author draws on communications ‘rescued’ from the shredders in the last days of Rhodesia, enlivened by photographs and memories, to tell the story of her work as the Provincial Community Development Officer (Women) for Mashonaland and South in the Ministry

of Internal Affairs in the 1970s. There are no records whatsoever in the National Archives of Zimbabwe about the Community Development Section (Women), even though it was active in all the provinces.

This account fills a significant gap in the pre-independence history of Zimbabwe. The crucial focus of the Women’s Section on improving the lives and skills of rural women became progressively more difficult from the early 1970 as rural people – and the development workers themselves – were moved into ‘Protected Villages’, and as the Ministry became increasingly militarised. 482pp, Weaver Press, Zimbabwe, 2017, ISBN 9781779223180 Paperback

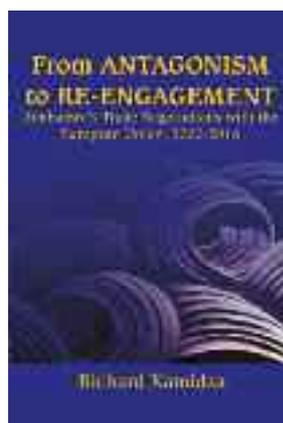


Stuart Doran
Kingdom, Power, Glory: Mugabe, Zanu and the Quest for Supremacy, 1960–1987

The early years of Zimbabwe’s independence were blighted by conflict and bloodshed, culminating in the Gukurahundi massacres of 1983 and 1984. Historian Stuart Doran explores these events in unprecedented detail, drawing on thousands of previously un-

published documents, including classified records from Mugabe’s Central Intelligence Organisation, apartheid South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and Canada. He charts the development of an intense rivalry between Zanu and Zapu, and reveals how Zanu’s victory in the 1980 elections was followed by a carefully orchestrated five-year plan, driven by Robert Mugabe, which sought to smash all forms of political opposition and impose a one-party state.

He documents a culture of political intolerance in which domination and subjugation became the only options, and traces the rise of the key proponents of this supremacist ideology. 909pp, July 2017, Sithatha Media www.sithatha.com, ASIN B073PVLMMMv Kindle edition



Richard Kamidza
From Antagonism to Re-engagement. Zimbabwe's Trade Negotiations with the European Union, 2000–2016

This interrogates the European Union (EU) – Zimbabwe Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations, covering trade in goods, trade-related rules and development cooperation. The negotiations coincided

with the EU’s changing motives as the dominant development partner, and ideological division amongst Zimbabwe’s state and non-state stakeholders.

Zimbabwe signed and ratified an asymmetrical interim EPA in 2009 and 2012. ZANU (PF)’s landslide victory on 31 July 2013 triggered the process of bilateral re-engagement with the EU. Both parties significantly softened, resulting in the signing of an agreement in July 2015 to normalise bilateral relations and start cooperation. 292pp, November 2016, Lambert Academic Publishing (LAP), ISBN 978-3330007420 Paperback



Munyaradzi Manyanga and Shadreck Chirikure (editors)
Archives, Objects, Places and Landscapes, Multidisciplinary approaches to Decolonised Zimbabwean Pasts

Dissatisfaction has matured in Africa and elsewhere around the fact that often, the dominant frameworks for interpreting the continent’s past are not rooted in

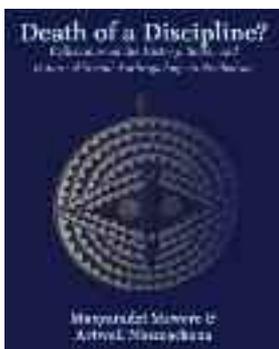
the continent’s value system and philosophy. This creates knowledge that does not make sense especially to local communities. Can Africans develop theories that can contribute towards the interpretation of the African past, using their own experiences?

The papers argue for concept revision as a step towards decolonizing knowledge in the post-colony, and show that ‘cleansed’ knowledge is not only locally relevant, but locally accessible and globally understandable. 500pp, 2017, Langaa RPCIG, Cameroon, ISBN 9789956764198 Paperback

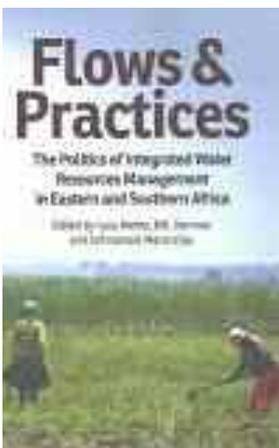
Munyaradzi Mawere and Artwell Nhemachena
Death of a Discipline? Reflections on the History, State, and Future of Social Anthropology in Zimbabwe

The authors are frustrated and disheartened by a problematic visibility and sluggish growth of social anthropology as an academic discipline in Zimbabwe.

They argue that the future and vibrancy of anthropology in Zimbabwe lies in how well anthropologists in the country and in the diaspora are able to join efforts in ar-



ticulating, debating and enhancing its relevance and vitality. The book provides critical overview and nuanced analyses of the role and continued relevance of the discipline in reading and interpreting the social unfolding of everyday life and dynamism. 132pp, 2017, Langaa RPCIG, Cameroon ISBN 9789956762811 Paperback

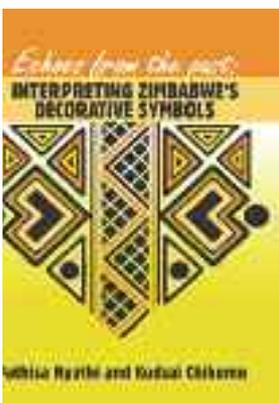


Lyla Mehta, Bill Derman and Emmanuel Manzungu (editors) *Flows and Practices. The Politics of Integrated Water Resources Management in Eastern and Southern Africa* Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) has been the dominant paradigm in water resources for two decades.

This book explores how ideas of IWRM are being translated and adapted in Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda

and Zimbabwe. It highlights the importance of politics, history and culture in shaping water management practices and reform, and demonstrates how Africa has been a laboratory for IWRM.

The book contributes to improving water policies and practices and making them more locally appropriate in Africa and beyond. 378pp, 2017, Weaver Press, Zimbabwe ISBN 9781779223142 Paperback



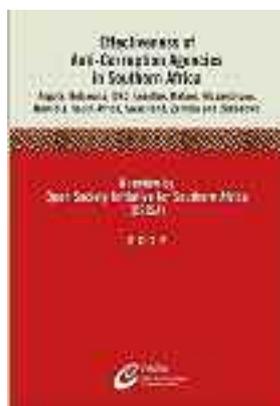
Pathisa Nyathi and Kudzai Chikomo *Echoes from the Past. Interpreting Zimbabwe's Decorative Symbols*

A meaningful interpretation of the decorative symbols found on Zimbabwe's items of material culture among the various ethnic groups is one that recognizes their fundamental cosmologies, world-views, beliefs,

axiologies and epistemologies relating to nature, the universe, interpersonal and inter-group relations and, above all, the critical goals that a community seeks to attain.

This book seeks to capture the lost messages in decorative symbols, all of which carry the same meaning of continuity.

Diversity of expression does not take away Africa's main preoccupation which is ensuring the continuity of the natural environment on the one hand and the family lineage, community and society on the other. 98pp, 2016, AmaGugu Publishers, Zimbabwe, ISBN 9780797450141 Paperback



OSISA (editor) *Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Southern Africa* With reportedly over USD100 billion lost annually through graft and illicit practices, combating corruption in Africa has been challenging. However, laws and policies at the continental, regional and national levels have been promulgated and enacted by African leaders.

These surveys include evidence-based recommendations calling for stronger, more relevant and effective institutions that are directly aligned to regional and continental anti-corruption frameworks, such as the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption (AUCPCC), which the ten countries in this current report – Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe – have all ratified. 380pp, 2017, African Minds Publishers, South Africa, ISBN 9781928332213 Paperback



OSISA and ECF-SADC (editors) *Election Management Bodies in Southern Africa. Comparative study of the electoral commissions' contribution to electoral processes*

Over the past two decades, Southern African countries have entrenched the use of elections as the only means and medium for electing governments and representative institutions in governance. Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) are central to the delivery and quality of elections. These institutions are mandated to manage most or all aspects of the electoral process. Informed by diverse factors – the design, mandate, extent of powers and even the number of institutions responsible for electoral matters vary in each country. This study is a collaboration with the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA), the Open Society Foundation's Africa Regional Office (AfRO) and the Electoral Commissions Forum of the Southern African Development Community (ECF-SADC). 360pp, 2017, African Minds Publishers, South Africa, ISBN 9781928332176 Paperback.

Help with research

Zimbabwean Christine Makuve is studying for a doctorate at University of Edinburgh, researching into the life experiences of 1.5 and 2nd generation immigrant young people from Zimbabwean families (ie, either born in the UK, or who came here as young children), and the impact of these experiences on the construction of their identity. She is looking for young people to volunteer to help her in her research. You can find out more from her website, at: <https://www.identitychris.com>

Weaving the Past and the Future

BZS member Andy Ross considers the importance of weaving and fabric in his past and in the world today

The following is part of a talk that Andy Ross gave during 'Wool Week 2017' (which actually ran for two weeks, from 7–21 October).

The first part of his talk recalled how his fascination with fabric began during his Zimbabwean childhood. The later part – of which only sections are reproduced – considers weaving more generally, in ways that can be related to weavers everywhere.

My own journey into textiles started when I was very young. At school, in what was then Rhodesia and is now Zimbabwe, our class was asked to do a project about the local cotton industry.

My research took in many aspects of the industry, from cotton plants in the fields through to screen printing of the fabrics. I was well and truly hooked, and continued to be enchanted and in thrall to fabrics throughout my schooling.

Bright African fabrics

In secondary school I coerced my mother into teaching me to make my own clothes, and I spent many happy hours sewing the bright African fabrics for shorts and shirts.

It was not the done thing for a Zimbabwean male to be doing, but I persevered and, ultimately, sewing led me into my first textiles career, making animal toys out of Java printed material for sale in the hotels where I was working. (I am proud to have one of my toys in the Teddy Bear Museum in Stratford on Avon!)

My father's screen-printing business provided another creative outlet. It was a small production studio, located in a tiny corner of his engineering company where, surrounded by the smell of welding and the rattle of metal conveyor rollers which his company manufactured, I drew and had ties screen-printed by hand.

Little did I know that this type of work would engage me later on in life.

When I emigrated to the UK in the early nineties, I rekindled my love for fabrics with visits to the amazing markets in London. This started me on another short-lived project; making waistcoats to order, and I still wear some of the creations of those years.

Moving to Shetland

At the start of this century, I moved to Shetland

where I rediscovered textiles, specifically tweed, through a very convoluted route of tourism and music, and now I am very lucky to run my own company, The Shetland Tweed Company as well as my charity, GlobalYell, which works in education and training in textiles on the island of Yell.

Locality and heritage

Any products that really work are understood in the context of their locality and heritage. Through research, we have made a link between structure and colour in Shetland tweed. It is important now that we share that knowledge because it will encourage the public to value these fabrics and to understand that we are not making cloths on a whim but basing our choices of colour and pattern on something that has had a significant impact on lives in Shetland in the past.

It is because of our passion for these fabrics that we run our residencies and stays. People can come to Yell for a period of time and work alongside us, learning, creating and producing. We gain because we get new patterns and colourways to produce cloths while our residents benefit because they gain experience, knowledge and understanding about, not only wool and textiles, but living on an island and what life is like in a place such as Shetland. I am sure you can see the benefits of spending an extended period experimenting and playing with yarns. In fact I would be very surprised if there is anyone in this hall involved in the textile industry who does not do this!

Training weavers

More people working as weavers are also necessary. Sadly we are losing our weavers of yesteryear and with them goes the experience of making a living through cloth during what must have been a comparatively tough time in the islands, no matter what romantic notions time puts its gloss on.

But that knowledge lives on in recordings and books so it is essential that we work with people across the islands to provide the information and technical expertise that they need and want in order to produce the best possible weavers and designers for the future.

Training and education is vital. What use is a weave designer who cannot make a length of cloth?



'A woman's day' quilt made for Shetland. Andy says: 'The quilt is our take on a Shetland Crofting Life which is based on a Bulawayo quilt we own which depicts a woman's day. For our project we gave small groups and guilds a title and asked them to create a square based on that title. We then put them all together and made the quilt.'
 Photograph: © Andy Ross.

Surrounded by weaving

We must educate the public. Many people do not realise the significance of weave in everyday life yet we are surrounded by it. Lives depend on it – woven articles are used in surgery – and our clothes and homes, our cars and our trains all put weave to good use.

By highlighting the contribution that Shetland tweeds have made to the islands, we can start to tell people about the potential that the modern industry has, way past anything that past weavers could have dreamt of. We need to explore and tell stories so that people can get excited about weaving and thus ensure that we have the support to enable the industry to grow.

Andy Ross runs a textile company in Shetland, and also runs the charity GlobalYell, which has been working with textiles education and training for ten years. <http://www.globalyell.org/textiles/about>

Similarly, what use is a weaver who does not understand structure and colour?

Weaving is a vast and consuming subject, involving many disciplines and industries, and we need to train people to be flexible enough to transfer their skills to engineering, to fashion, to interiors, to aeronautics ... just some of the industries which use weaving as a core part of their activities. That is why we must invest in education and training, in resources and materials to innovate and ensure that the industry thrives.

AGM report: continued from page 1

Executive, so if you would like to join it, don't hesitate to put your name forward.

Margaret Ling, in her role as Treasurer and Membership Secretary, reported on our accounts, which will be available on the BZS website. She reminded us that the high costs of this year's Research Day was mainly the outcome of having had three speakers attending from Southern Africa. She also reported that she has been updating membership database, which has resulted in an increase in subscription revenue – see page 14. *Members who live outside the UK – please note the 'Overseas' membership category that now exists to pay for postage.*

BZS's Web Officer, Philip Weiss, reported that we now have our own 'television channel' – Britain Zimbabwe Society TV, see: <http://www.britainzimbabwe.org.uk/bzs-tv-channel/>, where it will be possible to see most of the contributions made to the Research Day.

Stevenage-Kadoma Link

The meeting welcomed Action Nyamukondiwa, the chair of SKLA's counterpart, the Kadoma Stevenage

Link Association (KSLA). *A summary of SKLA's report is given on page 15.*

Young footballers

We also had an appeal from the floor from Mrs Thiyiwe Khumalo, who described a programme involving young footballers – boys and girls aged 8–18, who need support and equipment. We hope to give more details in a future edition of this *Review*.

WhatsApp group

Vice chair, Rori Masiane also announced plans to set up a 'WhatsApp' group for BZS members. Contact Rori for details of how to join this: see our website: <http://www.britainzimbabwe.org.uk/executive-board/>.

Speakers

The main part of the meeting was followed by a discussion on the theme *Inside Outside – Voices from Zimbabwe*. We had four speakers. Short summaries of their talks follow.

The first was BZS Secretary, **Pat Brickhill**, co-founder of Grassroots Books, which later became the celebrated Book Café in Harare. Now living in the UK, she referred to a definition of 'diaspora'

Continued on next page

Membership highlights of last year (2016/17)

- Total number of members on data base: 222, including 10 joint members, six organisations, 13 complimentary.
- Subscription revenue increased to £3,066 (2016 – £3,005, 2015 - £2,690).
- Clean up of membership database completed, only 17 members not up to date with current year subscriptions, the majority of whom are being actively followed up (56 not up to date as at 2016 AGM).
- 200 addresses currently on BZS Zimbabwe Review mailing list – cost efficiency of list improved by removal of non-payers (229 at 2016 AGM).
- Nine standing orders continue from members for whom we have no mailing addresses.
- Fourteen new members and seven renewals of lapsed memberships (including two joint memberships) since the 2016 AGM.
- Forty-seven addresses removed from database since the 2016 AGM, comprising three cancelled subscriptions, one death, one organisation closing down, two duplicate entries and 40 non-payers (no subscription received since 2015)
- Overseas membership options, including extra postage contribution, have been added to membership form on the BZS website, see <http://www.britainzimbabwe.org.uk/membership/>.

adopted by the African Union, as people who live outside a country but who are willing to contribute.

She talked about the difficulties of straddling two worlds, and the blurring of the lines between the two, and expressed sadness that there were young people who did not want to return to Zimbabwe. She noted difficulty of coming together when one part of the division (that living in the UK) was in a position of relative strength, while the people in the other could feel harshly towards those who leave, but at the same time need the support of relatives and friends outside the country.

On a positive note, she described a project her son had become involved with after he performed at the opening of the Machipisa Bridge Project, which young activists had worked together to clean up and to create an area for performances.

‘People are still living and wanting to live normal lives,’ she said. ‘The diaspora can help.’

Patricia Chinyoka, from the charity Care for Someone*, echoed Pat’s worry about the resentment felt in Zimbabwe towards those who have left and who are perceived to have ‘run away’.

‘We must accept that people will leave,’ she told the meeting, and the perception in Zimbabwe that the

disapora is not interested in problems at home is not true.

She pointed out that many people raise money for those back home. She made the telling point that with four million in the diaspora, \$5 from each one every month would ‘work miracles’.

‘We need positive storytelling’, she said, adding that, ‘Zimbabweans are very resilient, people still finding their voice ... I want to be part of a new Zimbabwe.’

The third speaker was **Conrad Mwanza**, founder of Zimbabwe Achievers Awards and publisher of *Zim Abroad Magazine*.

His speech concentrated on the high level of achievement among Zimbabweans, particularly in science and, especially medicine.

He expressed a wish for Zimbabwe to develop a world class health system, which could form a ‘viable market’ among the growing middle class of sub-Saharan Africa. He added, though, that there were opportunities to provide health care for the rural areas. He stressed that ‘all over Zimbabwe there is proof the country’s diaspora can impact development. We can work as a collective, and change things. Let us vote with our wallets.’

The last speaker was **Pelagia Nyamayaro** – a Zimbabwean-born British graduate in international politics from Brunel University, who has a background in volunteering and community engagement.

For her, the word ‘disconnect’ is important. She asked, is being a part of the diaspora a burden or a duty? As a child she had felt it was a burden – and then, as an adult, she found it had become a duty when she was asked to ‘explain’ Zimbabwe.

It became tempting to prescribe solutions that would not work in Zimbabwe – a country she barely knew.

‘You can reinforce false narratives,’ she warned.

But there were positives – sometimes being an outsider can contribute objectivity, and as part of the diaspora, it is possible to be an ambassador for your country of origin and disrupt negative perceptions.

The speakers were followed by a number of contributions from the floor, with BZS president **Knox Chitiyo** saying he thought that there was a common thread was a move towards people-centred solutions.

** Care for Someone is a charity working in the UK and Zimbabwe. In the UK it seeks to raise the aspirations of black, Asian and ethnic minority women (BAME) by using mentoring and coaching. In Zimbabwe it focuses on supporting young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education.*

Report from the Stevenage-Kadoma link

The Stevenage Kadoma Link Association was established in 1989, when the two towns became twinned.

It has been a busy year. A visit by teachers from Stevenage has produced shared curriculum work and a lively Whatsapp group of teachers in both towns.

A visit from the Mayor of Kadoma, Cllr Muchineripi Chinyanganya, revived good relations with the civic side of the Link. His visit coincided with our annual Zimbabwe Day, celebrating Zimbabwean culture. It is the Centenary of the City of Kadoma this year.

A major project of building a replacement home for orphaned and vulnerable children has been funded and professional architecture support given. Young people will soon be able to move in.

We have been able to maintain our School Fees project and, this year, we held a 'thank-you' evening for donors. One hundred primary school pupils and about 25 secondary school pupils are currently funded.



Members of the SKLA with Cllr Action Nyamukondiwa, from the Kadoma-Stevenage Link. Photograph © Nicola Hughes.

Finally, at the second attempt, the Chair of the Kadoma Link Committee, Cllr Action Nyamukondiwa, was granted a visa and visited us in October.

News

Conflict diamonds

The campaigning organisation Global Witness believes that many of the world's worst environmental and human rights abuses are driven by the exploitation of natural resources and corruption. As part of this remit, it has published a report on the mismanagement of Zimbabwe's diamond sector: *An Inside Job*, which examines five of the major mining companies that have recently operated in the Marange diamond fields. It details the steps companies 'have taken, in some cases, to conceal their finances, shield their operations from public scrutiny, and hide their ultimate beneficiaries and owners'. To find out more and download the report, go to:

<https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/conflict-diamonds/zimbabwe/inside-job/>

Succession thoughts

Two items on the in-fighting within ZANU PF and the question of succession include lawyer Lloyd Mpisa's article/blog from the 11 September on the Bulawayo 24 News website (<http://bulawayo24.com/index-id-opinion-sc-columnist-byo-117620.html>), and Violet Gonda's 'Hot Seat' interview with analyst Ibbo Mandaza (<http://www.violetgonda.com/2017/10/hot-seat-mandaza-says-mugabe-is-g40-reshuffle-paves-way-for-succession-plan/>).

Mpisa writes: 'it seems that when Mugabe was ill recently he, believing he was about to exit this world, asked to see Sydney Sekeramayi ... The man in charge of the army' and suggests that if 'Mugabe dies suddenly

the transition period will be secured by the army', and Mugabe's successor 'will come about through an internal ZANU PF election insured by the army, with Sekeramayi being the civilian face of that transition period.'

He goes on with an analysis of the significance of the 'G40' (the group working against Emmerson Mnangagwa succession) and 'Lacoste' (Mnangagwa's) faction, concluding that these are 'constructs that ... feed ... into the "divide and rule" "Mugabevelian" power-retention module. Otherwise how else does a 93-year-old man keep young lieutenants from overthrowing him?'

Mandaza went further, suggesting that 'G40' is being masterminded by Mugabe himself while.

Since writing this blog, Mpisa's belief that 'The writing is on the wall for Mnangagwa' has been vindicated.

Fundraising dinners

On 30 November, Vana Trust (<http://www.vana-trust.org.uk>) is hosting a dinner at Browns Covent Garden 82-84 Saint Martin's Lane, London, WC2N 4AG. Tickets: a minimum of £65 each. Funds will go directly to support the construction of a science lab at St. David's School in Zimbabwe as well as helping to build a livestock barn in Buckinghamshire to support vulnerable children in the UK. See: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/vana-trust-fundraising-dinner-30112017-tickets-38226364084>

And, on at 7 pm on 2 December, there's the Budiro Trust's Christmas Dinner at Holiday Inn, Bloomsbury, Coram St, London WC1 1HT, with music from Chartwell Dutiro. Price, £55. From <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/budiro-2017-dinner-with-chartwell>



BRITAIN ZIMBABWE SOCIETY 2018 RESEARCH DAY

Youth and Experience – Generation to Generation in Zimbabwe and the Diaspora

Saturday 16 June 2018

9.00am – 5.30pm (doors open from 8.30am)

St. Antony's College, Nissan Theatre, 62 Woodstock Road, Oxford, OX2 6JF

Further details to be announced

Contact the Britain Zimbabwe Society

Secretary (Minutes/Correspondence): Pat Brickhill, 1A Selbourne Place, Minehead, Somerset TA24 5TY
email: zimgekko@aol.com

Membership Secretary/Treasurer: Margaret Ling, 25 Endymion Road, London N4 1EE
email: margaret.ling@geo2.poptel.org.uk

President: Knox Chitiyo

2016–2017 Officers and Executive

Chair: Pauline Dodgson-Katiyo

Vice-Chairs: Millius Palayiwa, Rori Masiane

Secretary (Minutes/Correspondence): Pat Brickhill

Secretary (Membership): Margaret Ling

Information and Publications Officer: Jenny Vaughan

Web Officer: Philip Weiss

Treasurer: Margaret Ling

Other Executive members:

Membership Promotions Officer: Gary Chimuzinga

Diana Jeater

Yvonne Kassim

Bruce Mutsvairo

Richard Pantlin

Ranka Primorac

Victor de Waal

Yvonne Kassim

Representatives of: Stevenage-Kadoma Link
Association; Zimbabwe Association

*Note: There are vacancies on the Executive: please contact
Pat Brickhill if you are interested in joining it.*

Britain Zimbabwe Society Membership Form

To join and receive regular newsletters, e-mail discussion forum and conference discounts please print off and send the form below to the membership secretary with your remittance to:

Margaret Ling 25 Endymion Road, London N4 1EE

Please enrol me/us in the BZS

	Rate A	Rate B		Rate A	Rate B
Ordinary	£18	£21	Unwaged/Student	£7.50	£10
Joint (two at one address)	£21	£23	Institution	£40	£40

Membership runs by calendar year, renewals are due on 1 January each year.

Rate A applies to those who pay by Standing Order (please ask for a form to be sent to you).

Rate B applies to those who pay by cheque (made out to 'Britain Zimbabwe Society'), or online on our website:
www.britainzimbabwe.org.uk/membership

NAME:

TELEPHONE:

POSTAL ADDRESS

EMAIL