shortages, showing that even the famously passive Shona people have their limits. The terror and oppression of the intervening years have cowed people, but it’s anyone’s guess whether their fear or their anger will win out in the end. What will the end look like?

This is the big, unanswerable question. One thing at least is certain, Mugabe will not wake up one morning a changed man, resolved to set right all he has wrought. He will not go quietly nor without a fight. He will cling to power at all costs and the costs be damned, he deserves to rule by virtue of the liberation struggle and land reform and the people of Zimbabwe have let him down by failing to appreciate this, thus he needn’t worry about their well-being.

The only scenario in which he might agree to go with a modicum of good grace is one in which he concludes that the only way to end his days as a free man is by leaving State House. I judge that he is still a long way from this conclusion and will fight on for now. The optimal outcome, of course, and the only one that doesn’t bring with it a huge risk of violence and conflict, is a genuinely free and fair election, under international supervision.

The Mbeki mediation offers the best, albeit very slim, hope of getting there. However, as Pretoria grows more and more worried about the chaos to its north and President Mbeki’s patience with Mugabe’s antics wears thin, the prospects for serious African engagement may be growing. Thus, this effort deserves all the support and backing we can muster. Less attractive is the idea of a South African-brokered transitional arrangement or government of national unity. Mbeki has always favoured stability and in his mind this means a ZANU-PF-led GNU, with perhaps a few MDC additions. This solution is more likely to prolong than resolve the crisis and we must guard against letting Pretoria dictate an outcome which needn’t worry about their well-being.

The terror and oppression of the last 30 years will take place in the Chamber of the National Council.

The commentary warned that if Japan took part in a conflict in the Korean peninsula, it would certainly force it to pay not only for crimes it committed in the past but also for those during the Korean War and the second Korean War, the DPRK would certainly force it to pay money to the U.S. for the West African country.

There was consensus among all the Jubilee partners, including Tullow, Cosmos, Anadarko, Sabre and the E.O. Group, to have the oil christened “Jubilee” and so it was acceptable to all. Industry sources here said the naming of the Ghanaian oil would make it easy for the marketing of the oil on the world market. Communications Director for Tullow Ghana Gerhardt Edem Mensah confirmed to Xinhua on Wednesday that Vitol, one of the world’s top three crude oil traders along with Blencore and Trafigura, would market Tullow’s share of the Jubilee oil as soon as production started. Vitol signed a contract on Monday with Tullow Oil, which has a 35 percent of stake in the Jubilee Oil Field, for the marketing of Ghanaian oil, the production of which was set at 120,000 barrels per day by April next year. Jubilee will be the first oil for the West African country.