ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1987

JANUARY - DECEMBER
Elderly American missionary held in Lusaka prison

LUSAKA — An elderly American missionary has been locked up in Lusaka's overcrowded, vermin-infested Kamwala remand prison, the American Embassy in Zambia confirmed yesterday.

United States' Consul Mr Kenneth Hill provisionally identified him as Mr Robert Brain of the African Evangelical Fellowship pending a report from an American official sent to see Mr Brain in prison.

British tourist Mr Chris Bennett (27), released from Kamwala on Friday night and flown to Harare, said the American appeared to be in his 60s: "He was coming in and I was going out, so I didn't get much of a chance to learn more about him."

Mr Bennett, a Londoner, had been detained for three weeks as an alleged South African spy along with an Australian and a New Zealander. The Australian, Mr Graham Crowther (24) from Hobart, was released with Mr Bennett and both were declared prohibited immigrants.

Diplomats in Lusaka, who requested anonymity, said New Zealander Mr Chris Martin (28) was still detained and would probably be charged with being a South African agent.

Zambian police have said one of the three foreigners detained on December 13 was caught making a bomb in Lusaka.

The Briton and the Australian were among scores of foreigners detained in the past month since 16 people died in riots over higher food prices. Mr Brain is believed to be the only American in custody.

Zambia's President Kaunda reversed the riots and accused "foreign masters" of starting the urban violence.

Among those detained were African nationals, South Africans, Britons, Asians and Harare-based Associated Press correspondent John Edlin (41), a New Zealander.

Edlin, detained for six days after reporting the aftermath of the riots, said Kamwala had 500 inmates but was meant for 80. It was infested with lice, cockroaches and rats, there was only one tap, cells were overcrowded and children as young as seven were being held.
Financiers put cash squeeze on Zambia over privatisation

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Western financiers are demanding denationalisation of loss-making parastatal companies before releasing more money to Zambia for her industrial programme.

Sources close to the giant Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation, Zinco, said Zambia's chances of getting further financial assistance from the West would largely depend on whether the Zambian Government would agree to denationalise some companies to reduce state expenditure.

The sources said the financiers want to take over some firms while also acquiring shares in others. Their demands are being backed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Feasibility study

The Western financiers' demands come in the wake of an announcement by the Zambian Minister of Finance, Mr Basil Kubwe, that his country needs nearly R4.5 million annually for imports for the next few years to enable industries to continue functioning and providing jobs.

The World Bank representative in Zambia, Mr Uche-Mbanefo, confirmed that his organisation had funded a feasibility study of six loss-making parastatal companies at the government's request.

Among the companies that could be denationalised soon are Zambia Breweries, National Milling Company, Refined Oil Products and Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.
Zambians force down Polish plane from Cape

LUSAKA. — Zambian jets forced a Polish airliner with 130 people aboard to land at Lusaka airport after it entered Zambian airspace from South Africa without permission, an air force spokesman said here.

General Hannaniah Lugu said the LOT Polish Airlines plane was forced down on Thursday and allowed to resume its flight to Europe that night.

The government-owned Daily Mail quoted Defense Minister Malimba Musheke as saying the Polish flight originated in South Africa.

South Africa's director of civil aviation, Mr. Japie Smit, said Polish aircraft sometimes carried Polish seamen home on flights originating in Cape Town.

Mr. Smit said one such plane — a Soviet-made Ilyushin — left Cape-Town on Thursday.

The Polish plane was seen at Lusaka airport by dozens of journalists who had flown from South Africa to attend the ANC's 75th Anniversary celebrations on Thursday.

Zambia's tightening of its airspace controls follows allegations that South African planes have continuously violated Zambian territory after the incursion in May last year during which ANC targets in Lusaka were attacked by South Africa.

Since then there has been a number of incidents involving aircraft from several countries.

FRENCH PLANE

Late last year a Portugese Airline plane was told to turn back when it was about to enter Zambian airspace on its way to Europe from Maputo.

Last year Zambian jets were scrambled to force down a French plane carrying four people after it entered the country without clearance.

The incident happened near the Zimbabwean border.
Plane from SA forced down in Lusaka

LUSAKA — An airliner carrying 130 people from Cape Town was forced by Zambian Air Force jets to land at Lusaka's airport after it entered Zambian airspace without permission, the Zambian Government said yesterday.

The airliner, carrying Polish citizens home from South Africa, was forced down on Thursday but was allowed to resume its flight to Europe that night.

LOT, the Polish airline, confirmed the incident but denied that it was the result of any political pretext.

The Civil Aviation Department is responsible for granting landing rights to all commercial flights in South Africa.

― Associated Press.
Kauda confirms conspiracy against Malawi

From MAX DU PREEZ
Johannesburg. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has told President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi that a document exposed by South Africa last year, alleging there was a conspiracy between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to destabilize Malawi, was authentic.

The document was found by South African security forces in the wreck of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died on October 19.

It contained a transcript of a meeting between Mr Machel and Zimbabwean cabinet ministers Mr Emmerson Munangagwa and Mr E R Kandungure as well as the Zimbabwean army commander, General Rex Nhongo, and others.

The governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique later denied the conspiracy and said the document had been forged by South Africa.

A senior Zambian government source said Dr Kaunda had told Dr Banda the document was authentic and that he had been approached by Mr Michel and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for his co-operation in the anti-Malawi campaign.

Dr Kaunda told Dr Banda he had refused to co-operate with the plans, which included the closing of his border with Malawi.

Mr Machel was quoted in the transcript as saying: "President Kaunda did not guarantee the closing of the border with Malawi. We put the question today and his answer was not satisfactory."

The conspiracy, aimed at forcing the Mozambique National Resistance out of Malawi, included the blowing up of bridges and roads in Malawi linking it to neighbours and starting a Malawi Liberation Front to overthrow the Banda government.

The Lusaka source said the conspiracy increased the tension between Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe.

Dr Kaunda and his government resent Mr Mugabe's pressure on Zambia to implement sanctions against South Africa and cut all air links, the source said. Zimbabwe is in a better position to afford it than bankrupt Zambia.

It was also learnt here that Zambian-Zimbabwean plans to impose their own sanctions on South Africa, which were expected to be implemented late last year, have been postponed.

It is understood that the two countries feared that if they ran into serious trouble because of sanctions and then asked Britain, West Germany or France for aid, these countries would refuse.
Four SA men in Zambia ‘tortured’

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The world human rights watchdog, Amnesty International, is monitoring with deep concern the detention of four South Africans in Zambia.

Amnesty believes the men have been tortured by their jailers in two Lusaka prisons.

The four men, Duncan Vause, 26, Rudolf Keyser, 27, Bernhard Koch, 23, and Rudolf Otterman, 26, were arrested in the Zambian town of Mbala on May 27 last year.

They were travelling in a group with three others — two Germans and a Briton who were soon released — and detained on suspicion of being South African spies.

Not charged

The Zambian authorities were perhaps justifiably nervous in May 1986 — South African Air Force aircraft had just attacked targets near Lusaka in a raid Pretoria said was against ANC installations.

But the men have been held without charge for eight months and the likelihood that they will be granted access to the due process of law seems no more certain now than it did just after their arrest.

Several large maps encompassing nearly all frontline Southern Africa dominate the London office of Richard Carver, one of Amnesty’s Africa specialists.

On a noticeboard are yellowed Zimbabwean newspaper cartoons.

The derisory caricatures accuse Amnesty of, among other things, “manipulating lines” about human rights abuses by the Harare authorities.

It is the kind of hostility Amnesty expects on its expeditions of mercy to map inhumanity and fight it.

“The accounts we have received,” Mr Carver says, “indicate that the four South Africans are being ill-treated.

“They are said to have been beaten, hung upside down, forced to hold weights in outstretched hands and subjected to other forms of physical abuse for long periods. We have concentrated on in our representations to Zambia.”

Zambia promised, in response to an Amnesty plea, that their cases would be reviewed ... probably, Amnesty thinks, in terms of the country’s Preservation of Public Security regulations which provide for a review tribunal.

Zambia denied the men were being tortured.

They are also possibly living under miserable conditions.

Taking scrupulous care with the scant information available, Richard Carver concludes: “It is our impression that prison conditions are pretty poor in Zambia.”
Over 23,000 flee war to Zambia

LUSAKA — The number of Mozambicans who have fled across the border into Zambia's Eastern Province is now over 23,000, it has been disclosed here.

A top official of the ruling Unip Party, Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, said yesterday that most of the refugees were running away from the war in Mozambique's Tete province. She accused South Africa of being behind the war.

Last year guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance movement launched an offensive in Tete province and since then the number of refugees fleeing into Zambia has increased.
As men when Abare Mathe was a young man, he remembered an incident that occurred when he was about 16 years old. He was working on a farm in South Africa, and one day he saw a strange-looking bird flying over the farm. He immediately ran to inform his family, and they all went to investigate. The bird was unlike any they had ever seen before. It was a vulture with gray feathers and a long neck. They watched it for several minutes, and then it suddenly flew away. Abare Mathe was amazed by the beauty of the bird and decided to learn more about it.

Abare Mathe with Rehagan the lucky pig. Luckily because it was his pet farm was not just about farming; it was also about the people who lived there. The farm staff were all treated with respect and kindness, and they all worked hard to make the farm prosper. Abare Mathe was proud of his farm and the way it was managed.

A rural rebel is back on the land
Nelson Mandela's return to South Africa after 27 years in prison has sparked hope and optimism among millions of South Africans. It is a momentous occasion for the country, and it is a moment that will be remembered for generations to come.
Zambia holds men on suspicion of spying

LONDON — The world human rights watchdog, Amnesty International, is monitoring the detention of four South Africans in Zambia with deep concern.

The four men, Amnesty believes, have been subjected to torture and other forms of physical ill-treatment by their gaolers in two prisons in Lusaka.

They have been held without charge for eight months and the likelihood that they will be granted access to the due process of law seems no more certain now than it did in the turbulent days immediately after their arrest...

Except that Amnesty International — a champion of the abused and ill-treated in South Africa — is determinedly campaigning on their behalf.

Several large maps encompassing nearly all of Frontline Southern Africa dominate the London office of Mr Richard Curver, one of Amnesty's Africa specialists.

This massed geography, though, is probably outmatched, as symbols go, by the few yellowed Zimbabwean newspaper cartoons on his notice board...

The derisory caricatures accuse Amnesty of, among other things, "manufacturing lies" about human rights abuses by the Harare authorities.

Beaten

It is the kind of hostility Amnesty expects to encounter in its expedition of mercy to map inhumanity and fight it.

The South Africans held in Zambia without charge are no exception.

"The accounts we have received," Mr Curver says, "indicate that the four South Africans are being ill-treated.

"They are said to have been beaten, hung upside down, forced to hold weights in outstretched hands and subjected to other forms of physical abuse for long periods."

"It is this treatment that we have concentrated on in our representations to the Zambian authorities."

The four men, Duncan Vause (28), Rudolf Keyser (27), Bernhard Koch (23) and Rudolf Otterman (28), were arrested in the Zambian town of Mbala on May 27 last year.

They were travelling in a group with three others — two German nationals and a Briton who were released not long after being arrested — and were detained on suspicion of being South African spies.

The Zambian authorities were perhaps justifiably nervous in May 1986 — South African Air Force planes had just attacked targets near Lusaka in a raid Pretoria said was against African National Congress installations.

But in the months that followed, the four men were not charged.

Zambia promised, in response to an Amnesty plea that their cases would be reviewed... probably, Amnesty thinks, in terms of the country's Preservation of Public Security regulations which provide for a review tribunal.

Zambia also denied the men were being tortured.

But their plight remains unchanged.

The fact that there is no South African diplomatic presence in Zambia places the imprisoned South Africans at a distinct disadvantage.

They are also possibly living under miserable prison conditions.

A graphic account of appalling conditions in the Kamwala remand jail in Lusaka was given recently by foreign correspondent John Edlin.

It is not certain the South Africans are experiencing the same horrors.

Taking scrupulous care with the scant information that is available, Mr Richard Curver concludes: "It is our impression that prison conditions are pretty poor in Zambia, but we are not sure that all are as poor as those John Edlin experienced."

"We are certainly aware that the Zambian police are bad as far as routine ill-treatment is concerned... It is suffered by anybody who comes into their hands.

But treatment is better under prison custody."

Amnesty notes that Zambia has only "about a dozen" political prisoners — since inhumanity defies calibration, the organisation refuses to compare countries' human rights abuses.

But until it has none and the four South Africans held in Lusaka are either charged or released, President Kenneth Kaunda can confidently assume Amnesty International will keep knocking at this door.

Lest we forget...

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention.
New bid to free CMS men

A new legal effort is being made in Zambia to secure the release of two employees of a Johannesburg computer firm, Corporate Management Services (CMS), who have been held for seven months without trial in Kamfinsa prison near Kitwe.

Attorneys for Kevin Joubert, 29, and John Robinson, 43, will appeal against the rejection last September in the Lusaka Supreme Court of a habeas corpus writ, which was overturned on a point of procedure.

Both are said to have been detained by Zambian authorities as part of reprisals for the SADF raid on ANC bases in Lusaka last May.

CMS MD Alan Baxter said a top Zambian politician had approached President Kenneth Kaunda to secure Joubert and British-born Robinson's release.

He said: "To date we have failed to get the British High Commission in Lusaka to take an active role in securing Robinson's release. The case seems to be ensnared, to put it politely, in British diplomatic channels."

"And British embassy officials in SA just don't want to know." CMS is in the process of withdrawing its operations from Zambia.
Amnesty acts for four South Africans held in Lusaka jails

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The world human rights watchdog, Amnesty International, is monitoring the detention of four South Africans in Zambia with deep concern.

The four men, Amnesty believes, have been subjected to torture and other forms of physical ill-treatment by their jailers in two prisons in Lusaka.

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"The accounts we have received," Mr Carver says, "indicate that the four South Africans are being ill-treated. They are said to have been beaten, hung upside down, forced to hold weights in outstretched hands and subjected to other forms of physical abuse for long periods."

FOUR MEN ARRESTED

"It is this treatment that we have concentrated on in our representations to the Zambian authorities."

The four men, Duncan Vause (28), Rudolf Keyser (27), Bernhard Koch (23) and Rudiolf Otterman (28), were arrested in the Zambian town of Mhala on May 27 last year.
Mystery surrounds Zambian prisoner

Pretoria Correspondent

Mystery surrounds the alleged detention of a South African citizen in a Zambian jail.

Associated Press correspondent in Zimbabwe, Mr John Edlin, detailed recently in a Zambian jail, said he had met "a white South African in his early thirties, Neil Bezuidenhout," while in prison.

However, a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said the first they knew of Mr. Bezuidenhout's detention was when they read Mr. Edlin's report in the South African Press.

Checks had failed to establish any details of a Mr. Bezuidenhout.
Zambian army short of vehicles
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian army was short of vehicles and did not have money to buy any more, it was reported here. Zambia's Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, said that because of transportation problems the army was not able to carry out any of its tasks effectively.

Unless funds to buy new vehicles were urgently made available, the army would not be able to respond to any emergency situation in a proper way, he said.
Son's letter from a Zambian jail

THE mother of one of four alleged South African spies who have been in detention in Zambia since May last year yesterday described her son's condition as "healthy, sane and well looked after".

This was in spite of fears that the men had been tortured.

The four men — Mr Duncan Vause, 29; Mr Rudolf Keyser, 27; Mr Bernhard Koch, 33; and Mr Rudolf Oteme, 28 — were among several tourists and other people detained and accused of spying for the South African government after the SA Air Force raid of Lusaka in May.

This week the human-rights body Amnesty International voiced its concern in London about the four men, who they believed were being tortured by their jailers in two Lusaka prisons.

According to an Amnesty spokesman, the men have been beaten, hung upside-down, forced to hold weights in outstretched hands and subjected to other forms of abuse.

The four were arrested together with two West Germans — Ms Ruth Mueller, an employee at Pretoria's Transvaal Museum, and Mr Frank Poetsneke — and an unidentified Briton.

These three were released soon after their detention.

Mrs Pamela Vause, of Kloof in Durban, told the Cape Times she last heard from her son a month ago.

"Duncan wrote that he was eating well, was sane, and that some money had been sent to him from a German agency. It seems as if the rough stuff is now over," she said.

Her son was being kept apart from the other three prisoners, who were believed to be Department of Agriculture employees, but she maintained that they too were well looked after.

"They have also written letters and we have a lawyer who has been to see all four of them."
Zambian dissidence

LUSAKA—Senior politicians in northern Zambia’s Copperbelt have said dissidence is spreading in their region and that people there are calling for a multiparty system.

Mr William Chishimba, district governor in the important copper-mining town of Kitwe, told a youth rally the dissidents were planning to overthrow the Government by taking advantage of the food riots in the Copperbelt last month.

Anonymous leaflets saying the ruling United National Independence Party must go had recently spread to Kitwe from the nearby town of Ndola, he added. —(Sapa-Reuters)
LUSAKA — Politicians in Zambia's Copperbelt have said dissidence is spreading in their region and that malcontents there are calling for a multi-party system, the government's Daily Mail of Zambia said yesterday.

William Chanda, district governor in the copper-mining town of Kitwe, told a rally the dissidents were planning to overthrow the government by taking advantage of the food riots in the Copperbelt last month, it said.

Leaflets saying the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) must go, had spread to Kitwe, Chanda added.

Joseph Matuku, UNIP central committee member for Copperbelt province, told another rally that people were spreading rumours that the party had failed to solve the country's economic ills and was incapable of leading Zambia. Those seeking a multi-party system were seeking trouble, he said. — Sapa-Reuters.
President Kenneth Kaunda's cabinet announced on October 26th, President's plans to topple Zambia's government. The opposition, led by Zambia's Democratic Alliance, has been calling for the president's resignation over allegations of corruption and mismanagement of the country's resources. The government has strongly denied these claims, stating that it is working hard to improve the country's economy and living standards. Despite the tensions, the government remains committed to ensuring peace and stability in the country.
Mugabe, Kaunda defend violence

VICTORIA FALLS - Zambian and Zimbabwean leaders here yesterday defended the use of violence to bring about change in SA, only a day after US Secretary of State George Shultz urged the ANC to abandon armed struggle.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda were speaking at a meeting with Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney. Botswana President Quett Masire also attended the talks.

The call to the ANC to renounce violence was made by Shultz at a meeting in Washington on Wednesday with ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

Welcomed

Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states, welcomed the US decision to meet the ANC chief for the first time.

But, he said: "If Tambo is to renounce violence, what are we putting in its place? Give us something to put in its place and we will support that."

Mugabe said: "Non-violence is not working in SA. We in Africa support all forms of struggle, the violent and non-violent."

"It is hypocritical to say the downtrodden of SA are terrorists for taking up arms to free themselves from tyranny."

Quoted

A State Department official quoted Shultz as having told Tambo during their talks that "violence from any party is not the answer to SA's problems. Terrorist actions against civilians are totally unacceptable."

Mugabe said: "We regret Shultz used the word terrorist in respect to the struggle in SA."

Briefing Mulroney on the region's heavy economic, and transport dependency on SA, Masire said: "We are virtually held as hostages. Botswana is utterly blockaded in a deviuous and unethical way."

Mulroney, on his first visit to Africa since taking office in 1984, expressed Canada's opposition to Pretoria and support for sanctions to bring change in SA.

He said: "We do not seek to bring SA to her knees, we seek to bring SA to her senses."

-- Sapa-Reuters.
Traffic to a halt in P.E.

Watson verdict brings use of violence to an end.

Mugabe, Kandahar.
Kaunda fears coup plot

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday expressed fears that dissident former politicians were seeking army support to stage a coup.

Dr Kaunda appealed to his dis 000-man army to be alert to plots against the state.

He was speaking at a swearing-in ceremony for legislators. He did not elaborate on his accusations.

The Zambian leader recently emerged from the greatest crisis his leadership has confronted since independence. In December, tens of thousands of mainly-jobless men, women and children went on a rampage in a dozen major cities and towns to protest against a doubling of the price of staple corn meal.

Last month, Dr Kaunda fired his Finance Minister, Mr Basil Kabwe, without explanation, reshuffled his cabinet and ruled party leadership and charged South Africa was plotting to topple his government. — Sapa-AP
Frontline sanctions?

LUSAKA — The Zambian Prime Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, has reaffirmed Zambia's determination to impose economic sanctions against South Africa but stopped short of saying when they would be introduced.

Mr Musokotwane, who is also acting as finance minister, told a meeting of the Economic Association of Zambia that sanctions were inevitable.

Sooner or later South Africa would go ahead and impose its own sanctions against the frontline states, he said.
— Sapa-RNS
Zambian MP slams anti-SA sanctions

LUSAKA — A Zambian MP denounced President Kenneth Kaunda's proposed economic sanctions against SA as "suicide" on Tuesday, drawing cheers and applause from backbenchers of the ruling party.

Backbencher Lawrence Sinyani also said Unita leader Jonas Savimbi was a "freedom fighter" and criticised Zambia for supporting the Angolan government.

Kaunda has consistently stated his determination to cut Zambia's economic links with SA in protest against apartheid. Zambia relies on rail routes to SA ports for about half its external trade and the government has not yet announced when it intends to start applying sanctions.

"If we say that we want sanctions against South Africa...we are saying that we are imposing sanctions against ourselves," Sinyani said to shouts of "Hear, Hear" from other members of parliament.

"I know we condemn what South Africa is doing, but it is dangerous for the party and its government to mix trade with politics." he added.

Sinyani said that to impose sanction would be "suicide on ourselves" and he challenged the government to say how far it had gone in pursuing the matter.

There was a heated debate last week between Mugabe and the Economic Association of Zambia on the economic viability of sanctions. — Sapa-Reuter
Kaunda’s sanctions: suicide?

LUSAKA — A Zambian MP denounced President Kenneth Kaunda’s proposed economic sanctions against South Africa as “suicide”, drawing cheers and applause from backbenchers of the ruling party.

A backbencher, Mr Lawrence Sinyani, also told the one-party chamber that Angolan rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was a “freedom fighter” and he criticised the government for supporting the MPLA government in Luanda.

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Zambia relies on rail routes to South African ports for about half its external trade and the government has not yet announced when it intends to start applying sanctions.

“If we say that we want sanctions against South Africa, we are saying that we are imposing sanctions against ourselves,” Mr Sinyani said to shouts of “Hear, Hear” from other Members of Parliament of the ruling United National Independence Party.

— Sapa
World Bank to give R270-m for Zambian development

LUSAKA — The World Bank approves of Zambia’s economic reform programmes and has promised R270 million for development projects. World Bank president Mr. Barber Conable said in Lusaka on Tuesday.

But at a Press conference, he warned that despite “the constructive attitude” he had found in Zambia, the reform programmes depended on political decisions to implement them.

Mr. Conable stressed that for the Zambian economy to recover there was a need for discipline and sacrifices in terms of both short-term and long-term programmes.

“We are pleased that President Kaunda and his government have recognised they can no longer rely on the declining fortunes of copper wealth,” he said.

Mr. Conable said Zambia needed to expand and diversify its agriculture. Money borrowed should be used in productive sectors.

“We don’t want money to be used for paying debts, but it must be used on sound planning programmes designed for short-term and long-term benefits for the economies of the countries concerned,” he said.
Pik Botha welcomes 'spies' freed by Kaunda

JOHANNESBURG. - Four young South Africans held in Lusaka after last May's SADF raids on ANC bases in three frontline states were released yesterday by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

Pretoria lawyer Mr Ernest Pankhorn, who brokered their release on behalf of the SA government, categorically denied Zambia's claim that they were recruited as "spies or intelligence gatherers".

Mr Randolph Keyser, Mr Rudolf Otterman, Mr Bernhardt Koch and Mr Duncan Vause were welcomed at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Pik Botha, who said, "We thank God that you could return safely to us."

At a press conference, Mr. Pankhorn would not comment on the prison conditions endured by the four, "That is history as far as I'm concerned and enough has already been written about treatment in Zambian jails," he said.

Mr Otterman: "If we told you what happened to us you would never believe it."

Mr Vause would only say that he had been treated to the best of the Zambian Prisons Department's ability and that a regulation allowing prisoners to receive only one letter a week had been relaxed in their case.

President Kaunda told journalists in Lusaka yesterday morning that the four had confessed to "the whole thing and they have even told us who approached them in the South African security."

He said they had planned their trip to Zambia as tourists but SA agents had persuaded them to "carry out acts of destabilization."

That they were only used at the last minute by Pretoria makes the difference. On the policy of humanism which we stand for in Zambia, I have decided to release them," President Kaunda said.

But he warned South Africa that the gesture "should not be understood as weakness."

"In the next few days some more arrests will be made and no mercy will be exercised. I have warned... the races already," he said.

Zambia this week blamed South Africa for an explosion that badly damaged a suburban Lusaka post office last Monday.
KAUNDA RELEASES
4 SOUTH AFRICANS

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday released four young South African men who he said had admitted they were working for South African intelligence when they were arrested last year.

Kaunda appeared at a news conference alongside the four — Randolph Keyser, Rudolf Otterson, Bernhard Koch and Duncan Vause — and said he was setting them free on humanitarian grounds after appeals from their parents.

He said the men planned their trip to Zambia as genuine tourists but South African agents later persuaded them to carry out acts of destabilisation.

"They have confessed to us about the whole thing and they have even told us who approached them in the South African security," he added.

Zambian security detained them shortly after South Africa's armed forces raided what Pretoria said were African National Congress bases in Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe on May 19.

"That they were only used at the last minute by Pretoria makes the difference. On that basis I have decided to release them," the president added.

Kaunda described his gesture as "a very clear message of love to the South African regime of apartheid" and said he took the decision after a meeting with their parents on Tuesday convinced him that they were essentially God-fearing people.
Zambia holds two S A men after bombing

LUSAKA—Zambian police had detained two white South African men and 27 other foreigners in a crackdown following last Monday’s bombing of a suburban Lusaka post office, police here said.

The detentions follow a warning on Wednesday from President Kenneth Kaunda that more people suspected of spying for South Africa would be arrested, reports Sapa-AP.

Deputy Police Commander Brian Mantanyani told reporters the detainees included two Pakistanis, two Indians and two Guineans.

He said 17 of the 29 were arrested on Wednesday morning aboard a train bound for South Africa. Another four were picked up the same day at the Lusaka railway station.

He gave no more details of the arrests following an explosion that badly damaged a post office in Chelstone suburb. Zambia has blamed South Africa for the blast.

President Kaunda warned of imminent arrests when he released four South Africans detained on June 5 last year—eight days after South African rigged a bomb on alleged targets in Lusaka of the African National Congress.

Meanwhile a Mercury reporter writes that Mr Duncan Vause, one of the four South Africans released this week, arrived home in Kloof with his parents late last night.

Exhausted after a day’s travelling and tired of the public glare after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday, Mr Vause declined to be interviewed.

His father, Mr Trevor Vause, said they were 'relaxing in the glory of being together at home'.

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AP
Zim puts sanctions on hold

Sowetan Africa News Service

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have decided to indefinitely postpone implementing sanctions against South Africa, says Mr Sam Kongwa, a researcher with the Pretoria-based Africa Institute.

In an article published by the institute's Africa Bulletin, Mr Kongwa said the decision to postpone the implementation of sanctions was taken at a meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at Kariba on December 31 last year.

"Contingency plans had already been made to cut off air links by December 31, 1986," said Mr Kongwa who added: "A reliable source has indicated that the postponement was initiated by President Kaunda who could not afford the domestic consequences of the sanctions".

In his article Mr Kongwa said that because of Zambia's internal situation, where widespread riots erupted in December, it would appear that "the Zambian Government would now be more amenable to overtures from the South African Government for a political dialogue in Southern Africa".

President Kaunda will not, however, abandon the threat of sanctions because the rhetoric against South Africa is the most potent weapon available to the Government in its efforts to unite the people in the face of a perceived foreign threat, he said.

Frontline states

"As the leader of the frontline states, President Kaunda would, at the same time, not like to be seen as abandoning the sanctions issue which he so ardently promoted at the Commonwealth and Non-Aligned Movement conferences. Such a move would affect his credibility and honour."

Mr Kongwa said that when riots erupted in December the ordinary Zambian felt that Government policies had only benefitted the ruling elite, favoured by a patronage system, which had not been adversely affected by inflation and other shortcomings of the Zambian economy.

"The overall result of the Government's economic policy and political system has been the steady erosion of the legitimacy of the ruling elite in the eyes of the ordinary Zambian," he said.

Mr Kongwa said that the December riots, sparked by the abolition of government subsidies on maize meal, had a clear message to the Zambian Government.

"The message to the ruling elite was that the present policies must be changed to bring them in line with the needs and interest of the nation — that too much emphasis has been placed on foreign policy, especially the confrontation with South Africa and support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa as a whole — that the present political setup in the form of a one party political system should be changed and replaced by a democratic set-up which would be more responsive to the needs of the nation and be able to accommodate other views and ideas about nation-building," he said.
Zambia, Zimbabwe put off anti-SA sanctions

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG. The Argus Africa News Service reports.

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have decided to postpone indefinitely the implementation of sanctions against South Africa, says Mr Sam Kongwa, a researcher with the Pretoria-based Africa Institute.

In an article published by the Institute's Africa Bulletin, Mr Kongwa said the decision to postpone the implementation of sanctions was taken at a meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at Kariba on December 31 last year.

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COPPER EXPORTS

Zambia shuns SA

State-controlled Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), which runs all the country's copper mines, has stopped sending copper exports through SA. Instead, it is trying to export through the ports of Beira and Dar-es-Salaam.

Sats has confirmed that no Zambian copper has come via SA since November last year.

A spokeswoman tells the FM that ZCCM has given Sats no reason for the decision to change the route. But it is understood that, among other factors, Zambia is keen to develop its alternative trade routes to decrease its dependence on SA.

"I wish to stress that Sats' relationships with northern black and other adjoining states are conducted purely on a business basis. We are willing and able to continue handling Zambian copper shipments if the Zambian authorities wish to resume exporting through SA," says the Sats source.

She points out that Zairean copper exports are flowing along the South African route normally. She adds that it is difficult to isolate a trend because the freight figures fluctuate widely, but the total volume of goods carried by Sats on behalf of SA's neighbouring states is presently increasing after some four years of lower volumes.

Attempts to elicit comment from ZCCM in Lusaka last week failed. Queries by telephone were bounced from the deputy chairman to the company secretary to the public relations manager and finally to a PRO. He demanded the questions be telexed to him and later confirmed receipt of the telex, but, he said, ZCCM had nothing to say.

However, Jack Holmes, a Johannesburg-based director of Anglo American's Zambian Copper Investments (ZCI), which holds a 27.5% stake in ZCCM, confirms the Zambian decision to stop using the South African route.

"I would be very surprised, however, if the Zambian authorities had taken a decision never to use the South African route again," he says.

Other sources tell the FM that in the quarter to end-December, ZCCM exported 17 000 t of copper through Beira and 100 000 t through Dar-es-Salaam.

Figures for the current period are not available, but metal traders report that shipments are being held up by a bottleneck at Dar-es-Salaam. This is sharply reducing Zambian copper export levels.

Sats refuses to say how much Zambian copper normally flows through the South African rail system to the coast, but it is believed the bulk of ZCCM's production previously used the southern route.

ZCCM produced 463,354 t of copper in its financial year to March 1986, which was sharply down on the 525 811 t produced in the previous financial year. The main reasons for the fall were shortages of spares and skilled personnel.

However, chairman Francis Kaunda says in his annual review that a five year plan has begun to return production to a level of 540 000 t a year.

FARM SUBSIDIES

A bit for banks

While commercial banks are happy that they will — for the first time — share directly in government’s new R237m aid package to farmers in the northern drought-hit debt zone, they will, no doubt, be upset over the amount.

Only R9m has been allocated to the banks as direct subsidies on their farm debts. Their exposure is expected to reach R2.5 billion-R4 billion (Business March) this year — carrying an average interest rate of 14%. The subsidy will thus cover only a fraction of the annual interest bill of R490m-R560m.

Three struggling farm sectors will receive the most. Livestock farmers will share a R43m subsidy package, the Maize Board (MB) will receive a R66m grant towards its bankrupt stabilisation fund, and the Wool Board will receive R15m to reduce costly levies on its US$252m foreign debt exposure.

While the banks’ direct benefit from the emergency aid package will be limited, they will, nevertheless, benefit from improved cash flows through aid to the farming sec-

ors. This will enable them to extend credit lines to some lucky farmers for another year.

A banking source tells the FM that government’s stated aim to limit assistance to individual farmers in each of its subsidy schemes is “most welcome.” With individual merit determining future aid and with farmers’ progress being monitored, a new element of discipline will be added.

Chris Bignault, the Agriculture Ministry’s chief director, agricultural economics and marketing, says the aid package provisionally includes:

□ About R485m as extra interest subsidies on the Land Bank’s existing 22-year debt consolidation scheme, which will be extended by another year;

□ A combined total of R43m on the six- and 10-year carry-over schemes for unpaid production credit to co-ops; a new subsidised three-year carry-over scheme for unlisted stock grazing areas; and a two-year subsidy scheme for feed aid to stock farmers in unlisted areas (listed areas already qualify for aid);

□ The new R9m subsidised production credit aid package to banks;

□ Some R2.5m to extend the 4% subsidised production credit scheme of the Agricultural Credit Board;

□ A kick-off sum of R15m for “restructuring” farming operations away from maize to alternative crops;

□ A R60m grant to the MB to cut the cost of handling, storing and financing the annual maize crop;

□ R15m for the Wool Board to reduce current 5%-7.5% production levies for repaying interest on unpaid foreign debt. Levies are expected to rise to 10.5% this year without State aid;

□ A R6m grant to Umfolozi sugar producers still suffering the after-effects of the Dorema floods;

□ R36m for undisclosed socio-economic purposes involving farm labour, and;

□ The extension of the current subsidised production credit at co-ops.

Bignault says the package is essentially a short-term emergency measure, while longer-term restructuring remains a priority to get agriculture back on track — and out of debt.

Central to the aim is the need to cut the output of uneconomic maize. But as this will require new seed and breeding stock, it will take time as well as money.

“Government is aware of the restrictions and of the urgency of the problem,” says Bignault. "Our role will be to encourage and assist — not to lay down the law. This ties up with moves towards a more free market in
Zambia halts copper exports through SA

Mercenary Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Zambia has stopped railling its strategic copper exports to South Africa's harbours and is diverting them along alternative routes in an attempt to reduce the country's reliance on South Africa for exports.

The move has aroused fears that poor facilities and bottlenecks at front-line states harbours could disrupt the international copper market.

No Namibian copper has been sold to South Africa since last November, when a 525-ton load was sent to East London for export.

This was confirmed by a South African Transport Services spokesman yesterday, who said the railways' doors would still be open to Zambia if it wanted to use South Africa again.

Zaire is still using South Africa for its copper exports.

Zambia yesterday confirmed that it had ended copper shipments through South Africa and announced that its State-run mining company had closed down its liaison office in South Africa.

Minister of Mines Patrick Chitambala told the official Times of Zambia newspaper in an interview that the Government was diverting all mineral exports along rail routes to Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania and Beira in Mozambique instead.

Mr Chitambala declined to say what volume of copper and other minerals were being shipped through these two ports, but he said there had not been any problem with the new arrangements.

'So far our copper has been reaching its destinations without hindrance,' he told the Times.

The newspaper quoted unnamed sources as saying Zambia exported 100,000 tons of copper through Dar-es-Salaam and 17,000 tons through Beira in the last quarter of 1986.

Altogether, Zambia produced 463,000 tons of copper last year—about 7.5% of the world's supply.

Mr Chitambala said Zambia's decision to stop shipping copper through the southern route is just one way of reducing dependency on South Africa.

Soldier killed
PRETORIA—Rfn Craig Douglas Wetton, 26, was killed in action in northern South West Africa yesterday. He is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs L B Wetton, who live in Margate. — (Sapa)

Opinion
WE believe that increasing numbers of whites are coming to realise that lasting security lies outside Nationalism's chamber of horrors in a South Africa where black and white share, neither making unreasonable demands on the other.

See Page 10
Problems on by-pass route but...

Zambian copper avoids SA ports

ZAMBIA has stopped railling its strategic copper exports to SA harbours and is diverting them along alternative routes in an attempt to reduce the country’s reliance on the Republic as an export window.

The move has aroused fears that poor facilities and bottlenecks at harbours of Frontline states could disrupt the international copper market.

No Zambian copper has been railed to the Republic since last November, when a 925-ton load was sent to East London for export.

This was confirmed by a Sats spokesman yesterday, who said the railway’s “doors would still be open to Zambia, if it wanted to use SA again”.

Zaire is still using SA for its copper exports.

It is believed Zambian copper is now being sent to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, but State-owned Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines would not confirm this.

Sapa-Reuters reports that Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority GM Standwell Mapara said recently that virtually all mineral exports had moved to the Dar es Salaam railway line.

Mapara said no Zambian copper was being railed to the Mozambican port of Beira — the only other available route which avoids SA.

Diplomatic sources in Lusaka made clear that both ports could handle all Zambia’s mineral exports.

But this was strongly rejected by a Western diplomat, who did not wish to be named, who said the international copper market could be seriously disrupted if a pile-up occurred because of poor harbour facilities.

Zambia’s copper production has declined steadily over the past decade. It fell last year to 463,000 tons from 526,000 tons in 1985.
Agreement reached on Zambian nurses' strike

LUSAKA — Trade union leaders agreed at the weekend to end strikes which paralysed hospitals and schools in many parts of Zambia, the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail reported.

The chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Frederick Chiluba, reached the agreement at an emergency meeting with Prime Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, The Mail said.

It quoted Mr Musokotwane as saying the unions agreed to end the strike while the government sorted out pay discrepancies which had caused the dissatisfaction.

The Mail reported that the strike of nurses at Kitwe, in the Copperbelt, had spread to Livingstone, Ndola, Kabwe and Luanshya.

The nurses were demanding a 50 percent salary increase and danger money for caring for patients who had AIDS. Teachers also demanded pay increases. — Sapa-Reuter.
Doctors join striking nurses and teachers

LUSAKA — Some doctors in Lusaka stayed away from work a second day yesterday as part of a nationwide Zambian strike by nurses and teachers over poor wages.

Government officials described the 40 new strikers as "junior doctors".

An undetermined number of nurses and 8,000 members of the 35,000-strong Zambian teachers' union are on strike. At least 40 patients were said to have died as a result of the strike. — Sapa-AP.
Nurses strike led to death of 40 report

LUSAKA — At least 40 children have died through lack of medical care in State hospitals as a result of a strike by government-employed nurses and assistants, the Zambia Daily Mail newspaper reported on Saturday.

The government-owned newspaper, in a page one editorial on the fourth day of the strike, urged the nurses to "examine their consciences."

"How do they feel seeing people dying as a direct result of their failure to attend to them?" the newspaper asked.

The paper gave no attribution for the report.

Meanwhile, Roman Catholic missionary nuns, student nurses and other volunteers staffed Zambia's main hospitals and clinics to replace the strikers. — Sapa-Associated Press.
‘Commonwealth no longer under threat’

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia's Dr Kenneth Kaunda has reported a "softening" in attitudes over the sanctions issue which last year was threatening the Commonwealth.

He said the threat had receded because the British public had made it clear that it did not support the view of the Thatcher Government on sanctions against South Africa.

"In view of what countries like Australia, Canada and New Zealand, the white Commonwealth, have done and, above all, what the people of Britain have been doing, that danger has receded," he said.

In Britain, as in the US, the labour movement, churches, and students had all clearly demonstrated their support for the black Commonwealth countries.

"I thank the British people who have made Barclays Bank withdraw from South Africa," President Kaunda said. "I hope many more are going to withdraw."

Dr Kaunda criticised the attitude of the British and US governments which, he said, in trying to postpone action against apartheid, risked a much more violent result when South Africa eventually exploded.

"They say: 'We want platinum and gold and we don't want to get this from the Soviet Union'. What short-sightedness. It is incredible that governments cannot see the danger of this approach.

"I’m saying that we don't want to destroy the economy of South Africa. We want it. We need it. But it will not be there. Nothing will come out of South Africa if we allow this explosion to take place. If they do not move, they will live to regret their inaction," he said.

Gibson rejects poll

Political Reporter

The Progressive Federal Party’s candidate in Berenrout, Mr Douglas Gibson, has rejected an opinion poll commissioned by The Star, saying he is confident of victory.

A survey conducted by Marketing & Media Research showed that the National Party was likely to win in Berenrout.

Mr Gibson, who is PFP leader in the Transvaal, said he expected to increase the PFP’s majority.

His statement added: “The Star’s figures directly contradict Rapport’s Mark en Meninggoaumes poll.

“Having been a candidate on eight previous occasions, I am one of the most experienced politicians in South Africa. During this campaign, my workers and I have visited and spoken to thousands of voters in Berenrout. We are convinced that the climate in the constituency is better for the PFP than it has ever been.”

(By C.R. In, 47 Sates Street, Johannesburg)
Zimbabwe, Sanctions, Footsie-Footsie

THE ECONOMY

BY HOWARD BARNELL

Zimbabwe's sanctions, Footsie-Footsie

Weekend Mail, March 24-26, 1995
LUSAKA — Zambia has detained a number of “South African-backed armed rebels,” President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

The rebels, found with AK-47 automatic rifles, were responsible for spurring a recent wave of illegal strikes, he said in an interview with the Times of Zambia.

President Kaunda did not say when or how many of the rebels were arrested but claimed they had links with rebel groups in Angola and Mozambique.

Last month’s medical and educational establishments in Zambia were hit by a wave of strikes.

“This is clearly the work of South Africa,” President Kaunda said.

“The initiators of the strikes were politically motivated and used innocent teachers, doctors and nurses to paralyse the country’s infrastructure.”

Zambian trade union leaders have blamed economic problems for the breakdown of industrial peace.

Doctors and teachers struck for higher salaries and better working conditions.

President Kaunda said he had cancelled a trip to Ghana’s independence celebrations last month because of the discovery of the armed rebels.— Sapa-RNS
African states seek approval before cutting SA air links

HARARE — Zambia and Zimbabwe put off plans to cut air links with South Africa last December after realising such a move would be fruitless without backing from other African states and the international community.

Zambian President Mr Kenneth Kaunda told Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper: “On analysing what was involved, it became clear that unless all of us acted in unison efforts by Zimbabwe and Zambia alone would have been wasted, leaving serious loopholes and rendering the whole exercise meaningless.”

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of southern Africa's Frontline states spearheading black Africa's opposition to South Africa, have said they will impose sanctions on Pretoria to force the white-led country to end apartheid.

Mr Kaunda said a common strategy on the proposed embargo was being discussed between leaders of the Frontline states. — Sapa-Reuters.
No support, so plans to cut links shelved

HARARE — Zambia and Zimbabwe put off plans to cut air links with South Africa last December after realising such a move would have been fruitless without backing from other African states and the international community, Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda has said.

"On analysing what was involved, it became clear that unless all of us acted in unison, efforts by Zimbabwe and Zambia alone would have been wasted, leaving serious loopholes and rendering the whole exercise meaningless," he told Zimbabwe’s Herald newspaper in an interview at the weekend.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of South Africa’s frontline states spearheading black Africa’s opposition to South Africa, have said they will impose sanctions on Pretoria to force it to end apartheid.

A December deadline they had set for themselves passed without any announcement.

President Kaunda said that to forge a common strategy on the proposed embargo, he was currently holding talks with leaders of Kenya and Angola, while Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe was speaking to Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, the Herald reported.

"After that there will be a summit," he said without elaborating. — Sapa-Reuters
Kaunda claims SA coup plot

LUZAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said yesterday that South Africa had tried to overthrow his government through Zambian businessmen, who approached the army for assistance in carrying out a coup.

Dr Kaunda told a news conference here that the plot failed when loyal army officers reported it to him.

He gave no indication when the alleged plot took place and did not say whether the Zambian security forces had arrested anyone in connection with it.

Dr Kaunda said the conspirators had wanted to introduce a multi-party system in Zambia, but this would be unworkable because of tribal conflicts.

He gave few details of the businessmen but said they were black and included former "government associates" and people who had grown rich as the heads of government corporations.

"You now see Zambians trooping to South Africa to dine and drink with colonels, God forbid. These are businessmen with flat black noses like mine," Dr Kaunda said.

The president said the time had come for him to put his foot down in the interests of Zambia's poor and stop rich black people from taking power.

"Because when that happens, then you know what will take place. Look at African countries around that have experienced coups," he said.

Dr Kaunda, whose country is experiencing severe economic problems, also accused Western diplomats and a private West German organization of encouraging Zambian trade union leaders to work against his government, shaken recently by a wave of strikes.

He said he was ordering Mr Friedrich Brunke, the resident representative of West Germany's Friedrich Ebert Foundation, out of the country for giving money to the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions for anti-government activities.

"Brunke is a very bad man. He is pampering union leaders by funding them directly with hard currency... I am asking the Friedrich Ebert Foundation to withdraw Mr Brunke otherwise he will be in trouble," he said. The West German ambassador was sitting opposite Dr Kaunda as he spoke.

The recent wave of strikes by nurses, doctors, teachers and telecommunications workers were the result of these activities by the Ebert Foundation and union leaders, he added.

Dr Kaunda has previously linked South Africa with the strikes, saying Zambian security had arrested agents provocateurs sent by Pretoria with arms to incite the workers.

The secretary-general of the union, Mr Newsread Zimba, challenged Dr Kaunda's explanation and advised the government to take a closer look at workers' grievances as the cause of the strikes.

Dr Kaunda said Western countries had contemplated withdrawing aid from Zambia because of its hard line on South Africa and Namibia. He was willing to do without it if taking it meant selling out blacks in Zambia and South Africa, he added.

The president introduced to the conference a New Zealander, Mr Christopher Martin, 28, who has been jailed as a spy for South Africa. Reporters were invited to ask him questions.

Martin refused to speak. — Sapa-Reuter

Frontline abandons sanctions — Page 9
How it Works: Normal Material (top), Insulating Material (bottom)

The Flash Gordon/2 draws closer

The Church takes on the state

over Zambia's own "removals"
New ANC warning

LUSAKA — South Africa has sent the Zambian Government a second message urging it to restrain an insurgent force which it says is about to leave Zambia on a mission to infiltrate SA, a Zambian Minister said.

National Guidance and Information Minister Milimo Punabantu said the message, received by Zambia's State House over the Easter weekend, was similar to an earlier warning sent by Pretoria on April 8.

The minister described the ANC group as imaginary. — Sapa-Reuters
Zambia gets SA 'warning'

LUSAKA — South Africa has sent the Zambian Government a second message urging it to restrain an insurgent force which it says is about to leave Zambia on a mission to infiltrate South Africa, a Zambian minister said.

National Guidance and Information Minister Mr Millimo Punabantu told reporters that the message, received by Zambia's State House over the Easter weekend, was similar to an earlier warning sent by Pretoria on April 8. He quoted it as saying, "additional information ... clearly indicates that groups of ANC (African National Congress) fighters are still preparing to leave Zambia and Tanzania with the intention of gathering close to the border for infiltration in the course of the next few weeks."

The Minister described the ANC group as imaginary and said the South African allegations indicated Pretoria was looking for a scapegoat for the difficulties it is facing in the campaign, for the whites-only elections next month.

"All the fighting is taking place inside South Africa and it is useless to blackmail neighbouring countries for what is taking place," he added.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique received similar warnings earlier this month and interpreted them as a prelude to South African preemptive raids on alleged ANC bases. — Sapa-Reuter.
Zambia puts up fuel prices

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government increased the prices of petroleum products by up to 77% with effect from midnight on Monday in response to the gradual erosion of the value of Zambia's kwacha at currency auctions.

A statement from the State-owned oil marketing corporation said it had to increase wholesale and retail prices for 10 categories of products because the cost of imported crude oil had risen substantially in kwacha terms.

At last week's currency auction the kwacha sold at 19.95 to the dollar, compared to 14.92 kwacha when retail prices last went up by about 30% in January.

The new retail price for high-octane petrol in Lusaka is 5.36 kwacha (27 US cents) a litre (previous 3.06 kwacha), for regular petrol 4.92 kwacha (25 cents) (previous 3.80), for kerosene 2.50 kwacha (15 cents) (previous 1.60) and for gas oil 3.47 kwacha (17 cents) (previous 1.90).

Prices outside the capital are generally slightly higher to account for transport costs.

The prices of jet A-1, low sulphur gas oil, heavy and light fuel oils, bitumen and liquified petroleum gas have also risen but details were not available.

The increases are expected to affect the prices of many other commodities.
LUSAKA. — South Africa has sent the Zambian government a second message urging it to restrain an insurgent force which it says is about to leave Zambia on a mission to infiltrate South Africa, a Zambian minister said.

Mr Milimo Punabanto, National Guidance and Information Minister, told reporters on Monday night the message, received by Zambia's State House over the Easter weekend, was similar to an earlier warning sent by Pretoria on April 9.

He quoted it as saying "additional information... clearly indicates that groups of ANC fighters are still preparing to leave Zambia and Tanzania with the intention of gathering close to the border for infiltration in the course of the next few weeks."

The minister described the ANC group as imaginary and said the South African allegations indicated Pretoria was looking for a scapegoat, for the difficulties it is facing in the campaign for the whites-only elections next month.

"All the fighting is taking place inside South Africa and it is useless to blackmail neighboring countries for what is taking place," he added.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique received similar warnings earlier this month and interpreted them as a prelude to South African pre-emptive raids on alleged ANC bases. — Sapa-Reuters.
Zambia cancels fuel price hikes

A 70% increase in fuel prices was cancelled yesterday by the Zambian government after only 24 hours amid signs of rising public anger at the move.

Government officials said the fuel price increases had been cancelled and suppliers should revert immediately to the old retail prices.

They justified the move by saying there were errors in the original statement issued by Zambia's state oil company, Zimoll, announcing the price increases.

They said there would also be adjustments in the price of cooking oil and other commodities.

But analysts said the decision to cancel the price increase appeared to be a political reaction by the government to rising public anger at this latest hike in the cost of living.

Thousands of commuters were stranded in Lusaka yesterday when minibus and taxi drivers went on strike to demand higher fares to compensate for the increase in fuel costs.
GETTING BENGUELA ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Almost $500 million in materials facilities granted by the Angolan national bank to keep sections of the line running — at a huge loss — have destroyed an estimated $140 million worth of rolling stock and installations.

As a consequence of these circumstances the Linehas not been able to operate at a profit. The end result is that the line has been closed down.

The line is now being considered by the Angolan government for possible reopening. The government hopes to make the line profitable within the next few years.

The line is currently owned by the Portuguese government and operated by a private company.

In order to make the line profitable, the government is considering various options, including privatization and investment from foreign companies.

The line is expected to play an important role in the economic development of the region, providing a vital link between Angola and neighboring countries.

— Soweto News Service
SADF recce hit ANC Zambia bases

by ARNOLD KIRKBY
Defence Reporter

FIVE alleged ANC guerillas have been killed and two buildings destroyed in a lightning South African Army reconnaissance mission to the Zambian tourist town of Livingstone early today.

Livingstone is about 75km from the Caprivi border and first reports indicate that the South African raiders got there by motorcycle. It has not been disclosed how many soldiers took part in the operation.

Army headquarters announced in a statement in Pretoria that an armed reconnaissance patrol was conducting an operation to check on "terrorist infiltration from Zambia through Botswana".

"Terrorists" were observed in the early stages of the mission but no action was taken because it would have compromised further surveillance, according to the statement.

Two guards killed

The presence of some members of the "rece" team was discovered in Mosi-O-Tunya Street in the centre of town. A skirmish ensued and two "terrorist guards" were killed. The contact was then broken off.

The team moved to Dambwa suburb on the outskirts of the town where they made contact and killed another three of the "terrorists" and destroyed the so-called "Mango House", which the SADF claims was a transit camp.

Another "facility", used as a weapons store in Dambwa, was attacked and destroyed.

All members of the group returned to their bases, the statement said.

Full statement expected

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is expected to issue a full statement later today. Opposition party defence spokesmen were to be briefed later today, and have meanwhile withheld comment.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that an ANC spokesman in Lusaka said he had received information that tallied with the SADF account, but said he had not been able to verify whether any of the dead had been ANC members.

He said their information was that five people had been killed.

He said it had been reported that members of the raiding party were seen riding motorcycles

Earlier raids

THE following are the major hit South African security forces acknowledged making or been accused of making into neighbouring states:

■ MAPUTO, January 1981 — South Africa says its forces struck at buildings in Matola, a suburb of Maputo, saying these housed headquarters of the exiled African National Congress. South Africa said 30 people died. Maputo put the death toll at 12.

■ BEIRA, November 1981 — The Maputo Government alleges South African army involvement in a submarine-based attack in which oil storage facilities were blown up. Pretoria denies the allegations.

■ GWERU, Zimbabwe, July 1982 — Military sources in Zimbabwe accuse South Africa of involvement in an air attack which destroyed many of the aircraft at its Thornhill military air base. Pretoria denies the charges.

■ Maseru, December 1982 — South Africa confirms it launched a ground/air attack on Maseru in which 42 people died. Lesotho says the victims were civilians, South Africa says it attacked only ANC bases.

■ Maputo, May 1983 — South Africa says it planes strafed ANC targets in a Maputo suburb and killed 64 people. Maputo says the aircraft killed six civilians.

■ Caboriba, Angola, May 1988 — Luanda says it foiled a South African attack on installations owned by US oil companies in the Cabinda enclave. Pretoria says its men were on reconnaissance of ANC bases in the area. One soldier, Wynand du Toit, was captured and is still held by the Angolans.

■ Gaborone, June 1985 — South Africa says it launched a ground attack on what it called an ANC sabotage control centre. Botswana says 12 civilians died.

■ Gaborone, December 1985 — Lesotho alleges that South Africa was behind a raid in which nine people, some linked to the ANC, died. South Africa declines to confirm any involvement.

■ Harare-Gaborone-Lusaka, May 1986 — At least three people — two in Zambia and one in Botswana — were killed and as many as 20 injured in this combined raid on ANC sites....
News of the raid has not drawn any official reaction from the Zambian Government, which has denied consistently South African allegations that it was harbouring ANC members who intended infiltrating south to disrupt the South African elections.

**Denied knowing of shootings**

No senior members of the Government could be contacted for comment this morning, and the police commander in Livingstone has denied knowing anything of the shooting incidents, even though police headquarters are in the same road that the shootings took place.

Sapa-AP reports from Johannesburg that a spokesman for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at State House in Lusaka said he had heard the news but would make no comment.

Mosi-o-Tunya means "the smoke that thunders", a reference to the famed Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, five kilometres from Livingstone.

Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said that South Africa twice warned Zambia it would face retaliation if it did not stop the guerrillas.

Warnings were also sent to Zimbabwe and Botswana, telling them that the guerrilla plan was to use their territories as infiltration routes. All three governments denied that ANC combatants were being harboured in their countries.
Read into Zambian was limited. Full-scale attack won't necessarily follow, claims strategic expert

**Security guards died in a hail of bullets**

_In the aftermath of the attack, security guards were killed in a hail of bullets._

Local police said the guards were shot dead in the early hours of the attack. They were killed near the entrance of the building, which is located within the premises of the Zambian Defence Forces headquarters.

The guards were reportedly sent to the building to provide security for the occupants. However, they were ambushed by unidentified assailants who opened fire on them.

The police said they are investigating the incident and have urged the public to provide any information that may assist in identifying the suspects.

The attack is the latest in a series of incidents that have occurred in the country in recent months. Security concerns have been heightened in the wake of the incidents, and the government has appealed to the public to remain vigilant.

In related news, the Zambian government has announced plans to increase the number of security personnel in the country. The move comes as part of efforts to address security concerns.

The government said it will also be reviewing the country's security laws and regulations to ensure that they are effective in addressing security challenges.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has called on the government to ensure the safety and security of all citizens. The UN said it is concerned about the recent incidents and has urged the authorities to take robust measures to prevent further attacks.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said in a statement: "We are deeply concerned about the security situation in the country and call on the authorities to take immediate action to ensure the safety and security of all citizens."
SA incursion receives widespread criticism

South Africa's strike at the Zambian town of Livingston, in which at least four people died, has received widespread condemnation. Some of the reactions received so far include:

Zambia
President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is expected to comment on the raid today at a press conference which had been arranged for his 63rd birthday.

The ANC
The ANC has described an "utter lie" South African claim that five ANC guerrillas were killed in the raid.

"All those killed and injured were innocent Zambian civilians," the ANC said in a statement. "We are certain that this latest unforgivable act of murder and terrorism will not succeed in intimidating the heroic people of Zambia nor, indeed, those of Southern Africa as a whole."

The ANC vowed to intensify its actions against the South African Government and said the situation in South Africa would not be solved by the Government's "desperate attempts to export the South African conflict into neighbouring States".

Zimbabwe
The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, said Southern African states must intensify their stand against apartheid and call for the imposition of effective comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

In a message of solidarity to President Kaunda, Mr Mugabe said: "The invasion has proved true to our recent warnings that the bloodthirsty racist regime was planning an evil campaign of murderous attacks against its peaceful neighbours in order to win a few more votes in the forthcoming racist and undemocratic elections."

"It is downright premeditated ritual murder in which the lives and blood of our nationals, in addition to the hundreds of lives being lost in South Africa, are being sacrificed on an altar of apartheid as the purchase price of white votes."

United States
The US Embassy in Pretoria and the US State Department in Washington said: "The United States strongly condemns and utterly fails to understand the logic behind the SADF's reported attack on alleged ANC transit facilities in Livingston, Zambia."

"We are deeply disappointed that the South African Government has again seen fit to respond to its basic political problems through reflexive military responses directed at its neighbours."

"Violence, whatever its origin or justification, will not contribute to a resolution of the region's troubles."

Britain
The British Government condemned cross-border violations and pointed out that Britain and its partners in the European Economic Community had urged the South African Government within the past two weeks to respect the territorial integrity of its neighbours.

Mr George Poulkes, opposition Labor Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said: "This is quite intolerable and underlines the destructive and aggressive nature of the South African Government."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said: "South Africa is hell bent on destabilising Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and it is essential, if the Soviet Union is not to fill the void, that the Western democracies must make it unequivocally clear to South Africa that such extra-territorial military operations are intolerable."

Kenya
President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya described the action as a cowardly and dishonorable act.

Canada
The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Joe Clark, said: "This attack, and the second in less than a year, again demonstrates South Africa's callous disregard for the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring States and provides further evidence of the violent nature of apartheid."

"Aggressive raids into neighbouring States only serve to provoke further violence in the region and put at risk the hope for a negotiated and peaceful solution in South Africa."

Swapo
Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said: "Swapo vehemently condemns this dastardly act by South African racists."

"South Africa must be condemned by all peace-loving people of the world."

China
China condemned the raid, calling it "wantonly trampling on international law".

"This despicable action of the South African authorities was taken for the purpose of coercing the Frontline States into giving up supporting the people of South Africa in their just struggle," the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a statement. - The Star's Africa News Service, Sapa-AP.
Ilets

The Star Monday April 27, 1987

Men. He commented on the claimed presence of ANC members at the scene, but because he is listed in terms of the Internal Security Act and may not be quoted in South Africa, his comments have been deleted. ANC and South African Communist Party leaflets and stickers were found in the wreckage of House 199.

The ANC's leaders maintain their headquarters in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

House 199 at Dambwa is known to have been visited by ANC members on occasion.

The SADF claimed that "Madge House" was used as a transit point by the guerrillas.

The third target of the attack was a building in Kafulila Township, close to Dambwa, which was alleged to be an ANC weapons store. The house was blown to rubble.

A Zambian woman, Mrs. Margaret Sibeta, who was in the house and survived the blast, told reporters that ANC refugees had rented the house six months previously, before she moved in.

In the aftermath of the attack, Livingstone's residents prayed for the victims.

The ANC yesterday rejected its denial that it had any plans to infiltrate guerrillas to attack strategic installations in southern Africa before the election.

Sapa-AP.

Politicians back Defence Force

The action in Zambia has brought praise and some criticism from politicians.

"The news that a reconnaissance exercise by South African security forces was detected and developed into a clash will no doubt have international repercussions," Mr. Brian Goodall, PFP spokesman on defence, said in a statement.

"It shows how brittle the southern Africa situation is.

"It also points to the importance of there being an agreement between the countries of southern Africa that no country will allow its territory to be used as a springboard for terrorists or military activities against one another," Mr. Goodall said.

"BRP defence spokesman Mr. House Raw, whose party has a non-aggression pact with the Progressive Federal Party, said that an SADF briefing which he had attended on the raid "revealed exceptionally detailed intelligence information which any a self-respecting country had to check on the ground.

"That only one such reconnaissance operation should have been challenged and led to fight its way out near the ANC headquarters is a remarkable tribute to the skill of the men who undertake such dangerous work to protect South Africa. We must be grateful to them," he said.

His only criticism was of the "Government politicians who have done a disservice to our security and intelligence forces by exploiting their protection of the country for election propaganda."

"The SADF serves the State and not the political regime, and deserves better than to be dragged into politics."
Raid: SADF insists victims ‘terrorists’

Political Correspondent

The military today insisted that it had African National Congress "terrorists" during a Defence Force reconnaissance mission to Livingstone and dismissed Zambian allegations that civilians were killed.

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said these were the usual allegations made after raids.

Mr. Brian Goodall MP, Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, said in a statement it had become obvious that the National Party was using the security issue and the ANC threat for purely partisan gain.

WIDELY CONdemned

"The raid has been widely condemned internationally..."

The Argus Political Staff reports from Pretoria that Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha said today South Africa had no choice but to take action to protect the lives of South Africans, particularly after governments had been asked to help prevent violence across their borders.

Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare that Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has described the deaths in Livingstone as “downright premeditated ritual murder”.

In a message to President Kaunda he said the “invasion” proved that the “blood-thirsty Fascist regime was planning an evil campaign of murderous attacks” to win more votes in the election.

The Zambian Minister of Information, Mr. Mwansa Pumabantu, has claimed that ANC pamphlets found were “planted by the raiders”.

Mr. Pumabantu said the pamphlets were found strewn on top of the rubble of the office block in the centre of the town. He said they had “obviously been scattered by one of the raiders after the building had been destroyed”.

He reiterated that none of those killed was connected with the ANC.

He said the two security guards shot dead outside the office block had been unarmed and unable to defend themselves.

Death at Mango House Page 17
Zambia: Victims were innocent

**LIVINGSTONE, Zambia** — The South African commandos raid on this border town in a trail of destruction but aimed to hit insurgent targets, according to the ANC authorities.

The raid, on three buildings in the early hours of Saturday, killed four men and seriously wounded two others. The raid is said to have been carried out by South African commandos.

Zimbabwe’s Information Ministry said the commandos arrived by helicopter. According to local reports, they then rode into the town of 50,000 people on motorcycles.

Police and journalists blocked the road outside the hotel where two watchmen, Mr. Nuts and Mr. Isaac Nkomo, were killed. Officials said the building housed government offices.

At the Zimbabwe suburb of Livingstone, two smaller buildings were reduced to rubble after being hit by Nationalist forces.

Only a few internal walls remained at Mango House. Another building was destroyed, and some people were killed in their beds, according to police.

**Pamplona**

The incident occurred in the small town of Pamplona, where an ANC leader was seriously wounded in this massacre. The raid was carried out by a South African commando unit.

The Ministry of Defence said the commandos were in the town to support local ANC forces.

**Western diplomats in Cape Town** said the attack was based on outdated information and that the target, which Pretoria called a “terrorist training facility,” had long been abandoned by the ANC.

The diplomats confirmed that the building, Mango House, was once used by the ANC, but they said it was abandoned by the movement up to a year ago. They said a second building, which Pretoria called a weapons store, had also been abandoned by the ANC and was empty when the South African forces destroyed it.

The raid was followed by an international condemnation of the South African Defence Force raid into Zimbabwe mounted yesterday, amid claims by both Zimbabwe and the African National Congress that the “five terrorists” the SADF claimed to have killed were four Zimbabwean citizens.

The raid was a coordinated operation involving the South African Defence Force and local ANC forces. The operation was carried out in response to the killing of four ANC members in the border town of Livingstone.

The SADF claimed to have killed four ANC members, while the Zimbabwean government denied the claim. The SADF also claimed to have destroyed two buildings in the town.

Zambian citizens were in the targeted buildings, and at least two of them were killed in the raid. The SADF also claimed to have killed two members of the Zimbabwean security forces who were in the buildings.

The raid was carried out by a South African commando unit, which targeted the buildings in the early hours of Saturday.

The Ministry of Defence said the commandos were in the town to support local ANC forces.

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By SY MAKARINGE
SOUTH Africa's cross-border raid into Zambia on Saturday which resulted in the killing down of five people claimed by Pretoria to be members of the banned African National Congress, was condemned by the international community at the weekend.

While the South African Government maintains that the dead were members of the ANC, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has disclosed that four of them were "innocent" citizens of his country.

Dr Kaunda identified them as Mr Isaac Chisama, Mr Muteza Muyeya, Mr Sydneysz Mulobola and Mr David Mulobola.

A transit house and an armoury were destroyed when the South African Defence Force (SADF) launched the attack in the suburb of Livingstone in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Zambian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarani Mumbengegwi, described the incursion as "contemptuous disregard for the norms of international law."

In a statement on behalf of the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mumbengegwi said his government condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the "unprovoked and deliberate act of military aggression perpetrated by the racist South African troops, against the sister republic of Zambia.

The United States' embassy in Pretoria said it failed to understand the logic behind the attack.

"We are deeply disappointed that the South African Government has once again seen fit to respond to its basic political problems through reflexive military responses directed at its basic neighbours.

"Violence, whatever its origin or justification, will not contribute to a resolution of the region's troubles," the US embassy said.

Callous

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Joe Clark, said the attack, the second in less than a year, once again demonstrated South Africa's "callous disregard for the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring states".

He said the raid provided further evidence of the "violent nature of apartheid".

The British Foreign Office noted that Britain and its partners in the European Community (EEC) urged South Africa to respect the territorial integrity of its neighbours.
Death at Mango Hl

Dateline: LIVINGSTONE

A DAY after their violent deaths on a Livingstone pavement, the bodies of Isaac Chisamu and Mutezwa Mayeya lay cold and bloodstained in the nearby hospital mortuary.

The two men, both Zambian security guards in their 30’s, were the first to die when a group of five or six white South African commandos raided the normally quiet tourist resort on the banks of the Zambezi River early on Saturday morning.

Zambian authorities yesterday identified the victims of the raid, and said the five were uninvolved in the guerrilla movement of neighbouring South Africa.

Pretoria said it launched the raids against exile operations of the African National Congress (ANC) and claimed the four dead and one injured were rebels who died fighting.

The South African army said the purpose of the mission was to intercept a plan to infiltrate ANC guerrillas into South Africa to disrupt the May 6 white elections.

Raiders flew in by helicopter

An AFP reporter who was on a tour of the attack sites saw little evidence of an ANC presence.

An ANC representative said one of the two houses attacked by the commandos was sometimes visited by ANC officials, but the people who lived there were Zambian.

According to police officers in Livingstone, the raiders flew in by helicopter low over the Zambia-Zimbabwe border and then flew over the Zambezi — probably from a South African airstrip in the neighbouring Caprivi Strip of Namibia, less than 20 minutes flying time away.

Transferring to motorcycles on the ground, the four of them roared down the main street to "Mosi-Oa-Tunya" house, a tall office block containing government offices.

"Simple civilians doing their jobs"

Chisamula and Mayeya were the two security guards employed by the Zambia National Provident Fund (ZNPF) to guard the building. Witnesses interviewed by the police say the men, armed only with nightsticks, first challenged the attackers and then blew their whistles. They were met with a hail of bullets from the semi-automatic rifles of the commandos.

According to the South African Defence Ministry, Chisamula and Mayeya were "terrorist guards" of the ANC, who got in the way of a reconnaissance mission. But their uniforms — white shirts, black trousers, nightsticks and 9mm automatic rifles — clearly indicated otherwise.

"These men were Zambians, simple civilians doing their jobs — to the best of my knowledge they had no connection with the so-called terrorist African National Congress," Pretoria said.

Two brothers in their 30’s, David and Sidney Mulobela, both Zambians, according to police spokesman Alfred Ma'lopa, died in the attack. The small servants' quarters alongside the house, Pekelo Kauna, a Zambian woman aged 21, was shot in the face, right arm and leg.

Miss Kauna survived the raid and is now in Livingstone hospital, where a bullet lodged in her skull has taken away her power of speech.

She is a niece of the Zambian Defence Minister, General Malimba Masaka.

What Pretori

"SOUTH African Headquarters in Pretoria that an armed reconnaissance was done early today on a terrorist infiltration route from Zambia to Botswana.

"Terrorists were wiped out in the early stages of the operation, but no one was killed because it has compromised further infiltration attempts.

"During this further reconnaissance of the infiltration routes the presence of some of the commandos was discovered. A mishap ensued and two..."

The five victims of the were "innocent civilians" other unprovoked South African attack, said the Zambia's Information Minister, MI pamphlets.

The third target of the was a building in Kitwe township, close to which was the ANC weapons store. House was blown up with two explosives and automatic weapons.

A Zambian woman, ret Sibela, who was house and survived told the Sunday Times.

‘Flagrant breach of internat

Dateline: WASHINGTON

THE United States has condemned a raid at the weekend on the southern town of Livingstone in Zambia by commandos of the South African army.

According to Zambia, the raid left four of its citizens dead and one seriously injured.

Zambia and the Luakwa-based National Congress denied the victims were ANC members.

Officials in Pretoria said the action was a reconnaissance mission to determine whether terrorists had been killed, they said.

“We condemn the reported attack and express our deepest condolences to the families of the victims,” U.S. State Department spokesman Pete Martine said.

A State Department statement released by the US Embassy in Luakwa added: "We are deeply disappointed that the South African government has once again seen fit to respond to the attacks by sending troops across the border into Zambia in order to eliminate the threats." In London the first pictures of the damage done by the raid were shown on British television last night.

As the pictures of wrecked buildings appeared, commen.tar Peter Sharpe, of Independent Television News, said: "For the crowds that gathered outside, what was left of the building hit by the commandos was a sobering reminder of Zambia's vulnerability to cross-border strikes.

He added: "The hit and run attack began on the streets of Livingstone. Two security guards were shot dead outside these government offices as the troops moved into the suburbs, killing two buildings they claimed were being used by the ANC.

"Two brothers died in the rubble of what was all but the case that the Defence Minister was injured. He is in hospital today with a bullet near his brain.

"Local residents and civil servants insisted that neither buildings nor the dead and wounded had any connection with the guerrilla activities in the capital of party offices.

An ANC spokesman said further attacks, warned the world that was going to happen."
What Army HQ in Pretoria had to say

"SOUTH African Army Headquarters announces that an armed reconnaissance was done early this morning on a terrorist infiltration route from Zambia through Botswana.

"Terrorists were observed in the early stages of this reconnaissance, but no action was taken because it would have compromised further reconnaissances.

"During this further reconnaissance of the terrorist movement control in Mseedo-Tonya Street in Livingstone, the presence of some members of the reconnaissance team was discovered. A skirmish ensued and two terrorist guards were killed. The contact was then broken off.

"During further reconnaissance, contact was also made with three terrorists at the terrorist transit facility, the so-called "Mango House" in the Dambwa suburb on the outskirts of Livingstone. All three were shot and this facility was destroyed.

"A further facility, also in the Dambwa suburb, which was used as a weapons store, was also destroyed.

"All members of the South African Defence Force have returned to their bases."

The five victims of the raid were "innocent victims of another unprovoked South African act," said Zambia's Information Minister, Millon Punabantu.

The third target of the raid was a building in Kasitu Township, close to Dambwa, which was alleged to be an ANC weapons store. The house was blown up by explosives and automatic weapons.

A Zambian woman, Margaret Sibeta, who was in the house and survived the blast, told the Sunday Times of Zambia newspaper that ANC refugees had rented the house six months previously, before she moved in.

In the aftermath of the raid, Livingstone's residents prayed for the victims at the town's small Anglican Church. Townpeople close to the attack sites said they were frightened that further raids may occur.

The ANC yesterday repeated its denial that it had any plan to infiltrate guerrillas to attack strategic installations in South Africa before the election. — Sapa-AP.

rant breach of international law'

ZANIGA has been the target of a number of attacks by ANC members in Zambian territory. The ILA has been reported to be a serious threat to the security of the country. The ILA has been involved in a number of attacks on ANC members in Zambian territory.

The ANC has accused the ILA of being a terrorist organization and has called for its immediate disbandment. The ANC has also called for the extradition of all members of the ILA to South Africa for trial.

The ILA has denied all charges and has called for a dialogue with the ANC to resolve the current crisis.

"I believe these are the first shots..."

The London Foreign Office said Britain condemned all cross-border violations. The Government and the EEC had warned South Africa two weeks ago against mounting such an attack.

Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, described the raid as "reprehensible" and a "flagrant breach of international law."

He said: "South Africa is hell-bent on destabilising Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe." — The Argus Foreign Service and Sapa-Reuters.
World anger at incursion

Wrangle over who died in SADF raid

ZAMBIA and SA continued to argue yesterday over whether those killed in the SA Defence Force weekend skirmish in Livingstone were terrorists or civilians.

There was also disagreement on how many were killed. SA has claimed five dead, while Zambia has the ANC claim four dead and one seriously injured.

Despite claims from the ANC and Zambia that those killed were Zambian nationals, an SADF spokesman said yesterday army headquarters' original statement that only terrorists were killed remained unchanged.

Sources in London close to the ANC said the organisation had been fearful of attacks in African states for several weeks.

Reaction from around the world yesterday was generally exasperation with the South African government's continued incursions into neighbouring states.

A spokesman for Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office said: "Within the last two weeks we have, together with our European Community partners, urged the South African Government to respect the territorial integrity of its neighbours."

Whitehall sources said yesterday the raid could have an effect similar to the last cross-border raids, which cost SA dearly in sympathy and support at the time of the Eminent Person's visit.

One Whitehall source said while SA might feel the attacks were justified in the interests of its own security, they were viewed with alarm and concern by the international community.

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark said his country's initial reports indicated the attack was mounted from Namibia, 60km away.

He said: "This attack, the second in less than a year, once again demonstrates SA's callous disregard for the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring states.

"Pretoria has not provided any evidence that attacks by the ANC from Zambia were being planned to disrupt the South African elections," he said.
'No evidence' four killed in raid were ANC

Own Correspondents

HARARE.—There is no evidence to support the claim by the SADF that the four people killed in Saturday morning's raid on the Zambian town of Livingston were members of the ANC, independent observers here have said.

The BBC's correspondent in Lusaka, Jim Fish, said on the BBC last night: "There is no direct evidence that any ANC members were in or near the houses at the time of the raid. We saw all four bodies and we were told their names. As far as we could tell they were Zambians."

A prominent Livingston businessman, Mr Stanley Naidoo, who employs 200 people in the town and owns the new Fairmount Hotel, said: "Two of the dead were Zambian nightwatchmen guarding the National Provident Building in the main street. They were well known and were nationals." He said the two other men who died were cousins and he knew the mother of one of them, a Zambian.

"One of the houses which was bombed was empty last week. I know this because I was seriously considering renting it."

Sources in Livingston believe that the vacant house referred to by Mr Naidoo had been lived in by members of the ANC about six months ago. They say there may have been ANC members in the second house bombed up till three months ago.

In Pretoria yesterday, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said: "The governments who condemn our reconnaissance action are urged to address their concerns about cross-border violence to those governments in Southern Africa who allow terrorists to assemble in their countries and plan and implement violence in SA from their countries."

Mr Botha said SA had no choice but to take cross-border action to protect the lives of..."
SA raid: Envoy Killen called to Foreign Office

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — South African Ambassador Mr Rae Killen has been summoned to the Foreign Office over the South African Defence Force cross-border raid into Zambia on Saturday.

He met a sharply critical Baroness Young, who reminded him of the British Government's opposition to violence "from whatever quarter" and condemned the cross-border raid as "indefensible".

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "Lady Young also drew attention to the tragic death of a number of Zambian citizens."

UNDERLINED NEED

Mr Killen undertook to report back to his government.

Sapa reports that Mr Killen told the British Government that last weekend's "incident" in Zambia underlined the need for the countries of Southern Africa to agree on ground rules for peaceful co-existence.

Mr Killen said: "Countries in Southern Africa have been informed many times of South African concern about their territories being used by terrorists to plan and execute acts of violence in South Africa."

"Only recently, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, stated publicly there was a plan to send armed men to try to disrupt the May 6 election."

"In the particular case of Zambia, they have been sent a direct message warning them of the terrorist presence and what was being planned."

JOINT COMMISSION

It was in this spirit that President PW Botha offered to establish a joint security commission for the region.

To date, there had been no response from neighbouring countries, said Mr Killen.
Pik defiant in face of raid anger

FOREIGN MINISTER Pik Botha was undaunted by worldwide criticism of the SADF raid into Zambia at the weekend. He said: "The governments who condemned our reconnaissance action are urged to address their concerns about cross-border violence to those governments in Southern Africa who allow terrorists to assemble in their countries." Botha said SA had no choice but to take cross-border action to protect the lives of SA's people, particularly when foreign governments had been asked to help prevent cross-border violence.

From Cape Town, it was reported that Defence Minister Magnus Malan told

Malan tells critics: Go to blazes

critics of SA's weekend operation in Livingston to "go to blazes", because he was "100% satisfied" the ANC had been operating from there.

The operation, which apparently went sour when the reconnaissance units were discovered and had to shoot their way out, sparked a flood of international criticism after five people were killed.

Asked to comment on the reaction to the raid, Malan said: "We know for a fact that they (the ANC) were operating from there and President Kenneth Kaunda knows it as well."

Similar denials after a raid on Maputo, Mozambique, when it was claimed South African forces had done nothing more than take out a jam factory and kill a pregnant woman, were confirmed to have been false by Mozambican authorities during negotiations concerning the Nkomati Accord.

"They wanted to know how we got our information, because it was spot-on." Meanwhile, SAPA-REUTER reported

from London that newly appointed South African Ambassador Rae Killen was summoned to the British Foreign Office yesterday for what diplomatic sources said would be a protest over the weekend raid.

The action was seen by foreign politicians and commentators yesterday as a gesture aimed mainly at voters in SA's whites-only elections on May 6.

Criticism also came from Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who said the raid was a vote-catching ploy, and from Botswana, which labelled it "an unprovoked act of aggression".

Two cousins killed in the raid were also cousins of Zambia's Prime Minister Kebby Musoko'swane, Zambian Radio said last night.

They were Sydney Mulabela, 34, and David Mulabela, 32.

Report by Max de Preez, 11 Dugorey Street, Johannesburg, Deurst/Red & Blue, Mutual Plaza, Beach Road, Cape Town, and SAPA-REUTER.
Raid on Zambia: chorus of condemnation continues

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — American officials were angered but not surprised by the South African raid into Zambia.

A State Department official said: “We strongly condemn and utterly fail to understand the logic behind the attack, which apparently resulted in five deaths.

“We are deeply disappointed that the South African Government has once again seen fit to respond to its basic political problems through military actions directed at its neighbours.”

Anger in the Reagan Administration at the night strikes by motorcycle commandos on African National Congress targets was described yesterday by one official as similar to the outrage last year when the SADF attacked ANC positions in Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The State Department said it could not verify claims that those killed were ANC members, “but on the face of it, it would appear at least the two security guards were not ANC members”.

State Department officials had taken note of recent threats by State President Mr Botha, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and other Government leaders against those neighbours harbouring ANC insurgents.

“We counselled caution against cross-border violence from any direction,” an official said.

US officials privately linked the raid to the elections. Some American newspapers did so publicly. The Christian Science Monitor said yesterday: “The South African Government has entered the home stretch of a white-national election campaign with shows of muscle at home and abroad.”

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday told his defence forces to be extra vigilant and take South Africa’s threats against Zambia seriously.

Tanzanian government official Mr Lawrence Gama, speaking at a mass rally, said the raid indicated Tanzania’s security was also threatened.

Yesterday at the United Nations, according to a Sapa-Reuters report, Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar condemned Saturday’s raid and called on Pretoria to stop such “flagrant violation” of the territorial integrity of neighbours.

The news agency also reported that Britain yesterday summoned South Africa’s London ambassador to protest formally over the raid.

A Foreign Office spokesman said newly-appointed Mr Rae Killen was told by Baroness Young that Britain condemned the raid.

In Accra, a Ghanaian Foreign Ministry statement said the raid showed the evil of apartheid and the urgent need for worldwide sanctions.
SA explains Zambian 'incident'

LONDON — South Africa's Ambassador to London, Rae Killen, has told the British government last weekend's "incident" in Zambia underlined the need for the countries of Southern Africa to agree on ground rules for peaceful co-existence.

"In the particular case of Zambia, they have been sent a direct message warning them of the terrorist presence and what was being planned," Killen said the SANDF men in Zambia on April 25 had been on a reconnaissance mission. — Sapa.
Zambia detains two ‘SADF men’ after raid

LUSAKA. — Two white men detained after last weekend’s South African commando raid on Livingstone have admitted being soldiers in the SA army, President Kenneth Kaunda has said.

Pres Kaunda said last night that the men had been arrested in Livingstone soon after the raid, though it did not appear they were directly involved.

He did not identify the detainees by name, but said they had been flown to Lusaka for interrogation.

A SADF spokesman said from Pretoria yesterday that “as far as can be established there are no members of the SADF detained in Zambia”.

In Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday reissued a warning that the granting of visas by the governments of other Southern African countries was no guarantee that South Africans would not be arrested or detained on suspicion of spying.

South Africans travelling to countries other than Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland should “only go on organized tours in sizeable groups”, he said.

Declare apparatus

South Africans going north on business trips or to work should make certain the government concerned was fully informed of their intentions.

People intending to visit family or friends should ask their relatives to supply full details about them to the relevant government authorities.

Visitors should declare apparatus such as cameras, video recorders, radios and tape recorders on arrival, and should make sure no instrument was taken along that could arouse suspicion of spying.

Meanwhile, in Brussels the European Community’s Executive Commission has condemned the raid as an unwarranted act of aggression.

The West German Embassy in Pretoria also released a statement yesterday condemning the raid. Meanwhile, the SA Ambassador to London, Mr Rae Killen, told the British government the “incident” in Zambia underlined the need for Southern African countries to agree on ground rules for peaceful co-existence. — Sopa-Reuters-AP
Zambia hold two: One ‘is a woman’

Argus Africa News Service 360

LUSAKA — One of two South Africans arrested in Zambia’s Western Province at the weekend is a woman, President Kenneth Kaunda has disclosed.

The Zambian head of state has already alleged that the two are South African soldiers.

The President said the man had admitted being an active soldier.

Mr Kaunda did not disclose their identity. He said the Government would inform the public about the activities of the two as soon as investigations were completed.

Meanwhile, the Argus Correspondent in Pretoria reports that the Defence Force has denied that the two are South African soldiers.
Zambia is host to 150,000 refugees

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia is playing host to about 150,000 refugees, about 7 percent of them from South Africa and Namibia, it was reported here this week.

Zambian and United Nations officials said the country has the highest refugee population in its history and the number could soon increase because of the deteriorating situation in Southern Africa.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here there were 6,000 Namibians and 4,000 South Africans registered as refugees in Zambia.

ANGOLA

There are also 94,000 refugees from Angola, 37,000 from Mozambique and 10,000 from Zaire.

Zambia's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Cosmas Chibanda, said that between October 1985 and the end of last year nearly 40,000 refugees had arrived from Angola and Mozambique.

The UNHCR representative in Lusaka, Mr. Abdullah Saied, said the situation could worsen.

About one-fifth of all refugees are living in "organised settlements" where they are provided with health services, education, social amenities and land to cultivate.

The remaining refugees have settled in border areas where, because of ethnic similarities, they find it easy to integrate.
A Zambian policeman shows the bodies of the four people killed in the SADF raid into Zambia last weekend.

In the air, the smell of death and suspicion

Just over a week before the election, Pretoria announces that it has killed five ANC members in Lubango, Zambia insists that only four people were killed — all civilians.

Mayeya and Issac Chisamu, were found dead from multiple gunshot wounds. They had been armed with batons, whistles and plastic handcuffs.

A kilometre away in Damwa site-and-service township, where brothers Sidney and David Malohela — relatives of Prime Minister Keby Musokotwane — were killed in the Mango House in a hail of bullets an hour later. Hilda Pelekeko Kawina, niece of Zambian Defence Minister General Malimba Masheke, was seriously wounded.

According to Peahabu, a terrorist raid into Lubango, a tourist centre along the Zambezi River, 60km from Kazungula in the Caprivi strip and 500km south of Lusaka.

Material with Unip offices. But, he said, could not understand why a package addressed to the ANC in Stockholm was also found at the site.

Zambian security forces are investigating reports that the raiders abandoned equipment at Simonga, a village 15km west of Livingstone.

Meanwhile, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan has defended the raid, challenging Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to "come and discuss the matter".

The SADF statement said two "terrorist guards" were killed. Three others were also killed when contact was made at the Mango House "transit facility". The SADF claimed ANC members were being flown into Zambia and met at Lusaka airport by senior members of Umkhonto weSizwe, the ANC’s military wing.

Some were taken to Mango House. From there, according to the SADF statement, they were ferried across the Zambian and put on the "infiltration route" from Livingstone to Francistown to Gaborone. — AFP
Leaders sign to get Benguela line going

Kaunda — dependence on SA to ease

LUSAKA — The leaders of Angola, Zaire and Zambia signed a "declaration of intent" yesterday to rebuild the strategic Benguela railway closed for 10 years by Angolan rebels, in a bid to ease dependence on South African ports.

The President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, flanked by the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Zaire's Mr Mobutu Sese Seko, said the mini-summit was "a giant step forward in the region's quest for better communications facilities".

The three men had discussions at State House, in Lusaka.

The Benguela line once carried most Zambian and Zairean copper exports to Lobito.

The Benguela lines also of potential interest to Zimbabwe.

The 1,340-kilometre rail route to Angola's port of Lobito is due to be re-opened within two years.

Diplomatic sources said the project had been in discussion for about 12 months.

At a similar meeting two weeks ago in Luanda, Angola's capital, Dr Kaunda said it would cost $280 million to rebuild the route.

Yesterday's communiqué, however, did not clarify who would pay to rehabilitate the railroad, which is 90 per cent owned by the Belgian company Societe General de Belgique.

The director of the Belgian company, Count Etiene d'Avignon, who was in Lusaka for the meeting, said his company would help raise money for the railroad.

The communiqué did not mention another subject which was probably discussed — rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), whose sabotage was responsible for closing the railroad.

Until now, the major obstacle to re-opening the railway has been a civil war between Angola's Marxist government and guerrillas of the United States and South African-backed Unita.

But last month Unita's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said he would allow the line to re-open, provided it was not used for military purposes.

Why Savimbi should have changed his mind after 12 years is not clear, but diplomatic sources said the United States appears to have brokered a deal between Unita and the government in Luanda which would enable the line to operate safely.

Transport ministers of the three countries and senior officials of Societe Generale, also met yesterday in Lusaka to prepare for the summit.

Dr Kaunda said at the time that the line could be reopened to light traffic in six months.

However, the diplomatic sources and sources in Societe Generale said such estimates were premature.

The technical study of the line has so far been conducted and some sections of the track are believed to be heavily damaged, they said.

"We are really at a very preliminary stage," said one European diplomat closely connected with the rehabilitation project.

"We don't know if the political guarantees are there. We do not know how much the repairs would cost.

"There are some areas which are just not accessible," he added.

At the moment, trains only run 40 km inland from Lobito at the Atlantic end of the line, while traffic in Zaire stops at Kolwezi, 400 km east of the Angolan frontier, the sources said.

However, a preliminary approach for aid was made to the European Community (EC) in Brussels last week and EC officials in Lusaka said the request was received with sympathy.

Community funds could be made available from allocations to Southern Africa in the Third Lome Convention, a trade and aid pact linking the EC with many of the world's developing countries, they said.

US officials were reluctant to discuss Washington's role in the Benguela Railway project, but they stressed that the idea of reopening the line was an African and not an American initiative.

"Just like Nacala (in Mozambique), we have favoured the reopening of these railway networks.

"We have also said that we believe the Savimbi statement gives a basis for addressing the political security issues involved in reopening the Benguela Railway," one American official said. — Sapa-RNS
LIVINGSTONE RAID

Claim, counter-claim

Judging the success or otherwise of the recent SADF commando attack on alleged ANC targets in Zambia is impossible in the light of two directly contradictory accounts of the raid by Lusaka and Pretoria.

The recce mission came just 10 days before the SA is due to go to the polls. It turned into an attack on two alleged ANC bases in Livingstone once the commando was discovered.

Some sections of the media, blacks and foreign governments tended to see it as a predictable party-political ploy by government to drive the electorate into the laager.

On the other hand, observers point out the decision was taken by SA’s top security chiefs of staff based on intelligence received of the imminent arrival of armed ANC insurgents bent on disrupting the elections. Further, diplomatic channels and public platforms were used by SA recently to warn the governments of Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe of Pretoria’s concern.

In any event, while the SADF claims that five terrorists were killed in two separate encounters, the Zambian authorities maintain in fact four civilians died and one, apparently a relative of the Zambian defence minister, was injured.

One political observer surmises that it is questionable, in the light of the fact that government has not yet revealed its reform cards, that the banned organisation was planning to disrupt the elections. This view is supported by the fact that the ANC is engaged in a major thrust to gain acceptability with leading industrial countries like Japan and America.

Until a clearer picture emerges, it seems claim and counter-claim are bound to fly. The same thing happened after the Matola raid in 1981, when the Mozambicans claimed that a jam factory, not an ANC base, had been destroyed in an SADF raid. Meanwhile, anti-South African perceptions of the raid will probably carry the day.

The operation, which was officially described as “armed reconnaissance on a terrorist infiltration route from Zambia through Botswana” was, predictably, condemned by Western governments. Expectations are that the UN Security Council will again convene to condemn SA, but that calls for mandatory sanctions would probably be vetoed.

Whether the commando raid prevents more ANC attacks in SA than would otherwise have been the case is a moot point. And whether, as has been alleged, some 250 insurgents are already on their way to the country through this route, remains to be seen.

Malan ... warnings over ANC to neighbouring states

As if to keep the subject of the ANC alive, the authorities were quick to release certain details of ANC operations. According to the SADF, ANC insurgents are flown to Lusaka — with the “full knowledge” of the Zambian government — where they are met by senior members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC’s armed wing.

Some of the recruits are taken to Mango House (one of last Saturday’s targets described as a transit facility) in Livingstone, then across the Zambezi, from whence they allegedly take the Francistown-Gaborone conduit into SA.

See Leaders

couraged or incited people to commit an act identified by the Police Commissioner as threatening public safety or order. Alternatively, the PFP claims the commissioner acted ultra vires because his notice is “grossly unreasonable, arbitrary, capricious, vague and influenced by irrelevant considerations.”

For the State, Major General Francois Steenkamp revealed in an affidavit that a total of 4 244 detainees were held on April 15 this year — 1 424 of them aged between 12 and 18. A total of 14 965 people had been released between June 1986 and April 15 this year. No white children are held, he said.

Meanwhile, it would seem that the upsurge in pre-election violence is gaining momentum. While March saw 234 unrest incidents, according to the Bureau for Information, Steenkamp says in his affidavit that incidents from April 1 to April 15 already add up to 160.

SATS STRIKE

Discussing action

Sats’ decision to fire the strikers who declined to return to work on April 22 seems to have ended the six-week-old strike. On the other hand, it may well have set the scene for more comprehensive action by unions.
LUSAKA — The president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was greeted with enthusiasm when he arrived at the World Council of Churches meeting yesterday, Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, reports from Lusaka.

South African delegates "almost raised the roof with their singing, dancing and cries of 'amandla' and 'Viva Oliver Tambo'," as Mr Tambo entered the hall and was embraced by the Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev Khotso Makhulu, Ziana report said.

Mr Tambo also received a standing ovation at the end of a speech.

Before leaving, Mr Tambo embraced Dr Beyers Naude, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who is also attending the session. Dr Naude also received a standing ovation.

When the end of the session was declared, all rose and sang Nkosi Sikelel' i Africa, the hymn composed in South Africa. It has become the national anthem of several African countries after gaining independence. It is used as Zimbabwe's national anthem.

Yesterday South African Christians conducted the opening workshop, led by Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Johannesburg.

They prayed in particular for those beginning a two-day stayaway from work in South Africa.

A minute's silence was also observed in solidarity with the stayaway.

Those delegates who have spent time in South African prisons were later asked to stand and were applauded by their fellow-delegates.

The general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr Emilio Castro, who arrived for the meeting yesterday, said he was especially happy to greet members of the "liberation movements" attending the conference.

The conference was a chance for delegates "to become once again the disciples of those who are in the forefront of the struggle for justice" in the region, he said.

"The real protagonists are those who are risking their lives going through hell and purgatory on the road to heaven," he said.

He assured the conference of the prayers of Christians all over the world.

This report has been curtailed — Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa. — Sapa.

6/8/83.
**BUSINESS**

**IMF wants to destroy Zambia, accusses Kaunda**

Lusaka — President Kenneth Kaunda has accused the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of launching a smear campaign to dissuade donor countries from helping Zambia's new go-it-alone economic policies.

He made this accusation after his weekend announcement that he was breaking with IMF-backed policies, reverting to extensive state control of the economy and imposing a unilateral cap on payments to the country's creditors.

The IMF, however, denied his charge that it was trying to hurt the country in retaliation for the decision to break away from IMF-imposed policies.

In an unusual public statement, the IMF quoted a telex sent to President Kaunda by IMF managing director Michel Camdessus, which said, "I can state unequivocally that such reports have no foundation.

"Zambia is one of the poorest countries in Africa and has been badly hit by a reduction in the demand for copper, its principal export.

"President Kaunda called in the diplomatic corps yesterday and started the assembled envoys with a harangue denunciation of the Washington-based IMF's reaction to Zambia's economic about-turn."

The IMF programme now is to destroy Zambia, he said.

"The IMF insisted that there be no administrativa measures taken by the government to control the exchange rate," he said.

The IMF had wanted the price of fertiliser doubled, the price of fuel raised 75 percent and an end to subsidies on food, the Prime Minister said. The food issue led to riots when it was attempted last December and was hastily rescinded.

Measures which have followed Zambia's break with the IMF have included widening price controls, a reduction of interest rates and a fixed exchange rate of eight kwacha to the dollar.

Zambia's decision to break with the IMF after 12 years of tough austerity sets a precedent in Africa and challenges the IMF's traditional approaches to solving the continent's economic crisis.

Diplomats noted that although several African countries had baulked at a further dose of IMF medicine prescribed for their ailing economies, Zambia was the first to announce such a complete U-turn policy.

Zaire, which last year re-established a fixed exchange rate for its currency and imposed a debt service ceiling equivalent to 18 percent of exports, continued to negotiate a new loan agreement with the IMF afterwards, diplomatic sources noted.

African countries ranging from pro-western Liberia to Marxist Mozambique have swallowed the IMF's bitter medicine in the hope of restoring growth and stability to their battered economies.

Some, including Ghana, Somalia, and Tanzania, appear to be achieving economic recovery as a result.

But it remains to be seen whether any other hard-pressed countries in Africa follow Zambia's new course, especially in the light of Tanzania's failure to blaze a trail of self-reliance under former President Julius Nyerere in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Sudan opens fresh talks with the fund later this week, but finance minister Beshr Omar has given warning that like Zambia it can no longer service its $10.8 billion foreign debt at the present level.

The African Development Bank (ADB) has called on the IMF and Western donors to show more flexibility to African countries trying to pursue economic adjustment programmes. — Sapa-Reuter.
Protest note timed to suit election, says Mugabe

SA using 'flimsy pretext' to attack — Zimbabwe

HARARE — South Africa is using charges that Zimbabwe is harbouring South African guerrillas as an excuse to attack the country, The Herald newspaper reported yesterday quoting a government statement.

"Similar accretions and threats have been made in the past and have been presented as the flimsy pretext on which Pretoria has launched its external military operations against its neighbouring states," The Herald said in a front-page report quoting a Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement.

The Ministry was responding to a strong protest note, hand-delivered on Wednesday by Mr Johan Viljoen, South Africa's trade representative in Zimbabwe.

The note said guerrillas who planted a landmine last week near Messina on Zimbabwe's border were operating from Zimbabwe. The blast killed one person and wounded 11.

Zimbabwe's statement said: "The timing of the most recent protest and threatened aggression against the sovereign state of Zimbabwe was also most significant, coming as it did on the eve of the farcical whites-only election in South Africa."

"Whereas the government and people of Zimbabwe stand resolutely and implacably opposed to that vile system, and whereas our support for the struggle against apartheid is total, there is no question of Zimbabwe granting bases or transit facilities to the freedom fighters engaged in that heroic struggle," the government said.

Its policy of denying the liberation movements transit facilities remained unchanged and "the Pretoria regime is well aware of this".

On April 25, South African troops raided the south-western Zambian town of Livingstone after South African assertions that the ANC was sending guerrillas south from Zambia and Zimbabwe to infiltrate South Africa and disrupt the elections.

Four people died — South Africa said they were ANC guerrillas, Zambia and the ANC said they were Zambian civilians.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the raid was "premeditated ritual murder" aimed at winning white votes for Botha's party. — Associated Press, The Star's Africa News Service.
of an easy way out
Zambia: no hope
Zambian youth riot

LUSAKA.—Rioting youths, demanding enforcement of price controls, rampaged through Zambia's northern Copperbelt Town of Kitwe yesterday, wrecking shops and assaulting a constable. Police said businesses remained closed yesterday as rioting threatened further violence.
Zambia arrests opposition leader

THE Zambian government has arrested veteran opposition leader Alfred Musonda Chambeshi following accusations in court that he conspired with the Angolan rebel movement Unita to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda.

"Chambeshi's son, Sharpe, told reporters on Wednesday night that his father was being held in the northern copperbelt town of Ndola."— Sapa-Reuters
In the wake of last week’s car bombs in Johannesburg, the US Senate voted overwhelmingly to cut off economic aid to the frontline states if they harboured ANC guerrillas.

Zambia and Zimbabwe said at the weekend that they would not sacrifice their principles to avoid a threatened end to US aid.

Yesterday the ANC dismissed the Senate proposal as unreasonable while the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Luke Mwanawashiku, said the Senate vote was sheer blackmail.

"People in the region cannot sacrifice their rights because they want aid from a few whites," he told reporters.

Necklace killings

The 77-15 Senate vote on a Money Bill on Thursday also sought to make US aid conditional on those states denouncing necklace killings in South Africa’s black townships.

But Mr Mwanawashiku said: "Zambia cannot sacrifice her principles on those lines and will not agree to anything like that."

Although Zambia has no common frontier with South Africa, the ANC headquarters are in Lusaka. Mr Mwanawashiku called on the US to analyse the causes of conflict in Southern Africa before looking at their effects.

"Necklacing has not always been there. Those people should first ask why it has come up and in doing so they will be looking at the cause of their problem and not the effect," he said.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka told Reuters his organization did not consider necklacing to be an "appropriate" punishment. But he added that the ANC had no control over the township youths who practised it.

Denouncing the US Senate vote and urging Congress to squash the amendment before it became law, Zim babwe’s Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mang wele, said the ban had been received by his government with utmost dismay.

"It’s a well-known fact that Southern African states which share a common border with South Africa have stated on numerous occasions that, although they wholeheartedly support the universal struggle against apartheid, they are in no position to allow their territory to be used as bases for armed attacks on South Africa."

He added that there were no guerrilla bases in the territory of any of SA’s neighbours.

The US was seen by South Africa as an ally because of its aid to right-wing Unita rebels in Angola.

"The Senate vote, if adopted by the US Congress, will be seen to have consummated the US-SA Alliance in Southern Africa."

Swapo also called on the American people to reject the recent move by the US Senate.

In an interview with Zimbabwe’s semi-official Ziana news agency, Swapo’s chief representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Naula Kapuka, said SA’s attacks on "peace-loving frontline states" should be condemned. — Sapa-Reuters-AP
IMF must mend its ways, says Zambia

STOCKHOLM — The attitude of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should change or more countries would pull out of its recovery programmes, Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane said yesterday.

Musokotwane, in Stockholm on a three-day visit, said the IMF would have to ease the conditions it attached to its rescue programmes or prospects for repaying Third World foreign debt would become remote.

"The debt problem is reaching breaking point and it is reaching there fast. The world must respond now," he said.

"We need a change in attitude in organisations such as the IMF and the World Bank. Just as my country needs to go through change, so too should these institutions."

He said longer periods of time were necessary to pay off the debt, with short-term rescheduling often worsening debtor countries' financial burden.

President Kenneth Kaunda recently abandoned an IMF and World Bank programme in favour of a go-it-alone package, including a moratorium on Zambia's $8.1bn foreign debt.

Musokotwane said he was in Sweden for talks with finance and aid officials on the first stage of a seven-nation tour, including Belgium, Holland and other Nordic countries.

The tour was to explain to major aid donors Zambia's reasons for abandoning its IMF package. — Reuter.
100 passports withdrawn

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has withdrawn the passports of over 100 businessmen suspected of economic crimes or collusion with South Africa.

The official Zambia Daily Mail newspaper yesterday quoted the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Paul Malukutula, as saying the government had also drawn up another list of people who would have their passports withdrawn shortly.

These included the former deputy-governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Kenneth Lumaswala, and the bank's former general manager, Mr. Michael Mwape, both of whom were sacked earlier this month following a probe into corruption and mismanagement at the institution.

Mr Malukutula said several suspected drug traffickers, gem smugglers and frequent visitors to South Africa had had their passports withdrawn or would soon lose them.

"Some businessmen have fallen prey to South African agents and speak ill of the government," he added.

Mr Malukutula warned that Zambians convicted of offences abroad or those judged to have extricated themselves from court proceedings by dubious means would in future also have their passports withdrawn. — SapaRNS
With a hunt over, SA ink
Zambia seize passports of businessmen suspected of collusion with Repub
100 Zambians lose passports

LUSAKA. — The Zambian government has withdrawn the passports of more than 100 businessmen suspected of economic crimes or collusion with South Africa, the official Zambia Daily Mail newspaper said yesterday.

The newspaper, which is owned by Zambia’s ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), quoted Home Affairs Minister Mr Paul Malukutula as saying the government had also drawn up another list of people who would have their passports withdrawn shortly.

These included former deputy governor of the central bank Mr Kwa Leyela Lasawala and former central bank general manager Mr Michael Mwape, both of whom were sacked earlier this month following a probe into corruption and mismanagement at the institution.

Mr Malukutula said several suspect ed drug traffickers, gun smugglers and frequent visitors to South Africa had had their passports withdrawn or would soon lose them.

“Some businessmen have fallen prey to South African agents and speak ill of the government,” he added, without identifying any of the businessmen.

The clampdown comes a month after President Kenneth Kaunda accused South Africa of conspiring with Zambian businessmen and traders to overthrow his government.

Mr Malukutula said it was aimed at protecting Zambia’s integrity which he said had been tarnished by illegal business deals and anti-party activities.

The minister, who is also head of the state intelligence services, said many of those who would lose their passports had already run into trouble abroad.

Diplomat in jail

One was a Zambian diplomat who was currently serving a prison sentence in West Germany for drug trafficking, he noted.

Mr Malukutula warned that Zambians convicted of offences abroad or judged to have extricated themselves from court proceedings by dubious means would in future also have their passports withdrawn.

Mr Malukutula was appointed Home Affairs Minister earlier this year in a move widely seen as tightening government security. He replaced Mr Cosmas Chibanda, who was sacked by Mr Kaunda. — Sapa-Reuters
The Great Churn Railway another chance

Frontline sanctions against SA would give
Terror and more terror

THE stage is being set for what might turn out to be a situation of general terror and counter-terror in Southern Africa.

The Frontline states are jumpy about what South Africa might or might not do to destabilise their countries.

South Africa, on the other hand, is linked to elements engaged in settling scores with countries on our borders.

This has led to various military attacks on neighbouring countries and countries as far away as Zambia.

The most serious thing about current events is that as South Africa has voted itself a seemingly solid conservative government and opposition, the rightwingers in other parts of the region have taken heart.

This has meant that they now have the added courage and impetus to get even more adventurous in the region.

That is why Renamo has now launched its sinister attacks into Zimbabwe. That is why Zimbabweans are getting nervous with the result that white tourists and residents have been attacked, detained or put under various forms of pressure.

It is said these days that any foreigner, especially if they are South African, is unsafe in Zimbabwe.

We can thus anticipate a period of general mayhem in the region. The situation is not made any more pleasant by the fact that the situation in South Africa is not about to calm down for too long.
Police act over raid in Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambian paramilitary police have searched the business premises of two whites suspected of aiding South African commandos who raided Livingstone last month.

Police have also been seen dredging the Zambezi River, apparently looking for equipment and arms used in the raid which left four Zambians dead.

A construction company belonging to Mr. James Lowe, and a timber company belonging to his son, Mr. Colin Lowe, were searched.

Mr. Lowe's company is engaged in a huge construction project in the Livingstone area. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.
3 ANC members held after Zambia explosion

*Argus/Africa News Service*

**LUSSA** — Zambian police have detained three members of the African National Congress to help with investigations into an explosion at an ANC residence in Lusaka on Sunday.

Police said the men were held following reports that one lobbed a grenade on to the roof of the house after an argument with his colleagues.

Earlier an ANC spokesman said the explosion occurred shortly after the occupants went out for the evening.

However, reports here say that five people were injured.

The ANC spokesman said the house, used as a residence for about five ANC members, was empty when the bomb went off and nobody was injured.

**LAST ONE OUT**

He said most of the occupants of the house in Kabwata township went to neighbouring houses to watch the news as there was no TV set in their own house. The last person out left only a few minutes before the blast.

The spokesman said the explosion appeared to have been caused by an anti-personnel mine placed or thrown on the roof. It blew a hole in an asbestos roof panel and showered shrapnel into a room.

The spokesman said the bomb was placed by "one of the South African agents who are always prowling around here".
Suspected SA spy claims torture by Zambian police

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A Zambian police officer allegedly squeezed the testicles of a detainee suspected of spying for South Africa and spat in his mouth during interrogations at Livingstone central police station, Lusaka High Court judge, Mr Wamulungwe Mainda, heard yesterday yesterday.

Mr Moffat Kashweka (20) claimed that Detective Constable William Shembe squeezed his testicles with pliers before he was handcuffed and suspended from an iron bar.

He was giving evidence in a trial within a trial to establish whether the statement he gave to police was given under duress.

It is alleged that last year Mr Kashweka had a sketch of an army camp which he had communicated to South African soldiers.

Mr Kashweka said that Constable Shemba threatened to kill him if he did not confess.

The trial was adjourned to June 26.
Zambia reassures SA firms

NDOLA - Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Muzakwane has reaffirmed support for economic sanctions against Pretoria, but said South African-owned companies had nothing to fear.

Speaking at a business seminar in the northern town of Ndola, he said Zambia welcomed investment and it was wrong to criticise a company because of its country of origin. — Sapa-Reuters
Zambia supports sanctions

ZAMBIA — The Zambian Prime Minister, Mr. Kebby Musokotwane, has reaffirmed his support for economic sanctions against Pretoria but said South African-owned companies in Zambia had nothing to fear as long as they observed the country’s laws.

Speaking at a business seminar in the northern town of Ndola, Mr. Musokotwane said it would be unfair to throw out South African firms which continued to abide by the law.

Zambia welcomed genuine investment and it was wrong to criticize a company because of its country of origin, he added.

Mr. Musokotwane said he believed economic sanctions were the only way to end South Africa’s apartheid system peacefully.

“The alternative is war and destruction,” he said. — Sapa
Police don't know where ex-activist Olivia is

By CHRIS STEYV

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of a prominent former student activist, Ms Olivia Forsyth, deepened yesterday when a high-ranking police officer denied any knowledge of her whereabouts.

Commenting on suggestions that the 27-year-old researcher was being held in a Lusaka jail, he said: "We have no knowledge of her."

However, rumours have persisted, particularly in student circles, that Ms Forsyth, a former SRC member at Rhodes University and former member of the local committee of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), had run foul of the African National Congress (ANC) in Zambia.

A distant cousin by marriage of Ms Forsyth is Mr Derek Brune, who was exposed as a police spy in left-wing student circles on Wits campus in the 1970s. The Cape Times has established that he now holds the rank of major in the Security Branch. But the senior police officer maintained that the police had no knowledge of Ms Forsyth's activities. He also rejected suggestions that she could be held in a safe house to testify as a State witness in impending terrorism trials.

"We definitely don't have her. She never worked for the police. And she never gave the police any information," he said.

Ms Forsyth's family fears that she could be in an East bloc country or imprisoned somewhere in Africa.

Persistent rumours

Her mother, Mrs Joan Brune, said her missing daughter's friends had told her of persistent rumours that Ms Forsyth could have run foul of the ANC in Zambia.

She had made extensive inquiries in Zambia after hearing the rumours of her daughter's incarceration, and was now convinced that she was not detained there.

And Mr Pallo Jordan, an executive member of the ANC, told the Cape Times that he had also made extensive inquiries among his fellow executive members and came up with nothing.

"We definitely don't have her, as far as I can establish," he said.

Ms Forsyth's sister, Christine, said the missing girl had flown out of South Africa on June 23 last year bound for Lusaka. She had had "no direct contact" with her since then.

"I don't think she has run foul of the ANC. There is no chance of her being a turncoat," she said.

Rumours that her sister had run foul of the ANC may have been spread maliciously as disinformation from "pro-apartheid forces".

The missing girl's father, Mr Peter Forsyth, said that before Ms Forsyth left, she had told him that if he did not hear from her before March this year, when she intended to come back, she would probably be in an East bloc country from where she could not contact him.
THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of prominent former student activist Olivia Forsyth deepened yesterday when a high-ranking police officer denied any knowledge of the missing woman.

Commenting on suggestions that the 27-year-old researcher was being held in Lusaka jail, he said: "We have no knowledge of her.

The police officer also rejected suggestions she was being held in a safe house to testify as a State witness in forthcoming terrorist trials.

"We definitely don't have her. She never worked for the police. And she never gave the police any information," he said.

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Forsyth's family fears that she could be in an East Bloc country or imprisoned somewhere in Africa.

Her mother Joan Brune said she had heard from her missing daughter's friends of persistent rumours that Forsyth could have run foul of the ANC in Zambia.

An executive member of the ANC Pallo Jordan said he had also made extensive inquiries among his fellow executive members and came up with nothing.

"We definitely don't have her, as far as I can establish," he said.
LUSAKA.—Three members of the Zambian Air Force and a businessman have been arrested and charged with spying for SA, the Times of Zambia has said.

The paper said that the four men appeared at a magistrate's court on Friday in Livingstone on charges of spying for SA between September 1, 1986 and May 1 this year.

It named the airmen as Mr Samuel Ngulube, 35, Mr Jack Chileshe, 35, and Mr Charles Lyandisha, 32, and said all three had been serving at Livingstone air base.

The fourth man charged was Mr Alex Kabuku, a businessman.

— Sapa-Reuters
Mines lay off foreign workers to make way for Zambians

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Foreign workers in Zambia's mines are angry at the decision to terminate some of their contracts as part of a plan to replace foreigners with Zambians.

It is understood some of the 108 foreigners whose contracts have been terminated by Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) have sued the company for breach of contract.

One of them, a Briton, who held the position of general manager at a mine, is reported to have sued for nearly R350,000. ZCCM's chief executive, Mr. Francis Kaunda, said the company had the right to hire and fire workers on its mines and this could not be questioned.

Last week ZCCM announced the termination of 108 contracts with expatriates while the government's Zambianisation Committee rejected 30 applications for renewal of work permits.

The chairman of the Zambianisation Committee and junior Labour Minister, Mr. Richard Banda, said the government intended to take a "critical look" at private companies which were not doing enough to train Zambians to take over from expatriates.

He said mines would start producing an annual report on their Zambianisation programme, as agreed to by the Mine Workers' Union.

The Zambian government has also announced it has raised the ceiling for expatriate workers' remittances.

A government statement said the new ceiling would be R800 a year in foreign exchange. This follows demands by the Zambian Federation of Employers.

In May the government had reduced the amount that foreigners could send home a year from R13,200 to R2,400 in an effort to save foreign exchange.
hope with them
depart, taking
The capitalists

Ken Owen

Ken Owen's article highlights the struggle of the Zambian working class against the capitalist system. He emphasizes the role of the capitalists in exploiting the labor force, leading to poverty and social inequality. The article criticizes the government's policies and the role of multinational corporations in perpetuating these conditions. Owen calls for a change in the current economic system to create a more equitable society.
an American journalist and later academic, opposed Ian Smith and generally speaking, supported majority rule. He cannot be suspected of hostility to black government of his country.

Zimbabwe's economy is, like Zambia's, grinding to a halt. In some ways — the availability of foreign exchange, for example — the Mugabe government is worse off than the Smith regime. Hawkins attributes the country's looming economic failure to government intervention: price controls, minimum wages, exchange controls, centralised planning and so forth.

The similarity of these follies to South African policies is no accident; nor, I would say, is it coincidence that both economies are stagnant. A great many intellectual roots of the problem are essentially the same.

In Zimbabwe, says our correspondent Michael Hartnack, the root of the problem lies in the fateful decision in the 19th century to socialist theories that were fed to Zimbabwe's new rulers in the days when they were in exile. The exiles had the misfortune to get their foreign education before Margaret Thatcher appeared on the scene to expose the bankruptcy of the left and to demolish the seductive socialism that, even in Britain, was a prescription for backwardness.

Like many Afrikaners who came of age in the Thirties — among them Nico Diederichs, later Finance Minister — the African leaders of southern Africa were persuaded that Sir Ernest Oppenheimer was an evil capitalist, and a racist to boot, that "profit is what is left over after all other costs have been met" and that nationalisation (i.e., theft) of other people's property was an easy way to redistribute wealth.

In short, they got from Britain a rotten education of the type that some local academics still dispense to unsuspecting black students in S.A.

The result: from Luanda to Maputo, from Kinshasa to Lusaka and Salisbury, has been economic failure, followed by administrative collapse, followed by anarchy and endemic violence. The process finds its final, and most horrible, expression in Mozambique, where uncontrolled bands of bandits, armed with modern Soviet weapons, roam the countryside to re-create the conditions of anarchy and disease of which Sir Ernest Oppenheimer spoke.

All of south-central Africa now testers on the brink of that abyss as the capitalists abandon the task that Oppenheimer, in his patronising way, placed on their shoulders and take their irreplaceable skills to more hospitable lands.
Don't blame me for blast, says Kaunda

Own Correspondence
LONDON — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, newly elected chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), yesterday said that he could not be held responsible, even indirectly, for acts such as the recent bomb blast in Johannesburg.

He could not tell the African National Congress (ANC) "what to do".

But he admitted that most of the ANC's leaders lived in the capital of his country, Lusaka.

Speaking from State House in Lusaka, President Kaunda was speaking in an exclusive interview with a BBC reporter. The interview was broadcast on the main daytime radio news bulletin yesterday, "World at One."

President Kaunda was questioned about his reaction to the warning from the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, that he held Zambia and Mozambique directly responsible for the latest car bomb, because of their support for the ANC.

President Kaunda said: "The threats are completely uncalled for. South Africa has been doing this sort of thing for some time."

He said he was taking the threats very seriously.

"It is true that we have the ANC offices here. Their principal leaders also live in Zambia. We have no training camps, none at all. And South Africa knows it. Last time they came they killed four innocent Zambians. These are the people they call terrorists."

President Kaunda said: "Let them go ahead. We will defend ourselves as best we know how."

He added: "But I call on the international community to take note of this. It is provocation of the worst order."

Asked if he accepted the fact that, if not directly responsible, he was indirectly responsible for acts of terrorism inside South Africa because he allowed an ANC presence inside Zambia, President Kaunda replied: "I reject that. Totally. Zambia has been looking after refugees for ages, and it has a duty to look after those unhappy people."

He added: "Therefore I make no apologies and I will continue to look after refugees from any country."

It was put to him that he was as keen as anybody to see the opening up of dialogue between the ANC and South Africans. He had chaired a meeting in Lusaka two years ago when white businessmen came from South Africa.

Did he not think that the latest bombing in South Africa and acts of terrorism like that undermined the efforts at dialogue? He was asked in particular about the effect on the conference in Dakar between Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert and the ANC.

President Kaunda replied: "Who am I to judge the people of South Africa and tell them what to do?"
SA threats uncalled for, says Kaunda

LONDON - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, responding to South African warnings against harbouring ANC insurgents in his country, insisted that the nationalist guerrillas have no training camps there.

"The threats are completely uncalled for," Dr Kaunda told British Broadcasting Corporation radio in Lusaka... "but I am of course taking these threats very, very seriously."

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence in South Africa, issued the warning to Zambia and to Mozambique on Thursday after a car bomb injured 68 people in Johannesburg. The ANC has refused to say whether it was responsible.

A pro-Government newspaper in Johannesburg said there was "growing speculation" that South Africa would take military action against suspected ANC targets.

The African National Congress has its headquarters in neighbouring Zambia and General Malan says the ANC has military and political offices in Mozambique.

After several previous bombings, South Africa staged military attacks on suspected ANC bases within days.

"It is true that we have ANC offices here," Dr Kaunda said in the broadcast monitored in London. "Their principal leaders live in Zambia. They are not alone. We have thousands, literally, of refugees from that unhappy country."

But, "we have no training camps here. None at all. And they know it. Last time they came and killed our people, they killed four innocent Zambians. These are the people they call South African terrorists."

"Let them go ahead," Dr Kaunda said. "We will defend ourselves as best as we know how. But I call on the international community to take notice of this. This is provocation of the worst order." - Sapa-AP.
Refugees in Zambia resist move to new camp

LUSAKA — Mozambican refugees are resisting efforts by the Zambian authorities to resettle them in a camp near the Malawian border.

Zambia’s Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Musyani Simumba, said at the weekend that only 1,319 of the 15,000 Mozambican refugees expected to be resettled had been moved to Ukwimi in Zambia’s border with Malawi.

RESISTING

Mr Simumba said the refugees were resisting efforts to have them moved.

He said the Zambian government wanted to move the refugees in order to provide them with educational and medical facilities which did not exist where they were.
Zambia to sue firm after huge swindle

LUSAKA: Zambia is suing a Swiss international firm in connection with a recent swindle in which the government lost $30 million in foreign exchange to a man posing as an international stockbroker.

Zambia's Minister of Finance and Planning, Mr. Gibson Chigaga, said this week that the government had started proceedings in Geneva against the Richmondfin firm based in Geneva.

Earlier, the bi-weekly newspaper, The National Mirror, reported that a trickster of Spanish origin had pledged to bail Zambia out of her economic problems by finding Scandinavian financiers.

He had promised to raise the money between the end of 1986 and May 1987 when Zambia severed links with the International Monetary Fund and its traditional financial sources were threatened.

The man had returned to Lusaka claiming the rescue operation had been arranged and the Bank of Zambia paid him $30 million in U.S. dollars borrowed from a giant parastatal company.

Mr. Chigaga confirmed the newspaper report but said it was "a little distorted."
Ernest Oppenheimer was an evil capitalist and a racist to boot, that "profit is what is left over after all other costs have been met" and that nationalisation (ie theft) of other people's property was an easy way to redistribute wealth.

In short, they got from Britain a rotten education of the type that some local academies still dispense to unsuspecting black students in SA.

The result, from Luanda to Maputo, from Kinshasa to Dar es Salaam, has been economic failure, followed by administrative collapse, followed by anarchy and endemic violence. The process finds its final, and most horrible, expression in Mozambique, where uncontrolled gangs of bandits, armed with modern Soviet weapons, roam the countryside to re-create the conditions of anarchy and disease which are the result of war and neglect; the African leaders of south Africa and the United Nations are not satisfied that Sir Ernest Oppenheimer spoke.

All of south-central Africa now teeter on the brink of that abyss as the capitalists abandon the task that Oppenheimer, in his patronising way, placed on their shoulders and take their irreplaceable skills to more hospitable lands.
LUSAKA — Zambia has published an 18-month economic recovery plan, which combines modest investment with mild austerity and aims for 2.2% growth in 1988.


At the same time, it announces measures to reduce government spending such as civil service cutbacks and the introduction of charges for education and medical services.

The new plan effectively replaces an IMF economic adjustment programme which was abandoned on May 1 in protest at its severity.

President Kenneth Kaunda broadcast to the nation at the weekend to announce the new blueprint, which he described as a programme to stabilise and expand the economy, based largely on Zambia’s own resources.

"The theme of this strategy is growth from our own resources. This does not mean however that Zambia no longer requires external assistance or support.

"Indeed we need that support. We are the first to recognise our present limited capacity for earning foreign exchange," he said.

The document allocates 20% of investment funds to mining, 19% to manufacturing, 16% to agriculture, 11% to transport and communications and 6% to energy.

The plan makes no mention of cutting food subsidies.

The last attempt to reduce food subsidies in December led to rioting in the northern copperbelt during which 15 people died. It was quickly abandoned. — Sapa-Reuter.
Donor nations unhappy with Zambia's economic strategy

By Pascal Fletcher
LUSAKA — Zambia's bid to pursue an independent economic strategy is receiving a cool response from Western donor nations but the government is adamant it will resist policy reforms dictated by international agencies.

A national recovery plan unveiled by President Kenneth Kaunda last week outlined a bold, go-it-alone economic course following the surprise decision last May 1 to abandon an International Monetary Fund (IMF) program.

The new 18-month interim national development plan clamps a tight lid on debt service payments, establishes official controls on prices and interest rates and sets a fixed exchange rate of eight kwachas to the dollar.

It also lays down strict conditions for entering into international aid agreements, saying Zambia would avoid agreements that included policy reforms.

Representatives of Western donor nations and agencies met in Lusaka this week to consider the plan and diplomats said their initial response was one of coolness mixed with uncertainty.

"I would say the reaction was courteous, but certainly not enthusiastic. At the moment, no one can quite see clearly how it will shape up," a diplomat from a major donor nation said.

The diplomats, who asked not to be named, criticised the plan's proposal to give the state a central role in the economy and said the official targets for growth, spending and revenue in the next 18 months were unrealistic or at least questionable.

But Zambia's leaders insist the plan is the best way for the country to be able to determine its own economic future.

"We hope that the international community will judge us fairly in the measures we have taken or at least ascribe to us the freedom to shape our own destiny," President Kaunda said when he presented the economic recovery plan.

Zambia's initiative coincides with growing concern among African states about how to deal with the continent's $200 billion debt.

Kaunda, who was elected chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) last month, is expected to head a special OAU summit on the debt problem next month.

The Zambian recovery plan foresees gross domestic product growth of 2.5 percent between now and the end of 1988 and an overall investment in the economy of 3.3 billion kwacha ($142 million).

"I don't see how they will make it," one diplomat said.

The diplomats said some Western donors were angered by a chapter in the 70-page plan which alleged "non-developmental motives" were involved in past foreign aid and that economic reforms proposed by agencies like the IMF had been over-emphasised to the point of ignoring social and political realities.

"Some of that will be hard to swallow. It is not going to sell in Washington, London or Bonn," a Western diplomat said.

Zambia has now limited servicing on its more than $5.1 billion debt to 10 percent of net export earnings after deducting payments for oil and fertiliser needs, for the strategic copper sector and for the national airline.

"It was impossible to service the debt, we would have just broken ourselves. This gives us a breathing space," Finance Ministry Permanent Secretary Caleb Fundanga told Reuters.

Zambia has been receiving about $400 million a year in concessional foreign aid and diplomats said most Western donors — the US, Britain, Japan, Canada, The Netherlands, West Germany and the Nordic countries — were likely to continue development aid in the form of training and other projects.

But they said continued aid from multilateral institutions like the World Bank, which has strict rules on repayment of its credits, had been put at risk by the government's action. — Reuters.
Zambian go-it-alone policy 'not realistic'.

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YES: The Minister of Transport AF, the Minister of Transport AF, and the Minister of Transport AF, the Minister of Transport AF.
Zambians told: We are on the brink

In a rare display of self-critical analysis, a top-level Zambian politician has painted a grim picture of Zambia, saying the country is on the verge of moral and economic collapse.

Mr. Daniel Lisulu, a member of the ruling party's central committee who leads the committee's legal and political affairs, also accused the national political leadership of breaking the law.

He told a meeting of judges and magistrates that factors contributing to an unfortunate situation were:

- An apparent breakdown in law and order. As a result, the man in the street found life intolerable.
- Those responsible for maintaining law and order were unable to do so because they were demoralized.
- Public officials had lost the will to work because of the uncertainty of their future.
- Those in authority were becoming insensitive even to genuine and legitimate complaints.
- Zambia's laws were being bent more often than not, and at times were broken by those in authority.

Mr. Lisulu warned of the dangers facing Zambia if the situation was not changed.

"It is a fact that our government is in a state of degeneration or decay, and the political situation in Zambia is deteriorating by the day with astonishing rapidity," he said.

This was due to the combination of numerous economic and political factors and the failure of the country's leadership to apply the right prescriptions at the right time.

Although the man in the street would not turn against the government on ideological grounds, when political and economic theories and practices begin to affect his stomach adversely, then the problems begin," Mr. Lisulu said.

The tragedy was that some of those in the corridors of power had ignored certain fundamental principles that ought to be observed in the management of state affairs.

Mr. Lisulu added, however: "We still have a chance to turn the course of events in our favour." - The Star's Africa News Service.
Zambian protest over SA rescue

CAPE TOWN — The Zambian Government has protested against the rescue by the South African Airforce of a pilot and three passengers who were forced to land in Zambian territory after their aircraft ran out of fuel in a flight over the Capribi strip.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, issued a statement in Cape Town last night confirming that a South African helicopter had crossed the border into southern Zambia.

The SAAF rescued the stranded group and took them to Katima Mulilo in the Capribi Strip.

The pilot, Mr. Glen Geyer of West Air, who is a regular flyer in the area and his passengers, Mr. Arthur Schibler, Mr. Manie Mostert and Mr. Herman Botha, respectively the managing director, director and an advisor of an insurance company were all in good health and uninjured.

They had been flying from Windhoek to Katima Mulilo.

Mr Botha revealed that a number of telex exchanges between the two countries had followed the emergency landing of the flight from Katima Mulilo yesterday afternoon. — Sapa
Crew glad Zambians didn’t find them

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Insurance broker Arthur Schiebler is happy the South African Air Force helicopters reached him and his three companions before Zambian search parties.

"Oh my goodness, I wouldn’t even like to think about that," he chuckled when asked if he was worried about being found by a Zambian search party.

They landed their Cessna 210 in southern Zambia on Wednesday after they got lost and were running short of fuel.

Mr Schiebler said he believed he would have had a tough time trying to convince the Zambians that he was not a South African spy.

He was managing director of a Windhoek insurance company which did most of its business with military personnel and was carrying documents with military letterheads and addresses, he said.

Mr Schiebler and his three companions, Mr Manie Mosterd, Mr Herman Botha and pilot Glen Geyer, were headed for the Mpacha military air base in the Caprivi Strip when they lost their way in a high east wind and bad visibility.

Earlier Mr Geyer had contacted the SAAF air base at Mpacha and was trying to head towards it on a radio location beam they put out for him. Just before the emergency landing contact was also made with a SAAF Hercules C-130.

The Cessna was not damaged in the landing but radio contact was lost.

Mr Schiebler said a Lear jet belonging to a Windhoek aircraft hire company had also searched for the aircraft on Thursday after SAAF helicopters failed to find the Cessna on Wednesday.

The Lear eventually spotted the Cessna.

The four had only two litres of water with them when they were rescued.

According to the searchers in the Lear, the Zambians had also sent a helicopter to search for the aircraft.

The Zambian authorities have protested against South Africa’s action in sending SAAF aircraft into Zambia to rescue the men.

Mr Schiebler said he thought the abandoned aircraft might have been damaged by a bush fire they set to attract their rescuers.

They had attempted to get the aircraft airborne again as their rescuers had brought them some aviation spirit, but they could not get it started.

Chad claims ceasefire violations by Libya

N’DJAMENA. — Chad has reported more bombing raids on northern localities after a ceasefire agreement was to come into force yesterday in its border war with Libya.

Official Chad Radio said last night that the Libyan Air Force had bombed the town of Bardai in the north-western Tibesti mountain range in the afternoon.

It was the second Chadian claim that Libya had violated the Organisation of African Unity-supported ceasefire.

"What a strange ceasefire when the Libyan Air Force is still at war with us," Chad Radio said.

SACKED WORKER NEEDED A SACK!

Mr Wernher von Braun

Von Braun was an SS officer

by RAMSAY MILNE
Weekend Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — A letter up for auction in New York today has confirmed that German rocket expert Wernher von Braun

KUALA LUMPUR (Malaysia). — When a court awarded Mohammad Tarmizi 6,500 ringgits (Rs 200) from his employer for wrongful dismissal he didn’t expect to be paid with 4,000 coins.

And that covered only half the money.

Mr Tarmizi, 27, said today that the sack of five-eighths coins, worth about four cents each, weighed 84kg.

He expects the rest of the money to be paid by the end of the month.
Zambia loses its way to recovery
Swazi mining probe causes speculation

The Star's Africa News Service MBABANE — The suspension of a government committee responsible for allocating mining licences has increased speculation that something is seriously wrong in Swaziland's mining industry.

The seven-man committee was suspended last week as a result of the investigations of a royal commission of inquiry appointed in July to look into mining agreements.

The commission was expected to pay particular attention to distribution of profits from mineral exploitation.

Fears had been expressed that some of the mining agreements signed after 1982 gave Swaziland inadequate compensation for parting with mineral wealth.

Among the suspended members of the allocation committee was Mr Allen Dlamini, the government director of geology.

Shortly after the suspension, Mr Dlamini was reported to have gone to London.

Attention has turned again to a paper delivered in Europe about three years ago by Professor Jack Daniel, an academic who spent many years in Swaziland as lecturer in political science at the university here. He left, allegedly under official pressure, shortly before delivering the paper.

In it he said a significant new development had been the commencement of diamond operations in Swaziland by a company whose initial application to produce diamonds had been blocked when King Sobhuza refused to accept the terms offered by the company's South African parent group.

After King Sobhuza's death in 1982, and completely unknown to the legal adviser to the Swaziland Minerals Committee, which had conducted the negotiations with the parent group, a lease was granted to the subsidiary company, Professor Daniel said.

"The full details of the agreement have never been seen by the legal adviser," he said.
Swazi youths freed after 30 months in Mozambican jail

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Two teenage Swazi boys returned home on Friday after a 30-month ordeal in a Mozambique jail.

Relatives and Swazi Foreign Affairs officials have been petitioning the Mozambican authorities for the return of Nigel Oswin and Peter Potgieter since the two, then 14 years old, took an unofficial trip across the border near Lomahasha.

Relatives said at the time that the two had gone to visit relatives in Mozambique. Later they learned that they were in jail.

But since 1985, there had never been any suggestion that the two were to be charged or put on trial.

BOYISH ESCAPE

One source close to the boys said: "It was a boys' escapade that went horribly wrong."

On Saturday, relatives said they were told at a few hours notice to meet the boys at the Lomahasha border post. They were reunited with the 16-year-old youths late in the afternoon.

Nigel Oswin said he and Peter were too overcome to discuss their imprisonment, but might do so when they had recovered.

NO EXPLANATION

Relatives said no explanation had ever been given by Mozambican authorities for the boys' detention or their release at short notice.

Foreign Affairs official Mr Philemon Dlamini said he did not know the boys had been released, but as the official handling their case, he was planning to write again to the Mozambican authorities about the matter.

As far as the Foreign Affairs Ministry knows, there is now only one Swazi being held in Mozambique apparently without charge.

He is Manzini businessman Mr Boy Motsa, who was arrested by Mozambican authorities early in August.

In his case as well, no charge is known to have been made.
Mozambique refugee flow on increase

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The flow of Mozambican refugees into Swaziland has increased noticeably over the past few weeks, according to Swazi army border patrol sources.

The sources said yesterday that 15 refugees a day were being handed over to the police. It was not known how many entered Swaziland without being caught.

Commenting yesterday, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Phenyane Mamba, said he was aware that the influx from Mozambique was reaching alarming proportions although he said he did not know what was causing it.

Late last month, Mr Mamba visited the two main refugee camps and said overcrowding would receive immediate attention.
Elections on November 5

Mswati dissolves Swaziland Parliament

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — King Mswati yesterday dissolved Parliament, announcing that elections would be held on November 5.

The Swazi king was speaking at an open meeting for all the nation at his Royal Ludzidzini kraal. Announcements about the meeting had been made continuously over national radio on Sunday and citizens from all over the country began converging on the kraal from early morning.

Among those present was the Indlovukazi (Great She Elephant) who, as Mswati's mother, is regarded as deputy Head of State.

Members of the Royal Dlamini family, Cabinet Ministers as well as thousands of Swazi citizens packed the beaten-earth kraal and, when that was full, waited outside the traditionally-fenced area.

King Mswati arrived just before 5 pm, dressed in traditional ema-
hiya and wearing three red lourie bird feathers in his hair, the privilege of royalty in Swaziland.

Speaking for less than five minutes in SiSwati, he said the present Parliament was a ship which needed new guidance, or a new crew.

The last elections under Swaziland's unique Tinkhundla system were held in 1984. A new Parliament was not due to be elected until 1988. The King gave no explanation as to why he had decided to dissolve Parliament at this time.

No campaigning allowed

Swazi voters have now just over a month to prepare for their election process in which no campaigning is allowed.

Under this system the country is divided into about 30 constituencies, or tinkhundla, and Swazis cast their votes in their home tinkhundla. They vote, in the open, to elect a total of 40 people to represent each tinkhundla and these people form an electoral college. The college then, in private discussion, names 80 Members of Parliament, representing all the tinkhundlas.

Head of State King Mswati has the right to nominate MPs and he also appoints a Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers, either from among the chosen MPs or as his nominees.

The present Prime Minister, Mr Sotsa Dlamini, was named by the King at the last Royal kraal meeting called in August 1986. He succeeded Prince Bhe-
kimpis, who is being held in de-
tention without trial pending the hearing of charges relating to political unrest after the death of King Sobhuza II in 1982. The cabinet is in some disar-
ray, with one other Minister in detention, and another whose whereabouts have not been known since May this year.
Failing fast

A year ago Zambia looked poised for recovery, having adopted a wide-ranging economic reform programme endorsed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Now it seems to have lost its way.

President Kenneth Kaunda kicked out the IMF in May, saying that its austerity mea-

sures were too harsh for Zambia's 7m inhabitants. However, he has failed, in the eyes of the Western lenders who prop up the economy, to come up with credible alternatives.

Foreign aid money, much of which was previously channelled through the IMF-in-
spired foreign currency auctions to pay for imports, is drying up. There are already shortages of staple foods and other basic products, including maize meal, bread, beer and spare parts for vehicles.

The major creditors, including Britain and the US, do not see why they should spend money on unclear and contradictory policies in Zambia when the cash could be used to support determined economic reforms in equally needy countries such as Tanzania and Mozambique.

There are a few glimmers of hope. The price of copper, which earns 90% of the country's export receipts, has improved recently; and Kaunda has dropped his plans for immediate sanctions against SA, giving Zambia's dependent economy further breathing space.

Scandinavian countries, always generous in Africa, say they are willing to pay off some of Zambia's arrears to the World Bank provided Zambia also provides some funds. It has not yet been done.

Hitherto one of the most important sources of soft loans for Zambia, the World Bank has stopped disbursing new money because the debt repayment arrears are likely to reach more than $500m by the end of the year.

The IMF is owed about $300m in Zambian arrears and might soon formally declare the country ineligible for further loans, putting Zambia on its select list of international financial miscreants.

Contacts between the two sides are, however, maintained. An IMF representative recently paid a quiet visit to Zambia and is said to have seen Kaunda, although the president's hands are tied by his own announcement that Zambia will restrict debt service to less than 10% of export earnings.

Conflicting figures

Kaunda does have a programme — introduced to Zambians as a programme not for prosperity but for austerity, similar but not as cruel as the earlier measures backed by the IMF. The plan's projections — covering the 18 months until the end of 1988 — do not seem particularly optimistic. Real growth in 1988 is put at 2.2%, which, with a population growth rate of more than 3%, means a continuing fall in living standards. The programme predicts that copper production will remain stagnant in the current financial year in spite of a drive to rehabilitate the state-controlled mining industry.

Production of the staple maize crop is shown rising steadily until 1989, in spite of the government's own announcements that this year's crop is likely to be poor and, because of drought, well below last year's.

Kaunda has become chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and will probably spend much of his time worrying about Chad instead of Zambia. At home, however, the government appears to be increasingly authoritarian. Trade union leaders have had their passports withdrawn and vigilantes of the ruling United National Independence Party roam the streets enforcing price controls and other directives.

The black market is thriving on the short-
ages. Smuggling and game poaching are rife. The wars in Mozambique and Angola are spilling over Zambia's borders, and AIDS is widespread. The future appears gloomy and there are fears that last year's food riots, which led to the break with the IMF, could be repeated.

Zambians too are critical. Central com-
mittee member Daniel Lilalo was reported as saying recently in the Times of Zambia: "It is a fact to state that our government is in a state of degeneration or decay and the political situation in Zambia is deteriorating by the day with astonishing rapidity."

He warned: "The ordinary man in the street will not turn against the government because of political ideology as long as his stomach is full. But when political and economic theories and practices begin to affect his stomach adversely, then the problem really begins."
The Minister of Transport, Mr. A. E. C. Smith, speaking in the House of Commons on 6 October 1976, said:

"The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: The Government are conscious of the serious problems caused by the general strike last year in the Transport Industry. They are determined to do everything in their power to prevent a recurrence of such a situation. They have already taken steps to ensure that the Strike Control Board is effective in enforcing the Strike Control Order. They have also made arrangements for the supply of essential services during the strike. They are in close touch with the main trade unions in the Transport Industry and are prepared to take further action if necessary."
Plea to Kaunda by jailed SA 'spy'

By JEREMY BROOKS
London

A BLACK truck driver imprisoned in Zambia on suspicion of spying for South Africa has made a plea for his release.

A letter from South African Ianish Muyel Moyo was published in London last month appealing to President Kaunda of Zambia to intercede on his behalf.

The document, from the maximum-security prison in Kabwe, was printed in the New African magazine.

"I am a South African truck driver aged 30. I have been detained in Zambia for knowing a few South African friends who are refugees here and belong to the ANC," Mr. Moyo wrote.

The Zambian government suspected him of being a South African spy, he said, but the allegation was "totally baseless."

Friends

"The problem with Zambia is that anyone from South Africa is suspect, yet South African truck drivers have to bring Zambian imports from that country."

Mr. Moyo said he had booked into a motel, the Masiye, where he had by chance met some friends who were members of the ANC.

He was detained because he was "spending a lot of money on drinks for my South African friends."

"I was alleged that I was locating ANC houses and I would then report them to the South African authorities. That is absurd, to say the least."

"I did not know it was an offence for a South African to know South Africans who are ANC in Zambia."

"Please publish this letter so that it might come to the attention of the President."
Kaunda urges world crusade on Aids

SUNDAY TIMES
FOREIGN DESK

AIDS must be fought as an enemy of all mankind without “wasting time pointing fingers at one another,” says President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

President Kaunda, who lost a son to the fatal disease, told a news conference in Washington that “AIDS cuts across ideologies, cuts across colour, cuts across religion ... rich or poor, AIDS is an enemy”.

Stupid

He said: “All must rise up and fight this enemy or it will destroy us all.”

He described as “time-wasting and stupid” the tendency to debate where AIDS originated, who was to blame for it, or which regions had the most victims.

Dr Kaunda, who is current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, said a concerted worldwide campaign against AIDS should be co-ordinated under the World Health Organisation (WHO).

AIDS is reported to be reaching epidemic levels in the United States and some other Western countries, where most victims are male homosexuals and intravenous drug users, and in some African countries, where the victims are predominantly heterosexual.

In November 1985, a WHO official said there were about 100,000 known cases of AIDS.

A million people are thought to have been affected by AIDS-related symptoms and 5-million to 10-million have been exposed to the AIDS virus.
KAUNDA CALLS FOR TOUGH US ACTION

WASHINGTON. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has praised President Ronald Reagan's administration for its commitment to ending apartheid in South Africa, but has urged Americans to press Mr Reagan to take even tougher action.

"Look what's happening now in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, indeed Namibia," he said. "You can tell that we are on the verge of a major explosion."

The only chance for averting a bloodbath in the entire region, he told a weekend news conference, was tougher mandatory economic sanctions against the South African government, a move opposed by the US administration.

The two presidents agreed on principles concerning Southern Africa during their two-hour White House meeting on Thursday, Dr Kaunda said. But they recognized that their "positions were at issue in terms of implementation".

The African leader criticized the Reagan administration in a speech later on Friday at the University of Maryland's Eastern Shore Campus, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate.

"In the last seven years since the Reagan administration came into office, this nation has been pursuing... policies which have made South Africa a more belligerent and intransigent nation, flouting world opinion and destabilizing frontline states," he said.

"I hope you will press upon your senators and House of Representatives members to bring pressure on the Reagan administration to change its policies toward South Africa and Southern Africa."
— Sapa-AP
Four missionaries detained in Zambia

By JEREMY DOWSON
Staff Reporter

FOUR young Christian missionaries from South Africa have been in detention in Zambia for more than a week — apparently because border officials believed that their water bottles could be of military origin.

Attempts are being made internationally to secure the release of British nationals Mr Peter Hammond, Mr William Brown, Mr John Pocock and Mr Christopher Lyndon, who are understood to have been arrested near Livingstone soon after entering Zambia from Botswana on October 7.

They were on their way from South Africa to Malawi to give food, clothing and religious counselling to Mozambican refugees.

The trip was sponsored by Frontline Fellowship, a Cape Town-based Christian mission group affiliated to the United Christian Action (UCA) umbrella body.

UCA’s director, Dr Ed Cain of Pretoria, said that a telex from the British High Commission in Lusaka said the four, all travelling on British passports, had been served with a 22-day detention order on October 7.

"Apparently Zambian border officials spotted some water bottles which they took to be of a military type."

"In good spirits"

Dr Cain said staff at the High Commission had established that Mr Hammond, Mr Brown and Mr Lyndon were being held in Central Prison and Mr Pocock in Remand Prison, Lusaka.

"They are said to be in good spirits," he said.

Mr Hammond and Mr Pocock are full-time Frontline Fellowship missionaries. Mr Pocock, a Stellenbosch University student, and Mr Brown, a mechanic, are part-timers.

Dr Cain said that British consular officials in Lusaka were making representations to the Zambian Government.

Mr Hammond's brother, Mr Derek Hammond of Johannesburg, said that representatives of various church groups in the United States visited the Zambian Embassy in Washington yesterday to register their concern and appeal for the men's release.

It is understood that a Cape Town lawyer has been asked by Frontline Fellowship to send a telegram to Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda appealing for his intervention.

Dr Kaunda is in Vancouver for the British Commonwealth summit.

Apart from Mr Hammond, none of the four has relatives in South Africa, according to a Frontline Fellowship spokesman.

Mr Derek Hammond said the news of his brother's detention had come as a shock.

"I'm holding thumbs that the High Commission will be able to get some results."
Kaunda blames SA for problems

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told Commonwealth delegates that South Africa's apartheid system was the "root cause" of the severe problems facing the black-ruled nations of Southern Africa.

"Few problems can be more menacing in our world than the problem of apartheid in Southern Africa, the apartheid that is killing thousands," said Kaunda, chairman of the black-ruled frontline states.

Kaunda also blamed Africa's economic crisis on trade protectionism and declining demand for commodities in the developing countries and called for discussion of possible solutions at the summit.

Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal, told leaders they had been summoned "to apply unceasing pressure on Pretoria and to enhance the security of these African countries which are in the front line of the struggle."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in remarks to the conference's opening session, called apartheid "an utterly repulsive and detestable system that must go."

Thatcher said Britain was committed to action to help black South Africans and to help the frontline states reduce their dependence on South Africa.

In a brief reference to his role as within the Commonwealth against further economic sanctions aimed at dismantling apartheid, Thatcher said:

"We all know our areas of disagreement," adding that members should not dwell in those areas.

Thatcher also welcomed the presence of Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Pascoal Mocumbi.

Mozambique is asking Commonwealth members to help it fight rightwing rebels which South Africa has acknowledged supporting in the past. — Sapa.
Lusaka blames South Africa for bomb explosion

LUSAKA. — An elderly woman was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in a house here on Friday night.

Zambian officials have blamed South Africa for the blast.

Police said a second bomb was found in the house in Lusaka’s Libala district but was defused by explosives experts.

The blast tore a hole in the living room of the house and broke windows. The injured woman’s identity was not disclosed.

Police were still investigating the blast, which they said could have been aimed at members of the African National Congress (ANC) staying in the area.

The Secretary of State for defence and security, Mr Alex Shapi, accused South Africa of responsibility for the explosion and warned citizens to be alert for further South African attacks. — Sapa-Reuters
Lusaka blames South Africa for bomb explosion

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Missionaries in Zambia released

Staff Report

FOUR young missionaries, who were detained in Zambia recently while on their way from Cape Town to Malawi, are on their way back to South Africa.

Mr Peter Hammond, Mr William Brown, Mr John Poocock and Mr Christopher Lyndon, all British nationals, were released yesterday after being detained in Zambia for about three weeks.

They were on their way to Malawi to give food, clothing and religious counselling to Mozambican refugees when they were arrested at a Zambian border post.

The mission was backed by the Cape Town-based Frontline Fellowship Christian mission group, an affiliate of the United Christian Action (UCA) organisation.

According to UCA's director, Dr Ed Cain of Pretoria, the four were arrested when Zambian border officials suspected their waterbottles were of military origin.

Dr Cain said the four men were expected back in Johannesburg today.
Missionaries detained by Zambia preach to MNR

BY ALASTAIR TEELING SMITH, Cape Town

Southern Africa are unconventional and unique: last year, former Frontline Fellowship missionary, Sergeant Rob Brown, "travelled thousands of kilometres over operational bush tracks (endangered by landmines, travelled over 17 000km by air, sometimes at tree-top level in Angola airspace, in areas where Sam missiles and RPG rockets make life difficult, and preached the word of God in bases which have come under mortar, machine-gun and rocket fire," according to a recent newsletter.

Brown, an ex-mercenary who has fought in Cambodia, Korea, Northern Ireland, Rhodesia and Namibia, has left Frontline Fellowship to concentrate on his work in Veterans for Victory, an organisation zealous in its opposition to the End Conscription Campaign.

Another Frontline Fellowship newsletter relates "eyewitness accounts of persecution and atrocities" conducted by Frelimo against Christians in Mozambique.

Hamond, one of the Zambian detainees, describes how "Christians were killed, crippled and Bibles burned" by Frelimo in Northern Mozambique.

While the evangelists' detention in Zambia has prevented them from reaching Mozambican refugees in Malawi, attempts are being made to hasten their release. The British High Commission in Zambia — the four are travelling on British passports — have been making representation to the Zambian government.

FOUR evangelists from South Africa, detained two weeks ago in Zambia, are members of Frontline Fellowship, an unorthodox "faith mission" that distributes Bibles to "communist lands".

Frontline Fellowship, an affiliate of the United Christian Action, is also engaged in ministering to Renamo, Unita and South African Defence Force troops. According to its newsletter, it aims to assist "persecuted churches in Mozambique, Angola and the Cape Verde islands".

The four detained evangelists, Frontline Fellowship director Peter Hamond, missionary Christopher Lyndon, Stellenbosch theology student John Pocock and mechanic William Browne, were served with a 28-day detention order by Zambian authorities on October 7.

They were detained, en route from South Africa to Malawi, as "authorities suspected their water bottles were of a military type", said UCA's director Dr Ed Cain. "Clearly there is a mistake."

Describing itself as an "inter-denominational faith mission", Frontline Fellowship, which is based in Cape Town, is affiliated to UCA. Other affiliates of UCA include the Aids Parker Newsletter, Victims Against Terrorism and the SA Catholic Defence League.

UCA campaigns against the Kairos document, the New Nation newspaper, published by the South African Bishops Conference, and hopes to generate the "necessary Christian action to prevent a Marxist takeover of South Africa", according to a UCA pamphlet.

Frontline Fellowship's missions in areas of civil war and conflict in...
Problems mount for Kanada

VICTOR MALLET OF THE FINANCIAL TIMES

NEWS FOCUS
Zambia denies US accusations

CP Correspondent

ZAMBIA has denied American accusations of human rights violations in prisons where people are said to be detained without trial, physically and mentally tortured and forced to sign incriminating confessions.

Legal Affairs Minister Fredrick Chomba told a Press conference at the start of a two-week workshop on human rights that there were no government-backed atrocities committed against prisoners as shown by the open prison policy of the Zambian government.

However, a report brought to Lusaka by Dr Michael Doo Kingwe — executive director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research which organised the workshop — said that President Kenneth Kaunda ignored court rulings to release detainees and that prisons were overcrowded without provision made for medical treatment.

The report also said: “Negative comments concerning the head of state, the concept of a one-party state or the national philosophy of humanitarianism are prohibited.”

Chomba said the report by the State Department to the US House of Representatives alleging torture and inhuman treatment contained “some inaccurate and misleading information”.

He denied that the government was muzzling the Press and added that Zambia was committed to preserving human rights.

Chomba also denied knowledge of liberation movements arresting and detaining people in Zambia on suspicion of spying, but said that “detentions were necessary in Zambia because of South Africa’s destabilisation policy”.

He added that such laws were not peculiar to Zambia as “even Britain had the same codes in Northern Ireland”.

Zambia was almost surrounded by hostile regimes when it attained independence and faced a serious security problem which led to the government declaring a state of emergency in 1976 which was still in force, he said.

He added that detention without trial enabled the State to restrain suspects from committing acts what would be harmful to the interests of the public.

He stated that it was not always possible for the State to find evidence against such suspects to warrant prosecution in the courts.

He admitted, however, that in any country there were reports of excesses by security officers. These should not be used to condemn wholesale a system if there was no cover-up, as Zambia has shown by prosecuting those behind prison atrocities, he said.

But Kingwe said he hoped that the workshop would sensitise the news media and public opinion in Southern Africa on the importance of respecting and promoting human rights.

“Human rights, in my view, develop best in the midst of a public opinion which is sensitive and alert and of news media vigilant and outspoken in the pursuit of human rights,” said Kingwe.

The workshop is being attended by delegates from Botswana, Ethiopia, Zambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

K Kenneth Kaunda

In happier times, Kenneth Kaunda at the White House with Ronald Reagan.
Haak 'must renegotiate Swazi mining leases'

SWAZI mining leases brokered by former SA Cabinet minister Jan Haak are likely to be renegotiated, after King Mswati III last week sacked the entire national Mineral Committee with whom Haak and a colleague had dealt.

The sackings followed receipt by the king of an interim report from a commission of inquiry.

The six-man committee, suspended in August, is being held responsible for negotiating "unfavourable terms" for mining leases granted to two SA mining houses.

The concessions were negotiated by Haak, former Mines and Economic Affairs Minister and now a President's Council member, and Kenneth van Zyl on behalf of TransNatal Coal Corporation and Trans Hex Group.

A reliable source said the King had appointed new members to the Mineral Committee.

Daniel Simon
'Alleged SA spy forced to talk'

LUSAKA. — The Zambian High Court has thrown out a statement made by a South African, Mr Isaiah Moyo, facing espionage charges.

The court ruled that the statement was made under duress and that would be regarded as part of the prosecution evidence.

Moyo (31), of Misilillo Section, has pleaded not guilty to three counts of espionage which he is alleged to have committed between October 22, 1982, and March 30 last year.

It is alleged he collected information of Zambian military installations and on ANC cadres living in Zambia.

Mr Moyo told the court that he had been tortured during interrogation. His complaint led to a trial within a trial to determine the validity of the statement he made to the police.

The case continues.
IMF failed but
Zambia’s not a
winner either

The policemen of the
Western banks marched
over Zambia’s economy,
until they were kicked out.
But now the situation is
worse without the IMF.

By DAVID PALLISTER

ONE topic dominates urban male
conversation in Zambia at the moment
— the shortage of beer.
The state-run Zambia Breweries,
one of the numerous parastatals that
dominate the economy, explains the
shortage by saying it cannot afford to
rehabilitate its plant; its boilers are
capped out and production lines
ricketty. The result of the shortage is a
thriving black market.

It’s not just beer that’s in short sup-
ply. There’s been a shortfall of mealie
meal this year — 1986 was the first
year of self-sufficiency for a decade.
Queues line up each morning at the
state shops in Lusaka to buy the sta-
ples diet of most of Zambia’s six mil-
lion people.

The country’s economic condition
is now so parlous that Lusaka’s pub-
lic transport system has virtually
grounded to a halt for lack of spare
parts.

In the copperbelt towns, unemploy-
ment is rising as the mines lay off
more workers. Another 12,000 are
expected to lose their jobs in the next
four years.

The policeman of the Western
banks, the International Monetary
Fund, marched into this situation two
years ago.

The IMF had been giving support
to Zambia over the previous 10 years
as the price of copper dropped, pro-
duction fell and the debts grew bigger.
No serious attempt was made to
diversify from the metal mono-
economy.

In 1985 the IMF insisted on the
works: trade liberalisation, an end to
price control, devaluation of the kwa-
cha, reductions in government expendi-
titure, the lifting of subsidies on
food and petrol and the payment to
farmers of a realistic price for their
products. In return, the IMF and in-
dividual donor countries agreed to
put money into a weekly auction for
foreign exchange. The intention was
to force the kwacha down to its mar-
et level to encourage an export-led
drive by industry and commercial
farmers.

Not enough donor money was put
into the auction and the fierce com-
petition for it devalued the kwacha by
900 percent in seven months. Most
of the foreign exchange was bought
by the multinational companies which
occupy only a minority sector of the
economy. They suddenly found it
more profitable to import goods and
sell them at hike-up prices than in-
vest in Zambian production.

It was a contradiction that was not
meant to happen in the IMF scheme
of things.

For the majority, however, the IMF
medicine meant that the price of a bag
of mealie meal went up from 37 kwa-
cha to 82.

In the face of the most serious out-
break of civil unrest since indepen-
dence, Kaunda panicked. He restored
the government subsidy and, in May,
the IMF was kicked out. The kwacha
was revalued. Zambia insisted it
would limit debt servicing to 10 per-
cent of its foreign exchange earnings.
Western economists in Lusaka,
however, are unimpressed by Kau-
da’s indigenous economic recovery
programme, based on the theme
“growth from our own resources”.
They say the figures supporting a
hoped-for 2.2 percent growth next
year are fictitious. — The Guardian.
I'm no spy, says SA man in Zambia

CP Correspondent

A SOUTH African truck driver denied in the Lusaka High Court that he had collected information on ANC cadres in Zambia which he passed on to his employer who is alleged to be a military intelligence officer for the SA forces.

Isiah Moyo, 30, of Silllo in Johannesburg, also denied he was trained at Phalaborwa Military Camp, which specialised in grooming truck drivers for spying missions on SA's neighbours. He told Magistrate Timothy Kabalata, in his defence, he did not know that his employer, Peter Koekemoer, was in military intelligence.

Kabalata adjourned the matter to December 14. — ANO
Man held in Zambia denies spy charges

Political Staff

A TRUCK driver facing three charges of spying in Zambia and who says he is a South African from Johannesburg has smuggled a letter from his prison to a London-based magazine saying the charges against him are baseless.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs says it knows nothing about him nor has it received any requests to take up his case.

"We have asked the police and other departments if they have any record of him, but we have received nothing concrete yet," a spokesman said.

The driver, Mr. Isaiah Munyai Moyo, smuggled a letter to New African magazine, which published it as its prize letter of the month.

In the letter, he said he was "a South African truck driver aged 30. I have been detained in Zambia for knowing a few South African friends who are refugees here and belong to the ANC".

"The Zambian government suspects me of being a South African agent but this allegation is completely baseless."

Mr. Moyo, who first appeared in court in October, is alleged to have spied on Zambian military installations between October 1982 and March last year and passed the information on to a member of the SADF, "Peter Kochermoer".
Corruption in aid funds, Zambia told

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A committee of Parliament here has accused government agencies of mismanaging and misappropriating aid funds and warns that this could lead to a freeze on aid to Zambia.

The corruption by officials concerning money earmarked for a vaccination programme in western Zambia has led to cattle diseases and cattle and wildlife are dying.

Tabling a committee report, the chairman of the parliamentary public accounts committee, Mr Musaya Mumbuna, said it was “heartbreaking” to see the mismanagement of funds for national projects, “especially agricultural projects”.

“[In most cases there is] completely no accountability, resulting in a lot of money either misapplied or misappropriated,” said Mr Mumbuna.

“No proper records”

He warned that rampant mismanagement and corruption could lead to friendly countries and aid agencies losing faith and interest in Zambian development and applying an aid freeze.

He cited one case in which 210,000 kwacha was given for the control of cattle diseases in western Zambia, in addition to 2.3 million kwacha released by the government.

“No proper records of how the money was used was maintained, resulting in irregularities ranging from the issuing of unofficial receipts, purchases without tender authority and payments without vouchers to missing bank sheets — all involving huge amounts,” the report stated.

In the wake of the mismanagement of the funds designated for a vaccination programme there has recently been an outbreak of anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease in the western part of the country, killing thousands of cattle and threatening to wipe out the entire cattle herd in the area.

Tourism suspended

Anthrax has also spread to the wild life in the area and is reported to have killed 2,000 hippos.

Hunting and tourism have been suspended in the area, but it has been reported that poachers are taking advantage of the dying animals. Authorities fear the disease will be passed on to people who eat the flesh of infected animals killed by poachers.

The loss of thousands of heads of cattle could lead to the country having to import beef and beef prices skyrocketing, a government agency said.
ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1988
ANC backs gay rights

The African National Congress' commitment to removing all forms of discrimination extended to the protection of gay rights.

The ANC this week issued a statement to SOUTH clarifying its stand on gay rights following an attack on the movement by the gay mouthpiece, Exit.

The newspaper said gays were surprised and dismayed at the refusal of top ANC members to back gay rights.

The ANC says it is very firmly committed to removing all forms of discrimination in a post-apartheid SA.

"That commitment must surely extend to the protection of gay rights. We do not want to suggest, in any way, that in a free South Africa gays would be discriminated against or subjected to any form of repression.

"As a movement, it is our view that the sexual preferences of an individual are a private matter.

"We would not wish to compromise anybody's right to privacy both now and in future, and would therefore not wish to legislate or decree how people should conduct their private lives.

"We have not been opposed to gay rights. That position remains unchanged.

"We are always interested to see as many people as possible involved in the fight against apartheid."

Foreigners 'plunder' Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has accused foreigners of plundering his country's wildlife and mineral resources.

He said these activities have now been extended to neighbouring countries.

These foreigners, assisted by 'foolish' Zambians, were depleting the country's elephant and rhino herds at a terrifying rate and were extending the poaching to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, he said.

Addressing leaders of his party in Lusaka, he said foreigners were also depriving the country of income from its precious and semi-precious stones.

A foreigner who paid a Zambian $1,250 US dollars for illegally obtained emeralds could make as much as $100,000 US dollars from the same stones, he said.
Zambia gets call for austerity

By Buchiwa Mseteka

LUSAKA — Zambia’s modest 1988 budget has aroused speculation about the prospect for a new accord with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose conditions for further credit have been rejected by the government. Diplomats and economists say Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga’s call for austerity when he unveiled the eight-billion kwacha ($1 billion) budget on Friday were in line with IMF thinking. The government is in a tight spot — either it bows to economic pressure and tightens austerity, or it lets policies override economics and avoids increasing domestic tensions,” a senior banker said.

Diplomatic sources say the US, Japan and the Nordic countries are prepared to reschedule Zambia’s debts if the country reaches an agreement with the World Bank. — Reuters.
Call for more sanctions to stop SA 'explosion'

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday called for tougher embargoes against South Africa and said those with moral qualms about sanctions should impose them to protect their investments.

"Unless apartheid is removed there will be a major explosion in Southern Africa which will lead to hundreds of thousands of lives being lost," Mr Kaunda said as he opened the first meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Committee on South Africa.

"Some Western nations" opposed sanctions to protect substantial investments in South Africa, Dr Kaunda said.

"We are saying that if you cannot apply sanctions on principle, you should apply them for fear of your investments going up in flames.

Dr Kaunda urged the committee to send top-level delegations to countries that had not taken significant measures against Pretoria.

He said he hoped the committee, chaired by Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark, would also review effects of sanctions imposed by the United States and the Nordic countries, and consider ways to influence opinion in Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr Clark said Pretoria had responded to increasing social and political unrest with "systematic repression" that could lead only to further chaos and destruction.

"There is no doubt that sanctions increase the cost of maintaining apartheid and have a major psychological effect," South Africa's black neighbours had suffered from Pretoria's destabilization policy and "the Commonwealth and international community must help insulate these neighbours and maintain their security", he said.

"Social and political unrest are the natural result of apartheid and the government of South Africa has respond- ed with systematic repression.

"Instead of negotiating with those who seek change, the government jails them. This cannot continue," Mr Clark said.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal said military and sabotage attacks against neighbouring states showed South Africa had become more bold in its violent resistance to opposition.

Lusaka-based officials of the African National Congress, the biggest guerrilla movement fighting the Pretoria government, have been asked to meet the ministers today. — Sapa-AP
SA prevents Zambian rail collapse

LUSAKA — South Africa has saved the Zambian rail system from collapse by renting the country 24 locomotives, according to Zambian Railways managing director Mr Emmanuel Hachikupa.

Mr Hachikupa said the system could still collapse unless there was an immediate injection of capital to enable it to buy 50 new locomotives.

Zambian Railways had hired 24 locomotives from South Africa at K2,000 a day each and this had saved Zambian Railways from disastrous consequences.

Twenty-four of the locomotives owned by Zambian Railways had been cannibalised to sustain the other 46, Mr Hachikupa said.
Zambia move to cut out SA

LUSAKA — Zambia has turned to India for mining equipment as the first step to cut links with South Africa as a source of machinery and spares. Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines announced that it had appointed an Indian company as buying agent for equipment and material from India for use in its mining industry.

A ZCCM spokesman said the company decided in 1986 to re-channel its equipment and material requirements from South Africa. "We are convinced that the advanced technology in India will adequately meet some of the company's needs in equipment which used to come from South Africa," said the spokesman.

ZCCM has also established a procurement firm in Zimbabwe to look for sources in America and Japan.
ANC appeals for finances

LONDON — The African National Congress is appealing to the British public for funds to help finance its schools and hospitals.

An advertisement in The Guardian this week includes a form on which donors are invited to specify whether they want their contribution to be used to fund hospitals or refugee centres, or to pay for the printing of information.

Similar advertisements have appeared in the past.

Food price increase sparks Lusaka riot

LUSAKA — An office of the ruling UNIP party was destroyed and several officials beaten up when a mob went on the rampage in the township of Nkwazi near the Copperbelt town of Ndola on Monday, it was reported here yesterday.

The riots were sparked by an announcement by Finance Minister Mr Gibson Chigaga that the government was working out a programme to reduce food subsidies.

Some traders misunderstood the announcement and immediately increased prices on some basic items.

A mob then attacked the local party office and beat up officials before police and soldiers were called in.

In December 1986 at least 15 people were killed in widespread riots in northern Zambia after a government decision, later reversed, to cancel subsidies on basic food items.
US threat to cut off aid to Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambia will not receive further aid from the United States government unless it settles a debt of more than $2 million before April, it has been announced here.

US officials were quoted as saying that further aid would be withheld because Zambia was failing to settle its previous debts.

Edward Jaycox, World Bank vice president in charge of Africa, has arrived in Lusaka. "I am here not to get back money owed but to try to look for solutions to problems you are facing and see that you square your accounts eventually," he told reporters.
1st use of rubber bullets in Zimbabwe reported

BULAWAYO — The first security force use of rubber bullets in the history of Zimbabwe was reported here at the weekend when rastafarian reggae music fans again rioted at a concert given by the Jamaican singer, Gregory Isaacs.

Scores of people were reported injured in scenes similar to South African township violence.

In Harare, violence was triggered by a twelve hour delay in his appearance on stage.

According to the Bulawayo newspaper, the Sunday News, Isaacs sped away from the White City stadium complaining of "tiredness" while 9,000 enraged fans vented their anger on the heavy police riot contingent present.

"Canisters of teargas and then rubber bullets were fired in an effort to force the crowds back towards the stadium gates," reported the Harare Sunday Mail, which is controlled by the parastatal Zimbabwe mass media trust.

It added: "The riot spilled out of the gates and onto the road outside, thousands of people running away from the stadium towards town in scenes reminiscent of South African political rioting."

Isaacs is due to give a repeat concert in Harare to make up for the bloody debacle of his initial concert here, which was blamed on faulty sound equipment.

President Robert Mugabe's government is understood to be increasingly anxious at the spread of the rastafarian cult among young blacks, Zimbabweans, particularly the tens of thousands of unemployed school leavers.

Leaders feel that its Carribean ideas lend respectability to dagga-smoking, posing a threat both to the official socialist ideology and traditional African values. — DDC
Zambia paints itself into a fiscal corner

The decision by President Kenneth Kaunda to ditch the International Monetary Fund recovery programme nine months ago and "do it my way" has made Zambia almost entirely dependent on handouts.

After his dramatic television appearance to announce the break with the IMF last May, Britain, the United States, France, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund all suspended the disbursement of funds to Zambia.

Denied access to the usual sources of development and bridging capital, Zambia hatched a scheme to use its own funds to "revitalise and expand" its moribund economy.

However, when details of the New Economic Recovery Programme Interim National Development Plan (Nep) were released late last year, foreign experts condemned as "pie in the sky" figures produced to show how well the plan would work.

Even Sweden, a traditionally generous and uncritical donor, has come out against Nep as being unrealistic, and with other Scandinavian countries has since suspended funds on a selective basis to express displeasure.

Some aid projects are still functioning in Zambia, but they are mainly of the agricultural aid variety. Zambia's most pressing problem is a critical shortage of foreign exchange with which to service its mountainous foreign debt.

President Kaunda's "pie in the sky" economic plan has cost the country dearly, writes Ken Vernon of The Star's Africa News Service.

Faced with the same problem, the country's transport is quickly grinding to a halt, while an estimated 65 percent of the country's tractors are sitting idle on the land for lack of spares that sometimes are as basic as spare tyres.

The country's railway system continues to run only with locomotives hired from South Africa. There is a critical shortage of beer because machinery at the state-run Zambian Breweries is so dilapidated that production has slowed to a trickle.

A lone ray of light in this dark picture is that the price of copper has recently begun to creep upwards on world markets, but the improvement in the price will have to be dramatic and sustained if it is to have any real effect on the downward spiral the economy seems set upon.

When Finance Minister Gibson Chilanga unveiled the 1988 Budget this month, he called on his fellow countrymen to tighten their belts.

But ordinary Zambians are running out of notches - and patience.

A World Bank/IMF team is thought to be in Zambia to investigate the situation and possibly renew IMF support, and a small IMF loan was recently approved for the country.

It is believed that the government is desperately trying to find some way out of the fiscal corner it has painted itself into, while at the same time retaining a modicum of credibility.

But President Kaunda's prestige is at stake with Nep, and there seems to be no way he can repair his hatchet job on the IMF and still stay in power.

Copper slump

At the end of 1986 that mountain stood at R12 billion, while the country was R12 billion behind on long and short term debt repayment.

Sales of copper account for 90 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, but the industry is in dire straits. Since the mid-70s the price of copper has fallen by around 75 percent and production has dropped from 713,000 tons to 459,000 tons in 1986.

In 1985 President Kaunda agreed to a tough IMF recovery programme that allowed for the value of the kwacha to find a realistic level at regular auctions, for food prices to be allowed to rise to stimulate production at the same time as food subsidies were allowed to fall away, for a reduction in government spending and for a relaxation of government control of the economy in general.

The tough measures provoked widespread anger and in December 1986 a 120 percent increase in the price of maize sparked off riots in which 15 people died and more than 450 were arrested.
Vienne - Australian President Michael O'Sullivan pulled out of the ceremony - something he was looking forward to. He said it was a misty day, but he was happy to be there. He said he was looking forward to the event and would continue to attend. He said it was an important day for the country and that he was happy to be there.

Zimbabwe sanctions would be lifted.

Waldheim pulls out of ceremony.

The President - the Philippines

Waldheim has asked the Security Council to lift its sanctions against the country. He said it was an important day for the country and that he was happy to be there. He said he was looking forward to the event and would continue to attend. He said it was an important day for the country and that he was happy to be there.

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Zimbabwe sanctions would be lifted.
Zambia is 'one of the poorest'

LUSAKA — Zambia is now among the poorest countries in the world and that's official.

The Zambian government has announced that it has asked the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support its application for the status of Least Developed Country (LDC).

This would enable Zambia to obtain more aid from the United Nations agencies. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Zambia poorest

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10 accused of treason
Swazi tribunal sentences

Ex-prime minister, members of royal family jailed

Justice was Chief Justice Nicho.
SA "spy" jailed for 50 years

LUSAKA: A black South African ex-serviceman was yesterday sent to prison with hard labour for 50 years after being convicted on three counts of spying in Zambia.

Court commissioner (Judge) Mr Timothy Ka- balala found Isaiah Moyo, 32, of Johannesburg, guilty of gathering classified information on Zambian strategic installations and the guerrilla-backed ANC headquarters in Lusaka.

The court was told that from 1982 Moyo, a former soldier in the SADF, was to infiltrate the ANC and pass on other intelligence to a South African army officer, named as Peter Kocherhoer.

Moyo had pleaded innocent and said the police and the ANC had framed him. — Saps-AP
Refugees to Zambia increasing

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The number of refugees in Zambia has swelled from 16,000 in 1971 to over 155,000 at the close of 1987, Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr. Paul Malukutula has disclosed.

He said the largest group of refugees in the country were Angolans who numbered 94,000 and Mozambicans whose total is 29,000.

"These are not political refugees running away from their government," he said and added:

FLEE FOR LIVES

"They are forced to flee for their lives as a result of the activities of the MNR and Unita bandit movements which are fighting legitimate government in Mozambique and Angola respectively."

Mr. Malukutula said the guerrillas in those countries were laying land mines along escape routes killing people who were trying to flee.

"The refugee problem will be with us for some time to come unless the international community acts fast to bring pressure to bear on South Africa to stop giving material and logistical support to the rebels," he said.

28/3/88
Zambia would not extradite Metsing if found — official

A Sunday newspaper reported that it had spoken to Mr Metsing in Zambia.

A Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solly Rathebe, said if it were true Mr Metsing was in Zambia the Bophuthatswana Government would appeal to the Zambian Government "not to raise the question of Bophuthatswana's legitimacy as an independent state but to put politics aside and extradite Mr Metsing".

Mr Rathebe also issued a statement saying his government would not give up the search for Mr Metsing.

"We have no extradition treaties with any country, but we have faith in the incontrovertible sense of justice in the world.

"We were shocked by Malebane-Metsing's unbridled ambition at staging the coup in February. Now we are amazed and disgusted by his cowardice and brand of leadership.

"People like him with alternative sanctuaries stand to be condemned for their exploitation of the masses of the people, who follow them," he said.
SA SPY GETS 50 YEARS

LUSAKA — A black South African, alleged to be a member of the SADF, was convicted on three counts of espionage and sentenced to 50 years' hard labour by the Lusaka High Court on Monday.

Ishiah Moyo (32) of 75 Mosioki Section, Kasilelwe, was sentenced to 25 years on each count but the third count is to run concurrently with the two others.

Lusaka High Court commissioner Timothy Kabalala said the prosecution had proved beyond reasonable doubt that between October 1982 and March 1986 Moyo had collected information about Zambian strategic installations and ANC and Swapo installations. Such information was to be used by South Africa.

He had befriended ANC cadres and had used a Zambian citizen to get information about a brigade of the Zambian army.
Alleged spy gets 50 years

LUZARIA - The Zambian High Court yesterday sentenced a man convicted of spying for South Africa to 50 years in jail with hard labour. The court found Salmon Moyo, 32, of 75 Mokiti section in Johannesburg, was a former South African Defence Force soldier who had collected strategic military information on a Zambian radar unit and the ANC. - Sapa-RNS
Kaunda threatens to expel opponents

The Star's Africa News Service
LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has threatened to expel from the ruling UNIP party any officials who oppose his constitutional amendments.

He was speaking last week at the opening session of an extraordinary meeting of UNIP's national council, convened to discuss the proposed amendments.

Dr Kaunda has proposed, among other things, that workers in the public service and parastatal organisations would not be required to resign from their jobs in order to enable them to stand for parliamentary elections.

He also proposed that in future MPs would not get salaries but sitting and constituency allowances only.

The proposals have encountered opposition from seven of the nine committees set up to examine them.
Zambia told to settle debt

LUSAKA — The World Bank representative in Zambia, Mr Uche Mmeamefo, said his organisation will not resume disbursement of funds to Zambia until it settles its bank debt of $808 million.

He said over-spending and a dependence on foreign aid have led Third World countries into the debt crisis. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Zambian visa clampdown on Britons

By Carmel Knife

Zambia has begun to refuse entry to British travellers without visas.

Mr Peter Duffy, the British Vice-Consul in Johannesburg, said legislation on Zambian visa permits was passed in January, but he was only informed two weeks ago.

An official statement has been issued by Mr Duffy, which said all nationals of foreign and Commonwealth countries, including British passport holders resident in South Africa, will require entry visas. Application for visas and inquiries should be made directly to the Chief Immigration Officer, P O Box 50500, Lusaka.
never heard of him.

A spokesman for the
Movement Headquar-
ters said: "A high-
ferred member of the
Movement was a high-
ferred member of the
Movement."

The spokesman said:
"We have not heard
of him before.

Paul Amenuor was
born in Benin and
attended school in
London."

They were surprised
when they heard
about the incident.

They said: "We were
contacted about
this incident.

The British consul in
Lusaka said: "An ANC
spokesman in London
was involved in the
attack."

Lusaka said: "We have
heard of this incident.

The Swaziland
people have been
affected by this issue.

Johannesburg — A
brochure

Father may visit Lusaka

FOR SUBSCRIPTION INQUIRIES — TELEPHONE EAST LONDON 26141

10/03/15
Zambia's loan talks fail

LUSAKA — Zambia has failed to reach agreement with the World Bank over the resumption of its loan payments.

The loans, intended for improvements to the education system and development projects countrywide, were suspended last year after Zambia did not meet the terms of an outstanding 400 million dollar debt owed to the World Bank.

Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga blamed Zambia's economic woes for preventing it from starting the loan repayments.

"At the moment the position of our foreign exchange is not good and that is why we are not able to pay back our creditors, the world bank included," Chigaga said. — Sapa-AP.
Zambian crisis deepens

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia's external debt problem has developed from an economic crisis into a human crisis, according to two British aid workers who have urged the British government to restore British aid to the country, cut off when Zambia abandoned the International Monetary Fund restructuring programme to find its own economic salvation.

Oxfam workers Mr John Clark and Mr David Keen made their plea after a study of the links between Zambia's foreign debt and individual poverty.

STARVATION

- The threat of mass starvation is looming on the Zambian copperbelt as maize stocks, at a low level for some time, begin to run out completely, according to a report from the area.

In an interview, the chairman of the Copperbelt provincial contingency planning committee, Mr Musole Kanungulo, said the problem had come about because the area had not received sufficient stocks from depots in maize producing areas.
Zambia denies aiding ANC infiltration

LUSAKA — Zambia has denied reports that it was aiding the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa. According to Zambia's Prime Minister, the reports were false and were designed to undermine Zambia's efforts to maintain peace in the region.

The South African government has been increasing its efforts to disrupt ANC activities, particularly in the run-up to the country's upcoming elections. The government has accused the ANC of seeking to overthrow the current government and has arrested several of its members.

Zambia has been a vocal advocate for peace and stability in the region, and has been working closely with South Africa to ensure that the elections proceed smoothly. The country's Prime Minister has emphasized that Zambia would not tolerate any attempts to disrupt the process.

The reports of Zambia aiding the ANC have been met with skepticism by many observers, who believe that the government is simply trying to divert attention from its own internal problems. Nevertheless, the reports have caused some concern among those supporting the ANC, who fear that the government's actions could lead to further instability in the region.
Zambia to deport New Zealander

LUSAKA — New Zealander Christopher Martin, jailed in Zambia for attempting to blow up an ANC leader, has completed his sentence and will be deported this week, the prisons commissioner, Mr Thomas Mwiwale, said yesterday.

Martin (30), who lived in Johannesburg, was sentenced in 1996 after being found guilty of attempting to assassinate Mr Thabo Mbeki, a leading member of the African National Congress.

He was arrested outside Mr Mbeki’s home in Lusaka. The court heard that police found him trying to assemble explosives to plant in Mr Mbeki’s car.
Bid to Kill Mbeki: Man completes term

LUSAKA — New Zea-

Yesterday, Thomas Mwilwa, said
commissioner, Mr
Mbeki was arrested out-
while attempting to blow up
his paper, Mr Mwilwa
said. Mr Mwilwa
plan in Mbeki's car
was the Minister of Home
security. The ANZ
lives in Johannesburg
and will be deported
in 1988 after de-
Thursday, March 7.

Christopher Martin
has his headquarters
in Johannesburg near the
ANC office. Mr.
Lusaka, where the
ANC
in
July.

From the ANZ, Mike
and two other
violent, explosive devices
as the Minister of Home
Security.

Christopher Martin
gave no date — Sapa
be released soon but
Blacks' interests in Zan-
looks after New Zea-

The Australian High
Commission in Zan-

According to court
2000 riot over call-up to army

LUSAKA — About 2000 teenagers rampaged through a resettlement camp in central Zambia in protest against a government decision to draft them into the army.

The Minister of Defence, General Malimba Masheke, said the youths burnt down huts at the Kambila Lomboki camp in Ndola. Sapa AP 8/5/84.

The teenagers were forcibly moved from urban areas three weeks ago to establish resettlement centres for jobless youths. — Sapa AP.
Hospital blast injures woman

A bomb ripped through a house in the suburbs here that had been converted into a hospital for refugees from Namibia.

A Zambian woman was seriously injured in Tuesday's blast.

Miss Sida Nangolo, was taken to hospital with serious arm and leg injuries, police said.

It is believed the bomb had been planted near the gate of the house earlier in the day.

The blast damaged the walls, shattered windows and ripped a hole in the roof, police said.

A spokesman said the home had been converted into a hospital by SWAPO for refugees from Namibia. Miss Nangolo was the common-law wife of one of the exiles.

— Sapa-AP
European countries withhold aid to Zambia

LUSAKA — Three European countries said on Tuesday they were withholding $80m in debt relief for Zambia because the country and the World Bank had not reached agreement on payment of arrears.

Sunit Ray, chief economist of the Swedish International Development Agency, said his country, Finland, and the Netherlands wanted Zambia and the World Bank to work out a strategy on payment of $80m to the bank.

"I think they should start talking to each other. There should be dialogue because we are worried that even if the arrears were settled now there might be a recurrence since the two sides have not found a debt strategy," he added.

The bank has suspended loans to Zambia, which adopted a go-it-alone economic recovery programme after the break with International Monetary Fund austerity last year.

The bank and the fund have been insisting on changes to the programme. But Zambia is sticking to the scheme which includes curbs on prices and interest rates, a ceiling on debt service payments and a controlled exchange rate.

"We have embarked on an economic revolution whose positive results will be seen at the end of the year," President Kenneth Kaunda told reporters on Monday.

Western donor nations say more than $300m in foreign aid, as well as new credits, is being withheld until the Zambian government revises the economic blueprint. — Sapa-Reuters.
Blast at exiles' hospital

LUSAKA - A bomb ripped through a Lusaka house used as a hospital by exiles from Namibia, injuring a Zambian woman who was living there with a refugee, police said yesterday.

The explosion went off on Tuesday evening at the house in Lusaka's suburban Kaunda Square. The woman, identified as Sida-Nang'Do, was rushed to hospital with serious arm and leg injuries, police said.

The blast damaged the house walls, shattered windows and ripped a hole in the roof, police said.

Swapo spokesman David Shimwino blamed SA agents for the attack.

Shimwino said the house was converted into a hospital by Swapo for refugees from Namibia.

Zambia's Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alexi Shapi said he was awaiting a full report from police on the bombing.

Sapa-ADF 1/8/90
YOUTHS RAMPAGE

LUWAKA — Hundreds of youths at a resettlement camp set up to curb unemployment have run riot, roughing up their instructors and setting buildings ablaze, the Zambian government said yesterday.
Zambians claim to have killed 73 guerillas

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — At least 73 Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) guerillas were killed when Zambian security forces launched a hot pursuit operation inside Mozambican territory, according to a government spokesman.

The spokesman said the incident occurred on Wednesday, when MNR rebels raided a village in the border area of Chibuta inside Zambia, killing eight villagers and stealing 28 cattle.

The spokesman said Zambian security forces pursued the rebels into Mozambique and destroyed two camps 20 km inside the country.

At least 73 rebels had been killed and 22 stolen cattle recovered, the spokesman said.

Thousands of Mozambican refugees have fled across the border into Zambia.

Observers say that the Zambian army decision to pursue the rebels indicates that the Zambian government is now determined to stop the rebels from crossing into Zambia.
LUSAKA — Zambian sports authorities banned boxer Vincent Malenga from the ring for three years and withdrew for life the licences of his trainer and manager after the fighter took part in a contest in South Africa, it was reported yesterday.

The government-owned Daily Mail said Malenga (28), who knocked out South African flyweight John Losper in 200 hours' training in Johannesburg on April 22, had refused to take a drug test after the fight. He is reported to have described the decision as taken by a meeting of the Zambian Professional Wrestling and Boxing Board of Control.

— Sapa-AP
LUSAKA — Zambian sports authorities have banned boxer Vincent Mulenga from the ring for three years, after he took part in a contest in South Africa.

The licences of both his trainer and his manager have been withdrawn for life, it was reported yesterday.

"The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said Mulenga, 28, was knocked out by South African flyweight John Losper in a bout in Johannesburg, on April 23."

The newspaper said the ruling against Mulenga, his trainer Leonard Masaiti, and manager Sundie Mutambo was made at a weekend meeting of the disciplinary committee of the Zambia Professional Wrestling and Boxing Board of Control.

The board chairman, Colonel Douglas Mbiya, was also quoted as saying Mulenga evidently fought in South Africa on at least two other occasions.

This was in defiance of a ban on sporting ties between the two countries.

Mbiya said the owners of Liyali Promotions, which employed Mulenga's manager, were "severely reprimanded" for not intervening to stop the boxer's trips to South Africa.

Zambia has repeatedly accused South Africa of offering large cash bonuses to African sportsmen to undermine the international ban on sporting links.
Zambia returns leaders' passports

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has given back the passports of three trade union leaders which had been confiscated last year.

The three were the chairman of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. Frederick Chiluba, the secretary-general, Mr. Newstead Zimba, and the assistant secretary-general, Mrs. Chitalu Sampa.

No reasons were given for the government's action. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Warrant issued for ANC man

LUSAKA: A Lusaka magistrate has issued a warrant for the arrest of a African National Congress member, Mr Nsizwe Temba Kumalo, following his failure to appear in court on charges of illegal possession of arms.
Mr Kumalo had been charged with illegally possessing two hand grenades and had been warned to appear in court on Friday.

It is alleged that police found him with the two grenades on May 12. —
The Star's Africa News Service.
Cuban docs to Zambia aid

LUSAKA — Cuba is sending 100 doctors to work in district hospitals in Zambia as part of a bilateral health cooperation project. The Cuban embassy spokesman told Reuters the 100 would arrive by the end of the year to join 31 Cuban doctors already helping Zambia cope with a severe shortage of trained medical personnel, especially in isolated rural areas.

Reports by Staff Reporters, Own Correspondents, Dpa-Reuters AP and UPI.
Zambia kills 3 MNR rebels

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian security forces have shot dead three MNR guerrillas in eastern Zambia, the Defence Minister, General Malimba Masheke, announced in Harare yesterday.

General Masheke said the three heavily armed men were killed in Chadiza while trying to steal food from villagers.

Zambian security forces also stopped other rebels from entering Zambia in the same area, the general said.

He gave no other details, saying he was still waiting for reports about the incident.

REINFORCEMENTS

Last week Zambian announced it had sent reinforcements to its eastern border to stop Mozambican rebels from raiding villages in Zambia.

Zambia also announced its troops had been given orders to enter Mozambique in hot pursuit operations.

More than 50 MNR rebels were killed by Zambian security forces inside Mozambique about two weeks ago.
Zambia defies IMF debt warning

LUSAKA — Zambia will continue to limit external debt service to 10 percent of new export earnings until the economy picks up significantly, a Ministry of Finance spokesman has reiterated.

The spokesman was reacting to a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) warning Zambia that it could face serious consequences for failing to meet its debts.

The spokesman said Zambia was using 90 percent of its export earnings to meet industrial requisites and to ensure production.

Last week the Zambian government said it had stopped giving priority to the IMF, the World Bank and other multilateral lenders in its debt servicing efforts.

It is now giving debt servicing priority to strictly controlled import-related debts such as oil, fertiliser and International Air Transport Association (IATA) bills.

The Zambian spokesman said before the priority was reversed Zambia was spending more than two-thirds of its earned foreign exchange on servicing debts, forcing the country to obtain fresh loans for servicing imports.

Zambia gets Cuban doctors

LUSAKA — Cuba is to send 100 more medical doctors to Zambia to help ease the current shortage in the country's hospitals, clinics and other health institutions.

Cuban ambassador to Zambia Mr Alfonso Herrera said Zambia was also increasing the number of scholarships for Zambian medical students sent to Cuba from three to 20.
Convicted 'SA agent' deported by Zambia

LUSAKA — The Zambian Minister of Home Affairs said yesterday that he had signed a deportation order for a New Zealander imprisoned in February last year as a South African agent.

Minister Paul Malukutula told reporters in Lusaka that Christopher Martin would be put on a plane to Zimbabwe to get the weekly Qantas flight to Sydney.

Martin, understood to be in his 30s, was arrested in Lusaka in December 1986 with an Australian and a Briton.

Mr Chris Bennett (27) of London and Mr Graham Crowther (24) of Hobart, Tasmania, were freed without charge the next month and expelled.

HARD LABOUR

But Martin was sentenced to two years' jail with hard labour for the illegal possession of explosives.

Martin, who had lived in Johannesburg before his arrest, told the court that he was working as an agent for the Pretoria government.

He said he intended planting the explosives in a house occupied by ANC officials.

Western diplomats in Lusaka said Martin's prison term ended with a remission for good behaviour more than a month ago.

But he remained in detention on a warrant signed by Mr. Malukutula.

"I have now revoked the detention warrant," said Mr. Malukutula said.

Martin was brought before journalists at a news conference held by President Kenneth Kaunda shortly after he was convicted last year.

Martin said that he had been away from his home country for 12 years and had been recruited by the South Africans to be one of their agents. — Sapa-AP.
Zambia owes world bodies R1 500-m

LUSAKA: Zambia owes the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund almost R1 500 m, President Kaunda has disclosed.

Addressing a press conference at State House, he said relations between Zambia and the two organisations were "strained" because of Zambia's inability to service the outstanding debt. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Relief for Zambians

Sowetan Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Almost 2000 villagers in the South of Zambia are reported to be on the verge of starvation because flooding of the Zambezi River in the area has washed away their entire maize crop.

The governor of the area says relief measures are being worked out, and 1000 bags of maize were almost ready for distribution into the area.
Zambian sportsmen in SA condemned by PM

LAUSAKA — Zambian Prime Minister Kenneth Mokotowa has ordered the National Sports Council of Zambia to take punitive measures against sportsmen and women intending to go to South Africa and those who have already played in the Republic.

The Premier condemned Zambians currently playing in South Africa for accepting "blood stained money" and hoped they would regain their lost conscience in order to have regard for their brothers and sisters suffering under apartheid.

The Zambian Premier was referring to three former national soccer players currently playing for Kaizer Chiefs in South Africa. They are Albert Bwalya, John Mwanza and Philip Mwaba.

Mokotowa who was opening the eighth Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) sports festival in Lusaka said the money the South Africans were offering these players was stained by the blood of fellow Africans and it was a shame to accept it.

"I wish at this point to urge the National Sports Council of Zambia to take very strong action against sportsmen and women who have played or will play in racist South Africa," he said.

"Sport was life and that is why, Zambian condemned sports on the basis of colour. "We condemn the kind of sport that smells, stinks and feels colour."
Editor refuses to testify

LUSAKA — The editor of the Zambian News Agency (Zana), Mr David Kashweka, yesterday refused to testify against a Zana reporter facing charges of publishing false information with intent to cause fear and alarm.

Mr Kashweka had been subpoenaed by the prosecution to testify against Zana reporter Mr Augustine Phiri who is being tried in the mining town of Mufulira.

"I am not prepared on the ground of journalistic ethics to be a State witness," Mr Kashweka told the court.

"As the editor of the executing agency of the report in question I am supposed to be the accused," he said.

The prosecutor asked for an adjournment to consult the director of public prosecutions over the "surprise" refusal.

The Zana journalist has denied publishing false information on February 4 this year.

The case follows the publication of a report by Zana which stated that a child had been crushed to death during a stampede outside a State shop which was selling maize meal in Mufulira during a period of widespread shortages of maize meal, staple food in Zambia.
Two Zambians accused of spying for SA

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA.—A member of the Zambian airforce and a prominent Livingstone businessman pleaded not guilty yesterday in the Livingstone High Court to charges of spying for South Africa.

Mr. Samuel Ngulube, 35, and Mr. Alex Kabiku Kekolwa, no age given, both of Livingstone, are charged with communicating information harmful to Zambia's security to the South African security forces between September 1, 1986 and May 1, 1987.

The trial was set for July 7.
LUSAKA — Ninety percent of prostitutes in Zambia are said to be carriers of the Aids virus and to control the spread of the deadly disease, the government is to distribute three million condoms, including to prostitutes.

Disclosing this here, Aids surveillance committee chairman, Dr Sam Nyaywa said people should not be naive and pretend that there were no prostitutes in Zambia.

"There are prostitutes in Zambia and 90 percent of them carry the Aids virus," he said.

The move to distribute condoms to prostitutes has, however, been condemned by the church and the Women’s League. Secretary-General of the Catholic Secretariat, Father Peter Lwaminda reacted strongly and said: "We cannot support such a thing."
No foreign exchange left: Zambia broke

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA—Zambia has run out of foreign exchange with which to buy essential consumer goods and spare parts.

This was revealed last week by the general manager of the Bank of Zambia, Mr. James Ngoma, who said that the country's foreign exchange management committee was broke.

Until recently, Zambia operated an International Monetary Fund system under which scarce foreign exchange was sold to the highest bidders.

However, under President Kenneth Kaunda's "go-it-alone" economic plan introduced last year, the kwacha was artificially set at 12 to the US dollar from a high of 23 to the dollar, which seems to have set in motion a rush for foreign exchange. . . .
Two white men being held in Zambia for allegedly spying on the ANC are wanted on various criminal charges in South Africa, according to the SAP.

The men, Mr. Hendrik Steve du Plessis and Mr. Andre Swart, both had criminal records and had fled South African justice. They were wanted on fraud charges, said a statement issued last night by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria.

Mr. du Plessis, who was wanted for skipping bail, violating bail conditions and fraud amounting to more than R16,000, was also posing as a political refugee to escape justice and had never been politically active, police said.

Surveillance

Both men operated in the Pretoria area.

According to Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr. Paul Malukutila, both detained men were South African agents sent to infiltrate the ANC. He refused to give further details.

In a report from Lusaka, the African News Organisation (ANO) quoted "reliable sources" as saying the two South Africans infiltrated the ANC last year.

ANO said the two joined the ANC last June but were put under surveillance in December and later detained.

ANO said the SAP had been unable to link the two detained men to two South African soldiers said to have attempted to join the organisation last year and who disappeared while under investigation by the ANC.

But South African police said they had on November 5 last year already notified the Zambian police about Mr. du Plessis and requested their help in tracing him. The SAP had even later informed Zambia about the whereabouts of the two men.

A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night that no official notification had yet been received from Zambia on the two South Africans. The department therefore had "no comment" on the matter.

The Defence Force also declined to comment.

The SAP said Mr. Swart was wanted by the Diamond and Gold Branch and had previous convictions for illicit diamond buying. He was wanted for allegedly trying to hamper an investigation by issuing forged documents.

Mr. du Plessis was a "confidence trickster with a long list of previous convictions for perjury, theft and fraud," the SAP said.

He was wanted for, failing in January last year to repay $500,000 as ordered by a magistrate after stealing the money; failing to observe bail conditions in January 1986 regarding an exchange control case; 15 counts of fraud by the Brooklyn CID; a R30,000 cheque fraud case still pending; a court case still pending on five counts of fraud involving R5,000; two fraud cases involving R94,000 for which he skipped bail, and three more fraud counts involving R15,000, R9,000 and R16,000.

Referring to Mr. du Plessis, the SAP said in their letter to the Zambian police that he was "wanted for trial in Pretoria on several criminal charges for which warrants for his arrest have been issued."

Escape

"It was said that he entered Zambia from Botswana on June 10 last year, posing as a political refugee from South Africa, that his pretended refugee status was only a ploy in a bid to escape justice for purely criminal offences, and that he had never been politically active while in South Africa."

"The list of previous convictions supplied at the same time clearly indicates that Mr. du Plessis is a confidence trickster with a long list of previous convictions for perjury, theft and fraud."

"A number of other fraud charges involving large sums of money are being investigated against him," police said.
Zambia arrests SA 2
TWO South Africans, identified as Andre Swart and Steve du Plessis, have been arrested in Zambia as suspected SADF members on a mission against the ANC.

But an SA police spokesman said yesterday the two men were wanted in SA on a number of criminal charges.

He said A K Swart was wanted by the SAP's Diamond and Gold Branch in connection with a charge of fraud, and had previous convictions for theft.

The other man, Hendrik Stephen du Plessis, was "a confidence trickster, with a long list of previous convictions for perjury, theft and fraud".

An SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said it was possible representations would be made to Zambia for the two men to be handed over to SA.

ANO reports that Zambian Home Affairs Minister Paul Mulekutiia confirmed the detention of the two men.

ANO quoted sources as saying the two were alleged to have joined the ANC last June but were put under surveillance in December, leading to their arrest.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka said two South Africans had tried to join the organisation last year, but "we were suspicious and they left us". He did not know whether these were the same men.
BY CHRIS STEYN

THE two South Africans arrested in Zambia on suspicion of infiltrating the African National Congress are fugitives who flew the country after facing criminal charges, the SAP claimed yesterday.

Police said one of the men was a common and the other a diamond smuggler—both were wanted for a series of crimes.

The men were named by Zambia's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Paul Malukutula, as Mr Andrew Swart and Mr Steve du Plessis. Mr Malukutula said they infiltrated the ANC in June last year on a "spying mission".

In December they were placed under surveillance, which eventually led to their arrest. Both are in their thirties.

South African security sources told the Cape Times the arrests could be the result of a witch-hunt following a recent disclosure by police in the Bethal treason trial that there was a South African police informer at the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka.

Secret ANC documents, photographed by the spy at the ANC offices in Lusaka, were handed into court as exhibits.

Police said several warrants of arrest had already been issued for Mr Du Plessis. Mr Swart was wanted by the Diamond and Gold Branch in connection with a charge of fraud.

"Problem with police"

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said it was quite possible representations might be made to Zambia for the two men to be handed over to South Africa, but the full facts would have to be determined before any such decision was taken.

According to Lusaka sources, it is understood that the men told the ANC: "They had a problem with police and the security forces in South Africa"; and said they wanted to become members of the ANC.

"But their reasons and stories just didn't hold... they raised suspicions, and were arrested."

The SAP said of a letter written by them about Mr Du Plessis to the Botswana police: "It was mentioned that he had entered Zambia posing as a political refugee from South Africa, that his pretended refugee status was only a ploy in endeavouring to escape justice for purely criminal offences, and that he had never been politically active."

Roger Smith reports from Johannesburg that an SADF spokesman said there were channels through which information could be brought officially to the attention of South African authorities, and "the SADF is not prepared to comment further."

In May last year, the ANC held an international press conference and produced seven South African police agents caught on spying missions aimed against the ANC.

The agents confessed that the mission usually involved infiltrating the ANC, PAC, the UDF, churches, community and youth organisations.
LUSAKA: Two suspected South African soldiers who had been on a spying mission against the African National Congress in Zambia have been detained.

The Zambian Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Paul Malukutula, confirmed the detention of the two yesterday but declined to give details.

But according to reliable sources, the suspects were identified as Andre Swan and Steve du Plessis, allegedly infiltrated the ANC last year. Zambian security forces arrested them following suspicious movements while they were members of the ANC.

The duo are alleged to have joined the ANC last June but were put under surveillance in December, leading to their arrest this year.

A high-ranking ANC official could, however, not link the detained duo to two South African soldiers who wanted to join the organisation last year and who disappeared while being probed by the ANC.

The ANC source said the two soldiers who have disappeared came last year from the South African Defence Forces and pledged to work with the ANC.

"We were just trying to get their biographies and more details about them when they decided to run away," the ANC official said.
'Spies' wanted

TWO South African men named by Zambia as infiltrators of the African National Congress were wanted in this country on various criminal charges, the South African Police said yesterday.

In a statement in response to media enquiries, the SAP said one of the men, A K Swart, "is wanted by the Diamond and Gold Branch of the SA Police in connection with a charge of fraud. (360)

"He has previous convictions for illicit diamond buying."

Hendrick Stephen du Plessis, the other man arrested by Zambian authorities along with Swart, was a "confidence trickster, with a long list of previous convictions for perjury, theft and fraud."
ANC IN THE DARK ON SPIES

Sowetan Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress was still in the dark yesterday about two South Africans detained by the Zambian Government on allegations of spying on the ANC.

The ANC said here it still had no idea whom the men were. It had enquired of the Zambian Government but had not yet received any reply.

Last year two white men had wanted to join the ANC but had disappeared once the organisation had started investigating their past.

Detained

The ANC could not say if they were the same men detained by the Zambian Police had been informed about this last year.

A spokesman for the Zambian Ministry of Information said he only knew what he had read in the local newspapers.

“I don’t know anything about the case,” he said when asked about the SAP statement.

The Zambian Home Affairs Ministry was not available for comment.

The ANC said local newspapers had no follow-up stories in yesterday morning’s editions.

Motion to teach Zulu in Natal white schools

A MOTION that Zulu should be made a compulsory subject in Standard Six and Seven as soon as practically possible was passed by a vast majority of delegates at the annual meeting of the Natal Teachers’ Society in Durban this week.

The motion, proposed by University of Natal Zulu lecturer Mrs Beverley Muller, drew lively debates from the delegates at the conference.

Important

Mrs Muller said that it was vital that Natal pupils were taught Zulu while still at school.

“It is becoming increasingly important for people to speak Zulu. I know it is a sacrifice of time at high school, but we have to be realistic that in Natal it is really essential to speak Zulu.

Mrs Muller said that the present system of teaching Zulu in Standard Four and Five in Natal schools was not enough: “We have a long way to go. We must look to the future and make the sacrifices now.”

She added that in the Transvaal, Zulu was taught from Standards Three to Seven. “We in Natal are lagging behind.”
Men are wanted by SAP

TWO South African men named by Zambia as infiltrators of the African National Congress were wanted in this country on various criminal charges, the South African Police has said.

In a statement in response to media enquiries, the SAP said one of the men, A K Swart, “is wanted by the diamond and gold branch of the police in connection with a charge of fraud.

“He has previous convictions for illicit diamond buying.”

Hendrik Stephen du Plessis, the other man arrested by Zambian authorities along with Swart, was described as a “confidence trickster, with a long list of previous convictions for perjury, theft and fraud . . .”

The statement gave no further details on Swart, but went on to say the SAP had contacted Zambia about the activities of Du Plessis.

On November 5 last year, local police “wrote to the Zambian police in connection with fugitive offender Hendrik Stephen du Plessis.

“In this letter it was pointed out that Du Plessis is wanted for trial in Pretoria on several criminal charges for which warrants for his arrest have been issued.

“It was mentioned that, according to information, he had entered Zambia from Botswana on June 10, 1987, posing as a political refugee from South Africa, that his pretended refugee status was only a ploy in endeavouring to escape justice for purely criminal offences, and that he had never been politically active while in this country.

“The Zambian authorities were requested to assist with the tracing of Du Plessis. Subsequently, on December 9, 1987, a telex was sent to the Zambian authorities, informing them that it had been positively ascertained that Du Plessis was in Zambia, that he was in the company of a white male, A K Swart, who was also wanted by the police, and that they were at a certain address, which was given in the telex.

“A K Swart is wanted by the diamond and gold branch in connection with a charge of fraud. He has previous convictions for illicit diamond buying.” — Sapa.
Lack of foreign exchange hits Zambia's copper production

KITWE — Sam Chabu points to twenty 80 ton and 120 ton dumper trucks lying idle at Zambia's biggest open-cast copper mine. "One of these trucks costs a $1 million while a single tyre goes at $1 000," the technical assistant to the general manager remarks.

"Our problem is that we do not have sufficient foreign exchange to buy spares," he told reporters visiting Nchanga mine at Chingola in Copperbelt province.

Nchanga, said to be the world's second biggest open-cast copper mine, is owned by state-controlled Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

Without enough foreign exchange to buy vital spares and equipment, its output has fallen sharply.

It produced 117 000 tons in the January to March quarter compared with 127 215 tons in the same period last year and officials predict a further decline unless it receives urgently needed spares and equipment.

Industry officials estimate production will fall by one-fifth to 175 000 tonnes in the financial year ending March 31, 1989, from 470 000 tonnes the year before.

Record copper prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) this year have helped cushion the effect the spares shortage would have had on the industry, which rakes in 90 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings.

Since August copper prices have shot to more than $1 000 a tonne, giving ZCCM a $45.3 million net profit in its 1987/88 financial year after it ended $88.4 million in the red 1986/87.

But officials are concerned about the future unless more foreign exchange is ploughed back into mining development.

"We lay the golden egg for the nation but we cannot get all we require for our operations to continue efficiently and without disruption," an industry official told Reuters.

Zambia's reality is that 24 years after independence from British rule, its economy still relies largely on just copper.

A five-year rehabilitation programme that began in 1984 at a cost of $300 million has helped replace or repair a lot of equipment and raise local skills, but more funds are needed, said a Western diplomat.

Half the rehabilitation cost was met by the World Bank, the European Community and the African Development Bank, while the rest was to be met by ZCCM from its own finances.

ZCCM is allowed to keep just over one-third of its foreign exchange earnings.

A tailings leach plant at Chingo-
Zambia courts IMF but it may be too late to repair damage

By Pascal Fletcher

LUSAKA — Moves by Zambia to ease controversial economic controls imposed since a split with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) may be too late to repair damage to its international image and economic future.

Economists, from Western donor nations, say Zambia's decision in May, 1987 to turn its back on IMF prescriptions will cost it dearly in terms of lost goodwill and credibility as an aid recipient in the eyes of the international financial community.

"They did the wrong thing at the wrong time," said one Lusaka-based economist serving at a European embassy who asked not to be named.

In a surprise move last month, the government lifted price controls on bread and wheat and President Kenneth Kaunda has since said he will approach the IMF and World Bank to discuss a possible new assistance programme, provided the terms were acceptable.

However, many of Zambia's traditional donors, disappointed by what they see as the government's stubbornness in resisting IMF reforms, have already switched their attention and funds to neighbouring states like Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola which are willing to accept aid-for-reform programmes.

In embarking on its go-it-alone move, Zambia said the IMF policies were threatening the country's social and political stability.

Western diplomats say Zambia, which a decade ago was a favourite of the aid community and enjoyed high hopes for its future, now runs the risk of turning into an economic pariah.

"When you get a label like that, it is difficult to get rid of it," a leading Zambian commercial farmer added.

The government says it is still succeeding in mobilising foreign aid despite the hostility of many donors. It says recorded aid mobilised between last August and April, 1988 totalled $657 million compared with $565 million in 1987.

But the diplomats say the country may have forfeited up to $200 million in fresh aid funds from donors in 1988 alone.

Zambia's commercial farmers in particular have welcomed the recent decontrol of wheat prices, which the government says is aimed at boosting domestic wheat production and curtailing imports.

The trend in government policy seems to be switching back to deregulation and more economic prices, one farmer said. "I think they're trying to mend fences," he added.

Tight curbs

But many of the diplomats said they did not believe the latest price decontrol measures signalled any immediate shift in government policy, which has maintained tight curbs on prices of most essential goods, the exchange rate, interest rates and external debt servicing.

They predict the government will "keep the lid on" until after general and presidential elections expected in November.

And Kaunda, while he has described the existing subsidy system for essential goods — a massive drain on the treasury as ill-conceived, insists that the subsidy on maize meal will remain in place.

A government progress report on Zambia's go-it-alone economic programme says the economy's performance has been "better than envisaged" and says it should achieve the 2.2 percent growth target forecast for the end of 1988.

The report says the country's strategic copper mining sector, which accounts for around 90 percent of total export earnings, is showing signs of progress along with the potentially rich farming sector.

But Western diplomats say this has led to more with record world copper prices over the last nine months and good seasonal rains than with government policies.

The diplomats also point to Zambia's worsening debt position, which has deteriorated because of a government ceiling on debt service payments of 10 percent of net export earnings.

They estimate that Zambia's pay-ment arrears on its foreign debt, itself estimated at more than $5 billion, totalled $1.4 billion at the end of 1987. Arrears to the World Bank currently total around $160 million while the country owes $570 million in arrears to the IMF.

These must be settled before Zambia can normalise its relations with the international financial community, the diplomats say.

Despite its moderate optimism, the government admits its programme has not fully succeeded in tackling the problems of soaring inflation, a bloated government budget deficit, shortages of essential commodities and worsening unemployment.

The World Bank estimates inflation to be running over 50 percent while the IMF says it could be as high as 90 percent.

Government claims that the budget deficit was trimmed to 14 percent of Gross Domestic Product at the end of 1987 from 20 percent in 1986 are greeted with scepticism by the diplomats.

"There is so much still to be done," one said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Lusaka — Visiting Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad has pledged his country's support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

Mr Ershad said here at the start of his three-day State visit that he had come to Zambia to "draw strength from Zambia" because of her outstanding support for the downtrodden people.
No money for Zambian pipeline

LUSAKA — The World Bank and the European Investment Bank have pulled out of a plan to spend about $84 million to rehabilitate the Tazama pipeline, a spokesman has said.

Leakages in the pipeline, linking Tanzania to Zambia, have cost Zambia about $2.4 million. The spokesman said Italy had agreed to provide $24 million to rehabilitate 74 km of the pipeline.

He did not say why the two banks had decided not to finance the rehabilitation of the plan.

Recently, Zambia has been refused funds from overseas banks following its decision to abandon an economic recovery programme.
Students in birthday march

LUSAKA — Thousands of students from the University of Zambia were due to march the 7 km from their campus to the Freedom Statue in central Lusaka today to mark Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday.

The African National Congress said yesterday that it was hoped the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, would address the rally.

This afternoon, ambassadors from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany were scheduled to present civilian awards intended for the jailed ANC leader and ANC officials will receive honorary doctorates from Soviet and East German universities on Mandela's behalf at an East German embassy reception.
UK urged to aid Zambia

LONDON — Oxfam has urged the British government to restore to Zambia the £120 million aid withdrawn a year ago when Lusaka broke off talks with the International Monetary Fund.

The aid was designed to encourage the Zambian government to keep to an IMF programme aimed at restoring an economy burdened by huge debts.

The Overseas Development Administration, which runs Britain's aid budget, says it does not believe there is any sign of fundamental economic reform by the Zambian government. — The Star Bureau.
LUSAKA — Zambia will not renew diplomatic relations with Israel as long as it continues to occupy Arab lands, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

He said Israeli emissaries had several times sought to renew ties, which Zambia severed along with most other African states after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Several African states have since renewed ties with Israel.

Dr Kaunda said he told the emissaries that as long as "you treat the Arabs like Hitler treated the Jews" he would not renew ties with Israel.

Dr Kaunda also said he welcomed reports that Malawi and Mozambique had normalised relations.

The two neighbouring states had been at odds over allegations by the Maputo government that Malawi harboured MNR rebels. — Sapa-Reuters.
Kaunda lashes out at Arabs for not helping Third World

By President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has hit out at rich Arab nations for investing their billions of petrodollars in the West in spite of repeated cries for assistance from Third World countries.

"We have only received drabs and drabs," he said in a message to mark the 70th birthday of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

In contrast, he said that the Third World backed the Palestinian cause "not because we want petro-dollars, but out of principle.

President Kaunda also attacked Britain, which has frozen $30 million (about R125 million) of aid to Zambia since the country opted out of an International Monetary Fund recovery programme last year to go it alone.

He said that aid should be forthcoming "because we were exploited".
Call for Kaunda to resign

LUSAKA — A former Zambian Cabinet Minister yesterday urged President Kenneth Kaunda to step down.

Mr Sikota Wina told a news conference that Mr Kaunda (66) who has ruled Zambia since independence in 1964, should make room for a younger leader.

His call was the first open challenge in recent years to Mr Kaunda's one-party rule.

Mr Kaunda announced on Tuesday that he would stand for re-election in general elections later this year. — Sapa-Reuter.
LUSAKA — A powerful explosion in the Zambian capital on Saturday night partially destroyed a house belonging to a member of the African National Congress but caused no injuries.

Police confirmed the explosion and said they were still investigating the cause of the blast.

The explosion shattered windows in surrounding flats and houses and sent residents of the house fleeing into neighbouring houses.

The ANC has not yet made a statement as to who it suspects may have caused the explosion. — The Star's Africa News Service.
and agriculture, but they have not ignored their beers.

Ever since the colonial powers left Africans with a taste for lager, the beer industry has become an important source of revenue for African governments, a major employer and a necessary ingredient for political stability — the army in Zambia gets cheap and plentiful beer.

After Zambian independence and a wave of nationalisations in the Sixties, the country's SA-run brewing industry fell into the hands of an unwieldy State conglomerate known as Indeco. It has not been a happy time for Zambian beer drinkers.

Beer has been in short supply for more than a decade and the reasons are all too familiar to African businessmen. Absence of competition, poor management and lack of maintenance, together with official price controls which ignored the need to invest in new equipment, all contributed to a situation in which the plant at the two State breweries was working at 50% or less of its rated capacity.

The shortages have encouraged imports of SA Castle and smuggled beer from Zaire, for which the rich are prepared to pay six times the price of local brew.

It could not go on. The Dutch firm Heineken, already involved in a dozen other African enterprises, arrived in 1985 to implement a five-year recovery programme for Zambia Breweries. The newcomers were horrified by what they found.

As has become characteristic of Zambian economic policymaking, the government first welcomed the 10-man Heineken team, then made life difficult for them. Payments to the company were delayed, foreign exchange for new equipment and spare parts was not disbursed and criticisms were voiced about "unnecessary experts from abroad."

All of this may have something to do with President Kenneth Kaunda being a teetotaller — he often urges Zambians to drink less and recently sacked a Cabinet minister in public for alcohol abuse.

"The progress of rehabilitation has been going very slowly indeed," said one of the experts connected with the programme, "We expected to spend US$20m in each of the first two years and I would doubt whether we spent even US$5m."

Since the end of last year, however, the flow of funds has improved and repairs are at last under way. Retail beer prices were raised in January by more than 50%. But Indeco remains understandably nervous about its reputation and is reluctant to talk.

But privately, some members of Indeco's management are optimistic, Zambian annual demand is estimated at 1.4m hl, present output at 1.0 m and future production at 1.8m. It may be too early to think about exporting Zambian beer to the US as a speciality, as Kenya has done. It is difficult enough producing beer at the same time as repairing and replacing the equipment — a halt in beer production is almost unthinkable even in politically lethargic Zambia.
Hunger pains, good chances

Many Zimbabweans expect

Dr Campbell

The new year

Herbal Zambian New Year
Botha and Mobutu agree: Black states launch push for peace

It's 'bye with the big boot for Naas

ON THE DAY OF NORTH AFRICA'S TRIUMPH ... A SAD NOTE

BY LESTER YENTER

IN ISOLATION, Zaire

Sit-in man out in GBADOLITE, Zaire

Sebe empire snaps up worth

Grundur
to settle, with his Uilka rivals quickly, this opening up of the way for Cuban troop withdrawal and independence for Namibia.

Already President Mobutu has announced he has accepted an invitation to visit South Africa.

Mr Botha flew from South Africa in the pre-dawn hours, yesterday. He received a lavish reception when his private Boeing 707 landed at 11am at President Mobutu's incredibly grand country seat at Gbadolite, known as "Versailles in the jungle."

**Grandeur**

"En route, Mr Botha's aircraft landed at Kinshasa - clearly not an unannounced visit to the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, as earlier reported. Mr Botha's private plane was met by President Mobutu who is on a state visit to South Africa.

The two leaders had a cordial exchange, with President Mobutu reportedly expressing his appreciation for South Africa's support for his government.

After their meeting, President Mobutu and Mr Botha attended a grand state banquet, attended by the international media.

The atmosphere was one of warm hospitality, with both leaders emphasizing the importance of their countries' cooperation in various fields, including trade, security, and education.

**Strident**

"We seek peace for all of Africa," said Mr Botha as he was greeted by President Mobutu. His message was met with a resounding applause from the assembled dignitaries.

In a brief press conference after the meeting, President Mobutu reiterated his commitment to a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict in Angola, and expressed hope that this visit would mark a new era of cooperation in the region.

The leaders also discussed the importance of combating terrorism and crime, as well as the need to address the challenges posed by the global economic crisis.

The meeting concluded with a joint statement emphasizing the significance of their countries' partnership and the need to work together for the common good of Africa.
KK goes for sixth term

ON October 26 Dr Kenneth Kaunda will be re-elected to his sixth successive term as Zambian president.

Such an ascension is easy to make because the man who has ruled Zambia for the past 24 years is the only presidential candidate of the only party allowed to contest the election.

In the wake of the independence of its impressive number of voters he will be able to point to on October 27 an extensive range of discontent with his very personal style of rule — both from the general public and from within the ruling party itself.

Under the constitution, Dr Kaunda has to win the approval of at least 30 percent of those who decide to vote, and no one doubts that the sole candidate will achieve that.

But the parliamentary elections being held on the same day portray a completely different picture, and it is here that opposition to the government is manifest.

Despite the fact that all prospective MPs are required to be members of the ruling Unip party, and their candidacy approved by the party is on the state's electoral register, parliamentarians have begun to use the immunity of parliament to gain prominence by criticizing the actions and policies of the government.

Some backbench MPs have gone so far as to assert that they are not satisfied with the current government, but this is a challenge that the government has met.

One-party elections anywhere are by definition insensitive, and in Zambia where active civilianism is not an issue, the government has met this challenge.

The number of voters turning out has decreased dramatically from 94.8 to 69.8 in 1981. When parliamentary elections are held in the absence of presidential elections, the turnout drops into the low 30s.

In a country where over criticism of president and party is virtually unheard of, one man has recently dared to call President Kaunda a "dictator who was clinging to power undemocratically."

He is Mr Sikata Wina, a former minister of Unip's central committee, who said he can speak out only because he is prepared to go to prison for his beliefs.

He described the recent general conference of the party as which the central committee was elected as "morose," adding that there was nothing democratic about 8000 delegates, who he decided as being of "all Kaunda's employers," approving a list of 68 members to the president had drawn up — without a vote being taken.

He has called for the office of the president to be filled by a committee of eight men, who agree on the president's choice before the committee, and suggested that Kaunda should step down and assume the role of a prime minister in an advisory capacity.

Dr Kaunda, while always maintaining that he is a democrat, historically has little patience with people who expose what he feels is intrinsically correct.

He has pulled those who in the past sought to stand against him for the presidency, and he has lashed out at both the trade unions and business for daring to suggest that his government was responsible for the economic state of the country.

But experts doubt that Dr Kaunda will take Mr Wina's advice and serve a term in which he can extract from within the ranks of his party, from the trade unions and business, and when the economic situation is capable to discuss the country's problems.

Victory in next month's election will take Dr Kaunda into his 25th year in office, but according to Zambia expert Mr Sam Kongwa of the Africa bureau in France, there are no successors in sight because he has allowed no one to develop any of the country's leaders.

Army and police leaders are regularly chosen as aides who can foster enough support to even think of a coup.

In addition, says Mr Kongwa, Dr Kaunda has learned from the mistake of the former Tanzania president, Julius Nyerere, who stepped down recently into the shadows of "virtual stagnation," only to almost immediately regret the decision and try to influence policies from the inside — largely without success.
LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday that no African summit was planned in Zambia this week.

"There is no summit here at all," he told a West German television crew in an interview. The speculation does not make sense.

There have been a series of reports since last Saturday that African leaders planned to meet in Lusaka this week.

President Sese Seko Mobuto of Zaire, who had talks with President Botha at the weekend, was one of the sources of the reports. — Sapa-Reuters.
LAGOS — South African authorities in Namibia have barred three leading members of Swapo from attending a meeting in Lusaka on the territory's future, a spokesman for their movement said yesterday.

"We heard on Wednesday that they have been formally refused their travel documents. We expect many more prominent people to be stopped from travelling," Mr. Herman Sigele said.

He said the three men, Mr. Nathaniel Maxwilli, Mr. Gershon Ekedjo, and Mr. Godele Kameza, are wanted to attend the preparatory conference due to open in Zambia on Sunday.

"This meeting is the first of its kind of such magnitude. It involves everybody, including traditional chiefs, businessmen and lawyers, coming together to chart the future of the country," Mr. Sigele said.

All three men are senior figures in Swapo. Mr. Maxwilli is a founder of the movement and its acting vice-president.

"We are not sure how far the racist authorities will go to stop others travelling to the conference," he said.

Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma left Lusaka yesterday to return to his base in Luanda after receiving a pledge of more Nigerian aid from the military government.

Hopes for Namibian independence, in line with UN Resolution 435, have risen since progress was made at US-mediated talks between Angola, South Africa and Cuba over ending the conflict.

In an interview with Nigerian television, Mr. Nujoma opposed any further meetings between South Africa and black Africa. Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, hosted South African President Botha last weekend.

"First Botha must clear his house before he can come out and talk with the independent African countries," Mr. Nujoma said. — Sapa-Reuters.

PIK LASHES OUT AT ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA

By David Braun

PRETORIA — Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha yesterday accused the President of Zambia, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, of making irresponsible and opportunistic statements to deflect attention from his own problems.

Mr. Botha was reacting in an interview to the statement by the Zambian leader that he would not be prepared to meet the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, in Lusaka.

"Mr. Kaunda is reported to have said there would be no meeting with Mr. Botha until he had kept his promises of withdrawing all his troops from Angola and Namibia and stopped interfering with Mozambique and respecting the Nkomati Accord.

Mr. Botha earlier this week renewed his call to meet southern African leaders to discuss peace and development in the region.

Mr. Pik Botha said: "Dr. Kaunda knows his economy is on the brink of collapse. It is sad that the country's economic disintegration should continue to afford Dr. Kaunda the opportunity to draw attention away from his own dilemma."

"The longer he delays in giving serious attention to the development of his people by making irresponsible statements, the greater will be the price the Zambians will have to pay to get back on their feet."

Mr. Botha's reaction to Dr. Kaunda's statement follows criticism levelled at Zimbabwe and Botswana yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

General Malan told the Cape National Party congress in George that those two countries were continuing to allow the use of their territories to launch a vendetta against South Africa.

Mr. Botha's reaction to Dr. Kaunda follows criticism levelled at Zimbabwe and Botswana by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

General Malan told the Cape National Party congress in George that those two countries were continuing to allow the use of their territories to launch a vendetta against South Africa.
Zambian president ‘likely to meet PW’

The Star’s Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A regional summit meeting to discuss South Africa’s peace initiatives and a meeting between the Zambian and South African presidents appear to be possibilities.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia held a meeting yesterday with his Zairean counterpart, President Mobutu Sese Sekou, in the town of Lubumbashi and said afterwards he could meet the State President, Mr PW Botha, next year.

“I am not opposed to such a meeting,” he told reporters after meeting President Mobutu, who recently held talks with Mr Botha.

Dr Kaunda said South Africa would have to stop oppressing the black population, keep its troops out of Angola, grant independence to Namibia and cease supporting rebels in Mozambique.

Last week, Dr Kaunda denied there were any plans for a meeting with Mr Botha.

A meeting involving the heads of state of Zaire, Gabon, Congo, Angola and Zambia, which was scheduled to have taken place in northern Zambia last week to discuss the Angolan situation, was also cancelled without explanation.

Following yesterday’s meeting between Mr Kaunda and Mr Mobutu, it has been reported here that such a meeting could now take place later this month or in November after the leaders of the six Frontline states — Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe — meet to discuss the latest developments.

This could open the way for a regional summit involving South Africa. The Frontline states were to have held a meeting tomorrow in Gaborone but this has been cancelled.

The Botswanan authorities have refused to comment on reports that the meeting was cancelled because of Mozambique’s reluctance to discuss its improved relations with South Africa.

This weekend, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique met a special envoy of Kenya’s President Moi.

Kenya is understood to be pressing Angola to enforce a rapid Cuban withdrawal.
Kaunda’s won the polls. But the real battle is trickier

KENNETH KAUNDA has again demonstrated his challenged political supremacy in time for re-election for a sixth term of office as president of Zambia. But the real battle — over the economy — is far from won.

Kaunda has been unanimously declared sole presidential candidate in the elections which will take place two days after the 24th anniversary of independence on October 24. He has been in power for the entire period.

He says retirement from the presidency will come “when the people of Zambia choose so”. But he has adopted increasingly authoritarian tactics, and the constitutional process of electing the president gives little room for the emergence of other contenders.

Names of presidential hopefuls have been floated in the past. Most prominent was Humphrey Mulenga, former secretary-general of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) but he has been desparched as ambassador to Canada. Two other former political heavyweights — Mainza Chona, another former Unip secretary-general, and former prime minister Nalumino Mundia — continue to languish in the political wilderness as ambassadors respectively to Beijing and Washington.

There was never any doubt about who called the shots at the party’s recent general conference at Mulungushi. High on the agenda were major constitutional amendments enlarging the Unip central committee from 25 members to 68 and transforming parliament to a part-time body.

Despite stirring great political debate, both amendments were passed.

Four faces have disappeared from the committee. Former prime minister Daniel Lisulo, a lawyer, told a judiciary seminar last year that the country was degenerating because the leadership was biding its time and not mobilising the judiciary. And Chi- bella Kankasa is said to have leaked information last year suggesting a link between Kaunda’s son, Pani,

...and the illegal export of 8,000 tons of fertiliser to Malawi.

Kaunda lashed out at the party conference against critics, whom he accused of masterminding a secret campaign to oppose the amendments. Criticisms have been growing in the one-party parliament, whose backbenchers have adopted the role of unofficial opposition. Before the party conference, MPs defeated the bill to declare parliament a part-time institution. An incensed Kaunda said afterwards that some groups were “advancing anarchistic ideas and creating friction in the party to defend these positions”.

It was a warning to parliament, an institution which “must be made to realise it is an organ of the party and MPs are ordinary party members within the party constitution”.

In practice, parliament has been transformed into a rubber-stamp body according constitutional legitimacy to party policies.

Zambia’s republican constitution has been swallowed by a reinforced party constitution, which dominates rather than elects its officers. Yet the litmus test of Kaunda’s popularity lies in his capacity to shape the poor, whose living standards have plunged. In the short term, the economy will grow only with massive injections of capital from donors, who demand concessions such as the elimination of price controls and subsidies. But the political price would be high.

The national council will debate the issues of subsidies later this year, and a paper acknowledges that reductions in subsidies will involve price rises.

About 52 percent of government bank borrowing goes to finance subsidies, a figure expected to rise to 85 percent by the end of the year.

With elections looming — the October 26 polls will also select MPs — the government wants to be seen to be taking concrete action to make life bearable for ordinary people.

The New Economic Recovery Programme, launched last year following the break with the International Monetary Fund, has yet to yield real results. Commodity shortages are less frequent but long queues persist.

Price controls on a range of goods were introduced in an attempt to dampen public discontent over high inflation, loss of consumer purchasing power, the closure of many small enterprises and job losses.

The government has now indicated a willingness to scrap price controls, which in the short term means more hardship for the poor.

The sensitivity of the issue was demonstrated during the Mulungushi conference when the government gazette published a cabinet decision to remove price controls on 11 commodities. Two days later, Kaunda revoked the order. The cabinet could hardly have decided on the move without Kaunda’s approval, and the revocation appears temporary.

De-control of prices would be a significant concession to IMF and World Bank lending conditions, and points to a compromise between Zambia and the two organisations. But the unions will certainly oppose the move.
Vote threat to Kaunda opponents

LUSAKA—Mr Alex Shapi, Zambia’s Defence Secretary, has given an illuminating insight into Zambia’s October 26 presidential election.

He said at a rally last week: “Those who will not vote, or vote ‘no’, don’t cheat yourselves that you will not be known. You will be known. ‘How shall we regard you … as a citizen? For me you will be regarded as an enemy.”

The following day he issued a correction, saying that the Zambians Mr Alex Shapi … regards opponents of Dr Kenneth Kaunda as enemies. need not fear as the vote was secret. Nevertheless it is widely known that the ballot papers are numbered and it will be possible to check on the “no” votes.

Zambia’s election, is not so much about choice as about an affirmation of President Kenneth Kaunda’s 24-year leadership.

He is the sole candidate and the ballot paper asks: “Do you wish to vote in favour of the election of this presidential candidate, Dr Kenneth Kaunda?” Opponents are not being reported. — The Independent News Service.
An illuminating insight into Zambia election

ALEX Shapi, Zambia's Defence Secretary, gave an illuminating insight into the nature of Zambia's coming presidential election when he said at a rally: "Those who will not vote, or vote 'no', don't chent yourselves that you will not be known.

"You will be known. How shall we regard you? Are we going to regard you as a citizen? For me, you will be regarded as an enemy."

The following day he issued a corrective, saying that Zambians need not fear because the vote was secret. The director of the elections also said it was illegal to disclose how a person voted.

Nevertheless, it is widely known that the ballot papers are numbered and it will be possible to check on the "no" votes.

Zambia's election, scheduled for October 26, is not so much about choice as about an affirmation of President Kenneth Kaunda's 24-year leadership.

He is the sole candidate and the ballot paper asks: Do you wish to vote in favour of the election of this presidential candidate, Dr Kenneth Kaunda? The "yes" is represented by a soaring eagle, the national symbol; the "no" by a gloomy-looking frog.

The entire election coverage on radio and television and in the newspapers is a campaign for the "yes" vote. Opponents are not being reported.

On the same day as Mr Shapi issued his warning, the governor of Senanga, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard Mushimba, warned that if "yes" supporters killed anyone advocating a "no" vote, the law might have to take its course.

At the last election, in 1968, 2,376,517 voters were registered, about 80 percent of the population eligible to vote. Of these, 1,490,672 voted in favour of President Kaunda. This represented 93.2 percent of the total votes cast but less than half of those eligible to vote.

This time the majority may slip: proportionately fewer voters are registered.

The presidential election will be accompanied by parliamentary elections in which all candidates have been vetted by the central committee of the ruling United National Independence Party. Right candidates have already been declared not eligible to stand on the grounds that they do not "serve the interest of the party."

Recent arrests of senior members of the armed forces, including the former commander of the army, Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo, suggest that some people have tried to choose another way to change Zambia. Officially nine people have been arrested, but observers suggest that the figure may be much higher.

Diplomats say that those arrested represented the pragmatic, non-ideological, business-orientated section of Zambia's professional class that included several military men.

In spite of President Kaunda's stature as father of the nation, he still appears to need his old colleagues around him and must suppress any dissenting voices.

Earlier this year he silenced the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions and then proposed that Parliament — an effective brake on the party, if not a counterweight to it — should become a part-time institution, with the abolition of MPs' salaries. He has also silenced critics by giving them ministerial posts and governorships.

Zambia's economy is in a vicious downward spiral, with rising prices and severe shortages and a growing debt. The way forward will be painful whichever way Zambia chooses.

The election will give people a chance to say something even if they will have to be courageous to say it.
Certain beh
for president

LUSAKA — Zambia's election campaign moved into top gear yesterday as government leaders, parastatal companies and the official media bombarded voters with messages urging them to re-elect President Kenneth Kaunda for a sixth successive term.

Mr Kaunda (64) is the sole candidate for the presidential poll to be held on Wednesday. — Sapa-Reuter.
LUSAKA - Zambia's election campaign moved to a new phase yesterday with the official launch of the final campaign rallies. Mr. Kaunda was the sole candidate for the presidency, with opposition parties strengthening their positions.

SANTAGO (CHILE) - Chile's President Allende called for a coalition of radical leftist parties, led by the Mapuches, to form a new government. The Mapuches have been leading protests against the regime for several years.

Computer hacker trapped

London - London police confirmed yesterday that they had tracked down a computer hacker who has been sending threatening messages to newspapers in the United Kingdom. The hacker, identified as Mr. Smith, was arrested and charged with harassment.

Certain big US companies' overseas facilities were subject to a cyberattack last week, and the hackers are believed to be demanding a ransom.

Chile's leader urged to quit

President Allende was urged to step down by a coalition of radical leftist parties. The coalition, led by the Mapuches, has been calling for a new government for several years.

Mercy food dash delayed

At a bountiful congress of St. Jude's, the food dash was delayed due to unforeseen circumstances. The food dash was to be held on Sunday, but due to a heavy rain, it was postponed to Monday.
Zambia votes on Kaunda's popularity

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who has ruled virtually unopposed for 24 years, today puts his popularity to the test as the only presidential candidate in elections being held amid increasing pressure for economic and political reform.

The presidential and parliamentary elections will be the fourth since Dr Kaunda introduced one-party rule by his United National Independence Party (UNIP) in 1972, eight years after independence.

As before, Dr Kaunda, 64, is the only candidate for president. The 2.8 million registered voters will be offered a yes-or-no choice to re-elect him.

They will be able to choose from a list of government-approved candidates to elect 125 members of parliament.

Since independence from Britain in 1964, Zambia has been one of Africa's most politically stable states.

Western diplomats, while not doubting that Dr Kaunda will be re-elected for another five-year term, say his popularity may have been tarnished over the past year by discontent with the country's tightly controlled political system and worsening economic situation.

Six military officers and three prominent civilians were arrested this month. Diplomats say they were involved in a coup plot.

Life has also become increasingly hard for Zambia's eight million people, as shortages force them to pay black-market prices for maize meal, sugar, cooking oil and other essentials.

Western donor nations are pressing the government to return to International Monetary Fund economic reforms it abandoned in May last year.

That break led to a significant cutback in fresh international aid for Zambia, which depends on sales of copper to a volatile world market for the bulk of its foreign exchange.

To counteract these pressures, government leaders have been using a mixture of appeals, warnings and threats to marshal votes.

One of this year's candidates for parliament in Solwezi East, a constituency in north-western Zambia, is former UNIP secretary-general Mr Humphrey Mulemba, who is seen by political commentators as a potential focus of opposition to Dr Kaunda.

At Malambo in eastern Zambia, one of Dr Kaunda's sons, Wezi, is standing for parliament. — Sapa-Reuters
Kaunda set for election landslide

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda, dispelling fears that his popularity might be waning, galloped towards re-election by an overwhelming vote yesterday.

But Zambia’s parliamentary elections produced some upsets, with at least two government ministers losing their seats.

Two days after presidential and parliamentary polls took place on Wednesday, vote counting was proceeding slowly and the announcement of complete returns was not expected before tomorrow.

Results from 75 of the 125 constituencies made clear that the 64-year-old president, who has ruled Zambia virtually unopposed since independence from Britain in 1964, had won huge backing to serve a sixth five-year term.

He was unopposed.

In eight of the country’s nine provinces, including the heavily populated urban areas around Lusaka returns showed that more than 90% of ballots were marked “yes” to a further term for Dr Kaunda.

It was only in the industrialised Copperbelt, traditionally a centre of political unrest, that support for him dipped below the 90% mark.

Overall, results indicate that the veteran president will at least match the 95% support he achieved in the last elections in 1983.

Results so far were a persuasive reply to those who predicted that discontent with Zambia’s economic plight and tightly-controlled one-party political system had taken its toll on the popularity of the country’s jovial but shrewd leader, known as “KK”.

Voter turnout was estimated at more than 90%.

With the presidential result a foregone conclusion, attention shifted to the parliamentary contest in which voters selected 125 MPs from more than 600 candidates vetted by the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP).

In major upsets, two cabinet ministers, Mr Ben Kakoma, who held the lands and natural resources portfolio and Mr Unia Mwila, Minister for Labour and Social Security, both lost their seats.

They are expected to lose their government posts but Mr Kakoma will keep his place on the powerful UNIP central committee.

Political analysts predicted that other cabinet ministers could lose their seats as voters punished them for neglecting their parliamentary constituencies.

Prime Minister Mr Kebby Musowotwane retained his seat but his recent lacklustre performance has raised questions about whether he will head the new cabinet. — Sapa-Reuters
Zambia regrets UK effigy insult

ZAMBIA apologised to Britain this week after an effigy of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was burnt in the grounds of President Kenneth Kaunda's residence in Lusaka, the British Foreign Office said.

A spokesman said Zambian High Commissioner Wilted Phiri called at the Foreign Office and told a senior official his government regretted the incident and was not responsible for it nor condoned it.

Phiri said later that students had burnt the effigy in the grounds of State House while marking the 70th birthday of Nelson Mandela on July 18.

"It is regrettable," he said.

Neither the Foreign Office nor Phiri could confirm reports that an effigy of US President Ronald Reagan was also burnt.

Thatcher and Reagan oppose declaring economic sanctions against South Africa in an attempt to force changes in its apartheid policy. — Sapa
Poachers do it to survive, says author

By Melanie Gosling

Poverty, not greed, was the cause of much of the poaching problem in Africa where a poacher could earn three months' salary from the sale of one rhino horn, conservationist and author Mr Ron Thomson said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at the Endangered Wildlife Trust's 15th anniversary symposium on "National Parks and Neighbours", the former director of Bophuthatswana National Parks said rhino and elephant poaching had provided the rural black with a way to satisfy his basic physiological needs.

"In rural Zambia today cash is very scarce and so are jobs but people still need cash for their basic needs to survive. Therefore, you can be sure that poaching will continue until the last saleable wild animal has been killed in all the countries where poverty reigns," he said.

Zambia's Luangwa Valley had contained 35,000 elephants 100 years ago. Today there were 15,000. The thousands of black rhino which had lived in the valley were now down to a mere handful.

"First World aesthetic values are not enough to maintain game reserves and national parks in Africa. The rural people will only permit these sanctuaries to survive if they positively contribute to the satisfaction of their physiological needs." This did not just mean money from tourism, but included hunting, culling and the sale of animal products, he said.
Kaunda ‘has no right to criticise SA’

A Zambian security prisoner has written to a London-based magazine saying President Kenneth Kaunda has no right to criticise South Africa’s human rights record.

Mr Henry Kalenga’s letter appeared in the last edition of New African, a monthly magazine covering African affairs.

Mr Kalenga, who gave his address as Kamfinsa state prison, in Kitwe, said in his letter that at a time when human rights are becoming an issue around the world “it is disheartening to note that Zambia violates human rights with impunity”.

“Since the establishment of the ‘one party participatory democracy’ in 1973, Zambians have lived in a monolithic state which is no better than a police state,” wrote Mr Kalenga.

He thanked President Kaunda for his campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela in South Africa and then asked:

“However, are you right morally to condemn South Africa when in Zambia a person can be detained indefinitely without trial?”

Mr Kalenga named 12 other people who are in Zambian prisons without trial including an 80-year-old man Mr Yetamura Chiwanga who has been detained without trial since 1976.

“For all the injustices in South Africa, Nelson Mandela was tried in a court of law. But my friends and I are denied such a luxury in Zambia, a ‘humanist society’. Any person who merely points out the faults of the government, is whisked away and detained indefinitely. The secret police are above the law and above parliament,” he said.

Mr. Kalenga then appealed to President Kaunda to release all detainees.

New African also published a letter from a Ghanaian citizen, Mr K N Awere, who presently lives in the Transkei.

“As a Ghanaian living in Transkei, South Africa, I wonder whether African leaders have any moral grounds to condemn South Africa. Which African country is a democracy in the true sense of the word?” he wrote.

Mr Awere said people in Ghana were detained without trial and opponents of the government harassed or “even killed”.

“Since 1982 no Ghanaian has had the right to vote in national elections, yet the Ghanaian government is one of the most vociferous in prescribing ‘one man one vote’ for South Africa,” he wrote.
Kaunda keen to assist in Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has expressed concern over the delayed implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence.

Speaking at a press conference here, Dr Kaunda said his country was keen to offer assistance with other nations in connection with Resolution 435 "which has run into difficulties".

At the conference, which followed his re-election as president, Dr Kaunda also announced a new "budget-cutting" Cabinet, cutting the number of his Ministers from 21 to 16.

The president retained, however, his most senior advisers. His son Wezi was also appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of State for Home Affairs.

TOP TRIO RETAINED

The most important change was at the Defence Ministry. General Malimba Masheke moved to head the Ministry of Home Affairs and his place was taken by Mr Lavu Mulumba.

The top three members of the government below Mr Kaunda — UNP secretary-general Mr Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Mr Kobhy Musokotwane and Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Alex Shapi — all kept their posts.

So did Finance Minister Mr Gibson Chinga, Foreign Minister Mr Luke Mwananshikhu and the Central Bank governor, Mr Francis Nkhoma.
Dr K plays leapfrog in Zambia

BY THE STAR'S 
-AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

In the Zambian presidential election, those who voted against President Kaunda were warned they would be traced - never mind the secrecy of the ballot - and regarded as "enemies".

LUSAKA - The frog managed to pick up 86,661 votes, according to election results announced this week, despite absolutely no campaigning against a massive wall of opposition.

The frog is the symbol on the ballot paper in Zambian presidential elections for voters to mark their X against President Kaunda's continuation for yet another period in office. By contrast, the symbol for a "yes" to "KK" was a soaring eagle.

This less-than-subtle psychological device was the last of several similar moves to ensure the 64-year-old president's 95.5 percent share of votes cast on October 26 in the sixth national elections since independence in 1964.

In the campaign, Zambian newspapers, radio and TV provided a barrage of advertisements placed by private companies to "vote wisely" and put Dr Kenneth Kaunda back in office.

Two weeks before, the Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, publicly advised manufacturers to "flood the market with goods" to remove the "inability" of voters before polling day.

Around the same time he issued a high-level threat, "Those who will not vote will vote "no" will be known, do not cheat yourselves" - a statement his subsequent "clarification" is unlikely to have mollified.

A sample ballot paper published on the front page of the Zambia Daily Mail was printed with the X marked in the space for "yes". The nightly televised "Election '83" programmes in the run-up, election director Mr Gordon Phiri demonstrated how to vote by pointing to the "yes" space on the ballot paper.

Dr Kaunda was the only candidate nominated in July by the central committee of his United National Independence Party which since opposition parties were outlawed in 1973, is the only party of which candidates in the simultaneous parliamentary elections could belong.

It is difficult to understand the necessity of the tactics used in the election campaign when Dr Kaunda is demonstrably a popular and charismatic leader with the added aura of being one of Africa's elder and most respected statesmen.

But dissatisfaction there is, with evidence coming from the government announcement on October 7 that a number of men had been arrested for allegedly plotting a coup to overthrow Dr Kaunda.

Few details have since emerged, but a wide variety of sources in Lusaka concur with a list of 19 names, most of them of either former or serving senior army and air force officers and the rest, leading businessmen.

Observers also note that about 55 percent of the electorate cast their votes, a figure five percent less than that recorded in the previous election in 1983 and 12 percent below the 1978 poll.
Zambians jail alleged SA spy

LIVINGSTONE, Zambia — A man described as a South African intelligence officer was on Friday imprisoned for six years by a Zambian court for spying on behalf of Pretoria. Magistrate Canice Mayembe also sentenced Kennedy Sinvula (33), to a further year's imprisonment for attempting to break out of prison.

Sinvula, a resident of the South African-governed Caprivl Strip bordering Zambia, is already serving a 12-month prison term for illegally entering the country.

The court heard that police found Sinvula with explosives early this year near Livingstone. — Supa-AP.
No talks with SA — Kaunda

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said here yesterday that there would be no meeting between the Frontline states and South Africa until Namibia was independent.

After recent meetings between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and other African leaders there were reports that a summit of southern African leaders was being prepared. The reports were later denied.

Dr Kaunda, who is chairman of the six Frontline states, was reacting to news that an agreement on a Cuban withdrawal had been reached at the peace talks in Geneva. He welcomed the agreement, but said it remained sensitive until the South African Government showed signs that it would honour it.

It was reported from Windhoek yesterday that Namibia's legislative assembly would go ahead with plans to organise a white general election here on March 1 next year.

All members of the Angolan rebel group Unita, except its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, were free to return home, Angola's Interior Minister, Mr Kito Rodrigues, said.

In an interview with Radio Mozambique, Mr Rodrigues said his government's policy offered the chance "to those who are still fighting gun in hand against the legitimate government of the Angolan people to put down their weapons and come over to join us".
High award is given to Mrs Kaunda

LUSAKA — President Kaunda of Zambia has awarded his wife the Order of Grand Companion of Freedom, first division.

The award, usually bestowed on heads of state and “freedom fighters”, was conferred on Mrs Betty Kaunda for her contribution to the country’s liberation struggle and for her unwavering support for her husband.

The award was made at a special investiture which coincided with Mrs Kaunda’s 60th birthday.

Last month, President Kaunda appointed his son, Wezi, as Minister of State for Home Affairs.

He became the first of the Kaunda children to get a ministerial post after winning a parliamentary seat in Malambo, the home district of his mother, in eastern Zambia.
Man who spied for SA given 20 years in jail

LUSAKA — A Zambian airman was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour yesterday for spying for South Africa.

Samuel Ngulube (35) of the Zambia Air Force was found guilty by the High Court in Livingstone of passing information about Zambian air bases to the South African intelligence services.

The prosecution said that Ngulube, who was serving at the Livingstone air base, was recruited by two South African agents and gave them military information between September 1986 and May 1987.

The judge said he had exercised leniency because of Ngulube's good service record, the fact that he had a wife and five children and that he had co-operated with investigators. — Sapa-Reuter.
Landmine kills man near Lusaka UN centre.

LUSAKA — A Zambian was killed this week when his car detonated a landmine near a transit centre handling South African and Namibian refugees on the outskirts of Lusaka.

A Zambian government official said yesterday that two passengers in the car were seriously injured.

Zambian Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Alex Shapi blamed the incident on Pretoria.

"South Africa will not stop at anything, despite efforts by peace-loving nations. They come to plant landmines to try and intimidate us because we are vocal against apartheid," he told reporters.

The landmine which killed Mr Samuel Mwape exploded at Makeni, close to a United Nations transit centre for refugees, which was allegedly bombed in 1986 by South African commandos in 1986. 

Reuters
Landmine blamed on SA

LUSAKA: "A Zambian was killed on Tuesday night when his car hit a landmine near a centre for South African and Namibian refugees on the outskirts of Lusaka, a Zambian government official said yesterday.

Two passengers were seriously injured in the incident which Zambian Secretary for Defence and Security Mr. Alex Shapi blamed on Pretoria.

"South Africa will not stop at anything... they come to plant landmines to try and intimidate us because we are vocal against apartheid."

Last week, an ANC member died and another activist was seriously hurt in a car bomb explosion outside Lusaka. — Sapa-Reuters"
Two die in Zambian car bomb blast

LUSAKA — A car bomb exploded in the southern Zambian town of Livingstone yesterday, killing two people and injuring 16.

The explosion was the third in Zambia within two weeks. Four people have now been killed in what may be a campaign against members and sympathisers of the African National Congress.

The Zambian Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Alex Shapi, blamed either South African agents or Zambians in their employ for the attacks.

Yesterday’s blast occurred outside a hotel and Zambian police believe the bomb was concealed in a Red Cross Toyota land-cruiser. The explosion showered hotel customers with flying glass, which caused most of the injuries.

The bodies of two men were seen being removed from the wreckage of the vehicle.
LUSAKA. — Two people were feared dead and 16 were reportedly injured when a car bomb exploded in a Red Cross station wagon parked beside the crowded verandah of a tourist hotel, police said.

The vehicle blew up as Zambians and tourists were sipping sundowners at the Northwestern Hotel in the resort town of Livingstone on Friday evening, witnesses said.

The landcruiser was clearly marked with the red cross of the Zambian Red Cross Society. It was used to ferry medical teams and relief supplies to villagers in the region.

No foreigners were thought to be among the casualties, hotel officials said.

But the maimed, bloodied bodies of two men were seen taken to the local hospital. And hospital officials said they treated 16 people with injuries from flying shrapnel.

The blast was evidently caused by an explosive device planted beside the vehicle, police said.

No individual or organization immediately claimed responsibility for the explosion.

But Zambian authorities have blamed South African agents for two similar blasts in the Zambian capital of Lusaka in the past nine days. — Sapa-AP.
Grain of hope now growing in Zambia

RICHARD DOWDEN of the Independent found on a visit to eastern Zambia that people were no longer flocking to the city. The future lies in growing maize ... but witchcraft may keep the rural areas in the Iron Age.

If you blot out the Volkswagen van, the scene at John Chibomba's home has not changed much in 1 000 years.

Clothes and corrugated iron are the only things I can see which the 20th century has introduced to this part of Zambia.

Home is half a dozen huts in a forest clearing - rectangular ones for living in, round ones for storage - made of mud and roughly cut poles with roofs of corrugated iron or thatch.

The round storage huts for grain are made of woven reeds and there are log stockades for chickens and goats. The earth floors are covered in reed matting. There are three metal chairs. A wooden bed fills half of one hut.

Old Mr Chibomba wears ragged trousers, a faded shirt and battered rubber boots. His son, Francis, recently returned from the copperbelt, wears sandals made from old car tyres, and a watch. There is no radio.

Are they poor? Not by local standards. Mr Chibomba has a bit of land and about 10 children - precision in these matters is considered un-lucky.

Last year he made more than R2 200 selling maize. He is better off than most of his neighbours, but otherwise he is a typical African peasant farmer.

Four of his children live with him and the others have jobs in the town. They come and go, bringing gifts of clothes from town and taking maize, goats or chicken back.

The maize he grew last year was ordinary African maize; not a hybrid. He used no fertiliser and prepared the land with the paid help of his neighbours using hoe - knobkieries with a crude iron pick at the end.

He has four hand ploughs but he needs cattle to draw them. Tensely from the forest have killed most of his herd.

It is another of Africa's cruel twists that ploughing and planting must be done now, in the hottest months before the rains.

We are sitting under a tree outside Mr Chibomba's house. It is hot in the shade. Nothing moves except the wings of a Batallur eagle which twitches occasionally as it hangs over the forest, and a chicken picking in the dust in the shade. No one is working.

This land was virgin when Mr Chibomba and his family moved here 10 years ago. He needed the permission of the local homa - the administrative headquarters - and two local chiefs. There is still a dichotomy between traditional authority, embodied in the chiefs, and the state, embodied in the ruling party, the police and local administration.

As Zambia gets poorer, the official structures grow weaker. The villagers regard party officials as irrelevant or venal. The court and police depend on vehicles and are ineffective in villages such as this, 80 km from the nearest town.

Chiefs are still the arbiters of local disputes but their authority has been whittled away, first by the British colonial authorities and then by the party.

No one used to bother with agriculture in Zambia. People flocked from the villages to Lusaka or the copperbelt in search of a job. Nearly half Zambia's population lives in towns.

Food prices were subsidised to keep the urban poor contented and only the old and very young were left on the land. Now people have come to realise that the city is not paved with gold.

The drift to the towns has stopped and the future lies in growing and selling maize. People boast of how much they have grown.

Last year Mr Chibomba grew 45 bags. The government bought the maize at 10 kwachas (R25) a 50 kg bag. But the price of milled maize was subsidised at 50 kwachas for the same amount. So, many farmers sold everything in order to buy it back cheaper - but the government could not deliver the milled maize to the rural areas.

The mills broke down, some maize was smoked over the fire where the prices were better, some was burnt. The peasants in this area went hungry. This year they are keeping back enough maize to get them through the year.

Mr Chibomba spent his R1 200 on sugar, salt, soap and clothes, keeping a little back for medicine. He shops at the collection of shacks which form a trading station on the main road, 15 km away. His bar and brothel soak up much of the locally earned money.

What would make life better? Francis is very clear. 'We should be allowed to sell maize at whatever price we can get. The price the government faces is too low. Why can't I go to Malawi or Zaire to sell? They will give a better price.'

Francis is an unashamed free marketeer, deeply sceptical of the government's ability to deliver goods or services to the village. He knows of the International Monetary Fund but admits he knows little about it.

'Is seems Zambia is being punished for not paying its debts.' That does not seem unfair to Francis.

The second thing which would make life better is a dam. It would be easy to build and would put more land under cultivation. 'But for that we need unity,' said Francis.

'People around here are only interested in today, they are suspicious of new ideas. You cannot even persuade them to plant fruit trees for their children. Many of them only care about drinking.'

Mr Chibomba's relations with his neighbours are strained. His enemies say he lets his cattle graze in their fields. His friends say they are jealous because he is better off than they are.

They accuse him of using witchcraft to get rich - a common phenomenon in this part of Zambia. Witchcraft rather than economics may be responsible for keeping the region in the Iron Age.

If Mr Chibomba could obtain veterinary care for his cattle and persuade the other villagers to build a dam, he could plough more, grow more and earn more.

His only problem then would be transport. The Volkswagen van it has been used for more than a year because he cannot buy a new oil filter.

He has to rely on lorries from the state-owned milling corporation to get his maize to town. Driving back to Lusaka I passed six of them - all overloaded and one with tire plumps.

Two were grinding slowly along, two had broken down and two had overturned.

The next day the rains started.
Grain of hope now growing in Zambia

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Over 20 000 deaths a year in Zambia

Malaria is real killer in Africa

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia has launched what President Kenneth Kaunda called a "counter-attack" against malaria, the incidence of which has increased to the point where it is killing more than 20,000 Zambians every year.

More than 15 million cases of malaria were recorded in Zambia in the three years up to 1987. Many other cases, including some fatal, are thought to have gone unrecorded.

More than 75,000 of the recorded victims died and the majority of these, 50,000, were children.

Malaria has reached proportions that are having a marked effect on Zambia's productivity, according to President Kaunda.

Some health authorities regard it as a much more serious threat than AIDS, which is receiving more publicity and prevention funding.

The authorities are particularly concerned because malaria has suddenly reached alarming proportions in areas where it was thought to have been eradicated, according to the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health, Dr Everiste Njelesani.

Ministry of Health figures show that 23,541 Zambians, of whom more than 15,000 were children, are known to have died of malaria in 1987.

The following year, 23,769 malaria deaths were recorded of which nearly 16,000 were children. In that year, 4.5 million cases of malaria were reported, 1,52 million of them children.

Medical authorities have noted an increase in the incidence of cerebral malaria, the variety of the mosquito-borne disease that attacks the brain. There has also been evidence of the disease having become resistant to the drugs commonly used in treatment.

The authorities are concentrating on the "counter-attack" largely on measures to control mosquito breeding which seem to have fallen into disuse in areas where the disease appeared to have been eradicated.

The upsurge in malaria in Zambia has been echoed elsewhere in southern Africa, though not always as dramatically.

In Africa as a whole, more than 3 million people die every year from malaria.
SA is leading exporter to Zambia, claims report

The Star Observer
LONDON — South Africa has edged out both Britain and Zimbabwe as the leading exporter to Zambia.

The Financial Times said today that South Africa is now supplying 20 percent of Zambia's foreign inputs. "Although trade statistics concerning South Africa are not published in Zambia, outside sources estimate that of the Rt 692 million of goods imported into Zambia in 1987, about R33 million were South African."

Journalist Nicholas Woodworth points out that Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has built his reputation on a refusal to negotiate with South Africa and neglects few opportunities to criticise Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Western leaders "for their compromising stand on the issue".

"At independence, Zambia gave 12 months' notice of its intention to terminate all trade agreements with South Africa."

He says the subject of trade with South Africa is sensitive in Zambia and most government officials refuse to discuss it. Others deny that it exists.

"At shops of the state-owned Zambian Consumer Buying Corporation (ZCBC), for example, there are aisles of South African wine and tinned goods. Yet the National Import and Export Company, ZCBC's supplier, maintains there is nothing of South African origin sold in the shops."

"Private sector companies in Zambia are more willing to admit the economic realities that make it difficult not to buy from South Africa."

He quotes a representative of a shop selling refrigerators and stoves as saying South African goods are cheaper than European, quality is high and transport costs are much lower.

"Unofficial policy, in these circumstances, is to import from wherever goods are cheapest."

Zambia imports vital mining equipment from South Africa, as well as steel, car parts, cooking oil, plastics, detergents, and a wide range of edibles and finished consumer goods.

"We are trying to cut off South African imports progressively," said Mrs C L C Siewankamba, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, "but for the moment we cannot do without them."
Zambia – again

Malaria Epidemic Hits

Dreaded disease claims 80,000 lives in three years

CP Correspondent

In Zambia, 80,000 people die from malaria every three years. The Ministry of Health and "Zanabola Research Centre in Ndola, a leading malaria research institute, has reported a record-high number of malaria cases this year. The disease is caused by the Plasmodium falciparum parasite, which is transmitted by female Anopheles mosquitoes. The government has implemented a national malaria control programme, but financial constraints and poor infrastructure continue to challenge its effectiveness. The new strategy involves a combination of vector control, chemoprophylaxis, and case management. Despite progress, malaria remains a significant health burden in Zambia.
Many attend Makatini’s funeral

LUSAKA — Chiefs of Eastern and Western bloc diplomatic missions joined mourners at the funeral of Mr Johnny Makatini, the ANC’s foreign affairs head, in Lusaka on Saturday.

Mr Makatini, a former teacher, died of natural causes in a Lusaka hospital on December 3.

At a two-hour memorial service, Mr Jesse Jackson, Jr, son of the American civil rights activist, wept and described Mr Makatini as a “son of Africa”.

South African Council of Churches general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane denounced the South African Government for not allowing Mr Makatini’s body to be sent home for burial.

“Terrorists have come here,” Mr Chikane told mourners at the Holy Cross Anglican Cathedral.

“The apartheid regime does not want us to call those who have gone into exile our brothers and sisters,” he said.

“Terrorists have come here,” Mr Jackson, wiping back tears, praised Mr Makatini as a “humble man” who had refused to be called a dignitary.

In more than 250 messages received from heads of state and Cabinet Ministers from many parts of the world, Mr Makatini was described as a political moderate and a talented diplomat.

— Sapa-AP
ZAMBIA-GENERAL

1989
AIDS IN ZAMBIA, ZAIRE HITS WORLD COBALT SCENE

ZAMBIA and Zaire, which together produce about 70% of the Western world’s cobalt, have labour problems because of the spread of AIDS across the Copperbelt, the latest SA Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs’ Minerals Bureau bulletin says.

A report in the bulletin said there were signs that cobalt output would fall sharply in 1989.

The incidence of HIV infection appeared to be more widespread than originally estimated and should this trend continue, the price of cobalt would be affected.

DIANNA GAMES

Gecamines, the Zairean state mining company, and Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines, raised their producer price by 12% on November 4 last year.

The report said the European free market price had risen in response to the producer price increase.

However, a recent report in London’s Financial Times said the spread of AIDS in these areas was unlikely to have any major impact on world supply in the foreseeable future.

Quoting an analyst with London-based financial services group, Warburg Securities, the report said there were no share investments significantly geared to the cobalt price.

It said land-based reserves were sufficient for at least 100 years’ supply, while seabed sources were immense.

UK financial analyst Tim Williams, of London stockbroking firm James Capel, said even under a super-optimistic, world AIDS scenario, the total collapse of the economies of several mining nations was inevitable.
The new peacemakers

As the guns in southern Africa are being silenced with the help of both superpowers, two nations which stand to gain most from regional peace efforts are out in the diplomatic cold. Landlocked Zambia and Zimbabwe, both heavily dependent on SA for trade and for transport routes, are distanced from initiatives to end two bloody wars.

They insisted that Pretoria’s white rulers should be talking first to black South African leaders and chiding heads of state of the Ivory Coast, Malawi and Mozambique for holding summit talks with President PW Botha.

But Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia now face the cold reality that historic accords have been signed between Pretoria and its once hostile neighbours, Angola and Mozambique, to defuse the southern African powder-keg.

It remains to be seen whether repeated warnings by Kaunda and Mugabe — that SA can’t be trusted — are justified.

The peace pacts ideally will lure badly needed aid, investment and development to revive war-haemorrhaged economies in the two former Portuguese colonies strangling southern Africa.

But eased tensions also — ironically and unintentionally — promise to prove a shot in the arm for both Zambia and Zimbabwe, and to fulfill the long-held Organisation of African Unity dream of independence for Namibia.

A stable Angola, its massive oil wealth previously squandered on a US$1m-a-day war, will inevitably prove a lucrative new market for Zimbabwe’s industrial exports.

And if, as analysts anticipate, Marxist Angola under pressure from Moscow cuts a deal with Western-backed Jonas Savimbi’s Unita rebels, the 1 300 km Benguela Railroad once vital to copper exports from both Zaire and Zambia could be reopened for the first time in 12 years. That would, in time, get the copper — mainstay of both economies — faster and cheaper to world markets while lessening dependence on SA’s railways and ports.

In Mozambique residents of the port of Beira on November 28 gazed in disbelief as the SA naval supply ship Drakensberg docked alongside Soviet fishing trawlers and offloaded over $1m of non-lethal equipment for the army.

The 140 t of trucks, tents, radios and other gear were promised at the earlier summit between Botha and Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano as a symbol of Pretoria’s good faith in vowing it had halted all support for the rebel MNR guerrillas. Now, Botha’s military gifts will be turned against the rebels in major offensives expected in the next few months under a peace pact signed, but evidently violated, by both sides four years ago.

Zimbabwe, in particular, will breathe easier if the MNR can be routed. Mugabe has 12 000 troops costing almost $0.5m a day in that territory, protecting supply lines vital to his country’s economy.

And if troops can guarantee the safety of Mozambique’s three main sabotage-prone railroads linking neighbouring black-ruled States with three Indian Ocean ports, Zambian and Zimbabwe as well as Malawi and Zaire will enjoy cheap, speedier regional trade routes.

The architects of the delicate peace process are acutely aware there are many “ifs” about the next stages in the southern Africa peace process. They are that:

- Peace talks between President Eduardo dos Santos and Unita may not materialise as the Americans and Soviets want;
- MNR guerrillas may not wilt under the imminent counter-offensive; and
- The actual signatories to the accords may renge on their pledges — Angola to curb Swapo incursions into Namibia, Cuba to withdraw its 50 000 troops home to Havana, and SA to cease hostilities and allow Nambia independence under UN direction.

A Western diplomat closely connected with the US mediation role observed that all parties were weary of war. And Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, speaking confidently in the Kenya capital of Nairobi on the eve of the ratification of the Angola-Cuba-SA accord, said he expected Namibia to be free from Pretoria’s control late this year.

If the worst-case scenario does unfold in southern Africa, and the guns are cocked yet again, the diplomatic efforts will at least have pointed to a dramatic shift in Moscow’s stand in the continent.

Without pressure from the Soviets, African diplomats assert, neither Angola nor Cuba would have so readily agreed to an agreement with Pretoria. And the US would have had little to offer the South Africans if the Soviets hadn’t played a key role.

But it was long evident in the area that the signing a year ago of the JNF treaty by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev heralded hope that eased superpower tensions would help resolve regional conflicts in places like Afghanistan, Africa, Central America and the Middle East.

Moscow’s altered position has raised both bold headlines, and eyebrows, in Zimbabwe. A delegation of senior Soviet journalists led by Novosti Press Agency deputy chairman Karen Khachaturov pointedly declared in Harare last October that black governments should seize any opportunity for talks with Pretoria.

Zimbabwe, which has doggedly maintained that black States should have contacts with SA only after there are internal talks with detained opposition leaders like Nelson Mandela, was stunned at what they rightly perceived as a Soviet volte-face.

But what probably shook the Zimbabweans more was an intelligence report, yet to be made public, that for the first time since SA was internationally isolated in the early Sixties a Soviet foreign affairs expert paid a visit to Pretoria in or around October last year.

The official — who had been based in a neighbouring African capital as a diplomat — apparently conferred with PW Botha.

Little of substance was discussed, say diplomats in Harare aware of the meeting. But the fact that the talks were held at all seemed like a major diplomatic breakthrough.

While the Russian was politely told he could not see Mandela, few analysts in southern Africa believe the direct contacts would end there.
LUSAKA — Authorities in central Zambia arrested 61 rioters protesting against a reduced food subsidy programme, officials said yesterday.

Sporadic rioting erupted in the Copperbelt town of Lusaka on Sunday and paramilitary police were sent to quell the unrest, provincial political secretary Boniface Mapani said.

No further details of the police action were given but local media reports said the unrest was sparked by the introduction of a coupon system to buy maize meal, Zambia's staple food.

Coupons were not readily available and the system, launched several days ago and aimed at reducing state food subsidies, created "widespread confusion," the reports said.

Last month, the government said it would issue free coupons to eligible families to assist them in buying monthly supplies of maize meal.

The programme was to replace blanket state subsidies on essential foodstuffs in line with fresh demands by the IMF.

In May 1997 President Kenneth Kaunda abandoned an IMF economic recovery plan that involved an end to subsidies on basic commodities, but in the past six months he has axed subsidies on bread and milk to prepare the way for a rapprochement with the IMF. — Sapa-AP.
Kaunda sees Israeli envoy

LUSAKA — For the first time in 16 years, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has met an Israeli government official.

The envoy, Mr. David Kimehe, said after the weekend meeting he was hopeful that the two countries could eventually re-establish diplomatic relations.

But sources said Dr. Kaunda ruled out the possibility as long as Israel continues to occupy Arab territory and refuses the right of the Palestinians to an independent state.

— The Star's Africa News Service.
Falcon’s future depends on more retrenchments

LIZ ROUSE

Higher prospecting costs at Battlefield and capex increased borrowings to Z$6m at the end of December, with a resultant increase in interest.

This left Falcon with a December quarter taxed profit of Z$353 000 and a bottom-line loss of over Z$21m in the nine months to December.

At Dalny, several low-grade sources of ore were exhausted, but much better head grades resulted in a marginally higher gold output. Venice also reported improved head grades.

However, the average price of gold was unchanged at Z$775.

So far, 260 employees at Dalny and 238 at Venice have taken voluntary retrenchment (at cost to Falcon) but to return to profitability more employees will have to be retrenched, directors say.
Parcel bomb kills man
SA blamed

LUSAKA - A security guard died and a man was wounded when a parcel bomb exploded at the resort town of Livingstone in south-western Zambia, police said yesterday.

Southern province police commander Mr. Alfred Mutopa blamed South Africa for the blast late on Tuesday at the Windsor Hotel, Livingstone.

He described the blast as part of a "continuing campaign of murder" by agents of the white-dominated government in South Africa against South African exiles in black-governed African nations. Sapa-AFP.
Zambian blast kills cleaner — SA blamed

LUSAKA — A woman died in the second bomb blast in south-western Zambia within a week and the government blamed South Africa for a series of bombings, it was reported yesterday.

The government-owned Times of Zambia said a cleaner was killed on Sunday in a blast in the Bush Baby Bar, in downtown Livingstone, near the border with Botswana, South African-controlled Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The dead woman was identified as Precilla Shiwue (27). (340)

It quoted State Security Secretary Alex Shapi saying investigators were treating the blast as part of a campaign of bombings and sabotage attacks mounted by agents of the government in South Africa against black-governed African nations giving sanctuary to South African exiles.

Last Tuesday, a Zambian night guard died and a second was wounded when a parcel bomb exploded at the Windsor Hotel in Livingstone. — Sapa.
Bomb kills cleaner in Zambian bar

LUSAKA — A woman was killed on Sunday morning in the southern Zambian town of Livingstone when a bomb exploded in a local bar.

It was the second bomb explosion in Livingstone in five days. On Tuesday last week a security guard died when a bomb exploded in a hotel.

A spokesman for the Livingstone Hospital identified the victim as Priscilla Siliwe (27).

Witnesses said the woman, a cleaner at the bar, had touched a parcel which then exploded.

The bar was extensively damaged.

Last month a car bomb exploded in Livingstone. On November 26 a car bomb exploded in Lusaka, killing an ANC member and three days later a landmine killed a man in Lusaka.
SA queries safety of Namibian refugees

Staff Reporter

THE Canadian government, which chaired the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers conference which ended in Harare yesterday, has been asked what steps it has taken to ensure the safety of Namibian refugees in Zambia.

The request, from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, results from a petition sent by the refugees to the Zambian government, claiming that "Swapo intelligence" had decided to kill all Namibian refugees who did not support Swapo.

The refugees asked for "urgent rescue".

A copy of the petition, signed by 36 alleged refugees in the Makoni transit camp on May 20 last year, was also addressed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.

Copies were sent to the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom, as well as the Ambassadors of Germany, the US, Netherlands and Sweden, the Parents Committee of Namibia and the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva.

RESOLUTION 435

The South African government pointed out that in terms of UN Resolution 435, it was the duty of the UN Special Representative to ensure that all Namibian refugees or Namibians detained outside the country be allowed to return peacefully to participate in elections.

They allege that "our beloved brother" Mr. Kally Nghiyeku Shafouli, a Namibian, was shot dead by "Swapo intelligence" on May 14 last year and they feared for their lives.

"We are now filled with terror... We do not move about, sleep well, or attend toilets during the night or take the sick to hospital at night..."

Referring to the "frightening allegations" in the petition, the letter from the South African government said the Makoni camp was not the only one of its kind and "there is no reason to believe that the situation in other camps is less serious".
Mobutu lashes out

The erupting row between Zaire and Belgium was rooted, ostensibly, in President Mobuto Sese Seko’s fury at Brussels press exposés accusing him of lining his own pocket and otherwise misusing foreign aid funds. Rejecting olive branches proffered by Belgian PM Wilfried Martens, Mobutu returned to the attack at the end of last week. In an interview with Le Soir, he lashed out at those who said “Belgian aid goes into Mobutu’s pockets ... treating me as a thief is a grave, unacceptable, intolerable insult which stems from contempt and racist condescension.” He said that Martens, who had offered to cancel US$27m of the $1bn Zaire owes to Belgium, had been undermined by members of the Brussels government “who launched a campaign of denigration and unjustified insults against our leadership.” But the timing of Mobutu’s quarrel with Zaire’s former colonial masters is seen as having more to do with domestic politics and economics than allegations of corruption. The Belgian press has been critical of Mobutu for years without provoking a crisis. According to Kinshasa, he only got seriously upset when his children wrote to him from school in Belgium last November complaining about the latest articles.

As a result Mobutu ordered a range of sanctions against Belgium. Sabena flights to Kinshasa were cut from four a week to two; debt payments halted; the 5000 Zairean students and 15000 others living in Belgium were ordered to sell up and leave; accounts with Belgian-controlled banks had to be closed. So far he has stopped short of throwing out the 20,000 Belgians in Zaire whose skills are vital to its economy but the threat of breaking off diplomatic relations is in the air, as is that to cease sending copper to be refined in Belgium. Metallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt handled 227 000 t out of total Zairean output of 472 000 t in 1987.

At the Centre for African Studies and Documentation in Brussels, the view is that there is a design behind all this. Mobutu, it claims, is trying to show his own people that he is strong enough to shake off ties with the old colonists and exploiters. He is also suspected of trying to squeeze more concessions out of Belgium over debt.

Zaire owes $8bn and cannot meet annual servicing payments of $1bn. In addition, though Belgium donated $128m last year to Zaire, making it the biggest foreign contributor, it is only 40% of total aid, it is less important than it once was. The Belgian share of Zairean two-way trade has shrunk from 50% to around 24% while that of China, the US, Germany and France has grown. Nobody believes Mobutu could sever the umbilical cord totally. Belgium still finances the bulk of Zaire’s trade and the technological expertise links are strong — though France might be a common-language source of alternatives. But Zaire is an important anti-communist lever in US policy towards Angola and Mobutu may be trying to give it an additional tug, especially as the International Monetary Fund is considering ending the suspension of payments out of a three-year credit of $329m.

Expectations are that the quarrel will simmer down over the next month. While leftwing Flemish-speaking politicians, who objected to Martens’ original debt offer, are steadfastly critical of Mobutu, government is maintaining a non-rancorous stance even though an offer of peace talks on March 15 was rejected. Mobutu is talking about King Hassan of Morocco acting as intermediary. Zaire cannot afford to fall foul of foreign creditors for too long.
Teacher dies during 'MNR school raid'

LUANJA — Mozambican rebels killed a teacher and wounded another in a raid on a primary school on Zambia's eastern border with Mozambique, it was reported yesterday.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail quoted the Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, as saying the rebels, members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), burned several houses in last week's attack on the Chikarava school.

The MNR has launched several cross-border raids into Zambia in the past 12 months. — Sapa-Reuters
Zambian women turn Victoria Falls into smuggling den

The Star's Africa News Service

VICTORIA FALLS — Zambian women, hard hit by scarcities of essential goods, exorbitant prices and rampant inflation, have turned this resort town in Zimbabwe into a hotbed of smuggling.

Every day, a stream of women, most carrying babies strapped to their backs, cross the border into Zimbabwe, telling customs officials they are going to “visit relatives” when, in fact, they are crossing in search of commodities not available in Zambia.

Invariably their ample figures are swathed in what has become an official form of Zambian currency in Zimbabwe: Chitenge cloth that are sought after by Zimbabwean women. No one in Zimbabwe will accept Zambian kwacha.

When the women return they are much more lightly dressed and are carrying Zimbabwe dollars or scarce consumer goods such as...

But it seems that customs officials aren’t the only ones upset by the lady smugglers...

The women of Victoria Falls are up in arms because they claim the Zambian ladies are engaging in a “tax for dollars racket.”
Zambian Mines Boosted

LUSAKA - Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, boosted by surging world copper prices, reported a net profit of £60.9 m in the third quarter to December 1988 after a £0.5 m loss in the same period in 1987.

But the company, 61% of its shares state-owned and the rest held by Anglo-American Corp of SA, limited the chance of further gains. - Reuters
Castles in the air over Zambia

LUSAKA — The government normally supports an economic blockade of South Africa; has defended Zambian Airways for selling South African beer on its flights.

Transport Minister Mr. Nephas Tembo told newsmen “logistical problems” forced the airline into the purchases.

In the past, beer was obtained from Holland, but deliveries were frequently delayed,” he said. — Associated Press.
Two ANC men hurt in blast

LUSAKA - Two members of the ANC were seriously injured when they drove over a landmine in southern Zambia, close to Namibia's South African-controlled Caprivi Strip.

Zambia's Secretary for Defence and Security, Mr. Alex Shapi, blamed South Africa for the incident, which took place on Thursday afternoon at Kazungula.

The two men were admitted to Livingstone Hospital with severe burns. The ANC could not be reached for comment.

Kazungula is near the border with Botswana and the Caprivi Strip.

"We know that in the last two weeks there has been more military build-up in the Caprivi Strip," Mr. Shapi said.

In recent months, several people have died in explosions in Livingstone, about 60km from Kazungula. The Zambian government has blamed all the explosions on South Africa. — Sapa-Reuters
Matie students' controversial Lusaka meetings spark row

Own Correspondent and Esmére van der Merwe

CAPE TOWN — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia would be prepared to meet his counterpart in South Africa if the country fulfilled its commitment to free elections in Namibia. This was revealed yesterday by the chairman of the Students' Representative Council (SRC) at the University of Stellenbosch, Mr Pierre van der Spuy.

He was one of 18 Matie student leaders who visited Lusaka last week at the invitation of Dr Kaunda.

Speaking from Windhoek — the second leg of the students' southern African tour — Mr van der Spuy said that during a three-hour meeting, President Kaunda expressed hope that South Africa's political problems would be solved. He urged South Africans of all races to become true Africans.

"President Kaunda told the students that he did not 'hate Afrikanders' but rather the things President Botha and his regime are doing".

The Zambian visit, which included talks between three student leaders and the ANC, has sparked a controversy because the students did not inform the university authorities of the planned meeting with the outlawed organisation.

The students also met representatives of the Zambian Youth Movement, the Netherlands, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Tour leader Mr Mark Behr, a former YSUS chairman, said the ANC had "excellent and well-considered proposals and constitutional guidelines" for South Africa. A future political dispensation would not be negotiated successfully without the ANC's participation.

The student group expect problems at Stellenbosch because they are accused of ignoring an SRC motion not to speak to the ANC.

Mr Behr said: "As a group, we are distressed by the way our statement has been manipulated by newspapers. We explicitly stated that the tour can be seen as a victory for the University of Stellenbosch and South Africa, and not as a victory for the ANC."

"It's a pity that certain members of the SRC said they were betrayed, and spoke to the press without discussing the exact dynamics of the tour."

He said many of the issues had been cleared up at an SRC meeting before the group left for Lusaka. One of these was that the group was not sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), but rather by Western governments.

Regarding the SRC's motion not to speak to the ANC, five SRC members, including Mr van der Spuy, who were in Lusaka as "individuals", did not participate in the forum with the ANC delegation.

Mr Behr said: "The fact that these issues had been cleared up, but are now being brought up again by some members of the SRC, reeks of a move to discredit the ultimate value of the tour, which was to break the country's isolation."

He said the meeting with President Kaunda had been very fruitful.
Matie students' 'controversial' Lusaka meetings spark row

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Further rise in interest rates likely

Finance Staff

An increase in interest rates is looking probable as bankers demand a higher prime overdraft rate to protect them from soaring money market rates.

The three months Bankers' Acceptance (BA) rate closed at the crucial 17 percent mark for the first time in almost four years yesterday, as analysts predicted further upward pressures on interest rates over the next few weeks.

Bankers have already indicated that an increase in the prime overdraft rate to 20 percent is necessary to protect their margins.

The prime rate is currently at 12 percent and a rise is usually followed by higher general interest rates, including bond and hire-purchase rates.

Mr Louis Goldenbuys, economist at stockbrokers George Huysamer and Partners, said last week interest rates were still under upward pressure.

- The gold price has fallen by about $10 over the last 24 hours, in response to a seven-month high in the US dollar.

Bullion, often held by speculators as an alternative to dollars, slipped to a close of $382.75 in New York last night, after closing in London on Monday at around $394. In Hong Kong today the price opened $7 down at $394.60.

- See Page 11.

P 20,000 sold
Aid, Counter-Productive, in Zambia

The援助 is only one part of the solution to the problems faced by Zambia. Agricultural production is important, but it is not the only solution. The government and international organizations are working together to improve the country's economy.

The World Bank has provided funding to support the development of agriculture in Zambia. However, the funds have not been used effectively. The government has not implemented policies to support agriculture.

The government has also faced criticism for not providing enough support to the agricultural sector. The country has a large population and a high rate of unemployment, making it difficult to find work.

The government has taken steps to increase agricultural production, but more needs to be done. The government needs to provide more support to farmers, including access to credit, training, and technical assistance.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also been involved in supporting the agricultural sector. The IMF has provided funding to support the implementation of reforms in the agricultural sector.

Overall, there is a need for more effective support to the agricultural sector in Zambia. The government and international organizations need to work together to ensure that the aid is used effectively and that the country can achieve sustainable economic growth.
Zambia not likely to use Beira yet

ZAMBIA was unlikely to use the port of Beira for commercial imports and exports in the foreseeable future because of communication and currency problems, Zimbabwe's Financial Gazette reported.

The report, quoting the Beira Corridor Group (BCG) Bulletin, said the port authority director recently visited Zambia to investigate why Zambian freight companies did not use Beira more regularly as a commercial port for imports and exports.

The Zambians said the Zambian railway through Tanzania was working 'reasonably well', but there were communication problems between Beira and Lusaka.

Foreign

Zambian agents had to be used to communicate with Beira, an arrangement Zambians considered unsuitable.

Zambian authorities were able to pay for exports and imports through Tanzania in their own currency, whereas the Reserve Banks in Zimbabwe and Mozambique insisted on payment of transit costs in foreign currency.

The Gazette also reported that BCG's financial adviser, chartered accountant David Zausner, will take over as BCG MD on June 1.
must find a friendly allied buyer who will pay the asking price and risk a substantial loss if the resulting sale price plummets does not quickly recover.

ZAMBIA

The blight of aid

Fifteen years ago Zambia and its capital were growing sleek on the profits of copper. Today, Lusaka is a city with its ribs showing. The shelves of the State-run shops remain empty for weeks at a time; crowds of unemployed youths spend their days lounging about the city's pot-holed streets; and women wait in long queues for scarce supplies of bread, cooking oil and sugar. Lusaka offers a vision of material scarcity, inertia and decline.

However, the urban panorama of slow collapse is not wholly unrelieved — no Lusaka street scene would be complete without substantial numbers of shiny new four-wheel-drive vehicles. With steel-cable winches mounted on the front, and slender, two-way radio aerials swaying at the back, these costly, hi-tech machines are images of purposefulness and efficiency. They are symbols of the biggest business in Zambia today — international aid.

That many of these heavy-duty vehicles — intended for use in rough, upcountry conditions — never leave Lusaka has prompted even casual observers to speculate on the nature of that aid. And, within the aid community, there are voices questioning the objectives and achievements of development assistance in Zambia.

International aid has played a crucial role in the survival of Zambia since the end of its 10-year copper boom in the mid-Seventies. Copper still provides over 90% of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, but falling production, underdeveloped industrial capacity, an overvalued exchange rate, and a State commitment to heavy subsidies for consumer goods have all led to a steady decline in Zambia's economic health.

A critical shortage of foreign exchange and a widening budget deficit have made Zambia, like most African countries, heavily dependent on foreign aid. Apart from external commercial loans, the outstanding proportion of which now totals approximately US$3bn, this nation of only 7m inhabitants received an annual average of over US$500m worth of development assistance from 1982-1987.

While capital assistance in the form of about £400m a year in balance of payments support was severely reduced in 1987 — when Zambia terminated an International Monetary Fund-supported structural adjustment plan — technical co-operation and commodity assistance have increased significantly.

Last year no less than 14 UN aid and development agencies, 18 Western bilateral donors, and some 70 foreign non-governmental organisations (NGOs) contributed approximately £300m-worth of goods and services to Zambian development programmes. Scandinavia, Great Britain, Italy, the US and Germany lead in technical co-operation — along with other bilateral donors, UN agencies, and a wide range of NGOs, they design, fund, and supervise projects carried out through large numbers of Zambian government ministries and departments. Projects range from test-e fly control through tourist development projects to the establishment of solar-powered communication. According to the UN Development Programme, there are close to 500 separate, full-scale foreign aid projects being undertaken in Zambia today.

There are few signs, however, that large infusions of expatriate personnel, goods and capital have had any significant effect on Zambia's declining economy.

Programmes for the development and diversification of agriculture — Zambia's one great hope for the future — have seen few achievements. Integrated rural development projects have almost universally failed. Transportation and distribution systems are on the verge of collapse. Standards of public health, nutrition and education are declining in both urban and rural areas. Despite the fact that the price of copper rose last year to all-time highs, Zambian real GDP growth rates are now measured in negative terms.

Why is aid in Zambia not working? The answers are many and can be found in the attitudes and actions of both foreign agencies and the Zambian government.

Many aid officials point to the development of a "begging-bowl mentality" in Zambia. Under the country's hierarchical, one-party socialist system, they say, personal initiative has never been strong — the tendency is to rely on the State to make decisions. But the State, because it is able to fall back on the finance of foreign donors, is failing to make the unpopular decisions necessary to create sustained, long-term economic growth.

Says the director of one European NGO based in Lusaka: "Aid here has become counter-productive: it allows the government to avoid facing unpleasant economic realities and use the money to perpetuate government administration."

Lack of "sustainability" is most often cited as the greatest single problem confronting Zambian aid projects. Zambians have long been used to heavy government subsidisation of consumer goods and services, and operation of development programmes on a profit and loss basis has rarely been a criteria of government administration.

As a consequence, once donor countries have physically completed a project and withdrawn their material and financial support, few projects are able to pay for sufficient reinvestment to maintain viability. The cost to the national economy is great, for without continuous government subsidy these projects would inevitably fail.

Much responsibility for the poor use of aid funds rests with the government. Zambia's massive public administration, critics say, is unwieldy, inefficient, wasteful, and at times corrupt.

At lower levels of the bureaucracy and in the provinces, administration and managerial skill is weak or non-existent. Senior decision-makers in the central ministries have very few projects in the field. There is little concept of long-term planning, "permanent" secretaries and other senior personnel are changed so often that "stop-go" policies are inevitable, and choices are made in the interest of popular political support rather than economic sense.

Some donors admit that blame rests with themselves. Large budgets and a limited number of projects create a great deal of competition. Failure to co-ordinate means there is insufficient long-term planning on a national basis. On individual projects expatriate specialists are highly qualified in their own narrow fields, but insufficient attention is paid to the overall problem of cost-benefit and sustainability.

The notion that aid is getting to its destination — the poorest of the Zambian poor — is a mistaken one. Many foreign aid workers in Zambia today are growing increasingly disillusioned — development budgets, they say, are spent as much with the intention of satisfying public opinion at home as with providing real development opportunities locally. Poor project targeting, mismanagement, unrealistic government pricing policies, high project costs and salaries all work towards minimising the benefits that trickle down to the very poor.

The future is not altogether bleak. Poor performance in the past has made many agencies more aware of the need for improved project conception, co-ordination and sustainability. There are signs, too, that the government now acknowledges the need for subsidy reductions, realistic prices, efficient and decentralised administration, and effective long-term planning. But until it acts, development assistance can only operate at a fraction of its potential.
Zambia cries out
LUSAKA — More than one million people in central and southern Zambia need famine relief.
2 ANC members murdered by farm robbers

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress is now convinced that two of its members who were murdered on Saturday were killed by robbers.

Mr Saddhan Naidoo and Mr Mos Thole were killed on a farm — owned by the ANC — on the outskirts of Lusaka. Mr Naidoo was the farm's manager while Mr Thole was its mechanic.

An ANC spokesman said one of the farm workers was suspected of having been involved in the killing.

A Toyota Land Cruiser van had been stolen along with a safe containing several thousand Zambian kwacha. A television set and other household appliances were also stolen.

The ANC spokesman said "several other people" must have been involved in the robbery.
LUSAKA. — A bomb exploded outside a house in Lusaka on Tuesday night near a clinic used by members of the African National Congress (ANC), causing damage but no injuries, a Zambian cabinet member said yesterday.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr. Alex Shapi could not say whether the bomb had been aimed at members of the ANC.

The damaged house, in the Emmasdale suburb, was empty at the time of the blast. Police were investigating. — Sapa.
Zambia warns ANC to co-operate

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA - Tension between the exiled African National Congress (ANC) and the Zambian government is rising following a number of bombings and killings in Zambia.

The Zambian Secretary of Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, this week said that the ANC "must co-operate with Zambian security forces".

After an explosion last week at a house near an ANC clinic in Lusaka, Mr Shapi warned that "unless there is close liaison between the ANC and Zambian security forces, similar incidents will escalate in Lusaka".

"I am concerned because Zambian lives and property have been and will be destroyed," he said.

An ANC spokesman said "South African agents", some of whom had infiltrated the ANC, had been attacking Zambian targets.

INFILTRATION

The spokesman said the actions of the "agents" were clearly aimed at creating tension between the ANC and Zambia to force the Zambian government to expel the ANC.

Earlier this week, ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo referred to the death of Zambian citizens and the alleged infiltration by South African agents. He was speaking at a funeral of two ANC members who were murdered at an ANC farm near Lusaka.

Mr Tambo is banned and cannot be quoted in South Africa.

In his statement, Mr Shapi called on ANC cadres "to heed their president's advice for co-operation".

The ANC spokesman said Mr Tambo had been "terribly upset" by the death of the two ANC members and denied that there were tensions between Zambian citizens and ANC cadres.

Many Zambian citizens had attended the funeral of the two men, he said.

ROBBERY

The spokesman said the two ANC members had been murdered by "a South African agent" who had infiltrated the organisation.

Initially robbery was given as the motive for the killings. The ANC spokesman said the alleged murderer was a ANC member who the organisation now realised was "a South African agent".

Sources said two other men involved in the robbery were Zambian citizens.
Joint African airline planned

LUSAKA — Zambia, Uganda and Tanzania have agreed to set up a joint passenger airline to serve African and inter-continental routes, a Zambian Transport Ministry official said yesterday.

Acting Deputy Transport Permanent Secretary Edward Kamuyuwa said the transport ministers of the three nations signed an agreement on Friday to create the line, which will be called African Joint Air Services (Ajas).

The joint airline will be based in Lusaka and use wide-bodied jets to cover regional and international routes. A launch date is to be announced once the agreement has been ratified by the respective governments.

Kamuyuwa said the three countries intended to start by pooling the aircraft owned by their national airlines and later share equally in the cost of buying new planes.

— Sapa-Reuters.
GUERRILLA, GIRL SHOT

LUSAKA — An African National Congress guerrilla shot dead his Zambian girlfriend with an AK47 assault rifle and then turned the gun on himself, police said yesterday.

Lusaka police chief Zunga Siakalima said neighbours in the capital's Mwindo suburb reported hearing the shooting on Sunday, evidently after a domestic dispute.

He did not name the ANC fighter or the 18-year-old Zambian but said their bodies were found in a house occupied by the ANC.

Last month, one ANC fighter was arrested on murder charges after two guerrillas were killed in an attempted robbery at an ANC farm outside Lusaka.
KAUNDA HOPES SA WILL ALLOW PONTIFF TO VISIT

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda says he hopes the SA authorities will allow Pope John Paul to visit their country and let him speak his mind.

The Zambian news agency Zana said Kaunda, a fierce opponent of apartheid, spoke to reporters over the weekend at a game lodge in eastern Zambia.

Kaunda said a papal visit "might be a way in which God speaks to all of us in this region and more so to our brothers in SA".

The Pope condemned apartheid during a three-day visit to Zambia last week, part of a four-nation African tour. Vatican sources say he may visit SA next year.

Kaunda said he hoped Pretoria had heard the Pontiff's message.

Kaunda is chairman of the Frontline states—Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique—which are most directly opposed to the SA government. Lusaka is also the headquarters of the ANC.

The Pope has a long-standing invitation from the Catholic Church to visit SA, and was also invited last year by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha. The Pope has himself expressed a wish to visit SA. — Sapa-Reuter.
Soweto Wednesday May 10 1989

CLAMPDOWN ON ANC MEN

A JOURNALIST was shot dead by South African police in central Soweto yesterday. The journalist was killed after a gunfight with police who were trying to stop him from taking photographs of violence in the township.

The police said the journalist was a member of the African National Congress (ANC), the main opposition party in South Africa. The police also said that the journalist was armed and had been shooting at police officers.

The incident took place in the early hours of the morning, when police were trying to break up a demonstration by ANC members. The police said that the journalist had opened fire on the police with a rifle.

The journalist, who was identified as Xolani Mkhize, had been covering the demonstrations for the ANC newspaper, the San. He was shot in the head and died on the spot.

The police said that they were investigating the incident and that they would be taking steps to identify the journalist and bring him to justice.

The ANC has condemned the killing and has called for an independent inquiry into the incident.

The ANC has been targeted by the South African government in recent months, with police and soldiers reportedly opening fire on ANC members during protests and demonstrations.

The ANC has played a key role in the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and has been a major force in the country's politics for many years.
ANC withdraws 1,500 members from Zambia

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has moved nearly half of its members out of Zambia, an ANC spokesman said.

However, the spokesman denied that this was the result of growing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government.

He said 1,500 ANC people had been moved out of Zambia, leaving about 800 still in the country.

The ANC spokesman said here yesterday that the organisation had begun reducing its presence in Zambia last year at the same time it began withdrawing men from Angola.

He said this had been done so that South Africa could not say ANC personnel from Angola had been transferred to Zambia where they would still pose a threat to South Africa and possibly use this as an excuse to derail the Namibian process.

Recently the Zambian Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, spoke of a number of incidents of ANC personnel using their weapons illegally in Zambia, while a senior ANC leader warned that stricter control of weapons would be implemented.

The ANC said because of Mr Shapi's high position in the Zambian government, his utterances had been taken as an official warning to the ANC over the misuse of weapons.
Renamo rebels kill four in Zambia raid

LUSAKA — Four Zambians — three of them children — were murdered and a woman abducted when about 200 Mozambican rebels raided a village in the Petuko area of Zambia, 600 km east of Lusaka.

Reports reaching Lusaka said the three children were axed to death.

Zambia Secretary for Defence and Security Mr. Alex Shapi said Zambia had sought permission from Mozambique to pursue the rebels into their country, but there had been no results.

Mr. Shapi said the situation in three districts in Zambia’s eastern province was worrying.

Renamo rebels had carried out several raids, he said.
ANC quitting Zambia, possibly for Uganda

LUSAKA — The African National Congress (ANC) has moved nearly half its members out of Zambia, the organisation has disclosed.

However, it denied this was the result of growing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government. About 1,500 ANC people had been moved out of Zambia, leaving about 800 still in the country.

Recently, a Zambian Cabinet Minister, Mr Alex Shapi, spoke of a number of incidents of ANC personnel using their weapons illegally in Zambia.

In one case, an ANC member shot his girlfriend dead with his issued firearm before committing suicide.

In another, two ANC men were killed on a farm, but the ANC claimed the culprit was a South African infiltrator. Some reports suggested the ANC was moving to Uganda. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Alleged SA spy dies in Zambian hospital

LUSAKA — A claimed South African-hired spy, jailed for 20 years by a Zambian judge, has died in a hospital after an unspecified illness, it was reported yesterday.

Samuel Ngulube (35), who was an officer in the Zambian Air Force, was jailed in November after being convicted of selling intelligence secrets to Pretoria.

He died in a state hospital, the government-owned Times of Zambia reported.

Prison authorities would not say how he died, but said that he had been ill for some months.

Ngulube was in jail at Mukobeko Maximum Security Prison in Kabwe.

— Sapa-AP.
Shooting — ANC man is held

LUSAKA — A member of the African National Congress yesterday shot dead an unidentified woman in a residential area of Lusaka, Zambian police have said.

A police spokesman said the woman, aged about 24 years old, was allegedly shot dead in the early hours of the morning in the Bruma residential area by the unnamed ANC member who has been arrested.

It was not clear whether the woman and the ANC man were living together.

In recent weeks there have been a number of shooting incidents involving ANC members which have, according to reports, resulted in growing tensions between the Zambian government and the ANC.

The ANC said yesterday it had moved nearly half of its members out of Zambia but denied that this was the result of growing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government.
LUSAKA — An ANC member was arrested by police yesterday after shooting a young woman dead in a city suburb.

In recent weeks there have been a number of shooting incidents involving ANC members. According to reports this has fuelled tension between Zambia’s government and the ANC.

The ANC said 800 of its 1,500 members have left Zambia.

But an ANC spokesman denied there was tension with the Zambian government. He said the ANC was reducing numbers in Zambia and Angola so that South Africa could not use its presence as an excuse to derail Namibia’s independence. — The Star’s Africa News Service.
ANC's 'wild men' worry Zambia

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

LUSAKA - The African National Congress should ensure that only responsible members were issued firearms, Zambian Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, has said.

Mr Shapi reiterated that the Zambian government will take strong action against ANC members who violate the law.

He was commenting on the latest shooting incident involving ANC members in which a Zambian woman was killed in the Lusaka suburb of Burma.

Zambian police have arrested an ANC man and witnesses said this week that in the latest incident a woman was passing in front of a house used by the ANC when dogs barked.

An ANC member allegedly came out of the house with a gun, pursued the woman and shot her, the witnesses said.

Suicide

Last week, an ANC fighter killed his Zambian girlfriend and then committed suicide. Last month, another ANC cadre shot and killed two fellow guerillas in an apparent robbery attempt.

Reports said the killings had caused tension between the ANC and the Zambian authorities.

An ANC spokesman said this week that nearly half of its members stationed in Zambia had been moved out of the country. About 1500 had left Zambia, leaving about 800.

The spokesman denied that the departure was due to growing tensions between the government and ANC.

Mr Shapi said the situation involving ANC fighters in Zambia was not getting out of hand. "The police are very firm in handling the situation."
Rioting in Lusaka: 500 held

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Police in the Zambian capital mounted roadblocks in streets and patrolled areas of Lusaka after clashes between vigilantes of the ruling party, Unip, and alleged black marketers in the Lilanda area on the western outskirts of Lusaka.

More than 500 people were arrested in police raids yesterday against the alleged black marketers in the city centre.

Police said that the violence erupted on Monday night after the vigilantes — who were involved in a combined "clean-up operation" with the police — tried to extend the operation from the city centre.

MISSILES THROWN

The vigilantes had been met with a flurry of missiles from the alleged black marketers trying to prevent the confiscation of their goods.

Police said that at least three people were injured.

More than 20 vehicles were stoned and goods worth several thousands of rands were destroyed in the rioting that followed.

Police said 21 people had been arrested in Lilanda, including the chairman of the local consumer co-operative, Mr. Weluzani Sakala.

In the northern Copperbelt province 60 lecturers at the Copperbelt University went on strike protesting against delays by the authorities to review their salaries.
LUSAKA — Namibian exiles living here have accused the Zambian government and United Nations agencies of favouring Swapo refugees over non-Swapo affiliated refugees.

As excitement grows among the exile community over imminent repatriation to the homeland many have not seen for up to 20 years, there is also rising bitterness over the alleged bias of the UN bodies responsible for their return.

A former member of Swapo's military wing, Plan, who wished to be known only as Willis, said that while Swapo refugees had already received vaccinations in preparation for their return, non-Swapo refugees had undergone no preparation whatsoever.

"Swapo refugees are being kept informed on a daily basis of progress on the repatriation process, but we are being kept totally in the dark, and we fear that this may be because there are plans to get rid of us.

"One man has already been assassinated and another is missing after having fled in fear of his life. Many non-Swapo Namibians have even gone into hiding until the repatriation process is in full swing."

The director of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka, Mr Anton Verwey, however dismissed most of the claims of bias, saying that Swapo had access to "bi-lateral" funds that enabled its members to live better than non-members.
More ANC-linked killings in Lusaka

A third member of the exiled African National Congress community in Zambia has been involved in a murder incident. According to sources in Lusaka an ANC member living in the city's Bumana suburb shot dead his Zambian girlfriend on Wednesday with an AK-47 rifle, in what has been described as "a domestic dispute".

The incident comes less than a fortnight after a similar murder, in which an ANC member used his personal rifle to kill a Zambian girlfriend before turning the weapon on himself. In both cases, neither the police nor the ANC have issued names of those involved. Wednesday's murder comes only a month after two senior figures at the ANC's Chongela farm 40km north of Lusaka were shot by another ANC member, Tito Thouthalema-jero. Along with two Zambians, he is currently on remand, awaiting trial for murder and armed robbery.

There are suggestions that if similar incidents continue, it could jeopardise the ANC's freedom to operate in the Zambian capital.

By PETER MURRAY, Harare

TANANAS TOGETHER

Venue: Herschel Theatre, Herschel Rd, Claremont
Fri May 19 8pm Sat May 20 6 & 8pm
Sunday May 21 6pm
BOOK NOW AT COMPUTICKET
Kaunda hopes for dialogue with SA

By David Braum, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The President of Zambia and chairman of the Frontline states, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, believes the time is near for a major regional dialogue between South Africa and her neighbouring countries to bring a peaceful end to apartheid.

South Africa's conduct in bringing independence to Namibia could signal a new beginning in relations in the region and a chance to start the dialogue with Pretoria.

Dr Kaunda made remarks to this effect to the Canadian media after meeting the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr Brian Mulroney, yesterday.

He was in Canada primarily to take part in an international conference on AIDS, the disease — rife in Zambia — which claimed the life of his son.

President Kaunda arrived in Washington at midday yesterday, when he addressed a private meeting of African ambassadors in the United States capital.

He told Canadian journalists in Ottawa before his departure for Washington that the South African Government was behaving reasonably well over arrangements to give independence to Namibia.

If the Namibian elections in November went well, it might well be possible to begin negotiations with South Africa soon afterwards, he said.

He pointed out that the six Frontline states and South Africa were working together for the first time in order to implement the United Nations independence plan for Namibia.

"South Africa and ourselves are on test, but South Africa is more on test than we are. "We are watching things closely to see how South Africa behaves. If she behaves well, we can say we have a new beginning.

"We can say we are prepared to start some sort of dialogue about how to end apartheid through talks and consultation."

Dr Kaunda said there were conditions to be met before such talks started:

- Nelson Mandela must be released from prison.
- The African National Congress must be unbanned.
- ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo must be allowed to return to South Africa.
- The state of emergency must be lifted.
- Press freedom must be established in South Africa.

Dr Kaunda said that during the testing period (that is between now and the Namibian elections in November), economic sanctions should be maintained against South Africa, but he added "we should leave it at that until the success of the withdrawal (of South Africans from Namibia) is measured".
Sanctions will stay, Bush tells Kaunda

By David Braun
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Bush has given an assurance to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia that he will not lift sanctions against South Africa.

The two heads of state met for 45 minutes in the White House yesterday at Mr Kaunda's request.

The Zambian leader was travelling from an international conference on AIDS in Montreal, where he had spoken about the disease which killed his son and was rife in his country.

According to White House press secretary Mr Marlin Fitzwater, he asked to see Mr Bush in order to discuss the AIDS conference and other issues.

Mr Fitzwater said after the meeting that Mr Kaunda was interested in what he called the killer diseases facing his country, including malnutrition, malaria, AIDS and drugs.

President Bush assured him of the US's commitment to AIDS research and other kinds of support.

Mr Fitzwater said: "They talked about apartheid in South Africa. President Kaunda asked — or urged, rather — that the sanctions the US has applied in South Africa be kept in place. President Bush assured him that we would not lift the sanctions."

Earlier, in Canada, President Kaunda said he was not in favour of lifting sanctions against South Africa until the country had proved itself in the Namibian independence process.

The President of Botswana, Mr Quett Masire, was scheduled to meet President Bush late yesterday.
Artists come to laugh at madness... Zamora's Karmen Kapel

Regardless of the price
A War that must be won.
issued a manifesto which contained a full page of demands and a list of what they say are the government's own admissions of its failures.

They quote a recent government report which said, "Government authorities have the necessary information to make the appropriate decisions but these decisions are slow in coming thus jeopardising the health of thousands of Canadians." They also quote new Health Minister Perrin Beatty, who last month said, "I would have liked to see a national strategy in place well before now; I'd like to have inherited one. I didn't."

At the plenary session which opened the day, a speaker called Canada's Aids policy "despicable." Another branded it "criminal."

New York City Commissioner of Health Stephen Joseph, who was up to speak next, could barely make himself heard. Members of Act Up (Aids Coalition to Unleash Power) drowned out his speech with chants of "Shame ... murder ... what have you done?"

Act Up, based in New York City — which has over 20,000 cases of Aids — charge that the city has not done enough to fight Aids. Activists at the conference cited the city's needle exchange programme, which they say is hopelessly inadequate to minimise Aids risk among the city's estimated 200,000 heroin addicts. And they reacted angrily to what Joseph referred to in his speech as "more aggressive contact tracing" — which they see as a threat to the confidentiality of people with Aids and their partners.

By contrast, there were commending words for the effort of Third World countries. "It is interesting to go to Uganda," said Randy Shilts, Aids activist and author of And the Bank Played On. "There they have Aids prevention posters on the walls of gas stations and grocery stores."

This is a country that has been torn by horrible civil war but doing Aids prevention work. They don't have our resources, all our PhDs and computers, but what they have got is na-
The people are subjective. We are multi-faceted.

The see-saw career

The Zelzhan minister who met PW

Aide who met PW

Weekly Mail, June 9 to June 1, 1999
Kaunda: *I am happy*

to meet FW

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday he was ready to meet South Africa's National Party leader and probable future president, Mr F W de Klerk, to hear his views about dismantling apartheid.

Mr Kaunda told a news conference in Lusaka he had heard and seen reports about Mr De Klerk talking of abolishing apartheid.

"We hope he means that," he said.

"The goal must be one-man one-vote."

"I am quite happy to meet De Klerk and hear his views," Mr Kaunda added.

The offer was a fresh overture towards Pretoria by the Zambian leader, an opponent of apartheid who favours dialogue to bring peace to the region.

Mr Kaunda, chairman of the grouping of six Southern African frontline states, said frontline leaders were willing to hold formal talks with the South African government on apartheid if Pretoria "honoured its obligations in the region".

This included implementing to the full the United Nations independence plan for Namibia.

"If South Africa behaves well and shows that she can be trusted, that she can respect her international obligations, then we are prepared to consider, discuss through dialogue and reconciliation, the question of apartheid. We are prepared to address that question itself with them," Mr Kaunda said. — Sapa-Reuter

*Secret visit for FW — Page 3*
De Clerk on Apartheid
Kunda Ready to Meet

In the national confrontation.

The freedom fighters are not to be feared or ignored, but they must be engaged in a democratic dialogue.

The ANC has called for a stop to the violence and for talks to be held.

The government must respect the right to protest and engage in political activities.

Kunda is ready to meet the ANC delegates to discuss a way forward.

No conditions.

The ANC has stated that they are prepared to address the issues of land and housing.

Kunda emphasized the need for a peaceful resolution.

The ANC has called for the lifting of the sanctions and the imposition of international pressure on the government.

De Clerk, on the other hand, has stated that the ANC is a terrorist organization.

The ANC has rejected these accusations and called for the lifting of the sanctions.

De Clerk has also called for the imposition of economic sanctions on the ANC.

The ANC has stated that they are prepared to negotiate in good faith.

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LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, stung by reports he and his family are guilty of corruption and poaching, vowed yesterday to clear his name through libel suits in British courts.

Kaunda also disclosed he had sent an urgent appeal to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe to ask him to halt what he saw as an anti-Zambian propaganda campaign in the Harare government.

He denied any links to corruption and told reporters the only time he killed wildlife was in 1941 when he trapped a guinea fowl. He added he never ate meat or eggs.

Kaunda angrily denounced the BBC and The Daily Telegraph by accusing them of carrying unsubstantiated reports of alleged top-level corruption and wild animal poaching.

He ordered Attorney-General Frederick Chomba to lodge libel actions against the British newspaper and accused past and present BBC correspondents in Zambia of helping to wage an anti-Zambian crusade by reporting the Kaunda family was involved in corruption.

Kaunda did not elaborate on his allegations or provide dates of when the reports were published.

"I have to take steps now to defend the respect of Zambia," Kaunda said.

"I will prosecute in courts of law. I will fight from British courts because I stand for truth, love and justice."

Kaunda said allegations of top-level corruption and poaching of Zimbabwean wild animals emanated from Zimbabwe's National Parks and Wildlife Department.

Rangers have repeatedly blamed poaching of rhino on armed gangs of Zambians. They have also said they had evidence poachers had links to senior Zambian politicians, civil servants and security chiefs.

Kaunda told yesterday's news conference he had sent several envoys to Zimbabwe for details of evidence, but so far no proof had been produced.

Zimbabwean game rangers have shot about 40 alleged poachers in the past four years. Most were identified as Zambians.

Zimbabwe Natural Resources and Tourism Minister Victoria Chalepo has often warned poachers they risk being shot on sight if they set foot in Zimbabwe. — Sapa-AP.
Kaunda's open offer to meet FW in SA

The Star's Africa News Service

LUZAKA — Extending further his support for dialogue to achieve peace in southern Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has publicly offered to meet National Party leader Mr FW de Klerk in South Africa. Chairman of the Frontline states, President Kaunda said they were willing for talks with South Africa if the Namibia independence agreement was honoured.

He attached no such condition to the suggested meeting with Mr de Klerk.

The offer to meet Mr de Klerk is a public reaffirmation of an offer he made privately to University of Stellenbosch students in Lusaka last year.

Making the offer at a news conference in Lusaka, President Kaunda said he had heard that Mr de Klerk had stated that apartheid must go: "I trust he is genuine."

President Kaunda advocated the revival of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) that was formed to seek solutions in South Africa. It was disbanded in 1985 after SADF forces attacked ANC targets in neighbouring states.

He implied that no dialogue would be meaningful until South Africa lifted the state of emergency and bans on political parties.
FW Same as PW - ANC
FW no different to Botha

HLAABE — The African National Congress yesterday said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda’s proposed dialogue with Pretoria should not jeopardise the frontline states’ policy of isolating of the “apartheid regime”.

An ANC official here told Ziana that if Zambia thought it could achieve something by talking to the “racial regime” but still maintain the same position as other frontline states, it could go ahead.

“He (Dr Kaunda) is calling for dialogue which will make him realise that FW de Klerk, the probable future president of South Africa, is the same as P.W Botha.

“Kaunda is a president of an independent state which is free to meet and talk with whoever it wants.”

The proposed meeting could not be regarded as collaboration “because Kaunda is in no way a man who can be regarded as a friend of South Africa” — Sapa
Zambia assured SA will respect peace agreement

"I went to South Africa to try to obtain assurances that it will respect all the agreements and I was successful on this," the Zairean Foreign Minister said. No details of the message he delivered to President Chissano have been released.

Eight central and southern African states are to hold a second summit meeting soon in Zaire to discuss peace plans for Angola. Unconfirmed reports say this summit will be followed by direct negotiations between the ruling MPLA party and the Unita rebel group without the presence of the rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.
White smear campaign alleged by Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambia's official press yesterday accused white bureaucrats in Zimbabwe of a smear campaign against President Kenneth Kaunda by claiming that he is guilty of corruption and poaching.

On Tuesday, President Kaunda promised to clear his name with a libel action against the Sunday Telegraph newspaper in London. He told a news conference that the paper and the BBC had carried reports quoting Zimbabwean officials claiming corruption by him.

He appealed to President Robert Mugabe to stop the Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Department from linking the Zambian leadership to poaching of wild animals in Zimbabwe.

A Zimbabwean government spokesman said in Harare that no official allegations had been levelled against Zambia's leaders about poaching in the Zambezi Valley, but the department had repeatedly blamed Zambians for decimating herds of rare black rhino in the reserve.

Zimbabwean game rangers have shot about 40 alleged poachers in the past four years and most have been identified as Zambians.

The Times of Zambia said the two countries were being dragged into a war of words by "people whose allegiance to Zimbabwe is at best doubtful".

It suggested that the propaganda campaign against Zambia was unleashed by former supporters of Mr Ian Smith, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

The paper said the Zimbabwean public servants "are still showing more concern for the survival of rhinos and wildlife than they have ever done for the welfare of the people of Zimbabwe". — Sapa-AF.
FW responds to Kaunda’s request for a meeting

NATIONAL Party leader F W de Klerk has instructed the Foreign Affairs Department to investigate a possible meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

In a statement at the weekend, de Klerk acknowledged Kaunda’s proposal for dialogue with Pretoria and said he had requested the Foreign Affairs Department to look into the matter and see what was envisaged for the proposed meeting.

De Klerk is scheduled to leave on Wednesday for a five-day European tour – to be marked by high-level private discussions. He will meet four European leaders, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

According to unconfirmed reports, his itinerary will also take him to Italy and Portugal.

Sapa-Reuters reports that he will visit Switzerland for talks with bankers and Japanese investors.

Reports that he had also been invited to meet US President George Bush in the third week of July were strongly denied yesterday by his spokesman, Casper Venter. Venter said no US tour had been scheduled.

He also refused to disclose the nature of discussions to be held with Thatcher and other leaders.

Venter could not say whether there were plans to discuss with Thatcher the conditions under which SA might be prepared to talk to the ANC.

It was reported that de Klerk’s visit to Britain this week was a crucial step, orchestrated by the British government, to bring about talks between Pretoria and its opponents, including the ANC.

IAN HOBBS reports from London that de Klerk’s meeting with Thatcher will take place on Friday and that he will have separate meetings with Foreign Secretary

Sir Geoffrey Howe and other Cabinet ministers.

It was officially confirmed on Friday that de Klerk would be in Bonn on Thursday for a private meeting with Kohl. Separate meetings with West German MPs and dignitaries were also planned.

Political sources in London say Thatcher respects de Klerk as the best man to lead SA through what she says must be a significant and rapid change.

She will push her case for lifting the state of emergency and an all-party fitbha to be made possible by the unconditional release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners before the September election.

Three UDF leaders who are part of a five-member delegation, scheduled to meet Bush at the end of the month, are still waiting for their passports.

A UDF president Albertina Sisulu and Federation of Transvaal Women (Fed-true) president Sister Bernard Ngculele left for France on Friday.
One killed in Lusaka bomb blast

LUSAKA. — A bomb exploded near the offices of the African National Congress in a shopping centre here early yesterday, killing an unidentified person, police and witnesses said. Police said the bomb exploded near a rubbish dump-truck about 60m from the offices of the ANC.

The body of the person killed in the blast was mutilated beyond recognition, they said.

Witnesses said the victim may have been carrying the explosives.

Windows of some 20 shops were shattered and the wall of a nearby garage was brought down by the force of the blast.

Police sealed off the streets surrounding the area of the blast as they sifted through the debris for clues.

ANC officials declined to comment on the explosion. — UPI
ANC office bomb blast injures three

LUSAKA — A bomb exploded in a African National Congress welfare office in Lusaka yesterday, injuring three ANC members, one seriously.

It was the third in a series of explosions in the Zambian capital.

The victims in yesterday's blast in Lilanda township had leg injuries and were taken to hospital. One might have to have a leg amputated.

The Lilanda explosion caused extensive damage to the office, shattering its windows and roof.

The ANC has its headquarters in Lusaka. — Sapa-Reuter
Another bomb in ANC office

LUSAKA. — A bomb exploded in an African National Congress office here yesterday, injuring three ANC members, one seriously, a spokesman said.

Witnesses said the explosion, the third in the last few days, caused extensive damage to the ANC welfare office in Lusaka's Lilanda township, shattering its windows and roof.

The victims suffered leg injuries and one might have to have a leg amputated. — Sagw-Reuter
SA agents' blamed for Zambian terrorist blasts

LUSAKA — Zambia's secretary of defence and security has told the African National Congress that a recent wave of bomb attacks against ANC targets suggests the organisation has been infiltrated by South African agents.

Mr Shapi said the bomb attacks suggested "an inside job".

In a reference to attacks earlier this year in the town of Livingstone, Mr Shapi said the "enemy" had now moved from that town to Lusaka.

The ANC has blamed South African agents for last week's bomb explosions which rocked the Zambian capital.

The last in a series of four explosions occurred on Wednesday at the welfare offices of the ANC in Lusaka's Lilianda township, seriously injuring three ANC members, one of them a 40-year-old woman.

The first of the explosions occurred on Sunday night outside a building housing some of the ANC's offices. There were no injuries.

On Monday an unidentified man was blown to pieces in the centre of Lusaka. On that same day another explosion damaged the Emmerdale offices of the ANC, but no one was injured.
Kaunda speaks on FW

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday said he would give full support to South Africa's probable future president, Mr F W de Klerk, if he worked hard to abolish racial policies.

Mr Kaunda was addressing some 120 white South Africans who arrived in Lusaka on Thursday for talks with the ANC.

"If De Klerk be the Joshua for South Africa on apartheid, he will have my full and active support 24 hours a day to the last step of his battle to dismantle apartheid, and not to reform it," he said.

But he dismissed the gradual reform approach of the NP.

He warned the delegation that it should not "cheat" itself on apartheid by believing in reforms.

He said white South African support was needed to break apartheid. — Sapa-APP
EC vice-president in Zambia for start of three-nation tour

LUSAKA. — European Commission vice-president Manuel Marín arrived in Zambia yesterday for the first stop of a three-nation tour of southern Africa aimed at boosting European co-operation in the region's development, the commission's Lusaka representative said.

The representative, Jean-Michel Filori, said that Marín, who is responsible for development cooperation in the Commission of the European Communities (EC), would meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda before leaving for Botswana tomorrow.

He will also visit Zimbabwe.

"The idea is to exchange views with the political leadership of the region about the cooperation of the EC with the SADCC in the light of recent developments," Filori said.

Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe are all members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, a nine-nation regional economic grouping.

Filori said recent developments, such as the independence process in Namibia, the prospect of peace in Angola and moves to end apartheid in SA, opened up opportunities for wider EC cooperation with southern Africa.

The EC as a group and its member countries have committed more than three billion European Currency Units (approximately $3bn) of development assistance to SADCC since 1970.

The other SADCC members are Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Tanzania. — Sapa-Reuters.
Renamo rebels captured

LUSAKA. - Government troops captured four Renamo rebels in eastern Zambia. A Zambian source said guerrillas had been raiding villages and had killed a headman some days ago.
Kaunda 'may lose power' (360)
By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An American political risk assessment company gives President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia a 60 percent chance to remain in office over the next five years.

The company, Political Risk Services, says Dr Kaunda has been buffeted by public opposition to austerity measures and by mounting criticism from business.

It forecasts the long-term alternative to his rule would be either the emergence of a new leader from the existing power elite or a take-over by centrist military leaders.

The odds for these two scenarios are put at 35 percent and 25 percent respectively.

Problems in South Africa could lead to a consolidation of support behind Mr Kaunda. However, over the long term, deteriorating economic conditions may produce progressively more unrest.

The company forecasts continued low growth (1 percent a year) and high inflation (50 percent a year) for Zambia. The economy might show some improvement under a new civilian government or under centrist military leadership, but the prospects would not be much better.
Renamo won't suspend violence before talks

The US envoy was briefing Dr Kaunda at his holiday lodge in Luangwa Game Reserve in eastern Zambia after holding talks with Mr Chissano in Maputo on Wednesday.

Mr Cohen said he was pleased Dr Kaunda was ready to meet NP leader Mr F W de Klerk.

He also told Dr Kaunda the United States was ready to play a role in the peace process.

Mr Cohen's comments appeared to confirm reports from diplomats in Maputo that the government had prepared a peace plan which included negotiating with right-wing rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo).

Until now, the government had refused to talk to Renamo.

In Lisbon, Renamo rebels yesterday rejected a call by Mr Cohen to announce violence and begin peace talks with the government.

Mr Manuel Frank, Lisbon representative of Renamo, said the group was open to dialogue but could not accept Maputo's condition that it lay down arms first.

As Mr Cohen was briefing Dr Kaunda, police in Mafalala, a suburb of Maputo, were investigating an explosion which killed one person and injured six others on Wednesday night, apparently caused by a car bomb.

Property partners took own lives—court finds...
Talks to ANC, Kaunda tells SA

The Namibian election has opened the door for talks with the ANC, President Kaunda has said. Dr Kaunda, who described the election as a "international situation" in South Africa, said that the situation in South Africa, according to the South African Committee on African Unity, should be expressed concern about the need to negotiate with the ANC.

"The situation in South Africa, according to the ANC, is not under international discussion. The ANC and the South African government would not interfere in the talks between the ANC and the South African government."

Dr Kaunda said the talks with the ANC were "important" and would lead to a "co-operative" relationship between the ANC and the South African government. He expressed the hope that the ANC and the South African government would "co-operate" on issues that are of "mutual interest."
ANC fears Red-SA links

From STANLEY UYS
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The “mass democratic movement,” principally the ANC, UDF and Cosatu, is alarmed that some of its “closest friends” — including the Soviet Union and China — are supporting the moves towards “negotiations” between the South African government and the black liberation movement and that it could lose the initiative.

Accordingly, the three organisations hurriedly want to establish an all-Africa position that would be endorsed by the Organisation of African Unity at its meeting from July 29 to 31.

They see this as the only way to “pre-empt any other initiative.”

This is disclosed in a document drawn up by the three organisations at a meeting in Lusaka on June 6 and 7 and circulated confidentially to leading members for study and comment.

The document betrays signs of panic over the “mass democratic movement” being forced to enter into negotiations with South Africa before it is ready for such talks.

The document refers to Zambia’s “predisposition towards negotiation” and its plan to invite South Africa to a frontline summit this year.

(Report by S. Uys, 32-33 Hatton Gardens, London, W1)

Full text — page 19.
SA must negotiate

Kaunda

LUSAKA — Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday that the white rulers of South Africa had no choice but to negotiate an end to apartheid with the black majority.

"I hope that common sense will prevail. South African whites must understand that their future lies with the majority," he told a news conference.

President Kaunda urged the South African Government to start negotiating with representatives of the black majority, such as the African National Congress.

President Kaunda said he had received a very positive response from National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk to his offer to meet and discuss ending racial segregation. — Reuters.
Kananda extends invitation to De Klerk
IMF agrees at last to help Zambia

ZAMBIAN President Kenneth Kaunda said this week the International Monetary Fund and World Bank had agreed to support Zambia's fourth national development plan.

Although he could not yet divulge how the two institutes would support the plan, Kaunda said he had already sent envoys to various donor countries to seek their assistance in implementing it.

Zambia, facing serious economic problems since 1987 when it cancelled the IMF-sponsored foreign exchange auctioning system, has been involved in protracted negotiations with both the World Bank and the IMF to regain their support.

The country is suffering from a 70 percent inflation rate, a shortage of foreign exchange and a foreign debt among the worst in the world.

Western diplomats said Kaunda was clearly hoping the IMF would publicly declare its support for his economic policies, so encouraging donors to go back to helping the country.

They said the rift with the IMF had cost Zambia more than $500-million in lost aid and predicted the reaction of the donors was likely to be cautious.

A formal agreement with the IMF still looked a long way off, as Zambia owed more than $1-billion in debt arrears to the IMF and World Bank and would first need to seek donor support to bridge that deficit, the diplomats said.

Kaunda made the announcement at a press conference to explain a plan announced last month, including devaluation of the kwacha by 60 percent and decontrolling of all essential commodity prices except for staple maize meal. — DPA and Sapa-Reuters
Zambia gets tough with counterfeiters

LUSAKA — Zambia has withdrawn its existing currency to fight counterfeiting, tax evasion and black marketeering.

"The existing kwacha currency will, with effect from Saturday, be withdrawn from circulation and exchanged for new notes," a presidential spokesman said at the weekend.

"The changeover will last until August 3 after which the existing notes will cease to be legal tender."

All land borders will be closed in this period to block old currency that had been smuggled out of the country.

"The changeover is meant to unearth black market money, collect taxes on the unaccounted money, take appropriate penal action against people dealing in black market money or deliberately evading payment of taxes," the spokesman said. (360)

The move, the latest in a series of efforts to revitalise the economy and curb inflation, now running at 70 percent, had been expected for several weeks amid growing official concern over the amount of counterfeit kwacha in circulation.

Government officials say large amounts of counterfeit kwacha are printed in Zaire and smuggled in to buy cars, drugs and other goods.

Zambia, which in May 1987 abandoned an International Monetary Fund (IMF) reform programme, is seeking international aid to reduce a $6.27 billion dollar debt. — Sapa-Reuter.
Zambia closes all border posts

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zambia has closed its border posts ahead of a change in its currency, according to a report in Harare.

Zimbabweans who tried to cross into Zambia at Chirundu on Sunday were turned back. They said only commercial vehicles were allowed through.

They were told the border would remain closed until August 3 when a new currency would be introduced.

The Zambian High Commissioner in Harare said he understood only land routes were closed.

A large amount of counterfeit notes is reported to be in circulation in Zambia and is thought to have been brought in from Zaire.
Borders closed during currency switch

HARARE — All Zambian borders have been closed and no vehicle, without exception, will be allowed in the country before August 3, Zimbabwe High Commissioner to Zambia, Andrew Mietwa said yesterday.

He said a lot of Zimbabweans were stranded at border posts in Zambia and the high commission was making arrangements to assist them.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Friday announced the closure of all borders to stop an inflow of the country's smuggled kwacha currency, while new currency was introduced.

Mietwa said the new currency, already in circulation, had different colours and there were more denominations than before.

All the people in Zambia should surrender the old currency for the new one by August 3.

"We have a lot of stranded people and I am still sorting out ways of helping them," he said. — Sapa.
Kaunda praises Sisulu

LUSAKA.— Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda has called on more South African women to join the anti-apartheid struggle.

Kaunda said this here this week when he met Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of the jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu will arrive home this weekend after an international whistle-stop tour which included meetings with British premier Margaret Thatcher and United States President George Bush.

Kaunda praised Mrs Sisulu and the contribution her family had made to the liberation struggle. He said the name was of historic importance to Zambia and the Frontline States.

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this edition by M Williams; sub-editing, headlines and posters by J Fisher; and cartoons by D Camilleri, all of 52 Sir Lowry Rd, Woodstock.
Zambian currency swap grinds to halt

The Argus
Africa News Service
LUSAKA. — The 12-day currency change in Zambia has almost ground to a halt, with some banks reporting they are running out of cash.

Thousands continue to queue to change the old Kwacha notes for new ones but in rural areas the changeover is reported to have hardly begun.

Reports here say businessmen from Lusaka have been rushing to rural areas with suitcases filled with old notes to buy cattle.

When it announced the changeover, the government said only people with K2,000 would be able to get new notes. If anyone had more than K2,000 they would have to open a bank account. Any amounts over K10,000 would be taxed 50 percent.

This has resulted in traders refusing to open their doors for fear of being swamped with old notes. At the same time people have been trying to buy goods to protect their money from the 50 percent tax.

Authorities have expressed fears that the rural population may not manage to change their money due to poor communications.

The government said it plans to introduce mobile banks to serve the rural population.
Zambian currency changeover shambles

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The 12-day currency changeover in Zambia has almost ground to a halt with some banks now reporting they are running out of cash.

Thousands of people continue to queue in front of banks to change the old kwacha notes for new ones but in rural areas the changeover is reported to have hardly begun because of poor communications.

Reports here said businessmen from Lusaka have been rushing to rural areas with suitcases filled with old notes to buy cattle.

When it announced the changeover the government said people with only be able to change 2,000 kwachas for new notes. If anyone had more than K2,000 they would have to open a bank account. Any amounts over K10,000 would be taxed 50 percent.

This has resulted in traders refusing to open their doors for fear of being swamped with old notes and at the same time people have been trying to buy goods to protect their money from the 50 percent tax.

The provincial authorities have expressed fears that the rural population may not manage to change their money due to poor communications. The government said it plans to introduce mobile banks to serve the rural population.
business to a halt

LUSAKA: As Zambia's commercial sector continues to struggle, the government has introduced a new currency, the Kwacha, to replace the old one. People are reversing and exchanging old notes for new ones. The new Kwacha has already caused a significant rise in the cost of goods and services. People are struggling to cope with the new currency. The government is urging people to exchange their old notes as soon as possible. During the weekend, people rushed to banks and government offices to exchange their old notes.
SA exiles' house in bomb attack

USARAKU: Several people were hospitalised yesterday after a bomb exploded outside a house occupied by black South African exiles, eyewitnesses said.

A neighbour, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the explosion left a two-metre-deep crater in the sidewalk adjoining the house of the exiles.

Police released no details. — Sapa-AP
Bomb hits ANC offices

EXILES ESCAPE BOMB

LUSAKA - Several people were hospitalised yesterday after a bomb exploded outside a house occupied by black South African exiles, eyewitnesses said.

A neighbour in the Lusaka suburb of Kamanga said the blast damaged houses but it seemed no one was killed.

The neighbour, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the explosion left a 2-metre deep crater in the sidewalk adjoining the house.

It demolished part of a wall and a boundary fence, she said.

Police sealed off the scene of the blast. It was not immediately known if South Africans were among the unspecified number of people injured.

Police released no details of the bombing.

Last month the African National Congress accused the South African Government of mounting a new sabotage campaign against its members and facilities in Zambia.

Three Lusaka-based ANC officials were injured in a series of blasts at ANC offices in June.

One person died near the ANC headquarters on June 22 in downtown Lusaka when explosives he was carrying blew up, police said. - Sapa.

Fourth winner

Don't delay. Get your Sowetan Stickers now. Lucky readers can earn themselves a whopping R500 by simply attaching a Sowetan Sticker on to their cars. Today's winner is on page 4. Hurry!
Law out of order

THE concept of law and order has been subverted by the Government who use it as a weapon against political enemies while failing in their proper function.

Professor Tony Matthews, head of the faculty of law, University of Natal, made the accusation at an Institute for a Democratic Alternative conference on peace and security in Durban over the weekend.

Matthews said when the National Party introduced its first legislation to maintain law and order in 1950, there was one public meeting against apartheid and one minor boycott campaign.

From 1985 through to 1987 there have been 3 500 deaths in unrest-related incidents.

Law and order in South Africa was not a phrase used in its normally understood sense.

It has become a programme of using criminal control for political opponents.
ANC members held after Lusaka blast

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Several members of the African National Congress have been detained by Zambian police in connection with a bomb blast at a refugee transit centre here on Sunday.

Initially South Africa was blamed for the bombing in which several people were injured.

It is believed the blast took place at a house occupied by members of the ANC.

Zambian police have refused to give the number of ANC members detained.

The incident follows growing tension between Zambian authorities and ANC members over the misuse of weapons by the ANC.
ANC arrests

LUSAKA - Several members of the African National Congress have been detained by Zambian police in connection with the bomb blast at a refugee transit centre here on Sunday.

Initially, South Africa was blamed for the bombings in which several people were injured and a church and several houses damaged.

Zambian police have refused to give the number of ANC members detained.

3/6/89 Sowela
Zambia accuses the ANC

LUSAKA. — Zambia yesterday accused the ANC of abducting four of its former members seized in Lusaka last weekend and called for their release.

Zambia's director for refugees, Mr Musyani Simunza, said he believed they could be freed soon. "We have told them that we need these people. We gave them an ultimatum up to yesterday but they have not come up with anything yet," he said.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) named the four as Mr Sipho Hubert Mboje, Mr Richard Sihosana, Mr Norman Phakathi and Mr David Lephotlo. UNHCR said on Wednesday that the four had left the ANC and had asked the UN body to resettle them in another country.

A woman who said she was Mr Mboje's aunt said on Tuesday that her nephew and 32 other former ANC members in Lusaka had been kidnapped by ANC officials, taken to an ANC prison and beaten. She said they were abducted because they did not agree with ANC policies.

The abductions have embarrassed the ANC at a time when its secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, was meeting heads of the six frontline states to discuss South Africa. — Sapa-Reuters
Kaunda to meet FW

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the frontline states, yesterday said he would meet Mr FW de Klerk on August 23 in Zambia.

After a one-day summit here of leaders of the six frontline states, Dr Kaunda told a news conference: "I have briefed my colleagues that I am meeting Mr De Klerk in Livingstone (Zambia) on the 28th of this month."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Pretoria confirmed last night that Mr De Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha would meet Dr Kaunda on August 23.

Asked whether the frontline states — Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — believed the time was now right to negotiate with Pretoria, Dr Kaunda said the summit had taken a decision on that issue.

But he declined to disclose what that decision was, saying the frontline states would report to the Organisation of African Unity’s (OAU) committee on Southern Africa which would meet in Harare on August 21.

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From page 1

ANC leaders had privately opposed a meeting between Dr Kaunda and Mr De Klerk. They said they needed proof from Pretoria that it was ready to end apartheid.

Their conditions for dialogue were that the government should free political prisoners and lift a state of emergency and a ban on political organisations.

Dr Kaunda said Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos had briefed the summit on efforts to end the civil war in Angola between government forces and Unita rebels.

He said the eight African nations which launched the Angolan peace process in May would meet in Harare on August 22 to review progress.

Angolan government and Unita officials have been meeting in Kinshasa to try to salvage a peace plan and ceasefire agreed on in June. Each side has accused the other of breaking the ceasefire.

Mr Dos Santos was expected to travel to Kinshasa tomorrow to discuss the peace process with Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, mediator in the Angolan peace process.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, told the leaders of Namibia’s progress towards independence. Dr Kaunda said this issue would also figure at the OAU committee meeting in Harare. — Sapa- Reuter and Political Staff
Pik Botha keeps mum on agenda

De Klerk to meet Kaunda in Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambian President and Frontline states chairman Kenneth Kaunda, and NP leader F W de klerk, will meet on August 28 in the southern Zambian town of Livingstone.

"The talks will be a continuation of discussions with Kaunda initiated by President Botha," Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last night.

Kaunda announced the meeting at the end of yesterday's Frontline heads of state meeting in Lusaka.

Sources at the venue said the ANC unveiled a plan to settle the SA conflict along similar lines to those being implemented under UN supervision in Namibia.

MIKE ROBERTSON reports Pik Botha, who will be attending the meeting with De Klerk, said he did not wish to elaborate on the agenda.

It is understood discussions will centre on De Klerk's plans for SA and Botha's proposal for a type of Marshall Plan for southern Africa.

Reports Kaunda said he wanted to hear De Klerk's programme for dismantling apartheid.

Asked whether Frontline states — Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — believed the time was right to negotiate with Pretoria, Kaunda said the summit had taken a decision on that issue.

He declined to say what it was.

ANC leaders privately opposed a meeting between Kaunda and De Klerk.

The ANC said it needed proof from Pretoria it was ready to end apartheid.

The ANC, laying its proposal before the Frontline summit, proposed a settlement should be sought in which, through international mediation, all parties involved in the conflict would take part in peaceful means of ending the political deadlock in SA.

ANC participation in such a plan supports the statement by imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela after his meeting with President Botha on July 26.

Mandela said then he would like to "contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in SA".

Sources close to the ANC said it proposed a settlement plan was similar to those of resolution 435, on Namibia, but no detailed information was available.

It was also pointed out that, should this plan be supported by the six Frontline leaders, it would be a major step in the search for a peaceful settlement in SA.

The ANC and government have preconditions before negotiating but the proposed plan might change things.
A statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs last night confirmed the meeting.

It said the meeting was a continuation of talks with President Kaunda initiated by President P W Botha.

President Kaunda, after a one-day meeting of the six Frontline states in Lusaka yesterday, told a news conference: "I have briefed my colleagues that I am meeting Mr de Klerk in Livingstone."

President Kaunda had offered to meet Mr de Klerk to discuss ways of ending apartheid.

Mr de Klerk, expected to succeed President Botha after the elections in September, has said he is committed to dismantling racial segregation.

He has promised to bring South Africa's 26 million blacks into the central government, where they have no voice.

But he insists that race classification remain the basis of the political system and that blacks should not dominate whites.

Decision still secret

President Kaunda, asked if the Frontline states—Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana—believed the time was now right to negotiate with Pretoria, said the summit had taken a decision. But he declined to say what it was, adding that the Frontline states would report to the Organisation of African Unity committee on southern Africa, which will meet in Harare on August 21.

Leaders of the ANC had privately opposed a meeting between President Kaunda and Mr de Klerk. Their conditions for dialogue were that the South African Government must free political prisoners, lift the state of emergency and also bans on political organisations.

President Kaunda said President Jose Edugrode Dos Santos of Angola had briefed the summit on efforts to end the civil war in Angola between government forces and the Unita rebels.

He said the eight African nations which launched the Angolan peace process in May would meet in Harare on August 22 to review progress.

He added that the mediator in the Angolan peace process, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, had sent a message telling the leaders of new developments “favorable to the Angolan people.”

Angolan government and Unita officials have been meeting in Kinshasa to try to salvage a peace plan and ceasefire agreed by President dos Santos and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi in June.

Each side has accused the other of breaking the ceasefire.

Angolan diplomats said President dos Santos was expected to travel to Kinshasa today to discuss the peace process.

In Lusaka, President Kaunda said the Frontline summit had supported efforts by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique to negotiate peace with right-wing Renamo rebels.

President Chissano briefed the summit on talks in Nairobi between Renamo and Mozambique church intermediaries acting for the government.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, told the conference of Namibia’s progress towards independence.

President Kaunda said this issue would also be discussed at the OAU committee meeting in Harare.

Mr de Klerk visited Mozambique three weeks ago and called on Renamo to abandon the 14-year-old war.

In June he toured five European countries to try to halt sanctions.

Sapa-Reuters and Political Staff.
ANC high on Kaunda’s agenda with FW

DURBAN.—National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, faces the prospect of making a decision on exploratory talks with the African National Congress before the September 5 general election.

The issue of negotiations with the ANC is likely to be the main subject on the agenda when Mr de Klerk meets Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who is chairman of the frontline states, on August 28.

From his side Mr de Klerk is expected to press for a conference of the frontline states.

The ANC has already let it be known it is prepared to start “talks about talks.”

Kaunda De Klerk

Democratic Party co-leader, Mr Wynand Malan, when he toured the frontline states last month.

The meeting between Mr de Klerk and Dr Kaunda was initially expected to be symbolic and was to be delayed until after the general election.

However there has been a continual flow of diplomatic activity between Lusaka and Pretoria on the issue for the past two months.

Diplomatic sources indicated today the meeting would now be far more critical and could open the way for a significant breakthrough in negotiations not only with the frontline states but also with the ANC.

(Report by B Cameren, 85 Field Street, Durban.)
ANC seize suspects in Harare round-up

By PETA THORNycROFT

FOUR men who claimed to be members of the ANC are in custody in Lusaka.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees says they were abducted from their homes last week. But sources in the Zambian capital say the four and "some others" may be infiltrators.

Those arrested by the ANC are said to include Sipho Hubert Mbele, Richard Silhousua, Norman Pahohati and David Lephoto. Girlfriends reported their disappearance.

Reasons

The ANC, while refusing to comment on the men's disappearance, indicated they would be willing to discuss the matter at a later date.

Sources in Zambia close to the ANC said the reasons for the arrest of the four would become clear within a week or two.

"The ANC will hand over those they have arrested to Zambian officials once they have finished questioning them," said the source.

The ANC has been hit by an unprecedented attack on its members, which has led to at least six being shot or poisoned in Lusaka.
ANG's application

...
Businessmen off to Lusaka

A TOP-LEVEL Assocom delegation led by its president, Mr Sid Matus, left for Zambia yesterday and will meet President Kenneth Kaunda early this week.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce delegation will also be meeting Cabinet colleagues of Dr Kaunda.

The main purpose of the meeting is to have an exchange of views between senior representatives of South African business and Kaunda in his capacity as chairman of the Frontline states, on issues such as:

* Stability and economic co-operation in southern Africa;
* Namibia, the economy and the independence process;

**Opportunity**

*The role of business in the process of reform in South Africa; and
*Prospects on the forthcoming general election in South Africa.

"This meeting will create a special opportunity for representatives of private enterprise in South Africa to emphasise their stake in stability and progress in southern Africa and South Africa," Matus said.

The delegation will report back to Assocom and the Government soon after its return to South Africa.

(Sources by P Snyders, 141 Constitution Street, Johannesburg.)
Top SA businessmen meet Kaunda this week

A top-level Assocom delegation led by its president, Mr Sid Matus, left for Zambia yesterday and will meet President Kenneth Kaunda early this week. They will also meet other Cabinet members.

The main purpose of the meeting is to have an exchange of views between senior representatives of South African business and Dr Kaunda in his capacity as chairman of the Frontline states, on issues such as:

- Stability and economic co-operation in southern Africa.
- Zambia — the economy and the independence process.
- The role of business in the process of reform in South Africa.
- Prospects on the forthcoming SA general election.

"This meeting will create a special opportunity for representatives of private enterprise in South Africa to emphasise their stake in stability and progress in southern Africa and South Africa," Mr Matus said. — Sapa.

(News by P. Stiiefen, The Dominion, Swell, Johannesburg.)
Kaunda from anyone to put to Mr De Klerk. I want to meet him as (a) person who will occupy in our region a position of leadership whose interaction I cannot in the circumstances avoid," Dr Kaunda's letter said.

In his television speech on Monday night, two hours after the Kaunda letter had been received in Pretoria, Mr P W Botha attacked Dr Kaunda for his sanctions campaign against South Africa and accused him of trying to engineer a transfer of power to the African National Congress.

It is not known whether Mr Botha had seen the letter before his speech was recorded.

Yesterday the African News Organisation reported from Lusaka that the ANC would like to be present at the meeting between Dr Kaunda and Mr De Klerk, but did not expect to be invited.

ANO also reported that Dr Kaunda had again asked the US Congress not to lift economic sanctions against South Africa.
No slight meant - Kaunda

ZAMBIA President Kenneth Kaunda has written to Mr P W Botha explaining he had never intended to undermine him as the State President of South Africa by inviting his successor, Mr F W de Klerk, for discussions in Zambia later this month.

A letter sent to the State President by President Kaunda on Monday was released yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Kaunda said in the letter that while he did not have all the accurate details, he had been following the events surrounding the proposed visit by De Klerk with increasing concern.

"I thought I should, therefore, reach you to explain that the meeting is not in any way intended to slight or undermine you as the State President.

"I believe you know me well enough to appreciate that this is not so even without my having to point it out as I am doing now."

Kaunda said in his letter he had known Botha well over a long period and did not wish to do anything to injure the deep feelings of respect both had shown towards each other in their dealings.

However, he did not know De Klerk well and believed it was important for him to get to know the new president and how he saw the future of Southern Africa.

"You are leaving for him an enormous and complex programme. You want him to succeed. I want him to succeed."

"Anything I can do to help continue to build peace for all our people of Southern Africa I will do. All that I therefore hope and wish for is to continue to help build effective co-operation for peace for all regardless of race, colour and creed in our region."

He said this could not come about without leaders and without those leaders understanding one another well even over those matters on which they may differ.

"I have no programme from anyone to put to De Klerk. I want to meet him as a person who will occupy in our region a position of leadership whose interaction I cannot in the circumstances avoid," Kaunda's letter said.

Pik Botha said Kaunda's letter had been forwarded to the Acting State President, De Klerk.

De Klerk has sent a reply to Kaunda stating that he will meet him in Livingstone on August 28 and would be accompanied by Pik Botha. - Sapa.
ANC would attend talks if asked
Kaunda sent 11th-hour letter to PW

Political Staff

The Government last night released a letter from Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda to former President Botha, in which he said his motive in the proposed meeting with Mr P W de Klerk was simply to get to know the man.

The letter’s contents were made known by Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who said it had been faxed to Mr P W Botha’s office in Pretoria minutes before his address to the nation on Monday.

A statement from Mr Botha’s office said Dr Kaunda’s letter, dated August 14, was received by the Department of Foreign Affairs by telex at 8.11 pm on August 14 and faxed to the office of the State President in Pretoria at 6.57 pm “after the officials concerned could not establish contact with the State President’s office in Cape Town”.

The Department of Foreign Affairs was not able to inform Mr Pik Botha of the letter that evening as he had been at the SABC studios in Johannesburg and then a meeting in Randburg.

The statement said Mr Pik Botha was informed of the letter the next day. He brought the letter to the attention of Mr de Klerk who requested his response be forwarded to Dr Kaunda.

Mr de Klerk’s reply to Dr Kaunda was also released by Mr Pik Botha.

SLIGHT NOT INTENDED

The reply read: “I am pleased to inform you that it will be a pleasure to meet you in Livingstone on August 22.”

In the letter, Dr Kaunda denied he had any strategy to present to Mr de Klerk, referring to Mr Botha’s apparent concern about an ANC settlement plan for South Africa.

Dr Kaunda said his intended meeting with Mr de Klerk was not to slight or undermine President Botha. He wanted to meet Mr de Klerk because he was destined to succeed Mr Botha.

“I know you well. You and I have dealt with each other frankly and openly over a long period of time and have done so with deep respect over those matters on which we have differed. As a result, we have friendly feelings towards each other. I will do nothing to injure these,” he wrote.

Dr Kaunda said he would do anything he could to build peace in southern Africa.

“Mr President, I plead that you, have no anxieties at all about Mr de Klerk meeting me at this time. He will meet me as president of Zambia, and not as a representative of any other country or organisation.”
LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kaunda, who meets South Africa's Acting State President, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, on August 28, has asked the United States not to lift sanctions imposed on the Republic.

He said sanctions were vital to force Pretoria to dismantle apartheid, and he remained doubtful about Mr. de Klerk's announced intentions to do this. Dr. Kaunda told visiting U.S. congressmen he would find out what Mr. de Klerk stood for. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Assocoem leaders in talks with Kaunda

Sanctions too costly, says Zambian govt

By Stan Hlophe

South Africa has much to offer in terms of technology and skills, and African countries, particularly Zambia, are willing to trade with South Africa if apartheid is scrapped.

This was the message brought back last night by a three-man delegation of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, led by Assocoem’s president, Mr Sidney Matus, following a three-day visit to Zambia.

Mr Matus, deputy Mr Brian Curz and Professor Ben van Rensburg said at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport they had been well received by President Kenneth Kaunda and his Cabinet.

Trade links

Mr Matus said that in their discussion with Dr Kaunda they found South Africa and Zambia had much in common.

“It was evident that South Africa has much to offer by means of technology, and Zambia was willing to open trade links between the two countries as long as apartheid was completely abolished.

“Zambian Ministers indicated that Zambia could not afford sanctions as it would be too costly for their country.”

Dr Kaunda made it clear that the entire continent would support South Africa as long as apartheid was removed from the statute books.

Mr Matus said discussions covered a range of topics, including stability and economic co-operation in southern Africa, the Namibia economy and independence process, and the role business could play in the reform process.

He said the delegation also discussed the Group Areas, Population Registration and Separate Amenities Acts.

“We made it clear to them that Assocoem was not political, but when it affects the economy of the country, we would use our influence. We also made it clear that Assocoem will raise the above topics with the Government.”

The Assocoem delegation also met an ANC delegation led by foreign affairs spokesman Mr Thabo Mbeki and held a wide range of discussions on subjects which included “the armed struggle”, sanctions and redistribution of land.

Mr Matus said: “We told the ANC they have to renounce violence if they want to see Nelson Mandela freed.

“The ANC’s response was that as much as they would like to see Mandela freed, they would continue with the armed struggle as it was their only weapon to fight South Africa.

“Assocoem made it clear to the ANC that armed struggle was terrorism.”

Mr Matus said the delegation had been invited by Dr Kaunda to return to Zambia.
Possible prelude to Govt-ANC contact

FW talks will mean new era – Kaunda

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Sapa and The Star’s Africa News Service

Expectations are growing that the Livingstone meeting between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and acting State President FW de Klerk could pave the way for future negotiations between the South African Government and the African National Congress.

While both President Kaunda and the South African Government have confirmed that the August 29 meeting is going ahead as planned, the Conservative Party has criticized Mr de Klerk’s intention to continue with the visit.

Dr Kaunda yesterday said the meeting would be the beginning of an important period of bridge-building in southern Africa.

Watching independence process

While refusing accusations that he would promote ANC interests during the discussions, he said the Frontline states, of which he is chairman, and the Organisation for African Unity were trying to get the two sides to talk to each other. These organisations would help Pretoria resolve its differences with the ANC if it conducted itself honestly in the Namibian independence process.

He told a press conference in Lusaka: “We are watching South Africa very carefully on the question of Namibia. If it fares well, we are willing and ready to give South Africa the benefit of the doubt. We might begin to get somewhere to bring South Africa and the ANC together. The path is well marked out how we are going to do this.”

Dr Kaunda added that South Africa was heading for a racial bloodbath which could engulf southern Africa. This could be avoided by discussions such as the Livingstone meeting.

However, talks between the SA Government and the ANC would be difficult to arrange since the ANC had said it would renounce violence only if South Africa gave up apartheid, while Pretoria insisted it would talk to the movement only if it laid down arms.

Interviewed by the SABC yesterday, Dr Kaunda said he was surprised that Mr Botha had resigned because of his (Dr Kaunda’s) intended meeting with Mr de Klerk since he had previously met Mr John Vorster and Mr Botha.

CP foreign affairs spokesman Mr Tom Langley yesterday said the Livingstone meeting was totally unacceptable since Mr Botha had pointed that Dr Kaunda had already received a proposal from the ANC on a settlement in South Africa.

“The CP is of the opinion that the proposed discussions are not merely another meeting with a foreign head of state, but discussions with an outspoken enemy of South Africa who wishes to use the meeting to achieve his objectives as regards the whites of South Africa.”

He urged Mr de Klerk to call off the meeting or give the assurance he would not discuss any internal matters with the Zambian leader.

(Report compiled by E van der Merwe, of Sapa & Johannesburg.)
Kaunda offers to mediate with ANC

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday promised that the six Frontline states, of which he is chairman, will help SA resolve its problem with the ANC if it conducts itself honestly in the Namibian independence process.

Kaunda admitted it would be difficult to shift the two parties from the hard stands they had taken before talking to each other.

"F W de Klerk says he will not meet the ANC until they renounce violence and the ANC say they will not talk until apartheid falls."

Addressing a Press conference yesterday, the Zambian leader also explained that after the meeting of August 28 with de Klerk, he would report to the OAU ad hoc committee and the ANC "so that they may decide on the next course of action on the apartheid issue."

"We are watching SA very carefully on the question of Namibia. If it fares well, we are willing and ready to give SA the benefit of the doubt — we might begin to get somewhere to bring SA and the ANC together. The path is well marked out how we are going to do this."

Yesterday's indication by Kaunda that the Frontline states would help the ANC and the SA government to come closer to negotiations is a continuation of dramatic developments regarding this issue in the past few days.

Settlement

The ANC has presented a detailed plan for a peaceful settlement in SA to a one-day Frontline heads of state meeting on August 18 in Lusaka.

The dramatic settlement proposal envisages a process similar to the one being implemented in Namibia under UN resolution 435. The essential differences are that the ANC, unlike Swapo, would insist on a status of equality at all stages of the negotiating process.

The second important development came on August 15 when the ANC announced it was prepared to send a representative to the De Klerk/Kaunda meeting on August 28, if requested. This led to serious speculation that discussions at the Livingstone meeting would certainly include the positions of the ANC and the SA government on the issue of direct negotiations.

This was supported by what Kaunda told US Congressmen in Lusaka on Tuesday — that at the Livingstone meeting with de Klerk he would find out what de Klerk stood for, and report to the ANC and the Frontline states.

The 14 countries of the OAU special committee on southern Africa meet in Harare on August 21. This meeting is expected to adopt a new strategy to end apartheid.

The ANC, PAC and Swapo will all be present at the meeting, and it is expected that the ANC's settlement plan will be on the agenda.

It is understood the ANC consulted the OAU on the outline of the plan during its annual summit in Addis Ababa from July 29 to 31.

Kaunda is on record as saying: "If de Klerk be the Joshua for SA on apartheid, he will have my full active support, 24 hours a day to the last step of his battle to dismantle apartheid — but not to reform it." — ANO.
Zambia keen on SA links.

ASSOCOM

MANDY JEAN WOODS

ASSOCOM has been told Zambia does not want sanctions on SA.

Zambian Commerce Minister Otama Mumbaka said an Assocom delegation this week his country could not afford boycotts against Pretoria.

He added Lungaka wanted to increase trade with SA and was hindered by apartheid and world opinion.

Assocom's three-man delegation returned from a four-day trip to Zambia last night where they met with President Kenneth Kaunda, four cabinet ministers, Bank of Zambia officials and members of the government's economic advisory committee.

Assocom president Sidney Matus said Kaunda told them sanctions had had a serious impact on his country's economy.

They were also told technology and expertise were more desperately needed than goods.

Kaunda said he wanted SA to play a leading role in the region but apartheid had to go first. "The whole continent will open up if we are seen to change in this respect," Matus said.

The Assocom visitors were told Zambia would welcome SA, without apartheid as a member of the OAU, as an influential leader in a regional economic association and as a participant in the Southern African Development Council.

The delegation met senior members of the ANC for several hours in an unplanned meeting, Matus said.

"Professor van Rensburg was invited to address the economists and afterwards four ANC members asked to meet us," he said.

Mr. Matus added the delegation found it could 'identify with quite a number' of the ANC's aspirations.

The ANC had suffered a lot on the matters of owner-ship of land and production and armed struggle. We urged them to move towards co-operation, said they could not afford to withdraw violence otherwise they would have nothing to offer their members and

Zambia links... From Page 2

they would weaken their bargaining power with SA," he said.

The ANC officials asked the delegation, however, to spread their peaceful aspirations.

Matus, who asked why South Africans were not aware of the ANC's peaceful aspirations, said he was told it was because the organisation did not have an instrument "of spreading this". However, the ANC said it hoped to use the mass democratic movement and Cosatu to spread the word.

Assocom was invited to return to Zam-
FW tells how report led to PW’s panic

By EDDIE KOCH

ACTING State President FW de Klerk this week suggested that a front-page report in the *Weekly Mail* — that “little newspaper” — had played an important part in the dramatic events that led to the resignation of PW Botha.

De Klerk lashed out at the report, which said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda would use his forthcoming meeting with the new National Party leader to discuss an African National Congress peace plan for South Africa.

In an address to an NP rally in Houghton on Wednesday night De Klerk said: “Inferences were made as a result of reports in ... a little paper called the *Weekly Mail* that the real purpose of discussions, should I meet with President Kaunda, would have been that he would transfer messages and documents from the ANC — that he would act as an intermediary.”

The acting state president then read extracts from a letter written by Kaunda to Botha at the height of Monday’s crisis. In the letter the Zambian leader said he had merely wanted to “get to know” De Klerk, and that he had no specific strategy in mind when asking for the meeting.

But a series of events over the past few days confirm the accuracy of the *Weekly Mail* report. These include:

•A statement by Kaunda to United States congressmen in Lusaka on Tuesday — after the letter had been delivered — that he would use the meeting to find out what De Klerk stood for and would indeed report back to the ANC.

•On Wednesday morning Kaunda

*To PAGE 4*
ANC shadow looms over poll

There are two good reasons why the South African Government is worried about the way the shadow of the African National Congress is creeping over the coming meeting between Acting State President Mr W de Klerk and President Kaunda of Zambia in Livingstone.

The embarrassment of being seen to be having dealings with the ANC during the election campaign is only one reason. The other is that the ANC issue threatens to spoil what the Government is reliably understood to consider to be the main purpose of the meeting: to restart the diplomatic drive into black Africa that came to a halt with former President P W Botha’s stroke in January.

Coming as it did at President Kaunda’s initiative, the meeting offers a good opportunity for furthering Pretoria’s efforts to win acceptance in Africa, which were making dramatic progress under Mr Botha until he was sidelined by the stroke.

President Kaunda, who had established a working relationship with Mr Botha, wasted no time in approaching his successor, presumably because he wants to establish a similar relationship with Mr de Klerk so that he can continue his personal crusade to replace apartheid with a nonracial system.

Mr Botha never had to worry much about an ANC taint in his dealings with President Kaunda, notably at the "marcela summit" on the Botswana border in 1982.

But his attacks on the Kaunda-De Klerk meeting in his angry departure from office have ensured that his successor now has such a problem.

The embarrassment has been worsened by President Kaunda’s statement, at a news conference, that he will report not only to the Frontline States, of which he is chairman, but also to the ANC on his meeting with Mr de Klerk.

It is perhaps unfortunate for Mr de Klerk that the Livingstone meeting is taking place shortly after the mini-summit in Harare next week at which the Organisation of African Unity will try to formulate a new strategy on South Africa.

Not only will President Kaunda play a leading role at the Harare meeting, but the other participants will include a high-level ANC delegation.

Thus the ANC shadow will stretch straight from Harare to Livingstone.

It may not help that President Kaunda has said he sees the meeting only as a "get-acquainted" one and that he will not be acting as a mediator for the ANC.

It is ironic that former President Botha would almost certainly have had another meeting with President Kaunda had he not been felled by his stroke.

After his meetings last year with the presidents of Mozambique, Malawi, Zaire and Ivory Coast and the king of Lesotho, the next step was expected to have been a visit to South Africa by President Chissano of Mozambique.

A meeting with President Kaunda would very probably have been considered valuable by Mr Botha’s advisers as he is the chairman of the Frontline grouping, which was recently president of the OAU, great stature in Africa and has long been at the forefront of black Africa’s political dealings and deliberations on South Africa.

It was inevitable that Mr de Klerk would take up the diplomatic drive into black Africa where Mr Botha had left it.

Its management has never been out of the hands of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and he will not have wanted to waste any time getting it going again.

The exercise is aimed not only at expanding trade and other relations between South Africa and black Africa but also at bringing these largely secret dealings increasingly into the open and to get acceptance of Pretoria’s gradual approach to the dismantling of apartheid.

Foreign Minister Botha, who will accompany Mr de Klerk to Livingstone, has described the meeting as "the continuation of the African initiatives".

He has consistently denied that the Government intends talking to the ANC through President Kaunda.

But he and Mr de Klerk clearly now face a difficult problem in getting the Livingstone talks, if not the African initiatives, out of the shadow of the ANC and the election.

(Report by G L’Angu, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)
ANC moving to Tanzania

FROM PAGE 1.

As its role changes from backer to broker.

South Africa insists that the ANC ends its use of armed force before talks can begin, but last week ANC leaders were calling for an escalation of the armed struggle, saying that it will continue until the end of the state of emergency, all organisations unbanned, and all political prisoners freed.

The departure of the ANC from Zambia follows its expulsion from Angola last year under terms agreed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

Guerrillas' base

Since then, 8,000 ANC members, most of them undergoing military training, are reported to have been sent to Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia.

In 1984 the ANC was expelled from Mozambique, and Zimbabwe has never allowed the fighters to use its territory.

The Botswana government recently jailed some ANC members on its territory.

Swaziland, the only other country adjoining South Africa, is too small and weak to allow the ANC to operate.

While Zambia had no official training camps, it served as a base for ANC guerrillas leaving South Africa or waiting to return. Pretoria has made several raids into Zambia to attack ANC bases.

Mr Kaunda is also under intense political and economic pressure with the Zambian economy in desperate straits. — Independent News Service.
Massive expulsions

Zambia angrily

denies expulsion

Zambia angrily denies expulsion

By REEVE BROOKS, LONDON
ANC to stay in Zambia — Kaunda

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday said the ANC headquarters would remain in Zambia "until the day of liberation".

Mr Naphy Nyalugwe, press spokesman at State House in Lusaka, said he had been instructed by Dr Kaunda to dismiss a British press report claiming the ANC was being expelled from Zambia as "wishful thinking invented in Pretoria" and "utter rubbish".

He said the extent of Dr Kaunda's commitment to the ANC would emerge during a vital OAU meeting opening in Harare today.

Dr Kaunda regarded the presence of the ANC political (and military) headquarters in Lusaka as "sacred" and "honour".

Dr Kaunda endorsed a statement by ANC treasurer-general Mr Thomas Nkobi, who said here yesterday: "When the ANC moves its headquarters from Lusaka it will go south — across the Limpopo to Pretoria."
ANC members in Zambia ordered to 'behave or leave'

DURBAN — Reports that the African National Congress was being expelled from Zambia were exaggerated, senior diplomatic sources said today.

South African emissaries were expected to make contact with representatives in Lusaka today about the reports which said South African pressure was forcing the ANC to move its headquarters to Tanzania.

A source, who did not want to be named because of the "extreme delicacy of the situation" and the forthcoming meeting between the Acting State President, Mr F W de Klerk, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, confirmed, however, that steps were being taken against the ANC in Zambia.

These, however, were not as a result of South African pressure to force the ANC further back, but because of the behaviour of members of the ANC in Zambia.

"The ANC's actions are starting to damage Zambia's image abroad," the source said.

"President Kaunda has been told by his own advisors that Zambia can no longer have a bunch of people who are drunks, brawling and shooting each other in pubs."

Diplomatic sources said their understanding of the position was that the ANC had been given an ultimatum that its members should behave themselves or leave.
The Government will not be upset if President Kaunda of Zambia presents the ANC settlement plan for discussion during his talks next week with Acting State President Mr F W de Klerk.

This was made clear today by the Foreign Minister, Mr P M Botha, following the adoption yesterday by a committee of the Organisation of African Unity of the ANC plan as its blueprint for peace.

The Government would not be upset, Mr Botha said, even though President Kaunda had assured former president Mr P W Botha he was only interested in getting to know Mr de Klerk better — "and I take it he would not have lied to President Botha".

If the document did come up for discussion, it would be handled in the same way as any difficult problem which had come up in meetings with foreign powers such as the Russians, Angolans and Cubans.

"We will handle this like grown-up people and as the country which is the strongest in the region," What was important was not what President Kaunda conveyed to the South African Government but what the South African Government conveyed to him.

"Our point of view on the ANC is clear. It has been made public, and it doesn’t matter what African leaders do when we meet them," Mr Botha added.

An ANC spokesman confirmed last night that the organisation hoped the OAU-endorsed document would be presented to organisations such as the Non-Aligned Movement or the United Nations and to solidify into a statement or ultimatum, in the same way UN Resolution 435 became the accepted charter for independence and peace in Namibia and Angola.

The result would be to put the South African Government under even greater pressure to negotiate.

Greater financial sanctions

Among other things, the plan accepted by the OAU aims at intensifying the "liberation struggle" through greater financial sanctions.

The spokesman conceded his movement did not believe Pretoria was ready to negotiate, but he said it was important for the ANC to take the initiative at a time when the international community seemed to want a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

It is certain the ANC-OAU document will be tabled for discussion when President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia meets Mr de Klerk in Livingstone on Monday, OAU sources said.

In a surprising development at the OAU ad hoc committee meeting here yesterday morning, the Pan Africanist Congress rejected negotiations with South Africa.

The PAC’s position is that the struggle must continue as before.

Ironically, its statement was made minutes after the OAU chairman, President Hani Mulukhiet of Egypt, expressed the wish that the ANC and PAC come to terms and develop a single strategy for change in South Africa.

The ANC plan, widely leaked before yesterday’s meeting, proposes that talks should take place between the "liberation movements" and the South African Government to suspend hostilities through a mutually binding ceasefire.

The parties should then establish a base on which to adopt and put into effect a new constitution.

They should also define and agree on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to democracy.

But before any of this happens, measures should be taken to release all political prisoners and detainees, unconditionally, and remove all troops from the townships, end the state of emergency, repeal all repressive laws and end all political trials and executions.

Support plea

For its part, the OAU undertakes to get support for the process from governments and international movements and have sanctions against South Africa lifted while negotiations are in place.

"We appeal to people throughout the world to support this programme of action," the OAU statement said.
HARARE - Zambian President and Frontline States chairman Kenneth Kaunda yesterday said he would not be "so cheap" — as to expel the African National Congress from Zambia, reports Zimbabwe Star news agency.

Addressing newsmen at the end of a meeting of eight central and southern African countries on the Angolan peace initiative, he said contrary to South African Press reports, the ANC still had its headquarters in Lusaka.

"The truth is Kaunda has made no expulsion of the ANC. The headquarters are still in Lusaka and the executive is still there... I would not be so cheap to do such a thing," said the Zambian leader.

Soweto 23/1/89

On his meeting with South African acting State President F W de Klerk, scheduled for Monday next week, he said he had initiated the meeting and would be attending as Zambian head of state and not representing the Frontline States or the ANC.

ANC to stay in Zambia: Kaunda
ANC hand over four ex-members to Zambia

LUSAKA. — Four former members of the African National Congress abducted by the guerrilla group this month have been released to Zambian authorities, a Zambian government official said yesterday.

Director of refugees Mr Musyani Simumba said that Mr Sipho Hubert Mbeje, Mr Norman Phakathi, Mr Richard Sikhosana and Mr David Lepoto were handed over on Friday by the ANC.

"They are alive and well," Mr Simumba said.

He added that the four, who were awaiting resettlement to another country by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), were being held on remand in Lusaka prisons by the Zambian authorities.

It was not clear whether they would all face charges or whether this was merely for their protection. The ANC said they detained the four for their suspected involvement in recent bomb attacks against the ANC. — Sapa-Reuters
JOHANNESBURG.—The Mass Democratic Movement has beaten Acting State President FW de Klerk to the post by meeting with Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda this week.

A MDM delegation held talks with Kaunda in Harare where the Zambian leader was attending the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit.

Kaunda is due to meet De Klerk at Livingstone on Monday.

MDM spokesperson Murphy Morobe said the delegation had "fully briefed" Kaunda.

"However, we must point out that we made no attempt to influence him about what he should raise with De Klerk when they meet next week."

Morobe said Kaunda had made it clear that the struggle in South Africa had his "blessing" and "support."

"We were relieved when he told us that there was no truth that his government had kicked out the ANC."

Morobe said Kaunda had assured the delegation that the ANC would "always have a home in Lusaka."

The MDM delegation was also given a brief hearing by the Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe.

Morobe said Mugabe was "well versed" with the South African situation and stood "fully behind" the MDM.

Morobe said the MDM endorsed the ANC's peace plan and would now "filter it down" to community structures for further study.

“Our presence in Harare was to convey that we appreciate the efforts being made by the outside world towards our struggle," he said.

The acceptance of the document should not in any way be interpreted as though the MDM had "abandoned" the struggle, said Morobe.

"Instead, the struggle to end apartheid is to be intensified."

The 11-person MDM delegation included senior Cosatu office-bearers and executive members from the UDF, including Raymond Suttner who broke his banning order by attending the OAU summit.

Suttner, a Wits Law lecturer and education officer on the UDF's Transvaal executive, was released from a two-year emergency detention in September last year.

Morobe said the UDF's acting general secretary, Mohammed Vath Moosa, who was detained last week, should have been part of the delegation as well.

(Report by M Badela, of 32 Simmonds St, Jhb.)
Visit to Zaire 'to keep Angola peace on course'

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

South Africa was obviously a "major player" in this regard and President Mobutu would want to consult with Pretoria diplomats on a regular basis.

President Mobutu and Dr Kaunda have apparently both been fairly insistent on meeting Mr de Klerk to enable them to gauge the president-to-be.

It is known that the South African Government has been in close touch at the highest levels with President Mobutu and his aids for some months on the Angolan peace process and bilateral relations.

Two weeks ago Mr Botha was personally and secretly mediating a dispute between Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and President Mobutu.

SECRET EFFORTS

The dispute threatened troubled Angolan peace efforts. The secret efforts at conciliation took place at the Government guest house in Waterkloof, Pretoria.

Mr de Klerk's diplomatic forays into southern Africa suggest, even before he assumes the presidency next month, the importance he is placing on future relations with Africa.

He is signalling his endorsement and actively promoting the flourishing trade, diplomatic, technological and humanitarian ties between South Africa and all but a few African countries.

(Report by P Fabricius, 204 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)
Visit to Zaire 'to keep
Angola peace on course'

By Peter Fabrikans
Political Correspondent

Acting State President Mr F W de Klerk's meeting with Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire tomorrow is being seen as part of the regional effort to bring peace to the civil war in Angola.

SA diplomatic sources said today this was the principal aim of the talks, which were being held at the invitation of President Mobutu. There was no direct connection between the Mobuto meeting and Mr de Klerk's meeting on Monday with President Kaunda.

They also dismissed any suggestion Pretoria was in any way clearing the Kaunda meeting with Mr Mobuto.

However it was known that there was some rivalry between the two African leaders. "It seems to be en vogue now to meet Mr de Klerk. I think it's significant that there is such an openness."

"It's an opportunity that we must take up," said one diplomatic source.

Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of foreign affairs, said the meeting "should be seen primarily as part of the regional search for peaceful solutions".

South Africa was obviously a "major player" in this regard and President Mo- butu would want to consult with Pretoria diplomats on a regular basis.

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(Report by P Fabrikans, 219 Venuescles Street,
Pretoria)
De Klerk regime on trial, says Kaunda

HARARE. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday that if he established that South African leader Mr F W de Klerk could not be trusted he would not have any negotiations with him in the future, Ziana news agency reports.

Dr Kaunda, who is also chairman of the frontline states, will meet the acting State President in the southern Zambian resort town of Livingstone on Monday.

Speaking in Harare, Dr Kaunda said his mission on Monday would be "to size up the man, I want to find out what he stands for".

He said that if Mr De Klerk proved he could be trusted, "we will decide on what to do" but should he prove otherwise "to me it will mean negotiations are out".

Dr Kaunda also recounted events in which, he said, South Africa had failed to honour its international obligations and said that at present the "regime is on trial".

He said they should ensure that elections in Namibia were free and fair.

The South African government said yesterday that Mr De Klerk would visit President Mobutu Sese Seko tomorrow as part of South Africa's growing campaign to strengthen its relations with black Africa.

President Mobutu's office confirmed the meeting and said: "The Zairian head of state as well as international public opinion would like to know if changing the man in power in South Africa does not imply he will put an end to this political system (apartheid) which the universal conscience condemns." — Sapa
Zambian court calls top ANC man

ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo has been summoned to appear in a Lusaka court on September 1 to explain the whereabouts of an ANC cadre who shot and wounded his girlfriend in the city last year.

Nzo will have to tell magistrate Gabriel Muyoya the whereabouts of Hubert Sipho Mbeje, 32. Mbeje has been charged with wounding Lizzie Mwanza on November 17.

Meanwhile, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka has lodged a formal complaint to Zambia's government that the ANC abducted four of its former members. Mbeje is allegedly one of those held; the others are said to be Richard Sikusze, Norman Phakati and David Lepho.

Earlier this month, the ANC said four former ANC members were being held in connection with a spate of bomb explosions in ANC buildings in Lusaka in recent months.

A few days later, Nzo said the four were helping the ANC with investigations into the bombings. An ANC spokesman said the four would be freed when the movement had completed its investigations.

Deputy UNHCR representative in Zambia, Theokwumere Durr, said his office had lodged the protest with the Zambian Home Affairs Ministry as the ANC action violated international laws governing refugees' status.

Supa
Hits Zambia today
Campaigning for FW

By Ismail Legardeh
Own Correspondent
PRETORIA.—Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi expressed optimism yesterday, after a surprise meeting here with acting President F W de Klerk, that the Angolan peace process could soon be back on track.

The meeting was the first step in a plan for salvaging the faltering peace talks that was agreed on by Zaire and South Africa on Friday.

Mr De Klerk, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, briefed Dr Savimbi yesterday on Friday's talks with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The briefing came on the eve of today's historic meeting in Livingstone, Zambia, between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Mr De Klerk, who is accompanied by the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, and senior officials.

If today's talks are successful it could mean a regional summit for Mr De Klerk with the heads of state of South Africa's neighbours.

Dr Savimbi said yesterday's meeting had been initiated by President Mobutu who had asked Mr De Klerk to pass on a message to him.

The message from President Mobutu was that the Gbadolite declaration was the only document which formed the basis of his peace initiative.

The principles contained in this document were:

- The desire of all sons and daughters of Angola to put an end to the war and to proclaim national reconciliation to the world.
- The cessation of all hostilities by proclamation of a ceasefire which came into force on June 24.
- The establishment of a commission charged with finalising the means of implementing this plan, with the mediation of President Mobutu.

However, President Kaunda is backing an interpretation of the Gbadolite accord favoured by the MPLA government, which suggests that the original agreement was critical of US intervention in Angola, accepted the retention of the present Angolan constitution and accepted that Dr Savimbi be sent into exile.

After President Kaunda issued a statement backing this interpretation of the Gbadolite accord in Harare last Wednesday, Dr Savimbi accused President Kaunda of deliberately misrepresenting the accord and angry Unita officials said they were back at war.

However, Unita has since backed off from this position after being given an assurance by President Mobutu that the Harare statement has no official status.

Dr Savimbi said it was important to work for a new ceasefire in Angola, to define the mechanisms by which the ceasefire would be implemented and to start discussing political accommodation between Unita and the MPLA.

Why
Savimbi
sent his
troops
back to
war

SEE PAGE 3

At today's meeting in Livingstone, Mr De Klerk faces the challenge of persuading President Kaunda that the position he has adopted is not facilitating the peace process.

Interviewed on BBC radio news yesterday, President Kaunda insisted that his primary objective at today's meeting will be to find out about Mr De Klerk and what he stands for.

He said the questions uppermost in his mind will be: "Is he a man of principle? Does he respect human beings as we do? Is he the man to bring about changes in South Africa?"

President Kaunda denied that he was acting as a "broker" for the ANC and said he would not press Pretoria about talks with the ANC today.

"I am going as leader of Pretoria and as leader of Zambia because I know that if we don't succeed in bringing about peaceful change we will not have more than two years before we have an explosion,"

Sapa-Reuters reports that President Kaunda arrived in Livingstone yesterday, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Luke Mwanawasa. They spent the night at the Intercontinental Hotel where today's talks are to take place.

Mr De Klerk's aircraft is expected to arrive at Livingstone at 5am and the talks are due to start about an hour later.
By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

ZAMBIA's President Dr Kenneth Kaunda yesterday said that acting State President FW de Klerk was the right person to lead South Africa into meaningful dialogue towards a negotiated settlement.

A source close to De Klerk who asked not to be named and who attended the talks in Livingston on the Zambian side of the Victoria Falls, said the talks mainly centered around the recalcitrant way in Angola and "moved pretty much towards..." securing "the peace process in Angola."
No mention of ANC at talks

Kaunda will act in Falls summit sequel

The Star's Africa News Service

Throughout, the talks will be presented to the multi-nation Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade within a week.

Afterwards, it will have even more substance and so become a bigger stick to shake at South Africa.

Some issues

Mr de Klerk said after meeting President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday that they had found they shared the same thoughts on some issues. The two leaders, who talked for about two-and-a-half hours in an hotel near the Victoria Falls, agreed to "stay in touch".

Mr de Klerk said he had told the Zambian leader that South Africa was going to break out of the "cycle of violence and mistrust" and create a new dispensation in South Africa for South Africans.

Mr de Klerk spoke to an enthusiastic National Party public meeting in Newcastle last night only hours after the summit.

He said the international community must keep "its nose out of South Africa's business. We are busy finding solutions to our problems".

By Mr de Klerk's own account, he took a firm stance on the importance of recognising the sovereignty of states and of not interfering in neighbours' domestic affairs. He insisted he would not discuss internal politics except where they impinged on regional matters.

Frantic hacks wrestle ailing phones to bring you a story

By Michael Morris, Political Staff

"Shouting at each other in the dark is no use. Now at least they are talking, in the light." This is the sentiment of a young Zambian in Livingstone. It was his way of expressing how his people felt about the talks yesterday between PW and KK.

He works at the hotel which hosted the talks yesterday, the Musi O-Tunya, where staff bustled about busily as the hordes of journalists descended in buses and cars.

Road signs on the way warned against hippos and elephants, but Livingstonians must now have reassessed their perceptions of hazardous intruders after witnessing the scrum of television crews and photographers.

Anxiety mounts among journalists covering summits of this kind in harrowing proportion to the paucity of information.

But there is another ingredient that makes an assignment of this kind very nearly unbearable.

The fatal combination is a good story, a deadline and a fickle telephone-line that crackles defiantly or responds to kind treatment with a muffled bleat.

A room full of ill telephones and a dozen or two thirsty journalists with deadlines in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Toronto, London, New York and Bonn is rowdy and miserable all at once.

Behind the noisy hotel kitchen - and what, oddly enough, seemed to be a full-scale laudry - was the "Press room". Tables lined the walls and sparking new telephones still in their plastic wrappings were arranged strategically on them.

Alas. Bad lines, cut lines, beeps, infuriating long-distance hisses rudely punctuated or terminated brief encounters with news desks worlds away.

Reporters crouched under the tables with a coveted connection to hear, and be heard, better. Hapless hacks like me had, apparently, the temerity to attempt filing via lap-top computers. But thankfully, it eventually released its contents into The Star's computer network - and you are now reading the resulting report.
FW confident
Angolan peace plan on track

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Staff

THE Acting President, Mr F W de Klerk, is confident his talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda have helped get the Angolan peace initiative back on track and have strengthened South Africa’s influence in frontline Africa.

Mr De Klerk believes South Africa’s case is now better understood in Zambia and that the “get to know you” encounter has helped extend Pretoria’s lines of communication in the region.

And Dr Kaunda, it seems, was impressed enough by Mr De Klerk’s explanation of his vision for a new dispensation in South Africa during the two-hour talks in Livingstone yesterday to withhold judgment on his promise. He will wait and see.

CONVINCED

The Zambian president also seems to have been convinced by his South African visitors to publicly acknowledge Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko’s mediationship of the Angolan peace process within the terms of the Lusaka/Luanda Agreement and, in effect, not to interfere with President Mobutu’s work.

The summit appears to have brought more unity on the worrisome question of the Lusaka/Luanda Agreement, though doubt remains on whether everyone is in accord on its interpretation.

The South Africans, however, were confident after the talks that the agreement was no longer in jeopardy.

Mr De Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and senior diplomats flew into Zambia early yesterday for the meeting.

Earlier speculation that the meeting could prove a diplomatic trap that would embarrass the South African leader directly in an ANC-related debate proved groundless, partly because the Angolan crisis shouldered such a possibility off the agenda, and also it is apparent, because both Dr Kaunda and Mr De Klerk were determined to stick to the original idea of getting to know each other.

Speaking at a Press conference after noon, Dr Kaunda would not be drawn on what he thought of the new NP leader, saying such matters would first be discussed with his “colleague”. Mr De Klerk said later that Dr Kaunda had “listened carefully to what I said and his reaction was positive, but a wait-and-see one”.

By Mr De Klerk’s own account, he took a firm stance on the importance of recognising the sovereignty of states and of not interfering in neighbours’ domestic affairs. He insisted he would not discuss South Africa’s internal politics except where they impinged on regional matters.

(Report by M Morris, 122 St George’s Street, Cape Town)
Zambian talks 'full of hope'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The meeting in Livingstone between Mr F W de Klerk and President Kaunda was presented by the Wall Street Journal as being an event of high hopes and "bubbling excitement" that South Africans believe will mark the beginning of the country's return from isolation.

The newspaper, America's biggest daily, compared the difference between Mr de Klerk's visit and previous events and said: "The last time South Africans came to this resort town on the edge of the Victoria Falls, they rode in on motorcycles, under the cover of night, and shot up a suspected African National Congress guerilla base, killing five people and destroying buildings. "Yesterday, the South Africans, led by Acting President de Klerk, returned. This time, though, they rode through town in an official motorcade and were cheered by residents lining the streets. They spoke of peace. They pleaded for understanding. And they shared their vision of regional co-operation and economic development."

The newspaper said the stark contrast between the two visits, separated by little more than two years, illustrates the shifting nature of Pretoria's relations with its southern African neighbours, moving away from destabilisation and towards negotiation. "And it underlines the belief of Pretoria that the best way for the country to break its international isolation is through efforts in Africa, particularly neighbours."

The paper pointed out that the significance of the meeting goes beyond what was and wasn't discussed, more important, given President Kaunda's outspoken criticisms of apartheid and championing of sanctions, "is that it took place at all."

The paper quoted a senior South African banker as saying: "We're more excited about what the meeting can do for the country's place in the world than about impact in the region. We hope it's the beginning of our way back from isolation."

The Wall Street Journal, the most powerful voice in the American business community, added that overcoming African mistrust of South Africa is the biggest regional challenge facing Mr de Klerk, and added: "His big carrot is the economic strength of South Africa, which, economists throughout the region agree, should be the motor of regional development."

"But before he can dangle the prospect of greater economic co-operation in front of his impoverished neighbours, he will have to resolve the conflict at home."
Peace returns from a visit to the Victoria Falls border.
Kaunda had sound reasons to seek the meeting — but he was upstaged by F W

The meeting between F W de Klerk and Kenneth Kaunda has already been subject to some misinterpretation and ire — not least that by ex-President F W Botha. It is refreshing that SA’s next president should be so willing to step out into the diplomatic world that should most immediately concern him, since “respectability” in Africa is a prerequisite to acceptance where it really matters. But, of course, it was hardly the first of such visits.

What can F W gain from such forays? Firstly, there is Kaunda’s eminence, such as it is, in Africa. His economy may be in tatters (see box), but Kaunda has, over the years, gained a reputation for smooth dealing. This is reflected in a letter to Pik Botha before the visit, which set out the limits of what could be achieved: “He (F W de Klerk) will meet me as president of Zambia and not the representative of any other country or organisation. It is a person to person meeting … to see how we look at things.”

Nonetheless, it was at least expected that Kaunda would present De Klerk with the ANC’s position paper on negotiations with Pretoria, recently adopted by the Organisation for African Unity (OAU).

In the event — and Kaunda could not have foreseen this — the Livingstone meeting was pre-empted by the hastily convened tête-à-tête on the banks of Lake Kivu in Zaire between Mobutu Sese Seko and De Klerk last Friday. Then, on Sunday, came top-level discussions between UNITA’s Jonas Savimbi and the De Klerk-Pik Botha duo.

In other words, regional peace initiatives forced themselves on to the presidential timetable — and gave a practical focus to the Livingstone meeting. The Gbadolite Declaration of June 24 — with Mobutu as host — set out the parameters of this process. While Kaunda was present (as a regional elder statesman of the OAU and chairman of the Frontline States), he appears to have misinterpreted Savimbi’s role, post-ceasefire. The Unita leader would go into exile, Kaunda claimed in Harare afterwards. This viewpoint affected sensitivities.

Kaunda, given his influential position, would clearly like to be seen as fulfilling a major broker’s role in peace, including peace within SA. As far as Angola is concerned, the OAU has entrusted Mobutu as mediator between the affected parties. Kaunda’s misinterpretation of Savimbi’s position was, therefore, something of an infringement on another African leader’s political turf.

In his afternoon chat to political journalists last Sunday, Savimbi charged: “President Kaunda has sought to pursue a personal agenda, which his fellow heads of State rejected at Gbadolite.” He said he regretted this.

On Monday, Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden told the FM that the declaration had left itself wide open for possible divergencies of viewpoint.

This, then, was one message F W took to Livingstone. In other words, SA’s president-in-waiting found himself playing a mediatory role — and he came out of the meeting with his standing in Africa considerably elevated because of it.

In fact, the enhanced role De Klerk can play in Angola seems set to continue. As Mike Hough, head of Pretoria’s Institute for Strategic Studies, says, the present situation in that war-torn country seems too complex for any one person to resolve. Western diplomats note that Kaunda, while respected, has a history of emotional outbursts.

The Zambian president has not emerged particularly well from all this; indeed, Kaunda’s influence as an elder statesman is actually threatened by the emergence of new leaders in Africa. Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe — who has been elected as chairman of the Non-Aligned group — is one; Mobutu, with his important role as mediator in the Angolan conflict, notwithstanding questions over his personal probity, is another. And there is Kenya’s Daniel arap Moi — requested by Mozambique’s Joachim Chissano to try to resolve the continuing war between Frelimo and the Renamo rebels.

Nor should De Klerk be forgotten. There is, therefore, a widespread belief within the diplomatic fraternity that in Monday’s meeting with De Klerk, Kaunda may have believed there lay an opportunity to promote at least some of his unfulfilled aspirations. The Africa Institute’s Erich Leistner agrees: “Despite their hatred of SA’s racial policies, a meeting with the SA head of State enhances the political stature of African leaders. The southern African region is where the action is and there remains respect for SA’s economic power.”

Given these facts, there was an element of one-upmanship vis-à-vis other African leaders in Kaunda’s position.

Leistner believes that in Africa there is a movement towards closer contact with SA. The agreement signed in New York on the ending of the war in Namibia and Angola was a major watershed for southern Africa. And, “if the Namibian independence can be implemented without major hitches and there are some visible gestures on the part of the SA government to promote internal dialogue, it would be more easy for African leaders, and Kaunda in particular, to cooperate with SA,” he suggests.

On the SA side, Van Heerden says that despite Kaunda’s history of emotionalism, his sincerity is evident: “He is really a person of strong Christian convictions, who genuinely tries to play a consilatory and peace-making role and (he) has strong humanitarian viewpoints.” These “are all things which we should not deny him.”

Kaunda has been consistent in his appeal for reconciliation in SA. There may be something a little too pious about this — there are some diplomats who doubt whether this characteristic “sincerity” actually qualifies Kaunda for the political role he may feel himself entitled to. But it underlay Kaunda’s desire to meet De Klerk. Apart from the practical help that could be extended to his ruined economy, there is also the fact — which Kaunda understands — that internal problems in SA will inevitably have an impact on Zambia. Van Heerden, for one, makes this point. As a sponsor of the ANC, he may well be nervous about the consequences of head-on confrontation between SA and the armed exiles.

This raises the all-important point about sanctuary for the ANC. While they have no hard evidence, SA diplomatic
In Africa, suspicion — in the world, high esteem

JOANNA KING

KENNETH KANNA

Personality

360 NEWS

Saturday, April 2, 1969
Four ex-ANC men now held by Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Four former members of the African National Congress (ANC) who were held by the exiled movement are now being held by Zambian police, Zambia's Secretary of State for defence and security, Mr Alex Shapi, has said.

Mr Shapi said police were investigating their conduct but gave no other details.

Recently the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) protested to the Zambian government about the alleged kidnapping of the four men by the ANC.

The four had asked the UNHCR for asylum but the ANC said it was holding them in connection with a number of bombings in the Zambian capital. The ANC released the men after receiving an ultimatum from the Zambian government.

On Friday a Lusaka magistrate issued fresh summons to the ANC secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, to explain the whereabouts of an ANC man who has failed to appear before him.

Former ANC member Mr Hubert Sipho Mbeje faces charges of wounding his girlfriend but has failed to appear in court because, according to his defence counsel, the ANC kidnapped him.

About two weeks ago the court ordered the ANC's secretary general to explain the whereabouts of Mr Mbeje.

On Friday public prosecutor Mr Jomo Chipungu told the magistrate it seemed the earlier summons had not been served. The magistrate issued fresh summons on Mr Nzo.
Kaunda briefs

Frontline leaders

MÁPUTO — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday briefed leaders of four other Frontline states on his recent meeting with the Acting State President, Mr P W de Klerk.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported that the presidents of Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia met yesterday in Belgrade where they were attending a Non-Aligned Movement summit meeting. Botswana, the sixth member of the Frontline states, did not attend yesterday’s meeting.

It said the five Frontline heads of state had also discussed meeting in Kinshasa to discuss the peace initiatives in Angola.

— The Star’s Africa News Service.
Zambian central bank under scrutiny

LUSAKA — Zambia's anti-corruption commission is investigating irregular foreign exchange dealings at the Bank of Zambia involving senior central bank officials.

A commission spokesman said this week the investigation had been in progress for some time.

"The case involves top bank officials," he said.

He gave no further details, but banking sources said large sums of foreign exchange were involved.

Bank of Zambia officials said central bank governor Francis Nkhomo was on leave.

Other senior bank officials were not immediately available for comment.

Senior assistant anti-corruption commissioner Paul Russel was currently in London gathering information relating to the case, the commission spokesman said. He would return on Sunday.

The corruption case has burst on Zambia just as it is seeking international financial aid to re-vitalize its recession-hit economy and ease a foreign debt of nearly $7 billion.

Zambia broke off an International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic reform programme in mid-1987, saying it was too harsh.

But has recently introduced its own tough reforms in an apparent attempt to win back IMF support for its policies.

Sapa-Reuters.
LUSAKA — Zambian police have intensified their war against thefts of the country’s precious minerals with the arrest of three senior Zambia Railways employees in connection with the disappearance of a consignment of cobalt exports worth millions of US dollars.

Reconnected

The precious metal destined for markets abroad was stolen whilst in transit through Zambia’s southern route to the sea.

Copperbelt police chief Darius Kaleko yesterday confirmed the arrest of the men.

Sources here said the wagons which were ferrying the cobalt were cut off from the train in Kabwe, 65km north of Lusaka.

They remained there before being reconnected for an onward trip to Livingstone.

On arrival at the tourist capital waybills were switched and the wagons diverted back to Kabwe, some 65km north of Lusaka.

Here the wagons were detached and the cobalt off-loaded and packed in two foreign trucks which have since disappeared.

The sources said the foreign trucks monitored the movement of the wagons until they were intercepted and stolen.

Recently Zambia has been rocked by a spate of thefts involving copper cathodes in transit on the railways.

A syndicate of well-organised racketeers is believed to be behind the thefts.

The suspicion that the copper thefts were the work of an organised ring has been reinforced by the ease with which the stolen copper was being smuggled outside Zambia on forged papers.

Early this week, a member of parliament on the Copperbelt, Noel Mvula, said that he had information suggesting that even top Zambian party and government officials were involved in copper thefts.

Last month, SA trucks with 75 tons of copper were intercepted by Livingstone police.

Three other SA trucks carrying stolen copper worth US$190 000 were impounded in Livingstone on separate occasions after drivers failed to satisfy officers that the goods were genuine exports.

Problems

Police have also picked up a number of people, including security officers, Zambia Railways employees and businessmen, in connection with copper thefts.

Zambian Prime Minister Gen Malimba Masheke last month appointed a task force to look into the problems of movement of copper to ports. — ANO.
Zambian rail crisis affects hospital

HARARE — Harare’s Parirenyatwa Teaching Hospital is the latest victim of the crisis in the country’s rail transport system, suspending all but emergency operations until it receives supplies of coal to fire its water boilers.

Patients are being asked to re-use what would normally be regarded as soiled linen because the laundry has been forced to go onto short-time working, according to medical sources.

The Ministry of Health and the hospital superintendent, Dr Misheck Chiware, refused to comment but the managing director of the company which supplies Zimbabwe’s most sophisticated and well-equipped hospital with coal said his Mount Hampden yard, north of Harare, had been in a “critical situation” for the past seven weeks.

He was only getting 20% of the supplies he needed from Wakile Colliery Company, he said. About 50 tons was expected and to be delivered urgently to hospitals.

Deputy Minister of Transport Amina Hughes recently told industrialists that only 110 to 120 of the Zimbabwe National Railways’s total of 288 locomotives were serviceable on any one day due to lack of spares and skilled artisans. Three months ago SA agreed to increase the number of locomotives on lease to Zimbabwe from ten to 20, but two of the new heavy-duty engines on loan were wrecked in a collision near Beitbridge last month.

Hughes calculated Zimbabwe needed at least 150 locomotives “on the rails” each day to meet its basic transport requirements.
SA soldier ‘told ANC of 18 vital targets’

LUSAKA. — A white South African soldier accused of spying told a Zambian judge yesterday he supplied African National Congress guerillas with information on strategic targets in his homeland.

Stephen Hendrik du Plessis, 38, denied espionage charges in the High Court in Lusaka.

Du Plessis said he fled the South African army to join the Lusaka-based ANC because he opposed apartheid.

He told Judge Joshua Simuziya he provided the ANC with details of 18 “vital targets” for attack by its guerillas operating inside South Africa.

If he was sent home he faced a possible death sentence.

The judge adjourned the hearing to October 17. — Sapa-AP
Zambia, Zaire sign treaty

LUSAKA - Zambia and Zaire have ended a 10-year-old dispute by signing a treaty demarcating the border between the two countries.

According to the Lams news agency, the new treaty was signed at Nzele in Zaire on Monday by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and the Zairean leader, Mobutu Sese Seko. - Sapa
Ministry told to deliver ANC man

LUSAKA — A Lusaka magistrate, Mr Gabriel Muya, yesterday excused the African National Congress of South Africa from producing an ANC member in court to answer a charge of unlawfully wounding his girlfriend.

Mr Muya instead ordered the permanent secretary in Zambia's ministry of home affairs to produce the accused before court within seven days.

The ANC chief representative in Lusaka, Mr Japhet Ndlovu, appeared in the court on behalf of ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo who had been summoned to tell the court of the whereabouts of Mr Hubert Sipho Mbeje (32) alleged to have unlawfully wounded Ms Lizzie Mwanza in Mtendere township on November 17 last year.

The summons was issued against Mr Nzo after the court had been told that Mr Mbeje had been abducted by the ANC from his home.

Yesterday the court was told that Mr Mbeje was placed in detention on a warrant in terms of the Immigration and Deportation Act pending a decision to declare him a prohibited immigrant.
Kaunda warning of hard economic times

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday told Zambians to brace themselves for hard times as new economic measures being implemented would bring “pain and sorrow” in the short term.

Opening a week-long meeting of his ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) national council, Kaunda said the new economic restructuring measures — centred on withdrawal of consumer subsidies, de-control of prices, currency devaluation and currency demonetisation — would result in a higher cost of living.

Tracing the origins of the country’s economic plight to reduced export earnings and foreign borrowing, he stressed that the pain would be of short term duration as long as the government stuck to the tough measures and the people were willing to work hard “for the good of the future of this country”.

Kaunda appointed a National Monitoring Commission headed by Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga to oversee the implementation of the economic restructuring programme and called on provincial members of the central committee to set up similar organisations at lower levels.

The opening of the Council meeting comes amid widespread speculation that the Kwacha is due for another devaluation.

Kaunda did not shed light on this issue but intimated that Zambia was moving away from an administratively determined exchange rate to one fixed by market forces.

He pointed out that the administratively determined exchange rate distorted the true value of the Kwacha and in the long term worked against the interests of the economy.

Decisive action

It is thought in both consumer and business circles, that another devaluation would lead to a further rise in prices of consumer goods at a time when firms are complaining of reduced sales.

Kaunda also expressed doubt about President F W de Klerk’s understanding of the effects of apartheid on blacks and Asians in SA and urged him to take decisive action to avert “an explosion of a major proportion”.

Kaunda expressed his appreciation for a spirit of political tolerance prevailing in SA which made it possible for mass democratic movements to hold peaceful protest marches in Cape Town and Pretoria.

“I wrote to him to encourage political tolerance without which dialogue cannot take place,” he said.

However, Kaunda maintained that sanctions against the apartheid regime should continue in the meantime because “it is the only way we can put pressure on that regime and assist a few white people to avoid a catastrophe.”

“I cannot think of any issue in history which is as explosive as the South African situation,” Kaunda told the meeting.

Kaunda also predicted that SWAPO would win the November elections in Namibia if the South African regime did not interfere.

“If this happens I will be ready to sit down with him (De Klerk) and see how we can assist them in conducting dialogue with the genuine leaders of the black masses,” he said. — ANO.
LUSAKA - Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda says he will help the South African Government reach a point of dialogue with black leaders in the country if "free and genuine" elections are allowed in Namibia.

According to the Ano news agency, Dr Kaunda told a council meeting of his United National Independence Party yesterday that future relations between himself and President F W de Klerk - whom he met in Livingstone last month - would depend on South Africa allowing free elections in Namibia.

At the same time, Dr Kaunda expressed doubt about Mr de Klerk's understanding of the effects of apartheid on blacks in the Republic. - ANO.
Zambian jubilee finds economy in doldrums

LUSAKA — There will be no grand celebrations of Zambia's 25th independence anniversary today as the government has announced that the country needs to save all the money it can to face its economic problems.

Zambia is faced with declining standards of living, rising unemployment, a sky-high inflation rate, shortages of consumer goods and increasing crime.

The collapse of the country's economy has been blamed by the government on the fall of the copper price on which Zambia so heavily depends for its foreign exchange earnings.

In an effort to correct the imbalances in the economy, and to seek balance of payments support, the Zambian government turned to the International Monetary Fund for the negotiation of an unconditional stand-by arrangement. The IMF agreed, but on condition that Zambia accepted a number of clauses and adjustment measures.

**Measures**

The succession of IMF adjustment programmes undertaken by the Zambian government since 1983 called for the adoption of specific macro-economic policy measures such as the imposition of credit ceilings, reduction in public expenditure, reductions in the overall budget deficit, imposition of ceilings on wage increases, and the rescheduling of repayment of external debt.

In 1987, however, President Kenneth Kaunda decided to pull the country out of the IMF economic recovery project after signs of growing unrest among the poor.

In addition, per capita income continued to fall from the equivalent of US$630 (about R1 760) in 1981 to less than $200 in 1987.

"Since we adopted the IMF economic recovery programme we have become poorer," Mr Kaunda said.

Although his scrapping of the IMF programmes was received as a popular gesture by many suffering Zambians, it did not last. Within a year, Zambia started reinstating some of the macro-economic measures, thus resulting in the IMF and the World Bank unblocking development aid from Western countries that suspended it when Lusaka turned its back on the IMF in 1987.

Zambia is today desperately hoping for better times, and the end of 1991. It is expected that by that time Zambia will have shown a commitment to pursue an austerity programme that would induce Western countries to raise funds and help the struggling country pay off the hundreds of millions of rands she owes the IMF — before fresh funding from this body could be considered.

Like other sub-saharan African countries, Zambia's economic ills stem from the dependent nature of its economy. During the past 25 years of independence the country has failed to diversify the economy from its colonial copper base.

The agricultural sector remains largely underdeveloped. Zambia reseeds, cotton, milk, tea, coffee and rice, and is only self-sufficient in maize, beef and fish when the weather is favourable.

The manufacturing sector has been hard hit by inadequate foreign exchange earnings. Like many other African countries, Zambia also embarked on an import substitution brand of industrialisation, despite the failure of this strategy in other underdeveloped parts of the world.

President Kaunda has ruled his country since independence, and established a one party political system in 1972, eight years after independence.

**Emergency**

A nationwide state of emergency was declared in 1976, and is still being implemented, and several laws allow the government to detain people without trial.

Last year, several people, including top military leaders, were arrested on charges of planning to overthrow the government.

Despite its economic failures and its repressive internal policies, Zambia continues to play an important role in regional politics, and President Kaunda is regarded as an elder statesman of Africa.

He has twice served as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, and is chairman of the six Frontline states.

The African National Congress has its headquarters in Lusaka, although a few months ago there were signs of increasing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government.

President Kaunda is the African leader who has had the most public contacts with South African leaders — he met the late Prime Minister Mr John Vorster in 1975, former President P W Botha in 1982, and President de Klerk in August.
Kaunda accuses SA of intent to invade Namibia

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday SA’s allegations of guerrillas infiltrating Namibia from Angola were a pretext to invade the territory and prevent Swapo from winning next week’s elections.

Kaunda said he had checked the charges with envoys of the Frontline states in Namibia and the UN secretary-general and they were unfounded.

“All this boils down to is that they (SA) are getting ready to invade Namibia,” he told a news conference in Lusaka.

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha, quoting what he called internal messages of UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia, told reporters on Wednesday that Swapo guerrillas had crossed into Namibia.

Swapo dismissed the charge as “naive and childish” while the UN denied its forces had reports docu-

menting any incursion or evidence that Swapo fighters were in southern Angola near Namibia’s northern border.

SA put its forces on alert after making the accusations against Swapo, which is widely expected to win the poll.

Kaunda showed journalists a message from UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar denying SA’s allegations.

Examined

The message read: “Untag succeeded in obtaining from the SA authorities copies of the alleged Untag messages. These were carefully examined by my special representative, the force commander and senior communications officers of Untag.

“They came unanimously to the conclusion that the messages in question did not emanate from Un-
tag sources.”

Kaunda also said he had been in contact with the Zambian ambassador to the UN, Paul Luksa, or-
dering him to mobilise Frontline and other African envoys in Washington.

They later met US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to urge the US to put pressure on SA to desist from attacking Swapo.

Kaunda said he could not understand why SA, who is a member of the joint commission on Namibia, would issue “such a misleading statement and put its troops on red alert”.

In his view, the only answer could be that SA had realised that Swapo was able to obtain the two-thirds majority needed to form a government and that SA wanted to stall the Namibian independence process.

Kaunda urged President F W de Klerk to allow independence to go on as scheduled and warned that if the programme failed, the whole of the southern African region would be in deep trouble.

“De Klerk holds the key to peace or war in the southern African re-

ion,” Kaunda said. — Sapa-

Swapo denies troop massing claims

WINDHOEK — There was no truth in Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s claim that Swapo military forces were massing on the Ango-

lana border, Swapo Information and Publicity secretary Hidipo Hamutenya said yesterday.

Hamutenya told a news confer-

ence Swapo suspected Botha’s al-
egations were part of a broad campaign to create insecurity, smear Swapo and foster doubts in order to limit the size of Swapo’s victory in the election next week.

Swapo’s military wing, Plan, had been dismantled a long time ago and most members had returned to Namibia as civilians.

Apart from about 300 people guarding Swapo property north of the 16th parallel in Angola, there were no armed Swapo forces anywhere.

Untag monitors in Angola had confirmed there was no evidence of Plan moving on the border, Hamutenya said. There were still about 800 SADF officers in Namib-

ia, in contravention of the inter-
national settlement plan, he said.

Hamutenya said moves to arm police reservists and whites in rural areas were part of this attempt to create insecurity.

Hamutenya said SA wanted to create the impression Swapo was not committed to the election.

He said Swapo was only inter-

tested in letting people exercise their right to vote, pledged Swapo would keep from using violence before, during or after the election and called on the UN to keep the peace process on track.

“But if the process is derailed, we are back to square one and the struggle for the liberation of Namibia will continue.” — Sapa.
Kaunda son killing probe is closed

ZAMBIAN Public Prosecutions Director Francis Mwiinga has ordered police to close investigations into the killing by President Kenneth Kaunda's son of a woman in Kamanga compound near Chelston township two months ago.

Mwiinga said the president's son - he did not say which one - acted in self-defence after a group surrounded the vehicle in which he and an Asian colleague were travelling.

Mwiinga was commenting on the president's admission when an inquest had been held as a formality, he added. - ANO.
Top brass face treason charges

LUSAKA — Former Zambian army commander Gen Christon Tembo and three other army officers charged with treason yesterday, pleaded not guilty in a Lusaka high court to planning to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda's government.

Lt Gen Tembo, 45, Lt Col Chongo Shula, 37, Lt Col Blawanyo Nkunda, 40, and Maj Knight Mulenga, 36, appeared before Mr Justice Muyamba who was sitting with Mr Justice Mutale.

The four are alleged to have prepared and conspired in Lusaka, Kapwe and Bonn, West Germany, and other unknown places to overthrow the Zambian government by unlawful means.

On the second count it is alleged that on August 14 last year Tembo tried to persuade and recruit an army officer to join the conspiracy. It is also alleged that on September 17 Mulenga tried to persuade another army officer to join.

Shula is accused of trying to recruit another officer on September 18.

Mulenga is accused of trying to "persuade and recruit" a fellow major between September 18 and 25 last year.

The trial is set for December 4. — ANO.
Kaunda forced to ship copper through SA

HARARE. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has been forced to suspend a 1988 ban on the shipment of Zambian copper via South African ports to clear a logjam of 26,000 tons stranded in Harare by the crisis in the Zimbabwean and Mozambican railways.

The copper “dump” at the Harare siding of Manica freight services is now being exported via East London in the hope of netting Zambia more than R130 million in desperately needed foreign exchange, before copper prices drop again.

Business sources here say Zambia hopes once the “dump” has been cleared to revert to President Kaunda’s policy decision, taken in December 1986, to route all copper via Mozambican ports.

The copper was moved to Harare in trucks hired from SATS, but in view of the South African stipulation that the trucks could not be exposed to Mozambican hazards, the cargo had to be offloaded to await collection by CFM (Caminhos de Ferro Mocambique) or the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

An NRZ spokesman said the two railways could not supply enough wagons to move the copper in the present situation. He confirmed the NRZ could only move cargo through the Beira corridor by day because of the danger of ambush or sabotage by Renamo.
Zambia prepares for financial aid talks

LUSAKA — Zambia, grappling with one of Africa’s worst debt problems, is holding more talks with the IMF and the World Bank on its plans for economic recovery. A senior Finance Ministry official said yesterday teams from both organisations were in Lusaka to prepare Zambia for a meeting with donor nations in Paris next February.

Senior Permanent Secretary David Nkhata told Reuters:

"This is a meeting where we intend to discuss with donor countries Zambia’s financial needs."

Zambia’s external debt of $7.7bn includes arrears of more than $3bn to the IMF and the World Bank.

Western diplomats said the two teams were also examining the government’s Policy Framework Paper (PFP) which the IMF and Bank endorsed in September, and the draft 1990 budget due at the end of this month.

Zambia needs their approval for its economic reform programme to persuade other donors to release millions of dollars of aid frozen since Zambia ditched IMF-sponsored reforms in May 1987.

The success of the programme is Zambia’s only hope if it is ultimately to secure a bridging loan to pay her arrears to the IMF and World Bank.

The diplomats said the IMF was working on target figures and a timetable framework for implementing the PFP, which outlines plans to tackle problems like exchange and interest rates, money supply, inflation, subsidies and the country’s budget deficit.

This would then be approved as a “shadow programme” to be monitored by the World Bank at the February meeting.

"The IMF are here to put flesh on the bones of the PFP,” said one diplomat. "If Zambia is successful with the current negotiations, the document will go back to Washington for approval and an agreement will be signed.”

Zambia would be expected to make payments to the IMF as they fall due without tackling its arrears, for which it needs the aid of a donor support group.

Between $250m and $500m is expected to fall due to both the IMF and World Bank in 1999, diplomats said.

"Zambia will be an interesting case because it is the only country with big arrears that has decided to come back to the game and the world really has a problem to look at," said one diplomat. "It is plain unthinkable that bilateral donors will come up with a billion dollars." But the IMF is equally under pressure to help Zambia secure a bridging loan “because it acted irresponsibly by giving Zambia all these loans,” another said.

— Sapa-Reuter.
Kaunda cops out on SA sanctions

By DON JACOBS
Harare

ZAMBIA'S President Kenneth Kaunda has become the latest Frontline leader to put practicalities before principle on the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

While President Kaunda was urging British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to impose a comprehensive set of embargoes on Pretoria at last month's Kuala Lumpur Commonwealth summit, he had quietly rescinded his December 1985 ban on the export of Zambian copper via South African ports.

Some R130-million worth of the mineral, which is almost Zambia's sole foreign currency earner, lay stranded in Harare waiting for Mozambican or Zimbabwean railways wagons to take it to Beira.

Zambia may have lost millions of rands in precious foreign exchange due to the delay before President Kaunda yielded to circumstances and allowed the copper to go out to world markets via East London.

Meanwhile, one of Zimbabwe's most fanatically pro-government white MPs, Mr Andre Holland, has warned that the country is facing "disaster and bankruptcy" because the transport logjam has prevented tobacco producers from receiving the coal needed to cure the country's major foreign-currency crop.
Praise for FW’s attitude

Regional summit on the cards

- Kaunda

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A southern African regional meeting between the Frontline states and South Africa is now a possibility, Zambian leader Dr Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

President Kaunda, who was opening a meeting of heads of Frontline states, praised President de Klerk for his attitude during the Namibian election and also warned Swapo not to antagonise South Africa.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma attended the meeting, which was convened to discuss the implications of his movement’s election victory.

ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo and PAC administrative secretary, Mr Joseph Mwamba, were also present.

In his speech Mr Kaunda commended Mr de Klerk for his tolerance for democratic movements in South Africa.

"We said that we had seen one political swallow but now we have seen a few more political swallows in South Africa," the Zambian president said.

"He (Mr de Klerk) has allowed mass demonstrations, he has released some political prisoners, but he must move faster." Now, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela’s release was awaited.

Dr Kaunda said the Organisation of African Unity and the Frontline states would stand ready to meet Mr de Klerk to discuss South Africa’s future, if he was ready to dismantle apartheid.

He urged Mr Nujoma not to hasten to host the ANC and other South African “liberation” movements or to try to dissuade Namibia from its economic ties with South Africa as this would be an act of suicide.

"You are not in a position to host ANC forces in Namibia. Your entire economy is tied up to South Africa. All those who have invested in Namibia are supporters of South Africa."

"So they will not let you have ANC or PAC on your soil and we will not urge you to do that," Mr Kaunda told the Swapo leader.

Mr Nujoma told the summit meeting that with its simple majority in the constituent assembly Swapo would be able to pass laws it felt necessary to shape Namibia’s future.

"We are going to use the democratic parliamentary system to make sure that all the laws we need to pass are passed."

New era

- Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha today welcomed Dr Kaunda’s support for a regional summit of southern African states including South Africa.

Mr Botha said this was something he had been working for, for years. "This is an indication of the new era which I said is approaching for the whole of southern Africa.

"Ideology will be shifted more to the background while economic realities, development and a new era of stability, will come more to the foreground."

"This presents a big challenge to South Africa. It will enable us to play the role we ought to play in the region but have not so far because of apartheid and the perceptions of our policies."

Government sources have also welcomed Dr Kaunda’s warning to Mr Nujoma not to antagonise South Africa.
LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia who is chairman of the frontline states, warned Swapo leader and Namibian president-in-waiting Mr Sam Nujoma to be cautious in consolidating the Namibian revolution.

"As a freedom fighter, obviously you will be thinking of freedom fighters in South Africa. It will be less than realistic that you should accept ANC cadres (in Namibia). That would be asking you to commit suicide.

"You are not in a position to host ANC forces in Namibia. Your entire economy is tied up to South Africa. All those who have invested in Namibia are supporters of South Africa," Dr Kaunda said.

"So they will not let you have ANC or PAC on your soil and we will not urge you to do that," Dr Kaunda told Mr Nujoma during the opening session.

Leaders of the frontline states began their one-day meeting here yesterday by observing a minute's silence in honour of people who died in the Namibian conflict.

Frontline leaders also called on Swapo to be cautious in consolidating independence, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reported.

Mr Nujoma told the opening session that one of the major problems facing his country were the 35 000 Namibian youths who were members of the South-West Africa Police (SWAPOL) and 6 000 others who were members of the notorious Koevoet crack force who had to be rehabilitated.

He said the "colonial regime" had not allowed them to do any other training "besides shooting".

"There is a problem at hand. We have to embark on an immediate programme to rehabilitate them through the setting up of agricultural projects and try and make them useful Namibians," he said.

Mr Nujoma said although South Africa had spent billions of randa supporting "puppet parties" in the recent elections, Swapo had won without even being allowed to campaign in the commercial farming areas.

The Swapo chief said with 41 seats out of the 72 in the constituent assembly, his party would have no problems in having bills passed.

"On that one we have no problem."

He said there were technical problems which he would discuss privately with the heads of state.

Mr Nujoma thanked the frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity for showing the world that Africans were prepared to fight and liberate themselves. — Sapa
Zimbabweans queue to go shopping in SA

OWN CORRESPONDENT

HARARE — The South African trade mission here will have issued a record 180,000 visas to Zimbabweans by the year end, mission head Mr Nico Nel said at the weekend.

Zimbabwean economists believe the travellers, most of them black women who use their yearly R540 holiday allowance to bring back consumer goods for re-sale, represent a new R120-million a year "informal sector" import industry.

With Christmas approaching, five-hour queues are forming at the South African mission in the city centre.

Motor spares and electronic goods bought in Pietermaritzburg can be resold in Harare for more than ten times the rands outlay.

The Zimbabwean government has repeatedly denounced the growth of the "shopping trips" to SA.
World Bank points the way for Africa

KAMPALA — For African countries wary of embracing hardline capitalism or socialism, the World Bank has identified another development route — the Nordic way.

The bank noted many African governments have been reappraising the state's role in their economies.

"In the past the thinking of African policymakers has been dominated by the dichotomy between capitalist and socialist development models," it said in a report issued this month. But: "The Nordic development paradigm offers an alternative development model ..."

Countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, appear already to have moved towards the Nordic option, softening their formerly hardline Marxist policies to give market forces a greater role in the economy.

"A root cause of weak economic performance in the past has been the failure of public institutions," remarked the World Bank in its report, Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Development.

By 1997, it noted, the sub-Saharan region of 450-million people could muster an annual economic output, of around only $135bn, as measured by GDP.

About 30 countries of the Sahara had incomes per person ranging between $130 and $450 a year, and only four boasted per capita incomes of more than $1,000.

Yet, in the mid-1980s the Nordic countries — Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland — also had low incomes and agrarian economies.

But in 1997, the five had transformed their societies into modern industrial economies with average per capita income of $19,670, slightly above Japan and the US.

"Their success resulted from a social market economy with its combination of free-enterprise economic policies and active social policies," the bank said. — Sapa-Reuters.

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Shipments of copper from Zambia fall

DAR ES SALAAM — Zambian metal shipments, mainly copper, through this Tanzanian port fell to 11,000 tons in the week to yesterday from 19,800, previously shipping agents said. ($ 60)

Copper shipments through Dar es Salaam are expected to reach 45,000 this month, below 48,170 in October but well above the port's average of 35,000, they said.

Traffic on the Tanzania-Zambia (Tazara) railway was heavy in the week and 10,000t of fertiliser awaiting shipment to Zambia was cleared, the agents said.

Tazara faces an acute shortage of serviceable rolling stock.

Port officials said up to 16,162t of exports from Zaire, Burundi and Malawi were handled in the week, up from 11,810t. Imports reached 17,947t in the same period, from 16,704t.

The amount of general cargo awaiting shipment inland fell to 20,000t from 35,000t the previous week, while the stockpile of containers rose to 500 from 420.

Zambia's drive to move more cargo to and from the coast by road slowed down due to frequent breakdowns on the poorly maintained Tanzania-Zambia highway.

Four 33t trucks crossed the border into Tanzania, down from 12 last week. — Reuter.
Second Zambian campus shut.

LUSAKA — Hundreds of students left campus yesterday after education authorities closed Zambia's second university to end violent student protests. (360)

Students were ordered to leave the Copperbelt University at Kitwe, 360km north of Lusaka, by nightfall.

The decision to shut down the campus came after several days of unrest during which students protesting against low food allowances stoned cars and assaulted teaching staff, a spokesman said. The Lusaka campus was closed on November 23. — Sape-AP
Zambian university closed down

LUSAKA — Hundreds of students packed their belongings and left the campus yesterday after education authorities closed Zambia's second university to end violent student protests.

Students were ordered to leave the Copperbelt University in Kitwe, 580 km north of Lusaka, by nightfall.

A university spokesman said students were expected to return to the campus after the Christmas holiday.

The decision to shut down the campus before the holiday came after several days of unrest during which students protesting at low food allowances stoned cars and buildings and assaulted teaching staff.

On Monday, rampaging students dragged vice-chancellor Professor Mubanga Kashoki from his office and forced him to stand on the roof of his official car and address protesters gathered in a parking lot.

There were no reports of injuries during the protests staged by state-sponsored students.

The students were demanding that their food allowances of about N400 a term be more than doubled to match allowances received by privately sponsored students.

Zambia's main campus in Lusaka was closed on November 23 after about 3,000 state-sponsored students looted food shops and boycotted classes.

The universities at Lusaka and Kitwe have been closed several times since independence in 1964 because of anti-government protests. — Sapa-AP.
Huge leap in ZCCM metal trading profit

LUSAKA — Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has reported a metal trading profit of $27.93 million kwacha ($143 million) for the quarter ended last September, up from Kw332 million ($17.5 million at the then exchange rate) in the corresponding 1988 quarter.

During the same period, the state-controlled mining giant made a net profit of Kw394 million ($20.7 million), compared with Kw24 million ($3 million) in 1988.

Total sales revenue, attributed to high copper prices on the world market and a devaluation of the kwacha, stood at Kw97,527 billion ($586 million), up from Kw93,143 billion ($538 million) in the same 1988 period.

The company, which earns 90 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange, sold 100,311 tons of copper against 106,273 in the 1988 quarter. Bought-in copper amounted to 2,614 tons.

The spokesman said copper production had increased to 113,368 tons from 106,273, adding that prices averaged Kw6,490 ($347) a ton, against Kw8,229 ($2,279) in the 1988 quarter.

Cobalt production, at 1,284 tons, was almost the same as in the third quarter of 1988. Sales stood at 1,159 tons, compared with 1,428.

Cobalt prices averaged Kwe5,458 ($317.65) a ton, compared with Kw11,208 ($647.86).

Lead and zinc production, at 951 and 3,559 tons respectively, was 51 and 31 percent lower than in 1988, while lead sales dropped 63 percent to 682 tons and zinc sales, at 4,183 tons, were 36 percent down. — Sapa-Reporter.
Zambia cracks down on Renamo

LONDON. — Zambian security forces appear to have gained the upper hand against Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) guerrillas who are terrorising villagers in the country’s eastern province, which borders Mozambique.

According to a report in the latest edition of Jane’s Defence Weekly in London, Renamo fighters are still active, robbing villagers of food and livestock. But Zambia’s military successes are attributed to Mozambique’s Frelimo government granting permission in May 1988 for “hot-pursuit” operations across the border.

According to Zambian defence statistics, more than 300 Renamo guerrillas have been killed and many more captured since security forces went into full action against them early in 1988.

Renamo claims of successful attacks against Zambian security forces have been dismissed by Zambia as “cheap propaganda”.

Jane’s reports relief supplies of food are unable to reach some of the worst-affected areas and quotes eyewitnesses speaking of atrocities and many dead. — Sapa