

ZAMBEZIA ARTICLES

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AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Obvious Vengeyi	King Manasseh of Judah: A Model for Characterising African Leadership	This article explores the West's relationships with Africa, in particular the empire's praise for loyal vassals, and its unforgiveness and the attendant punishment meted out on disloyal ones. The article does this by juxtaposing contradictory images of King Manasseh of Judah and the images of leaders of two Southern African countries: Zimbabwe and South Africa, namely President Robert Mugabe, the Late President Nelson Mandela, former President Thabo Mbeki and President Jacob Zuma. The article observes that King Manasseh of Judah is negatively depicted in the Bible (cf. 2 Kings 21:1-18; 2 Chron 33:1-20) and is described by his own people as the worst king ever to rule over them. Yet the same Manasseh is described 'positively' by foreigners as was confirmed by Assyrian archaeological documents, in which Assyrian kings described him as one of the most loyal vassal kings ever to rule over Judah. As such, Manasseh reigned 55 years, the longest reign in the history of Israel. This article argues that these two contradictory images of King Manasseh are consistent with how African leaders are presented today. African leaders who are perceived by their own people as bad, are praised by the West as good and role models for Africa, whilst those African leaders who are esteemed by Africans as heroes and role models are perceived by the West as bad, violent and terrorists.
Evans Chapanga	A Critical Exploration of Selected Praise-singing Discourses in the Zimbabwe Body Politic in the Post-inclusive Government Era	Politics is littered with animated breath-taking praise-singing discourses bestowed on leadership by party loyalists. The praise-singing phenomenon cuts across levels and structures of political organisations, but is evidently more pronounced at return. This article investigates and characterises specifically, the nature of the language used by the rank and file in deifying party presidents of ZANU-PF and MDC-T, configured as the ruling and opposition parties on the political landscape respectively. The study reveals that effusive praises for both protagonists are located in religion, liberation and the 'person' as the leader. In this vein, party presidents are projected as messiahs, champions of people's freedom and embodiments of rare framework reveals how praise-singing discourses naturalise hierarchy and authority in society. Rank's (1976) Model of Persuasion, which is

		used in this study as a supporting tool of analysis, unpacks a variety of tactics, notably, association, as defining the language used to idolise. However, as loyalists go beyond reasonable bounds in their praises, exaggerated claims are made and this necessitates the broadening of the model to capture this phenomenon. Praises marking party presidents as ordained and anointed by the Almighty God to lead suggest that the 'led' are helpless souls who cannot master their destiny, for all is reposed in the leader. This is tantamount to celebration of theocracy as opposed to democracy. Observably, motivation for singing praises, in particular the psychological dimensions to ascertain whether what is said about the leader is heartfelt or flattery to deceive, will certainly broaden the dimensions of this widespread and popular art.
Bridget Chinouriri & Munyaradzi Nyakudya	Name-calling in the Music Discourse of Zimbabwe's Land Reform Programme, 2000 to 2010	The academic discourse on Zimbabwe's land reform programme has taken many key dimensions. This study locates the discourse in the realm of music, focusing on name-calling vibes pertaining to Zimbabwe's land reform programme from 2000-2010. During this period, music was used as a means of political communication and mobilisation. The year 2010 does not mark the closure of the land reform process, but has been used in this chapter to define and delimit the period that the chapter focuses on.
Mcdonald C. Matika & Fainos Mangena	An Ethical Analysis of the Behaviour Correlates of Excessive Executive Entitlement in Zimbabwe	This article is an ethical analysis of the causes of excessive executive entitlement (EEE) as it relates to the behaviour of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) manning Zimbabwe's government-controlled enterprises (parastatals) during and after the Government of National Unity (GNU). The salaries and perks they received were largely unsustainable in light of the fact that their organisations were reeling under huge debts and salary backlogs for lower grade employees. The article deploys virtue ethics, deontological ethics, teleological ethics and hunhu/ubuntu ethics as tools of analysis. The article identifies the causes of EEE as hyper core self-evaluation (HCSE) and narcissistic personality disorder (NPD). The article draws its argument from the premise that EEE is a flawed belief that one has a legitimate right to get special and over-the-top privileges, treatment and/or designation, while HCSE is presented here as a broad personality trait that is indicated by excessive levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy and locus of control. It is also argued in this article that HCSE also manifests as NPD which is a personality disorder in which the individual has a distorted self-image, unstable and intense emotions, and prone to becoming overly preoccupied with vanity, prestige, power, lack of empathy and an exaggerated sense of superiority.

Albert Makochekanwa	Does 'Grease Money' Speed up the Wheels of Commerce for Zimbabwean Firms?	The article analyses the impact of corruption as it manifests on the time wasted by Zimbabwe's top management firms in negotiating for government contracts as well as in the passing of various regulations and issuing of licences. Using data from the World Bank Enterprise Survey which was conducted on 599 Zimbabwean firms in 2011, the article employs the econometric model to achieve its stated objective. Results from both the combined estimation and sectorial regressions indicate that direct bribery and informal payments do not significantly impact on the time that management of firms spend negotiating with government officials on issues related to regulations. However, the regulation burden and court discretion are some of the variables controlled by bureaucrats to exhort informal payments from firms to get things done without delays. It is thus recommended that government should reduce the number of various pieces of regulations that a given firm has to satisfy before getting permission to continue conducting businesses. Government is also advised to reduce court discretion so as to improve transparency and predictability when courts deliver judgements.
Patricia Mabugu, Pedzisai Mashiri, Herbert Mushangwe & Lovemore Mutonga	Pronunciation of Chinese Vowels by Shona Speakers: A Systematic Descriptive Account	The objective of this work is to discuss the salient mispronunciation of adult Shona first language (L1) speakers who are second language (L2) learners of Chinese, in order to support the pedagogical process and remedial instructions. Our approach is grounded in the theory of language transfer and involves systematic phonological comparisons between the two languages at the phonetic level. While major disparities across the language pair are identified, the focus is on phonological contexts where transfer effects are prominent. This methodology enables us to identify salient pronunciation errors that are across-validated with examples observed from recorded interactions. The data for the study was collected from university of Zimbabwe (UZ) first year Shona native speakers learning Chinese as a foreign language at the Confucius Institution of the University of Zimbabwe. The students had been exposed to Chinese for two semesters. Using the Contrastive Analysis hypothesis as a guiding framework, potential pronunciation errors from the students were identified by comparing the two sound systems of Shona and Chinese. Speech samples of the pronunciation problems were identified as deletion, glide epenthesis and substitution. These processes that the students utilise help us to clearly understand some major pronunciation problems that the students have which impede their oral fluency.
Abraham R. Matamanda, Innocent Chirisa & Billy B.	Stakeholders' Awareness and Perceptions of Ecosystem	The utility of ecosystem services in promoting human well-being and environmental functionality is universally acknowledged. Wetland ecosystems

Mukamuri	Services Provided by Wetlands in Harare, Zimbabwe	provide multiple ecosystem services which enhance urban sustainability. In Zimbabwe's capital city, Harare, it appears that ecosystem services provided by wetlands are either not appreciated, or that citizens are not aware of their importance and value. This article explores stakeholders' level of awareness and perceptions of ecosystem services provided by wetlands in Harare. Data was collected for the study through remote sensing, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, participant observations, questionnaires and an in-depth analysis of secondary sources. This article argues that ordinary citizens in Harare are not aware of all ecosystem services provided by wetlands, while economic and political factors contribute to some extent to the degradation of ecosystem services provided by wetlands in Harare. The article shows that development in Harare is marked by continued degradation and damage of natural ecosystems, a situation which runs counter to the ideals of sustainability. The article ends by recommending the need to raise awareness of the importance and value of wetland ecosystem services, to modify existing legislation on wetlands and to increase stakeholder participation in wetland issues.
Lickel Ndebele & Progress Dube	A Legacy that Outlives Time: The Adaptability and Continuity of Folktales as Reflected in the Seventh Day Adventist Children's Sermons	This article explores continuity and change with regards to the traditional Ndebele folktale and the children's story, also known as children's sermon in the Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) Church in Zimbabwe. The SDA's children sermon in Ndebele-speaking communities is an emergent oral art form that has its roots in the traditional Ndebele folktale. This emergent art form is used to convey Christian moral sin the same way that the Ndebele folktale has been used to convey Ndebele values, culture and wisdom. Our main argument is that the folktales is a legacy which has stood the test of time. Critics of oral literature are of the view that folktales are simply bed-time or past-time stories with no significance whatsoever in the modern world of high literacy. It is against this backdrop that the articles seeks to investigate the continuities, changes and innovations in the folklore tradition as reflected in the SDA's children's sermons. This is one way of determining the direction in which a society is moving in terms of its beliefs and value systems. In the Ndebele society, story-telling is a vehicle for the transmission of societal morals, values and beliefs. Folktales reflect the Ndebele people's values and norms and their total philosophy of life. Our

		<p>observation is that oral literature is a dynamic medium as evidenced by the fact that the SDA stories explored in this article are an adaptation of the traditional folktales in terms of structure, style, content and purpose. While the folktales serves as a vehicle for transmission of the SDA church doctrine, which largely coincides with the moral and ethical values of the Ndebele people. In both cases, the stories serves as powerful tools for socialising the young.</p>
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AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Stanzia Moyo	Male-Reproductive Health-seeking Behaviour in a Rural Set-up: A Case of Mhondoro-Ngezi, Kadoma District, Zimbabwe.	In Zimbabwe, men suffer from reproductive health ailments, yet little is known about their reproductive health-seeking behaviour. Marshalling evidence from seven focus group discussions, 15 in-depth and 20 key informant interviews, the research set out to investigate men's reproductive health-seeking behaviour in Mhondoro-Ngezi under Kadoma District. The results of the study revealed that men practice medical pluralism with the first priority given to traditional and religious healthcare services ahead of other healthcare services. The underlying factors to the aforementioned behaviour include, inter-alia, men's perceptions of masculinity and gender, men's beliefs about the aetiology of diseases, and some deeply felt misgivings about institutions that provide modern healthcare facilities. As a result, the study recommends scaling up of information and education about modern healthcare facilities in policy and programming activities, and designing of supermarket male-oriented modern healthcare facilities, if men's reproductive health-seeking behaviour is to be transformed for their positive benefit.
Ruby Magosvongwe, Zifikile Mguni and Abner Nyamende	Myths and Realities about African Life in the Diaspora as Depicted in Selected Post-2000 Zimbabwean-authored Fictional Narratives	The article examines literary trajectories and depictions of experiences endured by Zimbabweans who succumbed to massive outmigration to the western Diaspora in the post-2000 period as a result of the country's economic meltdown. It focuses particularly on the unquantifiable psycho-spiritual and socio-cultural carnage that

		literary criticism on Zimbabwean literature has tended to shy away from. The analysis draws from NoViolet Bulawayo's debut novel, <i>We Need New Names</i> (2013) and Nyota, Manyarara and Moyana's short story collection, <i>Hunting in Foreign Lands and other Stories</i> (2010), focussing on the Zimbabweans' economic nomadism in their efforts to transcend the socio-economic problems characterising post-2000 Zimbabwe. The article explores and exposes the turmoil, torment and sacrifices that individuals undergo at the altar of economic nomadism in the American Diaspora and elsewhere that many Zimbabweans back home appear to be oblivious to. It is the article's contention that the socio-cultural and psycho-spiritual fragmentation that these Diasporans endure, unless consciously stemmed now by Zimbabweans collectively, will result in perpetual national economic and cultural carnage that will see the demise of a richly resourced country for generations to come. The onus to make their homeland economically conducive and socio-culturally habitable so that people may not continuously involuntarily leave their homes for economic reprieve elsewhere rests collectively with all Zimbabweans. The selected fictional narratives subtly underscore the view that flight prolongs and deepens the crises both at home and beyond.
Ushehwedu Kufakurinani	A Crisis of Expectation? Narratives on the Impact of Migration on Gender and Family in Zimbabwe, 2000-2011	The article employs the narratives of those left behind to explore the impact of migration on the Zimbabwean family institution and its gender terrain in the post-2000 period. It uses narratives collected from various categories of people including spouses, grandparents, siblings, in-laws, teachers, civil servants and lawyers in order to explore the nature and extent of the crisis created by migration. The article argues that on the whole, migration has produced a crisis of expectation amongst those left behind in the Zimbabwean society and, to a certain extent, to the migrants themselves by failing to satisfactorily address their plight. This crisis includes family breakdowns, family feuds, neglect of those left behind, betrayal as well as delinquency among children, particularly those of school going age.
Kudzai Biri	'Jesus' Wives?' Pentecostalism and the Discourse of Singlehood in Zimbabwe	This article is a critical examination of the discourse of singlehood in relation to women in Zimbabwean Pentecostalism. It focusses on Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa (ZAOGA), one of the oldest Pentecostal churches that command numerical strength, and the Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ), the umbrella body of Pentecostals and Evangelicals. Although many studies have focussed on gender issues, they have not paid special attention to the discourse on single ladies. This article unravels how African traditional perceptions and attitudes on singlehood as it pertains to women have been navigated within the Pentecostal

		<p>discourse. From an African traditional perspective, right from birth, a woman is socialised into believing that at the appropriate stage of her life she should marry and bear children. The article critiques this worldview and its re-enforcement through ZAOGA and EFZ sermons and teachings, as well as their impact on the welfare and dignity of single Pentecostal women believers. The study therefore examines the church's role in shaping societal attitudes towards single ladies. It argues that contradictory postures characterise Zimbabwean Pentecostal discourse on singlehood. Verbal affirmation of single ladies and their contributions in the church do not translate to practicality. Single ladies are in the category of the so-called 'marginalised' in Shona traditional religion. From a Christian perspective, they constitute a class of one of God's special groups that need society's attention. The article argues that the discourse on singlehood in Pentecostalism has largely been sourced from the traditional paradigm that perpetrates injustices that militate against the well-being of single ladies and rob them of their dignity. Single women in a patriarchal society like Zimbabwe thus suffer a double disadvantage based on their gender and marital status. The article challenges Pentecostalism to offer 'safe space' for single ladies, given the existence of promising platforms that have the potential to 'liberate' and bring dignity to single ladies.</p>
<p>Belamino K Chikwaiwa, Kefasi Nyikahadzoi And Abel Blessing Matsika</p>	<p>The Determinants of Social Capital and their Role on Psycho-social Well-being of Orphans and other Vulnerable Adolescents in Zimbabwe</p>	<p>This article sought to examine the role of social capital on the psycho-social wellbeing of orphans and other vulnerable adolescents in Zimbabwe. This study was prompted by local and global concerns over the ability of children, particularly orphans and vulnerable children, to acquire the necessary social capital that would enable them to function normally in society. The study focussed on children under different care systems in Zimbabwe, namely, community-based, institutional dormitory and institutional household-based approaches. Simple random sampling technique was then used to select 204 children for interviews. The Psycho-social Well-being Assessment Tool was used to elicit data on selected elements of psychosocial wellness, demographic data and the kinds of interaction necessary to compute bonding, bridging and linking capital. The study found that adolescents with a good relation with an adult tend to have high bonding capital. On the other hand, female adolescents and those with a health issue that makes them care-dependent regardless of their sex, have very weak bonding social capital, while children in the institutional dormitory setting have very low linking capital. The study also found that there is a positive and significant correlation between bonding capital and some elements of psycho-social wellness such as happiness and self-</p>

		esteem of an adolescent. Findings from this study can help in defining parameters that government and care-givers can manipulate in order to improve the development of social capital for orphans and other vulnerable adolescents living under different care systems.
Nyasha Mutsindikwa, Watch Ruparanganda And Kudzai Chatiza	Institutional Perspectives on Low-income Homeownership in Harare	The promotion of homeownership as a housing policy framework has been on the increase in many countries. This form of housing tenure is said to be associated with financial and social benefits to individual owners and their communities. This article investigates the various institutional perspectives on the promotion of homeownership among low-income households in Harare, Zimbabwe. It utilises indepth interviews with key informants, as well as historical narratives to gather data from various institutions and organisations in the urban housing sector. Secondary data sources such as published books, journal articles, newspapers, organisational reports and policy documents provided useful information on the subject matter. Findings revealed that the concept of homeownership in the Zimbabwean context is defined along multiple lines, from those with titles to those without. Most institutions and organisations in the housing sector support the idea of promoting low-income homeownership, as it has the potential to improve the urban housing stock. However, the realisation of financial and social benefits as a result of homeownership is not automatic when it comes to low-income households. Homeownership is a game played by all, but not all win. Meaningful low-income homeownership is hindered by affordability challenges, as most prospective homeowners are not formally employed, resulting in them not being eligible for the available housing financial options. We therefore conclude that, without meaningful support from government and other players, the promotion of low-income homeownership is not sustainable, hence the need to consider the promotion of low income rental housing as an option.
Angeline Masowa	Pitfalls of Cross-referencing in <i>Duramazwi ReMimhanzi</i>	This article discusses aspects of information presentation in Duramazwi reMimhanzi (DRM), the first musical terms Shona dictionary. It evaluates the mediostuctural organisation of DRM, specifically focussing on how cross-referencing as a lexicographic device is employed in crafting dictionary definitions that are accessible, consistent and informative to the dictionary user as well as the resultant impact on space-saving in DRM. The article argues that the dictionary has cases of bad cross-referencing which affect user-needs and also impact upon dictionary size and production costs. The analysis is guided by the user-oriented approach which includes user-need, accessibility, user-friendliness and user-perspective. Gouws and

		<p>Prinsloo (1998: 18) argue that the dominant role of the user has had a definite effect on the compilation of dictionaries as well as on the evaluation of their quality. Good dictionaries do not only display a linguistically sound treatment of a specific selection of lexical items, but are also products that can be used as linguistic instruments by their respective target groups. The better they can be used, the better dictionaries they are. This article therefore makes an evaluation of the use of cross referencing as a way of creating a mediostucture that is accessible, and as an instrument of creating a user-friendly dictionary that satisfies user-needs, user perspectives and acceptability. The analysis presented in this article is meant to improve the quality of cross-referencing in the more advanced musical terms dictionary currently being compiled at the African Languages Research Institute, University of Zimbabwe, and other future dictionaries of a similar nature that shall be compiled at the same Institute and elsewhere.</p>
Nisbert Taisekwa Taringa	New Style Phenomenological Approach to the Study of Shona Attitudes to Nature	<p>Classical phenomenological approaches to the study of Shona attitudes to nature have tended to focus on intentionality, and value the believers' point of view as a core value. They focus much on the religious significance that the Shona attach to particular aspects of nature such as mountains, water bodies and animals. There is a tendency to adhere to the ideals of a detached, objective and neutral study. This article assumes that the believer's point of view is influenced by many factors, and contends that new style phenomenological approaches to the study of religions and religious phenomena enable the phenomenologist of religion to situate the sacred within the historical, religio-cultural and economic matrix in which the Shona are now relating with the natural environment. The article focusses on the following: exploring attitudes to nature in the context of classical phenomenology of religion, critically discussing the concerns of new style phenomenology of religion, delineating the historical factors that have caused shifts in the way the Shona relate to the natural environment, and applying new style phenomenology to two purposively sampled cases studies. The article contends that how one understands the Shona traditional religion's attitudes to nature is not simply a matter of the religious significance that the Shona believers attach to the natural environment, but also a matter of considering the historical, religio-cultural and the economic factors. It is significant for phenomenologists of religion to realise that religious phenomena, and in particular Shona attitudes to nature are constituted, at least, in part, by their contexts, and there is thus need to explore the role that such contexts play in constituting Shona attitudes to nature.</p>

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<p>Obert Bernard Mlambo1 And Wesley Mwatwara</p>	<p>History and Memory in the Comparative Study of the Politics of Land Redistribution in the Late Roman Republic and Contemporary Zimbabwe (2000-2008)</p>	<p>The Zimbabwean President, Robert Mugabe, is famously remembered for his appeal to the history of the liberation struggle in order to ‘remind’ the older generations, and to also teach the young, its importance to present political circumstances. The response to this call has incubated the genesis of ‘patriotic’ history in Zimbabwean historiography (see Ranger, 2004: 215-234; Tendi, 2010: 1-8). In light of this, we examine the importance of history and memory in the construction of discourses of power in politics in the Zimbabwean land redistribution exercise through a comparative narrative of classical Europe and contemporary Zimbabwe. We broaden the discussion of patriotic history by examining how it was appropriated during the fast-track land reform programme – the Third Chimurenga (2000-2008). By adopting a comparative stance with the late Roman Republic era of classical Europe, we examine how memory played a key role in the battles for political legitimacy and control in general and in the politics of land distribution in particular. Such an approach widens our horizon of understanding the notion of history and memory, and enables an appreciation of its dynamics and usages in various political landscapes and contexts. The article submits the findings that history and memory not only lay at the heart of politics and power, but are also notions usually couched in nationalistic political rhetoric. They were (are) at best strategies for power consolidation and political control. The ancient Roman case study has proved that we can indeed work towards some theorisation of time-tested political strategies, as what occurred in the Roman Republic provides the potential of informing modern studies of key issues on land redistribution as well as strategies appropriated by politicians to retain power and influence.</p>
<p>Albert Makochekanwa</p>	<p><i>Kubhena Mari</i> as a Coping Strategy of Urban Households during Zimbabwe’s Crisis</p>	<p>The article analyses <i>kubhena mari</i> (money burning) as one of the survival strategies which urban Zimbabwean dwellers used during the unprecedented 2000 to 2008 economic crisis that gripped Zimbabwe. This is a significant area of research given that many urban dwellers survived on this strategy, yet little is known in scholarly literature about it. The study employed the cross-sectional survey methodology in which primary data was collected from participants from Zimbabwe’s six major cities through a semi-structured questionnaire, focus group discussions and expert interviews over a 10-month period from November 2010 to August 2011. The findings from the analysis indicate that reduced formal economic activities, high unemployment level and shortages of foreign currency in formal banks were some</p>

		of the major drivers of kubhena mari as a coping strategy. Whilst the views regarding the morality of this activity remain contradictory and controversial, those respondents who participated and benefitted from this activity claim that the benefits outweigh the risks that may have been associated with kubhena mari, to the extent that many respondents indicated that they would readily engage in this activity in future should the necessity arise. However, as indicated by the respondents, its toll on the moral fabric of society cannot be ignored, hence the article's recommendation that policy makers should design policies that cushion society against hyperinflation, since it can have serious consequences on the moral fabric of society.
Phineas G Kadenge And Richard Makoto	Zimbabwe's External Public Debt Overhang, Impact and Possible Strategies for its Resolution	Zimbabwe is in debt distress. The huge external debt has negatively affected the country both socially and economically. The debt overhang led to the suspension of financial support to the country by most international financial institutions, resulting in limited access to external finance. This is acting as an impediment to socio-economic transformation and subjecting the country to higher cost of borrowing for both the government and the private sector. By characterising debt trends from 1980 to 2012, this study analyses Zimbabwe's external debt problem, focussing on its origins and also providing possible resolutions to the crisis. Although the problem of debt overhang is not only a developing country phenomenon, its effects, however, are more pronounced in developing than in advanced economies. The findings indicate that one of the major causes of debt accumulation was lack of a centralised debt management programme. We argue that the resource-based debt crisis resolution advocated by the government is not enough to tackle the debt problem. It must be complemented by other options like debt swaps which have the advantage of not having a foreign currency requirement, unlike debt rescheduling. There is also need to consider political re-engagement in order to take advantage of the former colony argument in debt relief. Buybacks and the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative should also be considered. However, the HIPC initiative only comes after satisfying certain criteria which the government started working on in 2012 through the IMF Staff Monitored Programme.
Fainos Mangena	Moral Status and the 'State of Creation' Account: Critical Prospects	This article evaluates the arguments made by 'reason-based' moral status theorists and those made by 'sentient' theorists such as Singer in determining what constitutes moral status. While the former regard reason as the defining criterion of moral status, Singer names sentience, that is, the ability to feel pain and experience

		<p>pleasure as the defining characteristic of moral status. This ability, for Singer, is shared by both human beings and non-human animals. We argue that both accounts are morally objectionable since reason is only one characteristic feature of moral status among many, and since Singer's account appears oblivious to the degrees of sentience as proffered by Sumner, whose contribution is valuable in this essay. Against this background, we call for a return to the 'state of creation' where both humans and non-humans are respected in accord with the roots they share and the different attributes of creation they possess.</p>
<p>Tamuka Joel Mukura, Peter Chikwekwete, Tendai Makova, Desmond Ndedzu And Edgar Muhoyi</p>	<p>Technical Efficiency of Model A2 Tobacco Farmers in Centenary District, Zimbabwe</p>	<p>This study examines the technical efficiency of resettled A2 tobacco farmers and its determinants using Centenary District as a case study. Using cross-sectional data for the 2009/2010 agricultural season from a sample of 52 A2 resettled tobacco farmers, a stochastic production frontier approach was used to estimate farm specific technical efficiencies. Furthermore, the study estimated the sources of variation in technical efficiency. The tobacco farmers were found to be technically efficient with an average efficiency score of 91.2%, contrary to assertions to the contrary. Farm mechanisation, access to credit, extension services, and membership to a farmer association/ club as well as farming experience impacted positively on technical efficiency. The results underscored the need to improve farmers' access to credit and agricultural extension services, and increase public and private investment in farm mechanisation.</p>

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NAME	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Innocent Chirisa	<p>Peri-urbanisation and Sustainability in Zimbabwe: Putting Spatial Planning to Task</p>	<p>Little, if any, attention has been given to the impact of increased peri-urban expansion (hence peri-urbanisation) on the sustainability of urban development and management in Zimbabwe. Absent from the current planning debate is the analysis and discussion of peri-urbanisation, which can be defined as the settlement and population growth in areas located at the edges of cities. This geographical area called the peri-urban, presents a challenge for both spatial or physical planners and urban managers alike, as urban development control measures are more difficult to</p>

		<p>implement than in the established urban areas. The centrality of urban sustainability in contemporary urban policy and practices, especially at global fora, cannot be overstated. However, localising the globally-acclaimed practices remains a major challenge. The reasons for this are varied, and include planning, education, the legacy of colonial spatial planning practices, limited financial resources and lack of political will. In light of these arguments, among others, this article seeks to explore the phenomenon of peri-urbanisation and sustainability in Zimbabwe by interrogating the responsiveness of the extant spatial planning framework. The article is based largely on the author's doctoral studies (2008-2012) in which he reviewed literature especially on the debates of sustainability, urban management and peri-urbanisation. This was coupled with intensive documentary analysis of legislations, policies, plans and minutes of local authorities' meetings relating to the planning of settlements and environment sustainability in Zimbabwe. Further, the researcher interviewed officials from the Environmental Management Agency, the Department of Physical Planning (DPP), and households in various periurban settlements. Results from this interrogation point to one major issue, that is, peri-urbanisation is taking place in a haphazard and uncontrolled manner, much against the prescribed roadmap provided in existing legislation and policies. To reverse the environmental maladies in peri-urban areas, there is need to 're-invent' planning so that it is not only more flexible but also more comprehensive and adaptable than is currently the case. This must be coupled with the political will to do so. In addition, the political economy has a critical role in shaping peri-urban stewardship.</p>
<p>Ntombizodwa Marufu¹ , Justin Tandire¹ And Samson Mhizha²</p>	<p>Family Instability and Baby-dumping in Zimbabwe</p>	<p>This article discusses the initial findings of an on-going research project whose main objective is to establish the level of baby-dumping in Zimbabwe, as well as its causes and consequences. There is an assumption that incidents of baby-dumping have increased in Zimbabwe. The on-going study seeks to verify this assertion/assumption. The second assumption is that the family institution is central to the development and moulding of the whole person. In this regard, weaknesses in the structure and functions of the family may, therefore, have a bearing on babydumping. The study was inspired by the Human Factor approach whose main claim is that no society can sustain itself without reliable, disciplined and committed individuals who not only strongly believe in the ideals of their society, but affirm and practise them as well. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews with convicted baby-dumpers as well as a focus group discussion involving selected elders from Mazowe District and key informants such as the Chief Magistrate and a</p>

		<p>Social Welfare officer. Police reports were also useful sources of data. The findings provide support to the Attachment theory which argues that children who do not develop secure attachment in early childhood go on to develop delinquent behavioural tendencies in adulthood. These tendencies in the current study include babydumping and early sexual activities.</p>
<p>Kefasi Nyikahadzoi And Byron Zamasiya</p>	<p>Creating Community-based Fisheries Management Regimes around Small Water Bodies in Communal Areas of Zimbabwe: Myths and Realities</p>	<p>Zimbabwe's communal areas are well-endowed with small water bodies (SWBs) that can be used to improve the livelihoods of the poor residing in these areas. Although the small water bodies harbour a wide variety of fish, the per capita intake of animal protein is very low in these areas. The government has realised that SWBs fisheries have the potential to provide a valuable source of food, income and much-needed animal protein for communities living around them. In order to enhance the potential of fisheries in these small water bodies, the government transferred use and management rights to a few members of the community living around some SWBs. This article uses a historical story line to examine the shortcomings of this approach. Data was also obtained through interviews, focus group discussions and participant observation. The article shows that most of the traditional fishing methods and activities such as fishing using locally-made nets and dugout canoes become illegal under the new policy dispensation. The article argues that high compliance costs and subsequent criminalisation of traditional fishing methods created a rift between government and communities around these small water bodies. The approach also polarised the community as well as alienating traditional fisheries management systems, leading to a total collapse of local resource management institutions.</p>
<p>Carren Pindiriri</p>	<p>Aid Effectiveness, Development Theories and their Influence on the Structure and Practices in Development Aid to Third World Countries</p>	<p>This article applies desk research to assess the impact of aid on economic growth, and to examine the link between development theories and aid providers' preferences in terms of sector targeting. The study findings show an insignificantly small probability that development aid positively influences economic growth in developing countries and further provides evidence of development aid practices that are divorced from development theories. Unlike previous studies which found poor policy environment as the main cause of the ineffectiveness of development aid in accelerating growth, this study establishes that the structure and practices in development aid have not been linked to theories of economic development. Aid providers target consumptive social sectors while ignoring the driving sectors of economic development such as the industrial sector. More recently, they have been targeting industrial emissions control and climate change education in poor countries. This discourages potential industrialisation in developing countries,</p>

		which is the cornerstone of economic development. The main implication of the study findings is that aid has not been effective because of the existence of the misalignment in development aid practices and development theories, hence its failure to cover the investment-savings gap in developing countries. In this respect, the study recommends a re-alignment of development aid practices with development theories. In addition, the study also recommends aid providers to re-align aid conditionalities with development theories.
Justin Tandire1, Vupenyu Dzingirai2 And Samson Mhizha	Social Change and Development: A Case Study of Informal Sector Operators at Glen View 8 (Complex), Harare, Zimbabwe	Whereas much is known about the informal sector's existence in Africa and the rest of the Third World, little is known about the challenges the sector faces and how these could be resolved for the benefit of firstly, the operators and, secondly, the nations at large. The current study seeks to determine the challenges faced by informal sector operators as well as the role of politics in informal sector activities in Glen View 8, a high-density suburb located in Zimbabwe's capital city, Harare. The study is premised on the assumption that in Africa there is a nexus between politics and informal trade, as both informal sector operators and politicians adopt survival strategies whose success hinges on the prevailing political and economic climate. This article, which is preliminary and is part of a doctoral project for one of the authors, investigates the role of politics in informal sector operations as well as the challenges faced by informal sector operators in Glen View Area 8 Complex. Data was collected from informal sector operators in the study area through interviews and observations over a period of seven months. The article argues that the sector is bedevilled by operational challenges as well as political interference, resulting in reduced performance. Provision of adequate space and capital for informal sector operators, as well as de-politicisation of the sector in the sense of accommodating all operators irrespective of political affiliation, is considered the starting point towards providing an opportunity for the sector to grow.

Volume 38, No. ii 2011

NAME	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Owen Nyamwanza1, Emmanuel Manzungu2, Eness Mutsvangwa-Samie2 And	Institutional Proliferation in Natural Resource Management and Agricultural Innovation in South-	Institutions in developing countries have for long been recognised as central in mediating access to natural resources and facilitating agricultural innovation. Less discussed, however, is how and why they change, and whether the change results in

Vupenyu Dzingirai	West Zimbabwe	improved service delivery for the people concerned who happen to be rural and often poor. This article investigates the nature of change involving rural institutions that deal with land, water and agricultural innovation in the semi-arid districts of Gwanda and Insiza in south-west Zimbabwe. The institutions were found to have significantly proliferated particularly in the last decade vis-à-vis the number of institutional players. This expanded the mandates of individual institutions and the portfolio of rules that the rural populace were expected to adhere to. Institutional proliferation was mainly inspired by organisational survival, and had the potential of compromising service delivery. The findings of the study have implications on how institutions that are meant to improve service delivery to rural people can be (re)configured as well as how the various interventions can be scaled out and up.
Richard Makoto	Dollarisation in Zimbabwe: An evaluation of the Macroeconomic Costs and Benefits	This study uses the pattern model to evaluate the impact of dollarisation on macroeconomic performance in Zimbabwe. Persistent hyperinflation forced the country to unilaterally dollarise without sufficient foreign reserves. The analysis concludes that although dollarisation indeed halted inflation, promoted economic growth and attracted foreign investments, it does not guarantee long-run price stability. Further, although credit to the private sector and interest rates exhibited a decline after dollarisation, interest rates still remain higher than the regional average. Possible explanations of this scenario are unavailability of liquidity in the economy and political uncertainty that is being factored in when determining the riskiness of loans. Important policy implications arising from the analysis include, but are not limited to, strategies aimed at boosting liquidity, ending politically related uncertainty and adopting a single currency.
Langtone Maunganidze	Succession Planning and Business Survival at Crossroads: The Case of Selected Family controlled Businesses in Harare, Zimbabwe	This article explores the interface between succession planning and business survival in family-controlled businesses. This has become a topic of growing interest among scholars and policy makers, particularly given the sector's contribution to wealth creation and the increasingly volatile employment climate that prevails in many African settings today. The challenge is that even though many African business owners in general and Zimbabweans in particular recognise the value of succession planning, very few have any such plans in place. The findings are based on an exploratory case study of 12 Harare-based family-controlled businesses selected by purposive availability sampling and drawn from the following sectors: passenger transport, retail and general dealing, vehicle repair and panel beating, hair-dressing, driving schools, security, hardware, construction and manufacturing. Guided by a social constructionist inquiry, the article concludes

		that in all its forms and content, succession planning is historically-determined and socially-constructed. Succession planning also generates new power and status configurations, multiple identities and meanings to the relationships between actors across generations, creating inherent contradictions and paradoxes that threaten business survival.
Loveness Nyikahadzoi ^{1*} , Elinah Mandimika ¹ , Wilson Matamande	An Evaluation Of The Economic Performance Of Cooperative Marketing Among Smallholder Farmers: A Case Of Mashonaland East Province Of Zimbabwe	The marketing environment in Zimbabwe has changed due to the removal of price controls and import duty on foodstuffs in 2010. However, smallholder farmers who are dependent on agriculture for food and income grapple with transport costs for their commodities and inputs, and also lack market information to take advantage of the changed market environment. This article undertakes a comparative analysis to determine whether cooperative marketers are better off compared to those that market individually in terms of access to market information, access to inputs and income. The study is an experimental research carried out during the 2008-2010 agricultural seasons. Data used in this research was collected from 20 villages in Mashonaland East Province of Zimbabwe. A total of 200 households were interviewed soon after the 2010/2011 agricultural season. The results of the research show that cooperative marketing only improves access to information, especially for those with no formal education. Cooperative marketing does not, however, improve smallholder farmers' access to inputs and income. The article concludes that cooperative marketing arrangements are social arrangements that do reduce costs of market information search, but have no direct impact on cash income of smallholder farmers.
Fainos Mangena, Masiwa Raggies Gunda, And Ezra Chitando	Does God Support Dynamos Football Club? Examining the Influence of Religion and Ethics on a Zimbabwean Football Club	The secularisation thesis holds that with rapid technological progress, religion will lose its influence on public life. One of the philosophical arguments against the influence of religion on public life holds that statements about God or religion are meaningless since they have no empirical rendering or proof (Davies, 1982: 7). Despite these atheistic overtones, religion and philosophy, particularly ethics, continue to be significant in human life the world over. In this article, we analyse the extent to which both religion and ethics feature in public life by highlighting their role in sport with reference to Dynamos Football Club of Zimbabwe. We draw attention to the prominence that African Initiated Christianity and African Traditional Religions enjoy at the club by illustrating how ritual actions and songs are appropriated by the team in its quest to succeed. We also explore ethical issues surrounding the deployment of religion in sports, and argue that this is tantamount to 'religious doping'. The article also finds a close connection between religion,

		ethics and sport in that they are understood within the framework of war, with life and death consequences, hence the reciprocal appropriation of religion in sport and vice versa.
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NAME	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Isaac Choto1 And Sailos Taurai Bvekerwa	Dialectical Tensions in Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government: A Critical Analysis of Selected Interparty and Intra-governmental Discourses and Relationship Issues	This article focuses on Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government ushered into being by the Global Political Agreement signed in September 2008 between ZANU PF and the two MDC formations, and inaugurated on the 12th of February 2009. We explore the relational tensions that have beleaguered this political arrangement and further unravel the nature of the tensions as well as the strategies the parties have adopted in their quest to handle the tensions. The study relies on Baxter and MontvÄmery's theory of relational dialectics. Focusing on the relationship between ZANU PF and MDC-T as the main protagonists, we note that the parties continually respond to dialectical forces that crave for simultaneous satisfaction. These dialectical forces have generated never-ending tensions in government some of which have even threatened its continued existence and functionality. The government has so far survived the tensions because of the multiple coping strategies the parties have employed. Be that as it may, we note that relationships of any kind inevitably have to deal with relational tensions to the extent that it will be foolhardy to expect a tension-free relationship.
Ivo Mhike	'Untidy Tools of Colonialism': Education, Christianity and Social Control in Southern Rhodesia: The Case of 'Night Dances' .1920s to the 1930s	This article investigates the phenomenon of 'night dances' as an expression of fluid cultural identities and a medium for contesting power by the youth within the context of the 'civilising' influences of western education and Christianity. Mostly organised by mission-educated and semi-educated people as opposed to traditional elders in realms where the latter had jurisdiction, the dances became a constant source of conflict. The organisation of and participation in these dances upset intergenerational relations, particularly between the youth and the gerontocracy, (the latter in their capacity as custodians of tradition, moral and cultural values, and in

		<p>their position as functionaries of the state). Dance became a social expression that entrenched intergenerational struggles between the youth and the gerontocracy and, to some extent, buttressed solidarity within the young generation. Issues such as sexuality, organisation of and control of labour and jurisdiction, inter alia, were avenues through which the escalating tensions between the generations manifested themselves.</p>
Emmanuel Chabata	The Language Factor in the Development of Africa: A Case for the Compilation of Specialised Dictionaries in Indigenous African Languages	<p>The pace at which African countries are developing has been in the spotlight for a long time, with many in agreement that it is generally slow as mirrored by rampant hunger, unemployment, disease and poverty. Many reasons, ranging from economic, political, educational, historical, and others have been cited as key explanations for this sluggish rate. In all this, the language question rarely features as a crucial development factor. When it comes to key processes of national development, indigenous African languages continue to be ignored in favour of foreign and former colonial languages such as English, French and Portuguese. In this article, an argument is made that development in Africa will remain unachievable unless indigenous African languages are used for all key socioeconomic and political transactions in African communities. This argument is premised on the fact that mother-tongue communication is at the centre of any kind of development, be it personal or communal. However, for it to be effective as a communicative tool, a language has to be developed or empowered. This article thus further argues for the compilation of specialised dictionaries in African languages as one sure way of empowering the languages so that they become usable in all domains of life, including those that are highly technical.</p>
Innocent Chirisa And Nyasha Mutsindikwa	Homeownership and Urbanisation in Zimbabwe: Contradictions and Prospects for a Balanced 'Tenure Mix'	<p>This article, through literature review and textual analysis, discusses homeownership as a policy strategy in housing in the context of increasing urbanisation. It argues that the urban challenges currently bedeviling Zimbabwe's urban centres stem from an over-emphasis on the freehold tenure type, epitomised in individual homeownership, at the expense of other types of tenure such as leasehold and blockshare. We argue that as far back as 1980, when Zimbabwe sought to establish an 'egalitarian' society in which everybody, theoretically, becomes a 'house-owner', the country got it ideologically wrong from the outset. This is because, then as now, the urban centres began to experience huge influxes of people into urban space. This accelerated homelessness and related urban planning challenges, including unjustified rental increases. Today, many homeowners sublet their dwellings which are meant to be family housing units. This informal rental</p>

		<p>housing arrangement is not paying dividends to the formation and growth of the urban centres in question. This is explained by the fact that those renting their housing have turned into petty bourgeoisie, only concerned with accumulating as much money as they can at the expense of the city or town in which their neighbourhoods and houses are located. Such a practice has deprived urban land markets of resources due to them. Rental accommodation is a ‘cash-cow’ for the money-hungry petty housing bourgeoisie who continue increasing rentals unjustifiably. As a result, some tenants view having houses of their own as the only logical escape. From the year 2000, many households have either joined housing cooperatives or explored other ways of becoming homeowners. Lodging and renting tend to portray a picture that one is lacking in innovativeness to extricate oneself from the dungeons of homelessness and poverty. When everybody now thinks that a house of ‘my own’ is the panacea, there are challenges of informal urban housing practices, including building without adequate supporting infrastructure. Continuing in this dangerous path will no doubt diminish the healthy development of urban settlements. There is, therefore, need for a framework that takes cognizance of the existence of other tenure systems in urban housing apart from homeownership. This implies a revisit to the question of urban land markets and a close examination of urban fiscal policies.</p>
<p>Carren Pindiriri And Edgar Muhoyi</p>	<p>An Assessment of Vocational Training and Youth Employment in Zimbabwe</p>	<p>In the period 1998 to 2008, Zimbabwe experienced a deep social and economic crisis. Unemployment figures rose to unprecedented heights, thus adversely affecting especially the youth. Although the economy is on the road to recovery, a lack of job opportunities and limited opportunities for entrepreneurship still remain a challenge amongst the youth. This study assesses skills offered by vocational training centres (VTCs) vis a vis the employment opportunities available for the youth in Zimbabwe, and identifies areas with potential youth employment, that is, sectors with value chains. The study made use of both survey and desk research methodologies to gather information on dynamic sectors with potential value chains, and the youth labour market. Based on secondary data analysis, the informal and agricultural sectors were found to be labour-intensive, growing, and with maximum value chain linkages which can lead to youth employment creation. In-depth interviews with youths and youth organisations, as well as interviews with key informants, highlighted that although the demand for youth labour is very low, the problem of youth unemployment is actually worsened by a mismatch between skills acquired and the occupations subsequently taken up by the graduates, poor</p>

		<p>coordination by the authorities responsible for vocational and technical training, and failure by responsible authorities to identify and finance youth investment projects with value chains. In this regard, this study recommends among other things, reorientation of the training system from its current academic thrust towards the acquisition of specialised practical and entrepreneurship skills being currently demanded by both the formal and informal sectors, formal linkages between training institutions and potential employment sectors so as to avoid the mismatch of skills supplied and demanded. This should go a long way in helping policy makers to effectively reduce unemployment among the Zimbabwean youth.</p>
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SPECIAL ISSUE, OCTOBER 2010

NAME	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Zifikile Gambahaya, Itai Muwati, Tavengwa Gwekwerere, E. Ruby Magosvongwe	The Management of Ethnic Diversity in Zimbabwean Literature: An Analysis of selected Novels in Ndebele and Shona	The article is an exegesis o the novelistic renditions and operationalisations of ethnic diversity and cultural pluralism in selected novels written in Zimbabwe's African languages. In the 21 st century, acceptance of ethnic diversity and cultural pluralism are part of the broader project on promoting development on the African continent. On the other hand, the inability to embrace ethnic diversity and cultural pluralism is a recipe for conflict and dissonance of effort. The continent cannot develop in a context where diversity is seen as a hindrance rather than a practical advantage that can be exploited for economic and social growth. Since literature is shaped by and in turn shapes a people's worldview, it becomes an instrument that can either promote or hinder the dissemination of ennobling human factor principles on ethnic diversity and cultural pluralism. In the light of this observation, this article therefore argues that Ndebele and Shona literary texts under discussion bring out crucial perspectives on ethnic diversity and cultural pluralism that cannot be ignored in discussions on development. These novels are widely accessible to the ordinary Ndebele/Shona reader and are also taught in secondary schools. Colleges and universities which teach literature, an aspect that makes them cardinal in shaping consciousness, attitude and perception.
Pedzisai Mashiri Emmanuel	A Country of Four Names:	Zimbabwe has an outstanding onomastic history, having changed its name four

Chabata	Zimbabwe's Name Changes and their Significance	<p>times: Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia, Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Zimbabwe in less than a century. Names in general and country names in particular, mean a great deal to the inhabitants of a country than merely orthographic representation. This is so since for most of the human race a country name is not merely a signpost. It identifies, denotes and connotes something. The special meaning that a country name has for some people is almost always limited by (socio) linguistic, national, historical and political connotations. Thus, as circumstances change, one can expect repercussions in naming trends, especially in politically-inspired names. This article focuses on the connotative associations and the affective meanings of the four names and the name changes. It demonstrates that the changes in Zimbabwe's names index socio-political attitudes, ideology, values, feelings and perceptions of identity. Together with the name changes, the icons and symbols of the nation have altered as well. We also argue that meanings deriving from name change have practical implications on national policies and decisions, race relations and beliefs and attitudes.</p>
Margaret Chipara	Mia Couto and the Ambivalence of Cultural Identity: The Problematic of Language	<p>This article seeks to analyse the polemic issue of language in African literature, with a particular focus on four collections of short stories by Mozambican author, Mia Couto. It is a contribution to current debates on the issue of language and literature, which remains largely unresolved owing to the multiplicity of perspectives proffered with regard to the characterisation of authentic African literature. It also hopes to inform readers, who may be unfamiliar with Lusophone African literature, about issues relating to the cultural identity of the African writer using the language of the coloniser. As regards the specific case of Mia Couto, a white writer of Mozambican Literature, the question of language is even more complex given that he is of European descent. The way in which he uses the Portuguese language, in his works, may serve as a model, or have varied implications for other African writers.</p>
Owen S. Seda	The Fourth Dimension: Dambudzo Marechera as a Dramatist — An Analysis of Two Plays	<p>This article analyses theme and style in Dambudzo Marechera's plays. The article is informed by a basic consideration that in spite of his versatility as a writer, Marechera has been viewed predominantly as a novelist, short story writer and a poet, but hardly as a playwright. As a result, his dramatic output has remained largely unacknowledged. It is in this sense that Marechera's plays constitute his fourth dimension as a writer. Using two examples, the article argues that Marechera's plays, like the rest of his</p>

		other writings; bear a strong influence of modernist and post-modernist trends. In addition, these plays owe a substantial part of their success to their autobiographical nature wherein the playwright is engaged in a constant process of dramatising aspects of his own controversial life-style.
Rosemary Moyana	Another Way of Seeing, Another Way of Thinking: A Discussion of George Mujajati's Novel, <i>The Sun Will Rise Again</i> and Asare Konadu's Novel, <i>A Woman in Her Prime</i>	This article analyses two African novels, namely, George Mujajati's <i>The Sun Will Rise Again</i> and Asare Konadu's <i>A Woman in Her Prime</i> . The analysis is done through an integration of Dorothy E. Smith's sociological discourse as expounded in her book, <i>The Everyday World as Problematic, A Feminist Sociology</i> , with Feminist ideas, and Karl Marx's and Frederick Engel's concept of the ruling class ideas being the ruling ideas of an époque. Thus, an attempt is made to unravel meaning from the two novels. This approach seems to be beneficial, giving the reader a fresh look at issues in the works, and a chance to develop another way of seeing; another way of thinking and another way of approaching the seemingly common problems encountered by women in a patriarchal society. The article ends by suggesting that perhaps the problems encountered in Mujajati's novel can be interpreted at a higher symbolic level for Zimbabwe, rising above the simplistic man-woman-child abuse issues, while the other woman, Pokuwaa in Konadu's novel (or woman across Africa?) needs to continue her cultural revolution.
Ruby Magosvongwe and *Zifikile Gambahaya	All Is Not Lost - Critique of A Tragedy of Lives: Women in Prison in Zimbabwe	In its examination of the plight of female prisoners as narrated in the testimonies in Irene Staunton's and Chiedza Musengezi's (eds.) <i>A Tragedy of Life: Women in Prison in Zimbabwe</i> , both during the period of their incarceration and in the aftermath, the article critiques the very concept of imprisonment and the long term implications that it has on female offenders. It takes in its stride the gendered roles and responsibilities that are culturally ascribed to women and the limitations that these cultural constructions have on the ultimate destinies of the indigenous women. The predicament of these female offenders, the article argues, is also further compounded by an alien criminal and justice system that willfully ignores and sidelines the indigenous belief systems and practices. In the analysis of some of the testimonies, the collusion between women's colonially legislated marginalisation with the new perceptions of gender in the hybridised cultural space is uncontested. The article also critiques the very idea of abandoning traditional remedies in favour of alien means of justice that operate at a tangent with some of the traditional modes of moral rehabilitation of female "convicts". That indeed the testimonies in the

		anthology bespeak of hope and an unquenchable desire by the offenders to confront stigma and ostracisation after some periods of incarceration, is in itself indicative of triumph rather than tragedy, contrary to what is implied in the title of the collection, thus demonstrating that all is not lost. By and large, the testimonies directly challenge the aspect of futility that the title appears to embody, thereby somewhat making the title a misnomer of sorts.
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Volume 36, Nos i/ii 2009

Author	Title	Abstract
Masiwa Ragies Gunda	The 'Other' David, Prophetic Oppositional Theology and Jesus: A Theological Challenge for the Church's Resources for Democratising Africa	Christians in Africa tend to be end users of most of the theological and doctrinal positions taken by their denominations, as most have apparently never tried to go beyond the story to the essence of what it means to be Christian. Different theologies have been coined in Africa, but as these theologies build on what is given in the Christian story, this has not disproved the claim that African Christians are merely end users. This article demonstrates this anomaly by focusing on King David, who is generally taken as a righteous king. The article focuses on the various misdemeanours of David which clearly show that the David of African Christians is certainly not the David of the text of the Bible. This article therefore challenges African Christians to move from being end users to a level where they develop a theology that is relevant to their situation by proposing a rejection of temple and dynasty theology, which is essentially an undemocratic theology that supports whoever is in power irrespective of their deeds. The article opts for prophetic oppositional theology, which brings Jesus Christ closer to our situation.
Claude G. Mararike	Attachment Theory and <i>Kurova Guva</i>	Within the attachment theory, the term 'attachment' means an affectional bond or tie between an individual and an attachment figure. Such a figure is normally a care-giver, provider and protector. The bond between the care-giver and the recipient of the care may be reciprocal. The theory was developed to explain long-term relationships between human beings. Its most important tenet is that an infant needs to develop a relationship with at least one primary care-giver for social, spiritual and emotional development to occur. This article revisits Bowlby's (1958; 1969) and Ainsworth's works published in the 1960s and 1970s, particularly Ainsworth's

		<p>concepts of secure base, secure attachment, disorganised attachment, avoidant attachment and anxious attachment. The article examines these concepts in relation to the Shona people of Zimbabwe's practice of kurova guva as a form of spiritual attachment. The position of the article is influenced by the introduction of Eurocentric belief systems, particularly Christianity, as an alternative spiritual secure base for the Shona people. The article argues that the introduction of Jesus Christ as a new attachment figure in opposition to the Shona people's ancestors, has introduced a foreign spiritual attachment. The main question addressed in this article is: What effect does this have on the hunhu of the Shona people since there are now two attachment figures — Jesus Christ and the ancestors, through whom the Shona people may express their needs? I am aware, however, that Bowlby's work and that of Ainsworth, are largely confined to child attachment and development from a different discipline. They do not consider the aspect of spiritual attachment from a sociological perspective as this article does. However, their insights have provoked me to examine the spiritual attachment aspect, using the Shona people's practice of kurova guva as a point of departure.</p>
Fainos Mangena	An Analysis of the Principle of Autonomy in the Context of Masculinities and HIV/ AIDS in Zimbabwe	<p>Through content analysis of relevant philosophical texts, this article critiques and dismisses the principle of autonomy when applied to the Zimbabwean experiential landscape. The motivation for the dismissal is that this principle has potentially contributed to the spread of HIV and AIDS as some men more often than not abuse it to conceal their HIV status. Etymologically, the word autonomy comes from the Greek word 'autos', which means 'self', and 'nomos', which means 'rule' or 'law'. Put succinctly, autonomy means self-rule. It implies the liberty 'to follow one's will'. In Southern African countries such as Zimbabwe, just as in any other sub-Saharan country, rights are largely explained in communal terms. This is notwithstanding the fact that many sub-Saharan African countries are signatories to the human rights charter of 1948 which puts emphasis on individual human rights. In light of the above, the article marshalls the argument that the principle of autonomy, as enshrined in the Patient's Charter and the Western Hippocratic corpus, potentially exacerbates the rate of HIV infection in Zimbabwe as it places humongous emphasis on individual rights and liberties at the expense of the human rights of the group. Furthermore, the article calls for the adoption of indigenous cultural strategies such as kurova bembera remhuri (family disclosure) in the battle to mitigate the effects of the AIDS scourge.</p>
Gideon Zhou	The Intractability of Rolling Back	Although by the 1990s post-colonial Africa had embraced rolling back reforms as

	Reforms in Post-colonial African Contexts: Experiences in Zimbabwe	policy prescriptions to its socio-economic crises, implementing experiences in Africa tell a different story. Literature generally points to overall worse off scenarios, with state frontiers in stubborn retreat. The emerging picture suggests a process that is inherently intractable. This article seeks to unravel these phenomena by analysing the dynamics of rolling back processes within African socio-economic contexts. The intractability puzzle can be explained from various angles. There is inherent tension between their underlying goals and prevailing socio-economic imperatives in the post-colonial state. African economies also have low capacities to put in place redundancy programmes to offset the risks and social costs that go with roll-back reforms. Their performance score has not been inspiring at all as success stories are hard to identify. Even where rolling-back reforms have been aggressively implemented, sustainable gains are yet to be realised. Trade liberalisation is threatening small and medium scale industries in most African economies, in some cases even leading to de-industrialisation. The dilemma of the post-colonial African state is that it is obliged to roll back its welfare support frontiers at a time when its vulnerable citizens are in desperate need for support. Prevalence of politics of patronage also accounts for the intractability of rolling back reforms, especially where the political elites perceive reforms as a threat to their patronage bases.
Itai Muwati And Zifikile Gambahaya	Modelling Agency and Transcendentalist Attitudes in Children's Literature: An Analysis of Mujajati's <i>Fear not my Brother</i> and Chinodya's <i>Tindo's Quest</i>	The article is an analysis of narratives that foreground child characters as avatars of agency and transcendence. Without agency and transcendence, transformation and change become far-fetched possibilities. It particularly discusses the capacity of the narratives to model these crucial human factor values to readers. Modelling is significant as it provides a footstool for value grounding and value orientation. Published in 2011, a period that can loosely be characterised as marking the endpoint of the 'decade of crisis' in Zimbabwe, <i>Fear not my Brother</i> and <i>Tindo's Quest</i> thus promulgate a regenerative and restorative philosophy that, in more than one way, hints at the existential attitudes to embrace as well as the trajectory that the nation ought to follow. We argue that the child characters, who the authors bestow with limitless ownership of agency and transcendence, are sites for the contest of life-furthering and life-debilitating proclivities and ideologies.
Ruby Magosvongwe	Land and Identity in David Mutasa's <i>Sekai</i> , Minda Tave Nayo and John Eppel's <i>Absent: The English Teacher</i>	The article examines how David Mutasa's <i>Sekai</i> , Minda Tave Nayo (2008) and John Eppel's <i>Absent: The English Teacher</i> (2009) handle perceptions of land in post-2000 Zimbabwe. This period is ideologically and politically significant in the history of Zimbabwe in that it marks a radical change in terms of the state's approach to land redistribution. The interrogation of the land issue as depicted in the

		<p>texts is critical as it has a direct impact on perceptions of identity, which in turn, affect people's individual capacities to positively transform their lives. The article argues that for Zimbabweans to assume a liberated identity and have control of their land and intellectual space, they need to take responsibility for development programmes in their respective communities. They should also make use of African knowledge systems that culturally invigorate and empower them. The article observes that the selected writers have taken a racial approach in their conceptualisation of the land issue. Unfortunately, such an approach deeply entrenches the already existing racial prejudices, a situation that is inimical to a positive transformation of people's lives. The article, therefore, advocates a non-racial and non-partisan approach in the artistic representations of land and identity in Zimbabwean literature, as Zimbabwe's regeneration must take precedence over all other interests.</p>
Evans Chapanga	Forms and Functions of Questions in the Speech of a 28-Month-old Monolingual Shona Speaker	<p>This article analyses the forms and functions of 'Yes'/'No' and 'Wh-' questions produced by a 28-month-old child acquiring Shona as a first language (L1). Elicitation of data which spanned over a period of four weeks called for the fine tuning of the researcher's ear, transcribing and interpreting data, and also creating a reason to talk on the part of the child. Regarding form, with the exception of one which had asi in preposed position, 'Yes'/'No' questions were marked either suprasegmentally or by postposed here. 'Wh-' question formatives, -i,-ei,-pi and ani were observed as the child's typical postposed question forms. In addition, -ko, a postposed form which emphasises that a question has been asked, was observed. Evidence from the data gathered suggests that on verbal elements, preposed positions are relatively weaker than postposed ones. In terms of functions, 'Yes'/'No' questions asked for agreement or disagreement with the addressee and requests for permission to perform an action. 'Wh-' questions were generally asked for information on identity, location or ownership of an object, event, situation or action, although a few of them demanded reasons.</p>
Zvinashe Mamvura And Pedzisai Mashiri	Fishers of Men: Persuasive Strategies in Urban Commuter Omnibus Discourse in Harare	<p>This article examines the persuasive techniques that commuter omnibus crews (drivers, conductors and touts) operating in Harare use to entice members of the public to board their buses. With the collapse of the government-owned Zimbabwe United People's Company (ZUPCO) which used to operate conventional buses, public transport for mobile urban communities is limited to omnibuses with a carrying capacity ranging from 12 to 26 passengers. The competition for clients, especially for short and viable routes such as the City-Avondale-Greencroft route</p>

		<p>that has several pick and drop points, requires marketing strategies that give operators competitive advantage over their rivals. This study reveals that commuter omnibus crews use both verbal and non-verbal persuasive devices to entice clients. The devices include fallacies, appeals, terms of address, slang metaphors, humour, paralinguistics and proxemics, hence the importance of focusing on the type of discourse kombi crews use in persuasive communication, especially at undesigned pick-up points.¹ The range and forms of verbal and non-verbal messages kombi crews use to convince potential passengers to prefer their kombis over others reflect the ingenuity of the kombi crews in the competitive public transport sector in Zimbabwe. The passengers' responses to persuasion range from voluntary compliance to resistance. Hence, the crew's linguistic creativity becomes a necessary bait for potential passengers, with implications on the viability of the urban public transport business.</p>
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Author	Title	Abstract
Patricia Mabugu	When Two Vowel Systems Collide: A Case of a Variety of Zimbabwean English	<p>The main task of this article is to analyse a linguistic variety of English that has developed in Zimbabwe, which may be referred to as Zimbabwean English.¹ In other words, this is an analysis of the vernacularisation² of English, resulting in a different variety.³ Studies on the production of English in second or foreign language contexts have focussed on the perception of general and discrete deviations from the generally accepted norm of pronunciation of the standard that are reminiscent of another language. Such productions have been deemed to be deviant from the normal received pronunciation and, within the context of Zimbabwe, such a variety has not received enough theoretical or applicative attention. However, what is fruitful about this language is that it has linguistic features that are systematic, and hence warrant some research. Our main objective in this article is to make an assessment of the processes that take place when two vowel systems collide, the product of such collision is what is being investigated. This is an exploration of the phonological processes that are operative in the spoken English of L1 Shona speakers, such as substitution and under differentiation of</p>

		monophthongal vowel phonemes and monophthongisation of diphthongs and triphthongs through glide epenthesis and glide formation. The results reveal that the variety produced in Zimbabwe is distinct from the perceived British pronunciation, and hence is a linguistic variety in its own right.
Vupenyu Dzingirai	The Outlet Valve: The Role of Kinship in Facilitating Mobility among Migrants from Zimbabwe	The concept of kinship has attracted anthropologists since the birth of Social Anthropology in the late 1800s. These anthropologists have looked at kinship and socio-political functions in developing societies. However, few anthropologists have focussed on kinship and its role in transnational movements which continue to be a dominant feature of modern life. In particular, the anthropologists have not looked at kinship and how it facilitates migration and settlement across countries in various parts of the world. This article looks at kinship in this context. It is based on a survey of 200 migrants which was carried out in 2002. It shows that kinship facilitates migration of people across countries in southern Africa, as well as their settlement in the country of destination. Kinship also plays a vital role in the repatriation of migrations even as dead bodies back to the donor country. The article concludes that kinship will continue to offer these services because contemporary states in the developing world are not as yet adequate to deliver welfare functions to migrants in and across countries.
Zifikile Gambahaya1, Itai Muwati1 And Dave E. Mutasa	Restructuring the Gender Conceptual Matrix from an African-centred Perspective: Repudiating the Feminist Ontology	The article is a conscious and conscientious epistemological challenge to the “Eurocentric concepts, methodologies and paradigms [that] continue to be applied to the study of women and gender in Africa [because], these have remained the compelling and pervasive force responsible for presenting one-dimensional, frozen and simplified writings about women and men in Africa” (Steady, 2007: 133). It advances ontological evidence that explodes the stultifying and monolithic gender sensation premised on competition, bipolarisation and confrontation, luxuries that Africa can ill-afford. Given the enormous interest in the academy and policy in women in general and the African woman in particular, the article problematises ‘woman’ as a unit of study, and gender as a concept and a method, while at the same time arguing for plural sites of interpretation that take into cognisance the interests of different socio-cultural centres. Drawing cultural and philosophical evidence from Shona and Ndebele people’s lived experiences on gender, it demonstrates that apart from mainstream feminist approaches, which have dominated the explication of ‘woman’ as a unit and gender as a concept, there are supernumerary cultural and intellectual alternatives that exude a complex, fluid and flexible gender ideology bereft of proclivities of othering. In the end, it strives to evince that the enunciation

		of gender cannot be separated from a people's worldview. That being the case, borrowed gender frameworks need to be contested because the integrity of Africa and prospects for an African renaissance hinge on the reordering of priorities and reorientation of our women, men and children and, above all, the reconfiguration of an ennobling social matrix. The article also argues that for this to be realised, the academy needs to spearhead and explore African-centred researches on gender.
John Bowora, Tawanda Winmore Gara, Bernard Chazovachii	The Water Infrastructure Crisis in Harare: Causes and Impact on the Residents	The main objective of this article is to explore the impact of infrastructure meltdown on the water supply in the Mabvuku, Tafara and Msasa suburbs of Harare. Like many cities and towns in Zimbabwe, Harare has faced perennial acute water shortages that have adversely affected the lives of the residents who are dependent on municipal water. The study reviews the major issues that affected operation and maintenance of water infrastructure and supplies in the three mentioned suburbs, as well as the adverse effects of the water supply deficit on the residents of the mentioned suburbs. The data which is analysed here was collected between 2005 and 2008 when there were acute water shortages not only in Harare, but in most of Zimbabwe's cities. Field surveys and semi-structured interviews were employed in this study as a means of collecting data. The article concludes that the number of dams and their average water level capacity (72.84%) cannot sustain water demands for the increasing population of the above mentioned suburbs. Further, the aging water pipes and treatment works have contributed significantly to poor water supply in the city. These water problems resulted in 80% and 75% of Mabvuku and Tafara residents respectively, fetching water from unprotected wells. This in turn resulted in cases of water-related diseases such as dysentery, cholera, skin ashes, bilharzia and typhoid. Water supply problems also adversely affected economic activities such as vending, brick moulding and many others. The education and health sectors were not spared. The article shows that government agencies and the City of Harare are faced with challenges in managing and maintaining adequate urban water supplies – a key element in improving people's quality of life. The article concludes that there is dire need to examine new methods and strategies that could improve management and maintenance of water supply infrastructure.
Tichaona Zivengwa, Tutsirai Sakutukwa And Fanuel Hazvina	The Financial Sector Deepening, Sophistication and Growth Nexus: The Case of Zimbabwe	This article investigates the causal relationship between financial sector development and economic growth using time-series data for Zimbabwe for the period 1980 to 2005. Financial sector development was measured using two variables, namely, the ratio of private credit to nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures financial sector deepening; and the ratio of narrow money

		<p>(M1) to broad money (M2), which in turn measures financial sector sophistication. The study used Vector Autoregressive (VAR) Modelling techniques, paying attention to properties of time-series data of unit root and cointegration tests. Granger Causality tests were also performed to further confirm the nature of the relationships among the included variables. The results confirmed that the variables were not cointegrated and therefore an unrestricted VAR model was constructed. Within a VAR framework, the impulse response and variance decomposition functions revealed a positive impact of the financial deepening on economic growth with no significant impact of economic growth on financial sector variables. The Granger Causality tests conducted also confirmed the same result. These empirical results supported the supply-leading hypothesis, suggesting a uni-directional causality running from financial sector development to economic growth, thus proving the greater role played by financial sector development to economic growth. Policy makers should therefore craft policies that are aimed at significantly developing the financial sector. These policies should ensure a credible central bank, an efficient banking sector offering improved quality of credit to all sectors of the economy, and a stable financial sector.</p>
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Author	Title	Abstract
Gideon Zhou	The Corporate Governance Question in Zimbabwe: Experiences from the Corporate Sector	Good corporate governance is now universally acknowledged as integral to national socio-economic development. Across the world, governments are making concerted effort towards inculcating, nurturing and sustaining best practices in all corporate sectors of the economy. In Britain, the Cadbury Commission of Inquiry was set up whose findings formed the basis of the much globally acclaimed <i>Cadbury Report</i> . In South Africa, the King Commission was set up, whose findings culminated in the King reports of 1994 and 2002. This article responds to these global developments by analysing the extent to which corporate sector governance systems and practices in Zimbabwe comply with regional and global trends. At the time when this research was concluded in 2006, Zimbabwe was yet to come up with a comprehensive national corporate governance policy framework. The public sector

		<p>corporate governance policy framework was at the formulation stage. Compliance with corporate governance was generally enforced through suasion and exhortations. Approaches to corporate governance were generally fragmented, piece-meal, sector-specific and largely initiated and enforced by the Central Bank.</p>
Obert Bernard Mlambo	Semiotics of Dress in Ancient Rome as Male Cultural Dominance: Some Parallels with Zimbabwe	<p>This article explores the male and female dress code in ancient Rome, and attempts to draw parallels with the situation in colonial and post-colonial Zimbabwe. It looks at gender related elements of the dress code of classical Rome and modern Zimbabwe, and attempts to discover human sartorial behaviour as exhibited in Zimbabwe following its colonisation. Dress, as a non-verbal communicative device, plays a crucial role in authenticating and subverting socio-political myths. Dress is standardised, normalised and appreciated by society or, conversely, judged by the same society on different grounds. This article argues that in ancient Rome, as in colonial and post-colonial Zimbabwe, dress was used to reinforce the inferior status of various social groups and, in the process, mystified and sanctified male and class authority. In the latter, one detects a society that has tendencies of pragmatism, neutrality and inclusivity when it comes to dress, when in actual fact what is construed as normal, usual and reasonable is made to be so by the societal values that derive their impetus from the Victorian culture of morality and dress. This culture, steeped in patriarchal tendencies, reinforced class related, race related, and political consciousness based on dress, among Africans. There are precedents in ancient Rome, where dressing was often associated with dogmatism, and emperors would sign decrees to insist on a certain type of dress. In this context, for example, certain colours were thought to be too ‘startling’ and ‘loud’ for a lady to wear. Prostitutes wore certain colours that were seen to be unfit for ‘staid matrons’. It is the secondary argument of this article that although an indication of class, dress signifies many other things. Evidence and examples from classical Rome throw light on the occurrence of similar experiences in Zimbabwe.</p>
Itai Muwati, Gambahaya and Tavengwa Gwekwerere	Zifikile and Remembrances of the Sociology of Nationalism: The Family in Zimbabwe’s Early 1980s Liberation War Novel across Languages	<p>The article analyses early 1980s liberation war historical literature written in English and also in Zimbabwe’s African languages in order to show that this novelistic discourse is a veritable stakeholder in the ongoing contesting interpretations of Zimbabwe’s war history. The selected narratives, all published in the early 1980s, a time when Zimbabwe attained political independence, ingeniously engage the sociological dimension of the liberation war to bring out contesting histories on the</p>

		<p>same historical subject. They make use of the family together with the male-female relationship that nourishes and sustains it as crucial discursive resources on which the competing and conflicting remembrances of national memory find expression. The authors' choice and operationalisation of the family as legitimate subject in nationalist tropes come at a time when most literary works and other historical texts were only preoccupied with the military aspect of the liberation war since this provided unalloyed symbols for regime legitimacy. On the one hand are narratives that, by blaming colonialism for all the sociological problems then, copiously credit nationalism with the resurrection of the family and the sanitisation of male-female relations. On the other hand are narratives that defy orthodox and crucially begin by associating nationalism with the collapse of the average African family and the dismembering of positive male-female relations. Given this realisation, we evince that literature on memory reconstructions in the early 1980s, far from being truncated, follows a dual trajectory of remembrance, an aspect seldom underscored in Zimbabwe's literary scholarship. A conscious reading of this dual remembrance of nationalism, particularly in the first ten years of the 21st century when Zimbabwe's politics of contested hegemony reached a crescendo, will make a significant contribution to history and the uses to which it is put.</p>
Francis Matambirofa	Some Remarks on zvi-'s Agreement Characteristics in Shona	<p>This article explores the peculiar characteristics of the morpheme zvi- as an agreement marker in the Shona language. It argues that zvi- has basically two prefixal or agreement behaviours—one which conforms to the agreement norms of Bantu prefixes as they have been attested, and the other which deviates from this norm. An investigation into its peculiar behaviour represents the central axis and/or point of this entire article. The article argues that zvi-as an agreement marker is highly flexible and is not as restricted as the other agreement markers. As an agreement marker zvi- predominantly occurs in generally understood contexts unaccompanied by what we may call a parent noun. The core of our analysis shall in this article constitute; 1) a demonstration of such occurrences of zvi-; 2) an identification of zvi-s parent noun and/or source; and lastly 3) giving an account of why zvi-behaves in this way in Shona. Although literature shows that in terms of concordial agreement Bantu is morphosyntactically alliterative, we find that in respect of conjoined nominal subjects or objects, zvi-markedly deviates from this norm in that it can agree with noun phrases that come from different classes. To therefore illustrate instances under which zvi-behaves in this manner shall form part of the objective of this article apart also from digging up the origins of zvi-within</p>

		the non class system of Shona.
Kefasi Nyikahadzoi	The Influence of Changing Political and Economic Contexts of Zimbabwe on Co-management Arrangements within the <i>Limnothrissa Moidon</i> (Kapenta) Fishing Industry at Lake Kariba	Prior to independence, there was high level of cooperation between the fishing industry and the government in the management of Kapenta fishery at Lake Kariba. The industry and government officials involved in the co-management arrangements were of the same race. At independence, the new government introduced a number of policies seeking to deracialise resource ownership. At the same time, it instituted policies of black advancement that brought in young black scientists. Governance approaches based on inappropriate biological models and inadequate economic considerations led to conflicts between users and the state. The various approaches, strategies and policy instruments used to redistribute access rights (fishing licences) from bigger to emerging firms, and from whites to blacks did not have biological and economic justification. This article argues that government's political decision to deracialise business ownership had very limited results as financial and product markets reinforced the existing distribution patterns of access rights. The wealth inequalities based on differences in initial endowments further polarised the fishing community, which in turn reduced the success of cooperative behaviour in the management and development of the Kapenta fishery.
Nehemiah Chivandikwa	Potential and Problematics of Commissioned Applied Theatre in Zimbabwe: The Case of "Hwapindwa Nenhunzi (1998)	This article examines Chipindura High School's performance, "Hwapindwa Nenhunzi" (1998), as it typifies the aesthetic, cultural and ideological aspects of commissioned theatre projects in high schools and grassroots communities. It is acknowledged that civic organisations, institutions and other non-governmental agencies can play a significant role in the promotion of theatre that is concerned with human progress, social and critical awareness. First, the article describes and appreciates the potential of theatre as an effective medium for pedagogic engagement, socio-cultural and socio-political communication. However, the article also notes that there are ideological, methodological and aesthetic problems which tend to limit the potential of commissioned theatre projects as potent pedagogical forces or critical socio-political discourses

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Author	Title	Abstract
Itai Muwati1, Zifikile Gambahaya1, Fainos Mangena	<i>Echoing Silences</i> as a Paradigm for Restorative Justice in Post-conflict Zimbabwe: A Philosophical Discourse	Drawing corroborative data from <i>Echoing Silences</i> (1997), an internationally acclaimed Zimbabwean liberation war novel written by Alexander Kanengoni, the article explores some perspectives on the history of violent pasts and restorative justice that can be of use to post-conflict Zimbabwe. Considering that Zimbabwe is a country freighted with a history of violent pasts starting from the armed struggle in the 1970s, the Matabeleland atrocities in the 1980s as well as electoral violence from the 1980s to date, the article argues that the message of violence and the project of restoration canvassed for in <i>Echoing Silences</i> present important insights that can be useful to efforts aimed at national healing and development. The effects of the history of violence on individuals, nation and community have largely received cursory attention, and in a number of instances, these effects have been left unattended for political expediency since addressing them would create a counter narrative to ZANU PF's revolutionary mission by exposing and accepting the violent nature of nationalism before and after the attainment of political independence. For that reason, the article argues that the violent pasts, as portrayed in the historical novel, need to be acknowledged and effectively dealt with on the basis of people's lived experiences. Both the wronged and the wrongdoers need to be involved in this exercise in order to unburden the past, the present and the future.
Masiwa Ragies Gunda	From Oracular to Interpretive Prophecy: A Challenge to the Prophetic Role of the Church in Zimbabwe	God speaks to men and women, God has spoken to men and women. The Church is the institution we look up to when we are in need of God's message to us. We are convinced that the Church has a prophetic role, that is, the Church has a mediating role between people and God. This article argues that the prophetic role of the Church can only be profitably executed if the Church conceives her prophetic role as being interpretive. The Church must interpret the manual for Christian living as well as interpreting the contemporary context. Interpretive prophecy allows the Church to tap on the experiences of the ancients and the contemporary peoples. It is argued that the Church has been failing to make an impact because of its reliance on a Christian story that creates a make-believe world and neglecting the realities that can teach us so much, which are contained in the text of the Bible.
Samson R. Murowe & Innocent Chirisa	Sally Mugabe Heights: The Tale of an Incidental Zimbabwean Peri-	This article analyses the evolution of Sally Mugabe Heights, a housing scheme at the border (rural-urban interface) of the City of Harare (CoH) and Goromonzi Rural

	urban Housing Scheme Seeking Legitimation	District Council (GRDC). By way of documentary analysis and key informant interviews, the following findings have been noted: that the settlement emerged in the chaotic episode of the fast track land reform era with the war veterans spearheading the whole process; that the consolidation of the settlement has been shaped by processes of planners' involvement, political manipulation and the attraction of the location to the generality of the homeless as well as those seeking aggrandisement through acquisition of more and more housing properties perhaps on the grounds of speculation and family investment. As such, the settlement that began as a small nucleus has, over a period of a decade now, expanded to a mosaic of up-market and low quality housing developments. Services in the settlement including water, power and sewer, have principally been gotten through free riding or theft from the public utilities. In the foreground is the whole question of where the co-operators belong: whether to Harare or Goromonzi, making their situation quite precarious in terms of administration and loyalty. Efforts to develop the settlement as part of Harare have been foiled constantly by the City of Harare itself and the inability of the cooperative to meet standards required by the City of Harare. This article questions the sustainability of the settlement as an unofficial peri-urban development.
Simbarashe Mazongonda & Francis Muromo	Enforcement Orders in Harare: Tools for Promoting Development Control?	Enforcement orders as tools for promoting development control have to be understood in the context of practice by actors in development, especially developers and the local planning authorities in question. This article analyses the enforcement of planning control in Harare. Documentary analysis, particularly the archival method, was used to gather historical data. This was fused with primary data which was acquired through interviews and observations. Findings from the study show that there has been a general downward trend of enforcement orders each year, from 1994. From the case studies, only a tiny fraction of enforcement orders were appealed against by developers. The enforcement procedure on the ground is different from the one on paper. It is recommended that planning laws and procedures which were inherited at independence be changed so that they keep abreast of changes in the planning environment, and that the Enforcement Department of the City of Harare be equipped with adequate finance and human resources to deal with illegal developments in the city.
Samuel Ravengai	An Investigation into the Practice of Directing and Theatre Making in Post- Independence Zimbabwe up	This article examines the theatre making and directing styles inherent in urban Zimbabwean theatre in the first ten years after independence. It does so by scrutinising the works of selected urban theatre makers and/or directors in order to

	to 1990: Some Urban Theatre Directors and/or Theatre Makers as Case Studies	access the general modifications that they made to the theatre of the period. The objective is to appreciate the characteristics of such theatre in order to delineate the theatrical style of the period. In addition, the article also discusses the manner in which the socio-political environment influenced a whole array of the creative processes involved in a production. Thus, the article contends that theatre productions in the first decade of independence followed a clearly discernible aesthetic direction and ideological path consistent with the expectations and interests of the ruling government. The article further argues that the theatrical style of the period both collaborated with and resisted Western illusionistic theatre aesthetics as practised by the historically dominant white mainstream theatre.
Emmanuel Chabata	Causative Constructions in Nambya: A Lexical Mapping Theory Account	This article is an exploration of the Nambya morphological causative constructions. It specifically looks at the syntactic functions of the causative morpheme or extension in the Nambya verbal system, that is, the syntactic effect(s) of adding a causative morpheme onto a non-causative verb. The causative morpheme is treated as a derivational suffix owing to the syntactic changes that it causes to verbs that it attaches to — its addition to a verb base has the effect of changing the verb's argument structure by increasing, by one, the number of participants needed in the sentence. The argument is that the introduction of a new argument, the causer, through causativisation, always leads to the cause changing its syntactic relation in order to fit in with increased valence of the causative verb. Using the Lexical Mapping Theory (LMT), a sub-theory of Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) as the basis of analysis, the article examines and explains the nature of argument NPs that the causative morpheme adds to the initial predicate argument structure, and also explains the mapping of the different arguments of the causativised verb onto syntax.