ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1990
Lessons from the East

He must now face the

to solve rule in African states

offer little encouragement

Changes in Eastern Europe

The Iron Curtain, once

from behind which

began to fall in 1989.

At the time, few people

that the collapse of

would have a

impact on the

of Europe. Yet

the fall of the Berlin Wall

in 1989 and the

of Communist regimes in

Europe paved the way for

integration and democracy

throughout the region.

One of the most important

of the fall of the Berlin Wall

the reunification of Germany

in 1990 and the

of the Soviet Union

in 1991. These events

a new era of cooperation

Europe.

As a bridge between

and the West,

play a vital role in

security and stability

the region.

The collapse of the

also highlighted the

Western Europe had long

regard to Eastern Europe.

As a result, the

of Eastern Europe

a critical role in

economic and social

of the region.

In conclusion,

the fall of the Berlin Wall

a turning point in

history and had

influence on the

of Europe.

the East
Airline plans loan of $90m for aircraft

Mandy Jean Woods

ZAMBIA Airlines was not $40m in the red — it in fact had an after-tax profit of about $5m last year and was arranging a $90m loan from international banks to buy new aircraft, Zambia Airways M.D. M.G. Muhumbia said at the weekend.

In a statement he denied reports that the airline needed $40m in hard currency to pay foreign charges or face losing its routes to Europe, the Middle East and the U.S.

It was reported last week Bank of Zambia director of operations Chibert Sinyangea told a transport tribunal - chaired by Judge Lombe Chibesaakunda - a number of nations were planning to bar overflight and landing facilities to the airline until they received outstanding charges about $40m.

Zambia Airlines recorded an after tax profit of kwacha 6m (about $5m) for the year ended March 1989. “International lending institutions have fall confidence in Zambia Airways and are currently arranging a $90m facility for Zambia Airways’ acquisition of new wide body aircraft,” he said.
Canadian takes over Zambian bank, plans economic reform

LUSAKA — A Canadian banker took control of Zambia's central bank yesterday and pledged to support pro-Western economic reforms in one of Africa's most indebted nations.

Appointed governor of the Bank of Zambia in November, Jacques Bussieres said the task ahead of him was "a great challenge" and told reporters he intended to improve the bank's operations to enable it to play a key role in economic programmes.

"There is much work to be done to put Zambia on a proper economic path."

"I think there is need to build and improve upon the existing structure at the central bank and I am looking forward to doing that," he said.

Bussieres, a former aide to the governor of the Canadian central bank arrived in Lusaka on Wednesday and said he would emphasize the need for Zambia to diversify its economy.

In the past, Zambia has relied mainly on earnings derived from its copper mines. Efforts to diversify into agriculture and manufacturing have met with little real success.

The Canadian banker is the first foreigner appointed to run the bank since Northern Rhodesia became black-governed Zambia in 1964.

President Kenneth Kaunda said Bussieres' appointment marked the first "De-Zimbianisation" of the economy.

Kaunda publicly conceded that Zambians themselves appeared unable to oversee the state banking body which had long been plagued by mismanagement and alleged corruption. — Sapa-AP.
ANC Wings meet in Lusaka for crucial talks
Zambia hosts historic meeting

Emotional reunion for ANC leaders

By John Ryan,

– The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — It rained on the ANC’s parade in Lusaka yesterday, when the organisation’s recently released leaders arrived for their historic meeting with the leadership in exile.

Pelting rain and raised umbrellas spoiled the world media’s vision of the long-awaited reunion between two fathers and sons, Walter and Max Sisulu and Govan and Thabo Mbeki.

But the weather could not dampen the high emotions of the occasion.

ANC cadres, banners and clothes drenched from more than an hour waiting on the apron, toyi-toyi through the puddles shouting slogans and waving raised fists.

Schoolchildren, the sons and daughters of ANC members, were almost trampled by a hoard of TV crews as they rushed forward to present flowers to the arriving veterans.

As it turned out, the father and son reunions were somewhat different in character.

Mr Max Sisulu, the former ANC secretary-general’s oldest son, rushed forward to embrace his father and handed him his young granddaughter. The eyes of both men were moist.

**Formal**

Max, now aged 42 and an official in the ANC’s economics department, had not seen his father since 1963.

Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the organisation’s foreign affairs department and son of recently released Mr Govan Mbeki, had to wait in line with 32 other members of the National Executive Committee who formed the main welcoming party.

When the Mbekis came abreast they shook hands rather formally and exchanged words.

Then they hugged each other. The two last met in 1962.

The reception at Lusaka’s airport was of the sort Zambia usually reserves for heads of states. Groups of women in the colours of the ruling United National Independence Party danced alongside the ANC’s youth wing.

Drums provided the background music from noon until the rain came just after 3 pm, dispersing all except the ANC cadres in a crowd of about 700.

The Sisulu party was met by Mr Grey Zulu, the most senior politician in Zambia after President Kenneth Kaunda.

Most of the local diplomatic corps were also present.

After a brief press conference, the party went to a private reception given by President Kaunda at State House.

The group will hold meetings and discussions with the National Executive between now and the weekend.

They will also meet the other rank and file members of the ANC in Zambia said to number more than a thousand.

Walter Sisulu (right) and two African National Congress leaders give clenched fist salutes after arrival in Lusaka yesterday.
LUSAKA. Zambia’s army commander gave evidence against his predecessor yesterday in the trial of four Zambian army officers accused of plotting to overthrow the government of President Kenneth Kaunda.

Lieutenant-General Gary Kalenge, 45, was the first state witness to give evidence against Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo, 45, a former army commander and ambassador to West Germany, Lieutenant-Colonel Bizwary Newton Nkanika, 40, and Chongo Shula, 37, and Major Epyrious Knight Mulenga, 36.

The state prosecutor said the four had held meetings, sought money and recruited other army officers in an attempt to overthrow the government.

The prosecution says General Tembo was the chief conspirator behind the planned coup.

The four accused have pleaded not guilty to the treason charges. The trial is expected to last several months. — Sapa-Reuters
Court told of Zambian coup plans

LUSAKA — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and several Zambian MPs were yesterday named as alleged supporters of a 1988 plot to overthrow the Zambian government.

At the same time, it was alleged that four senior army officers were to use West German aid to finance plans to overthrow Mr Kaunda.

The allegations were made when a State witness in the trial of four senior army officers gave evidence yesterday.

The state witness was code named "Sugar" for his own protection and identified only as a senior serving army officer.

The men on trial are former Zambian army commander and former ambassador to West Germany Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo (46), Lieutenant-Colonel Bilwayo Nkunika (41), Lieutenant-Colonel Shula Chongo (38) and Major Knight Mulenga (37). They have all pleaded not guilty.

The State witness told the court that Zimbabwe had offered to accommodate the families of the coup plotters while the take-over in Zambia was in progress.

The trial continues.
Officers ‘plotted to oust Kaunda’

LUSAKA — Four senior army officers planned to use West German aid to finance plans to overthrow the government, the state alleged in the Lusakha High Court yesterday.

The officers planned to redirect $1.5 billion intended for health service improvements into a scheme to abolish state medical fees as a move to win support for the coup, an unidentified state witness alleged.

Another $6.3 million in West German aid intended for Zambia’s railroad network was to be channeled into private bank accounts abroad by the former commander of the Zambian Army, Lieutenant General Christon Tembo (46), and three fellow officers, the witness said in evidence submitted before Judge Winston Mayimba.

The witness, a man named “Mister Sugani” for his own protection, was identified only as a senior army officer.

The witness told the court he had been approached by Tembo in late 1987.

Tembo, a former Zambian ambassador to West Germany, Lieutenant Colonel Iwayo Nkunika (41), Lieutenant Colonel Shula Chongo (38), and Major Knight Mulenga (37), have pleaded not guilty to treason charges arising from the alleged coup plot in late 1987.

The witness alleged the officers told him they planned to appoint former ruling party Secretary-General, Mr. Humphrey Mulemba, as vice president to General Tembo if the plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda succeeded.

He also alleged the officers claimed they approached President Robert Mugabe for his backing.

The hearing continues tomorrow. — Sapa-AP
Zambia's anti-sanctions flights

SANCTIONS-busting Flight QZ401 gathered speed down the runway at Jan Smuts International Airport, and the giant Zambia Airways DC-10 was winging its passengers towards Johannesburg, breaking the sanctions that have been in place for the past two years.

FRED BRIDGLAND

London: Sunday Telegraph reports from Johannesburg

When we said we were going on holiday to SA, said Lieberman. "They were, even more surprised that we were flying directly by Zambia Airways.”

He said he was not sure whether his liberal friends believed such a flight existed or whether they were being unconvincingly racist by fearing for his safety aboard a black African jetliner.

"Lieberman discovered the direct flight to SA in a tiny classified advert placed by a California travel agency on the New York Times."

He was curious, since every other airline advertised stopovers in Europe en route to SA, and his economy return fare was $1700 or more against the $3200 offered on Zambia Airways.

"It gets a real education, thanks to Zambia Airways,” said Lieberman.”

The month I spent in SA was a humbling experience for an American. It undermined some of my snobbery on the return flight from Jan Smuts the first short stopover at Los Angeles was extended by three hours to allow a late flight from Northern Zambia to connect. It gave travellers the chance to see the real South Africa, outside the luxury of the country, and to see the economic and social problems and the real business practices in South Africa."

It was "prominent among the non- ApiException; corrections, which urged Congress to introduce the 1990 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act."

The Act's main provisions was a ban on lending rights to US for SA in order to tighten the regulation of the white government, and within months of the implementation of the legislation Zambia Airways was phasing up plans to fly direct to Johannesburg right through the very relation it had urged "open competition," said one Lusaka-based western diplomat.

Zambia Airways plugs its sanctions-busting services to the Big Apple, opening the first direct flight to SA in a tiny classified advert placed by a California travel agency.

The month I spent in SA was a humbling experience for an American. It undermined some of my snobbery on the return flight from Jan Smuts the first short stopover at Los Angeles was extended by three hours to allow a late flight from Northern Zambia to connect. It gave travellers the chance to see the real South Africa, outside the luxury of the country, and to see the economic and social problems and the real business practices in South Africa."
Lusaka indaba on FW's reforms

By Ken Vernon, The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — For the past few days, while the eyes of the world have been focused on a free Nelson Mandela, the external leaders of the ANC have been making their way to Lusaka for what might be the most crucial meeting of their long exile.

The 34 members of the ANC's national executive committee (NEC) will meet today to try to formulate a response to the challenge thrown down to them by President de Klerk's reform initiatives. Announced only two weeks ago, the speed of developments since then has been so breathtaking that there is immense pressure on the ANC to make some major reciprocal gesture of reconciliation.

Conspicuously absent from the meeting will be ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, still recuperating from a brain seizure suffered last year. Also absent, it seems, will be Mr Mandela — much to the chagrin of the many eager journalists assembled in Lusaka.

However, it is the 34 largely unknown members of the NEC who will decide what the next steps will be that emerge from that famous mouth.

Indeed, Mr Mandela's release from prison is one of the factors making the deliberations of the NEC particularly complicated. While he might not put in a physical appearance at the meeting, he can hardly be ignored. He and the other internal leaders of the ANC will have to be consulted about it in all its deliberations.
Reforms in SA positive, says Sebina

The Star's Africa News Service
LUSAKA — The measures so far taken by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, were positive and showed him as a man of "serious consciousness" who had visualised that the future of South Africa depended on equal participation by all, ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina has said.

Speaking on the eve of a meeting of the ANC leadership, Mr Sebina said although Mr de Klerk's measures had been expected, the timing had been "more than dramatic".

He also praised Mr de Klerk for warning the right wing that they could not derail the process of democratising South Africa.

Mr Sebina said Mr Nelson Mandela was expected in Lusaka early next week.

Today's meeting of the ANC's national executive committee would study the reply of the ANC to the Government moves.
**Lusaka set for celebrations**

*WORLD* attention will shift to Lusaka on Tuesday when Nelson Mandela arrives in Zambia. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has declared the day a public holiday in honour of the ANC leader.

The visit will be Mandela’s first outside South Africa since 1962, when he visited Tanzania.

A number of Frontline Heads of state will converge on Lusaka on Monday to welcome Mandela.

During the visit Mandela will discuss his future political role and the next course of action with the ANC National Executive Committee — ANO.
Zambia agrees to austerity deal

LUSAKA — Zambia has reached agreement with the IMF and the World Bank on an economic austerity programme, says a government report. Edward Jaycox, World Bank vice-president for Africa, said last week the Bank and the IMF were happy with Zambia's economic reforms, introduced three years ago after the collapse of an earlier IMF-backed austerity package.

The programme includes devaluation, cuts in public spending and food subsidies and tightening money supply. A two-tier foreign exchange rate to encourage exports and increase hard currency earnings will be introduced.

Zambia, crippled by a $7 billion foreign debt, which includes $1 billion in repayment arrears to the two institutions, needs the blessing of the World Bank and the IMF to persuade other donors to back the programme.

"We are quite satisfied with where the government is on the issues we were negotiating," said Mr Jaycox.

Zambian finance officials will meet potential creditor countries in Paris in April. — Sapa-Reuters
Inside the Temporarily Lusaka Headquarters
Zambia opts for two rates of exchange

LUSAKA — Zambia's central bank said yesterday it was introducing a two-tier foreign exchange rate system to try to attract more hard currency into the economy.

Bank of Zambia Governor Jacques Busisera said in a statement that with effect from Monday the two-window exchange rate system would comprise an official exchange rate and a market exchange rate.

The market rate for buying and selling would be fixed at 40 kwacha to one dollar until further notice. The official rate is now 23 kwacha to the dollar.

The dual rate system is being introduced to promote the growth of non-traditional exports, attract private foreign investment, encourage donor balance of payment support and reduce black market dealing.

Economists said the measures, part of an economic adjustment programme, fell short of business community demands for a free-market system with less government participation. — Reuters.
Murray Hofmeyr is chairman of JCI and personally witnessed Zambia's mines nationalisation experiment. This article is drawn from his comments to the FM.

Towards the end of 1969, just five years after independence, President Kenneth Kaunda announced that government wished to acquire 51% of shares in the Zambian copper industry. It was then performing extremely well and with the tax rate at 73% government was in a position to finance many new developments from this source.

It was clearly the wish of government to achieve control of the copper industry with minimum disruption. However, the dilemma was that it obviously could not confiscate the assets of the shareholders — and had no wish to do so — but was not willing to negotiate the acquisition on a normal commercial basis. So copper companies were advised that the terms of the acquisition were not negotiable. It would be made on the basis of net asset value and the companies were not allowed to write up these assets in a realistic fashion.

Government bonds were to be issued to shareholders for 49% of their individual interests. These would carry interest at the rate of 6% a year and be redeemed over 12 years. In essence, therefore, the acquisition was being paid for out of future dividends.

The mining industry in Zambia has since declined and the country has not been successful economically.

Important contributory factors have been the continuing base metal low prices in the latter half of the Seventies and the introduction of a one-party State. However, the decline is in large measure due to Zambia being cut off from foreign investment and technology. Copper production has fallen from almost 750,000 t in 1970 to about 400,000 t now.

Government believed that taking control of the mines would enable it to obtain better prices for its products and a better relationship with trade unions. It did not prove possible to enter into constructive relationships with other copper-producing countries and normal labour negotiating procedures were destroyed.

Indeed, the trade unions were placed under various restrictions and some of the leadership imprisoned.
Zambia to have holiday to mark Mandela’s visit

ZAMBIA'S President Kenneth Kaunda has declared a national public holiday on Tuesday, the day Nelson Mandela arrives to meet leaders of the Frontline states and the African National Congress.

The arrival of Mandela and other ANC leaders — in a jet specially laid on by Kaunda — promises to be a spectacular reunion of African leaders.

Waiting on the tarmac will be the heads of five Frontline States. Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, Mocambique's Joaquim Chissano, Botswana's Quett Masire, Tanzania's Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Angola's Jose Eduardo Dos Santos are expected to arrive in the Zambian capital on Monday.

To mark the occasion, Kaunda has declared Tuesday "Nelson Mandela Day".

Mandela, his colleague Walter Sisulu, and two others members of the group set up to oversee the restructuring of the movement as an above-ground organisation, Cyril Ramaphosa and Kgatima Molanya, both of the National Union of Mineworkers, are expected to meet the Frontline states leaders after a reception at State House on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, they begin a meet-

By GAYE DAVIS, Lusaka

ing with the ANC external leadership. National executive committee member Azziz Pahad said he expected the meeting to last "a minimum of two days — but it could go on for longer," he said.

Heading the agenda will be the composition and strategy of the delegation the ANC has is sending to see State President F W de Klerk to clear obstacles in the way of negotiation.

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's secretary for foreign relations, said the meeting with De Klerk would not deal with "how to get the process of arriving at a new constitution going" but rather aim at "creating a situation of equal opportunity among all the parties involved."

One of the delegation's main aims will be to win the release of political prisoners convicted of, or facing trial for, acts excluded from De Klerk's recent amnesty.

A second ANC delegation is to follow that intended to meet De Klerk. It will hold talks with democratic anti-apartheid forces, including the Democratic Party, Mbeki said.
Mandela is in Zambia today

KUALA LUMPUR—
Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad left yesterday for Zambia to meet Nelson Mandela and leaders of SA's neighbouring countries.

Mahathir, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Seri Sivapalan were invited by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda to attend the meeting in Lusaka today and tomorrow, foreign ministry officials said.

Mahathir was accompanied by Abdul Majid Mohamed, deputy secretary-general of the foreign ministry.

Last week, Mahathir said that while welcoming the SA government's release of Mandela from prison and lifting of the ban on the ANC, Malaysia felt that all sanctions must continue until apartheid is completely dismantled.

Mahathir said he regretted that Britain had lifted sanctions blocking new investments to SA.

Sipa-AP
Zulu King's Special Envoy, deliver secret message to Kaunda

04/04/1970

Chairman Smith

Kamwila, Health Minister, President of the Zambian State, and leader of the Zambian National Party, has informed me that the secret message should be delivered directly to the President of the Zambian State. The message contains important information that will help in the resolution of the current crisis. Please ensure that the message is delivered confidentially and in a secure manner.

Sincerely,

[King's Signature]
Mandela (centre) with wife Winnie (far right) and Murphy Morobe (far left) in crowd at Jan Smuts Airport before leaving for Lusaka.

**Hero’s welcome in Lusaka**

LUSAKA - Nelson Mandela received a hero’s welcome yesterday as he set foot on foreign soil for the first time in 28 years.

The freed black nationalist embraced exiled leaders of the African National Congress and seven African presidents in an emotionally charged ceremony on the tarmac at the main Lusaka airport.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, whose Southern African nation has hosted the ANC’s external headquarters for almost two decades, was first to greet Mandela and his wife Winnie moments after the Zambia Airways twin-prop Fokker Friendship touched down.

To the throb of drums, Mandela was garlanded with red and white flowers by the children of ANC exiles as dozens of young ANC guerrillas in shirts and military-green fatigues looked on.

Kaunda, 64, current chairman of the six-member grouping of African *Frontline* nations neighbouring South Africa, last saw Mandela before he was jailed in 1962.

Crowds of upwards of 10,000 people, including many South African exiles, cheered and waved at the A.N.C.’s distinctive plaid flag. As cheers and clapping died down, a throng of dignitaries, ANC leaders and other officials gathered in the centre of a plaza raising a Chinese national flag as an added gesture of welcome.

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*From Page 2*
Winnie plays opposite tune to Mandela

CHOLA CHIMBANO

LUSAKA — Nelson Mandela's new authority as deputy president of the African National Congress ran into its first challenge yesterday — from his fiery wife Winnie.

She sounded a dissenting note after he lectured several thousand Zambian university students on a need for discipline.

Forced to speak by enthusiastic students shouting "Winnie, Winnie", she told them with a grim: "I don't know if I agree totally with the remarks by deputy president Nelson Mandela. We shall subject ourselves to discipline as much as possible, for as long as the authorities listen to us."

Mandela told the students, whose campus has often been closed because of class boycotts and demonstrations, to have self-control if they hoped to be future leaders.

— Reuters
Mandela given the freedom of Lusaka

NELSON Mandela, new deputy president of the ANC, beamed himself compared to Jesus Christ yesterday when he visited Lusaka's civic centre to be honoured by his Zambian hosts.

"Like it was with Jesus when he was crucified, his persecutors believed they were putting an end to his life. Alas they did not realise that his name was becoming famous worldwide, that he has done exactly that, not for himself but your country and mankind," said district governor Rupiah Banda.

Mandela, thanking his hosts for a silver key and scroll, replied: "You are granting me the freedom of the city. Yet in my own city of Johannesburg I do not have a vote in the city council elections. It is shameful that in this day and age blacks do not even have a vote in local government elections."

Mandela told the crowd, including Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, that even when the ANC returned home to Johannesburg, "part of us will always remain behind."

The ANC decided on Friday to make plans for a new headquarters at a meeting where Mandela became deputy president, and in effect the movement's internal leader.

Sapa-Reuters.
**Kaunda clash over one-party rule**

**LUSAKA.** — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday headed for a clash with his ruling party after rejecting demands for a return to multi-party democracy.

Dr Kaunda told a party congress, called to review the country's political system, that one-party Zambia was the correct path.

"How can any sane person compare the Zambian experience with that of the Soviet Union or any other Eastern Bloc countries," he told startled delegates.

The three-day convention of the United National Independence Party, Zambia's only legal political group since 1972, had been expected to consider restoring multi-party democracy.

Reacting, the head of Zambia's trade unions, Mr. Frederick Chiluba, said a referendum should be held on one-party rule. — Sapa/Reuters
SA's economy and international finance

A statement issued by the Commonwealth Secretariat said the centre's purpose was to study and report on all aspects of SA's international financial relations.

It said the London-based centre would bring together experts in economics and finance to "assess the evolving state of SA's international financial relations with a view to making them

Zambia looks at restoring a multi-party democracy

LUSAKA — Inspired by reforms in Eastern Europe, Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) opened a three-day convention yesterday to consider restoring a multi-party democracy.

The country's only legal party since 1973, Unip scheduled the extraordinary national council session to discuss widespread demands for a critical look at one-party rule.

President and party leader Kenneth Kaunda told foreign journalists two weeks ago: "The national convention will decide on a fitting response to the political reforms in Eastern Europe."

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alex Shimbi told a seminar last week: "We should not turn a blind eye to these changes in Eastern Europe."

"It is prudent that we look at each issue with rational consideration."

The West African country of Benin installed a new, non-communist government earlier this week.

Former prime minister Daniel Lilangala, now a businessman, said: "My ambition throughout my political career has been that there should be a review of the entire political structure."

Lilangala suggested an independent review leading to a referendum, saying it would be wrong for the present leadership to decide the country's political future.

Former foreign minister Vernon Mwanza said: "We need to get away from this central theme that the leaders know what is good for the people."

"Ideas must come from the people," he said.

Under Kaunda and Unip, Zambia, which once boasted a prosperous copper-based economy, has become one of the poorest countries in Africa.

Unip prescribes policies to be implemented by Kaunda's appointed government.

Former Unip secretary-general Humphrey Mulemba summed up the general feeling by saying: "What we want to see come out of the convention is a statement to the world about whether they have decided that Zambia becomes multi-party or whether they want to give a chance to the people of Zambia to make that decision." — Reuters.
Multi-party plans rejected by Kaunda

LUSAKA - President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday firmly rejected the possibility of a multi-party state being reintroduced in Zambia.

He told a national convention of Zambia’s ruling UNIP party that the mechanisms which Eastern Europe was trying to introduce already existed in Zambia.

There had been widespread speculation that UNIP’s fifth national convention would call for the introduction of a multi-party state in Zambia.

"Both economically and politically, perestroika and glasnost are moving those for whom this is new thinking to the very position we in Zambia already stand for," Kaunda, who has ruled Zambia since independence in 1964, told the conference.

However, Kaunda said "possible adjustments" could be introduced but added that "the party wants no one in Zambia to fall into confusion over these current events in the older socialist countries.".

Zambia’s own philosophy of humanism was a socialist programme with its own firm and unique Zambia characteristics which had rejected some of the concepts of communism.

After Kaunda’s speech a prominent church leader, Bishop John Mambo, warned that there will be demands for a multi-party state if the ruling party does not reform itself.

He told Kaunda to re-examine the capabilities of some of his advisors as untold suffering had been brought to Zambia by the appointment of wrong leaders.

"It is time the president buys a new broom and sweeps the entire house," he said.

A former member of parliament, Mr Steven Malama, warned against the reintroduction of a multi-party system saying it would not bring an automatic solution to the country’s problems.

What was needed, he said, was a
Buthelezi gets place at table

In a dramatic development, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has won the endorsement of Dr Kenneth Kaunda as an important player in the South African peace initiative.

The boost from the Zambian President — who also feted ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela a fortnight ago and sees himself as a mediator in the South African conflict — will strengthen Chief Buthelezi’s claims to a place at the table when the country’s future is negotiated.

In an unannounced move, the man whom many feared would be left out in the cold flew to Lusaka in a private jet on Friday to attend a formal state banquet in his honour at State House.

It was his first official reception in Zambia since 1974.

Last night he met privately over dinner with Dr Kaunda.

The Zambian president called him a “key player” with a “major role” to play in South Africa’s future.

“We in Zambia hold you in high esteem as a fellow freedom fighter.”

Overwhelmed

“Now we have our brother, Nelson Mandela out of prison, now we have President De Klerk… I believe we now have three men in South Africa who should be able to do something for us and hence your coming here makes us very proud indeed.”

Dr Kaunda said.

And Mr Mandela, who flew home yesterday after two weeks abroad, welcomed the news that Chief Buthelezi had been to Lusaka, saying President Kaunda was a “5 senior statesman”.

Mr Mandela said it was “urgent” for him to meet Chief Buthelezi, but this would not be possible before Namibian independence on Wednesday.

Chief Buthelezi was accompanied by three KwaZulu officials — Interior Minister Denis Matide, Health Minister Frank Mdlalose and Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo.

He said he had been overwhelmed by the invitation to visit Zambia.

“For us it symbolises something I cannot express. In words as far as the liberation of all the people of South Africa are concerned.”
ZAMBIA

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda this week headed for a clash with his ruling party after rejecting demands for a return to multi-party democracy.

Kaunda told a party congress called to review the country's political system, a one-party Zambia was the correct path.

"How can any sane person compare the Zambian experience with that of the Soviet Union or with that of other Eastern Bloc countries?" he asked delegates.

The three-day convention of the United National Independence Party (Unip), Zambia's only legal political group since 1973, had been expected to consider restoring multi-party democracy.

Reacting to Kaunda's speech, the head of Zambia's trade unions said a referendum should be held on one-party rule.

Zambian Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Frederick Chiluba disagreed with Kaunda's rejection of political parallels between Zambia and Eastern Europe.

"The ZCTU believes strongly that it is not one leader who can create democracy, however good," he said.

Kaunda said Zambia had already moved ahead of one-party States now demanding political and economic reform.

Unip called the meeting amid widespread demands for a critical examination of one-party rule.

Under Unip and Kaunda's rule, Zambia — which once boasted a prosperous copper-based economy — has been reduced to one of the poorest countries in Africa.

Demands for a fresh look at Zambia's political system have been growing.

"What we want to see come out of the convention is for the leadership to say whether they have decided that Zambia becomes multi-party or whether they want to give a chance to the people of Zambia to make that decision," former Unip secretary-general Humphrey Mulemba said.

Other leading Unip officials agreed.

Former Foreign Minister Vernon Mwananga said: "We need to get away from this central theme that the leaders know what is good for the people. Ideas must come from the people." — Reuters.
Kaunda is honest broker - Buthelezi

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday returned from what he described as a “high-level reception” in Zambia where President Kenneth Kaunda has set himself up as a mediator between Inkatha and the ANC.

Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return, Chief Buthelezi said that although he had not asked President Kaunda to act as mediator between the two groups, he was seen as an honest broker and the only person with the necessary credentials to act as mediator.

“He has the confidence of the ANC leadership and I have always had confidence in him, and he has had no problem with me over the years,” Chief Buthelezi said.

HUMBLE

He would not elaborate on what role Dr Kaunda saw for him in South Africa’s future, saying the president was “a humble man”. But his invitation to Chief Buthelezi was a “measure of the high esteem” in which the Zulu leader was held and signalled that he was considered a “player” in the future.

As far as talks on the violence in Natal between himself and ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela were concerned, he said no date had been set and such a date would be a “matter for negotiation” between Mr Mandela and the Zulus’ King Goodwill Zwelethini.

Mr Mandela had last contacted him on February 17 when he telephoned to inform Mr Buthelezi that he had been released from jail.

Mr Mandela had told him he would again contact him once he had returned from Stockholm.

In his speech to Dr Kaunda Chief Buthelezi addressed economic rather than political issues, saying that the South African economy should be linked to the economies of the entire sub-continent.

He spoke of “free market forces” and the stimulation of economic development and said the highest possible degree of industrialization in South Africa was vital for the whole of southern Africa.

“Africans must do to this southern African region what the Japanese did to Japan and what the Germans did to Germany after World War 2,” he said.

He added that every African could become a cog in the “productive machine” and that he was adamant that the final victory against apartheid should not destroy the economy of the country.

DANGER

As a priority, there had to be a redistribution of wealth after political victories.

“Anyone who pretends that this simply means taking from the haves and giving to the have-nots is a danger to man and society.”

He also made conciliatory statements aimed at whites, saying racism should be “scrubbed out of our souls”.

He warned against “political adventurism” and said he was heartened by Dr Kaunda’s call for a cessation of violence in SA.

“It is now time to lay down arms. It is now time to stop war talk.” — Sapa.
JOHANNESBURG — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has returned from what he described as a "high-level reception" in Zambia where President Kenneth Kaunda had set himself up as mediator between Inkatha and the ANC.

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Meeting extremely useful — Kaunda

TOS WENTZEL

on the Presidency

WINDHOEK. — After meeting President F W de Klerk last night Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda told me it had been “extremely useful”.

While not foreseeing an immediate or dramatic improvement in relations between South Africa and the rest of Africa, he indicated that such meetings helped to reduce tensions and strained relations.

He again paid tribute to Mr De Klerk as a sincere man. A new stage was being set for South Africa.

He said the value of such meetings was that “we get to know each other better every time we meet.

“We are really trying to deal with a matter of life and death where we want to avoid bloodshed and create conditions for negotiations.”

Referring to the peaceful lowering of the South African flag over Namibia he said that contacts made in Windhoek this week could be enlarged. There was, however, no point in “seeing each other just for the sake of meeting.”

The coming talks between the South African government and the ANC was a step forward.

Dr Kaunda said he could not act as an intermediary but pointed out that the Organisation of African Unity had appointed an ad hoc monitoring group to watch what Mr De Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela were doing and to report to member states.

Meanwhile, he was sticking to his view that sanctions should not be lifted at this stage. To maintain them could help Mr De Klerk as well as Mr Mandela.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the meeting with Dr Kaunda had been excellent.

He said a wide range of subjects, including the security situation, the vision for a new South Africa, economic development and regional development had been discussed.
44 killed, 23 hurt in Zambian bus crash

LUSAKA. — A bus of the state-owned transport company overturned on a road east of Lusaka, killing 44 people and injuring 23 others, a Zambian newspaper reported yesterday.

The accident occurred at Luangwa, 400km east of Lusaka, on Wednesday night, when a bus of the United Bus Company of Zambia overturned while traveling from Lundazi District in the country's Eastern Province, the Zambia Daily Mail reported.

The dead included five children and two pregnant women. The 23 seriously injured survivors were taken to Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital, the report said.

“This is one of the most horrific accidents we have had in recent times,” Lusaka Division Police Chief Nobson Simasiku told the newspaper.

In June last year, 25 people died and 21 others were injured when a bus collided with an oil truck in the northern Ndola province. — UPI
Where angels fear to tread in Zambia

The labour movement's sharp criticisms started on Thursday. Labour leaders said the government's measures failed to meet the needs of workers and that the country was on the brink of economic collapse.

"We will not continue with this program unless there are significant changes," said the leader of the main workers' union. "It's time for the government to take action and provide a better future for all Zambians."

Problems at the Central Bank of Zambia have piled up unresolved for years, and the country's debt to international lenders is out of control. In a major shift of policy, President Kenneth Kaunda has denounced the top four officials and offered it to a Canadian banker. But the appointment has stirred a storm of debate.

President Kenneth Kaunda, who has served as leader of Zambia under various conditions, has been a controversial figure in the country's politics. He has been accused of corruption and mismanagement of the economy.

The appointment of the new banker has been met with mixed reactions. Some have welcomed the move as a step towards economic recovery, while others are concerned about the implications for the country's sovereignty.

Zambia's Economy Decline

The government has announced plans to cut off the country's foreign reserves, which have been depleted due to years of mismanagement. The move has been met with criticism from international lenders, who have called for more transparent and accountable governance.

Debt service ratio: 15.3%
Inflation: 6.4%
Foreign reserves: 655


Tight rope

Business is struggling to survive in these tough times. The government's policies are not helping, and people are feeling the effects of the economic downturn.

"The government needs to take action and provide a better future for all Zambians," said a local businessman. "We need a drastic change in policy to get the economy back on track."

Real tape

As an expression of its stance, the government has announced plans to cut off foreign aid and to impose strict austerity measures. This has been met with criticism from international organizations, who have called for more transparent and accountable governance.

holiday allowance has long been demanded by workers and people depend on black-market cash to survive. As a result, MERS was announced, the dollar's black market rate moved from around $50 to $75.60. Dealers of imported goods and even marketers increased their prices by more than 40% in the face of any price controls.

One shop in Lusaka was selling imported tea at K9 800. But the government has denied this. It has said that the price increases are due to increased demand.

Nduka said: "Businesses are in the middle of a tough time, and we need to work together to get through this."

"Economic power does not come from simply behead long-term debts. The country needs to move fast towards economic recovery and development," he added.

NOT FOR NARROW MINDS
ANC fugitives in Zambia

LUSAKA - Eight of the nine fugitive ANC cadres who escaped from a South African prison at the weekend have arrived in Zambia.

Senior ANC spokesman Mr Toni Sebina introduced the eight to the Zambian Press yesterday morning.

Sebina said the prisoners escaped on February 18 and only reached Lusaka on March 27.

They are Rodney Toka (27), Francis Piti (25), Joseph Nkosi (30), George Mathe (23), Reginald Logodi (24), Reuben Khosi (25), Alfred Kgeti (26) and Johannes Malek (25). All are members of the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe.

The eight described their escape as a "victory of the South African people against apartheid."

The prisoners escaped on a Sunday morning after overpowering three security guards at the prison's entrance using a pistol that had been smuggled to them by the ANC underground. They fled in a prison warden's car.

According to the eight their escape and travelling to Zambia had been planned by the ANC underground formations inside South Africa.
Administrators stopgap for council resignations

PRETORIA - Administrators have been appointed in three black towns where councilor resignations — mostly because of intimidation — have deprived the councils of quorums, MEC in charge of local government Olaus van Zyl said here yesterday. Last week he said 43 councilors were forced to resign.

The executive committee decided to appoint administrators immediately instead of holding by-elections.

The three towns are Kwagga near Witbank, Tokoza near Alberton and Moleong near Delmas.

Van Zyl emphasized the committee showed democratically chosen councilors as of utmost importance and by-elections would be held as soon as possible.

The administrators' appointments are valid until March 31 next year or until by-elections are held. They will have all the powers and duties of a local authority.

Administrators for three other towns — Sela Sela near Warmbad, Leboeng near Lenanda and Takeo near Brakpan — will be appointed soon.

Nine prison escapees flee to Zambia

NINE members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sivwe, who escaped from an SA prison earlier this year, have arrived in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The nine men, who were arrested for terrorism and treason in 1988, said their escape from Modderbee Prison and secret trip to Lusaka had been organized by their underground colleagues in SA.

They said a pilot was smuggled into the prison and they had escaped after overpowering their guards and stealing one of their cars.
Mandela in Lusaka to consult executive

LUSAKA — ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela arrived at his organisation's headquarters in Lusaka yesterday for consultations with the exiled leadership on recent developments in South Africa.

Mr Mandela was accompanied by his wife, Winnie, ANC military intelligence chief Mr Jacob Zuma and UDF general secretary Mr Popo Molefe.

Mr Mandela, who is expected to return to South Africa tomorrow, will hold talks with members of the ANC's national executive committee today.

Last Thursday's meeting between Mr Mandela and President de Klerk brought back on track exploratory talks that had been postponed by the ANC from April 11 in protest against the shooting of at least 17 blacks at Sebokeng.

The talks between the South African Government and the ANC will now take place in Cape Town from May 2 to 4.

Sources close to the ANC said the Lusaka meeting would look at Mr de Klerk's suggestion that he would raise the issue of the armed struggle with the ANC at the May talks.

The ANC has said the South African Government should clear obstacles to negotiations before an agreement is possible to end hostilities.

The ANC demands the lifting of the state of emergency, release of remaining political prisoners, scrapping of repressive laws and the removal of troops from black townships. — Sapa-Reuter.
Teens flee to Lusaka

By RYAN CRESSWELL

About 210 young people have fled Natal fearing for their lives and have sought refuge at the ANC's Lusaka headquarters. About 350 had trickled into the organisation's Zambian headquarters by Tuesday and another 60 teenagers arrived on Friday. More are believed to be en route to Lusaka.

Said ANC spokesman Tom Sibuba: "There is a steady stream of kids aged between 10 and 23 fleeing to Swaziland and asking to be sent to our Lusaka headquarters."

"Most of those I have spoken to say they left Natal because of general insecurity. They claim to have been attacked in their classrooms and in the streets by Inkatha, vigilantes or Inkombos."

"The ANC had nothing to do with their departure. I have talked to a number of students in the group, including three who were at Durban Technikon, and they wish to continue studying."

Mr Sibuba said provision would be made for refugee students to continue their studies in other African countries.
States out of step in Africa

The one-party system seems to be doomed

When even the workers start opposing the one-party state it would seem to be in trouble, if not doomed.

Demands for the concept to be abandoned have come recently from trade unions in both Zambia, where President Kaunda’s Unip has outlawed any rivals for the past 17 years; and Zimbabwe, which President Mugabe seems determined to make the exclusive preserve of his Zanu (PF).

The trade unionists’ demands reflect a growing tendency in Africa to question the viability of the one-party rule that has predominated in the continent and that at alternatives that are closer to the Western definition of democracy.

In Zimbabwe even university students have demanded that Mr Mugabe abandon his plans for a one-party state.

Departing radically from his long-maintained stance, President Kaunda last month promised to hold a referendum on whether Zambia should continue under Unip’s exclusive rule or allow other political parties to seek election.

Rather than having revised his own views, he appears to have bowed to pressure for change from within, not only from trade unionists but also from businessmen and others. His promise to hold a referendum came only six weeks after he had firmly rejected at a Unip convention any thought of a multi-party system and following a demand for one by the chairman of the Congress of Trade Unions.

Whether both sides of the controversy will be fairly canvassed before any referendum is held remains to be seen. If they are, however, the voters will become aware of the dilemma that has bothered political leaders in Africa ever since the end of the colonial era.

African politicians have often had grave doubts about whether multi-party systems and Western-style democracy are suitable for Africa, especially in the early years of independence.

Some leaders have never been overly concerned about the issue; they simply saw the single-party system as a way to entrench themselves in power and feed their vanity and their Swiss bank accounts without interruption.

Others, of a kind probably represented by Mr Mugabe, genuinely felt that multi-party systems would not serve the interests of their people as well as single-party systems. They felt that a multiplicity of parties, rather than promoting stability and prosperity, would tend to promote the factionalism and conflict inherent in African states, which invariably are composed of fragments of different, often mutually hostile, tribes thrown together within the artificial boundaries drawn by European colonialists.

In countries where liberation movements won power, they have invariably enforced a one-party system but there are signs that even this trend is being reversed, notably in Mozambique.

It has now to be shown that multi-party systems will be any more beneficial to the peoples of Africa than single ones have been. Considering the dismal record of the latter, however, the people of many African states, including Zambia, might well feel they have nothing to lose by giving multi-partyism a go.

Those in Africa, and in South Africa, who still idealise the one-party state might consider the fact that a list of one-party states that have brought peace and prosperity to their people would be very short, if it could be compiled at all.

One of the main advantages of a multi-party system is, of course, that if the ruling party’s policies are seen to have failed, and human imperfection dictates that often they will, the people can try those of another party.

The counter-argument is that very imperfection dictates that the people will end up with nothing but a succession of weak or incompetent governments.

Multi-party systems do have more advantages, however, than mere variety of misgovernance. Historically, they have been far less prone to the arrogance and corruption that seem inevitably to overtake even the most high-principled party when it knows it cannot be unseated by the voters, as Africans have come to know to their bitter cost.

No more effective way of making government responsive to the desires of the governed has ever been found than the threat of dismissal by a dissatisfied electorate.

And no better way has been found for a government to be kept from straying into excesses and follies than the existence of a parliamentary opposition, and, of course, the existence of a press free to criticise the government, the two usually go hand in hand.

Advocates of the one-party state are getting increasingly out of step with the rest of Africa as disillusionment with the concept grows, writes GERALD L’ANGE, editor of the The Star’s Africa News Service.
It's one-party rule
But Zambia clings to

Although this is by far the best
twenty-first century example of
the combination of the largest
democratic advances in the world,
Akassiri

Party’s Struggle

President Kenneth Kaunda.

"Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

"It's one-party rule
But Zambia clings to"
LUSAKA — Teams from the IMF and World Bank have arrived here to review Zambia’s economic recovery plans following a pledge of support by donor countries last month.

Sources close to the Ministry of Finance said the two teams would help Zambia use an aid package of $450 million worked out by donors at a meeting in Paris which approved its 1990-91 economic recovery plan.

"They are here essentially to see which way the money will go and to ensure everything is in place for the full implementation of the restructuring programme," said one source.

Zambia is "faced" with $7.2bn in external debt and "falling living standards.

The plan commits Zambia to radical steps, including lifting a freeze on prices, cutting subsidies, trimming public services and introducing" business incentives. — Reuter.
Zambians are keeping their fingers crossed for the swift abolition of apartheid in South Africa hoping that "ahuru" here will result in an instant cure for their sick economy.

This view is widely held by a cross-section of the Zambian population, from a taxman and office orderly to senior government officials, and even President Kenneth Kaunda himself.

Taxi operator Joseph Simwanza described South Africa as the region's economic power-house, saying that if that country were to gain freedom, the economic problems currently plaguing countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) would be solved overnight.

"I look forward to post-apartheid South Africa with tears of joy because we here in Zambia are suffering. Our economy has slumped to an unreasonable level and our kwacha is but a worthless piece of paper.

"I am confident that a post-apartheid South Africa would reverse the downward trend our economy has taken," Simwanza said.

Mulenga Chola, an office orderly with an engineering firm in Lusaka, said freedom for South Africans would mean economic freedom for all the peoples of the Southern African region. "I look forward to the day the SADCC countries will become one country and turn the region into Africa's economic power-house," he said.

Even Kaunda himself is on record as having said that a free South Africa could go a long way to curing Zambia's economic ills.

"We have a lot of potential trade with South Africa, but at present we cannot venture into that because of the racial policies of that country which degrade our fellow black brothers," Kaunda said at one of the many State House functions organised for Mandela.

Zambia has a critical shortage of commodities like soup, margarine, sugar, toothpaste, cooking oil, washing powder, vehicles and spare parts.

Zambians flock in huge numbers to neighbouring countries such as Botswana to do their shopping for these goods. "I hope South Africa gains its freedom and can prescribe an instant cure for our sick economy," says Daily Mail senior reporter Hastings Nyasulu.

He claims that up to 20 journalists a year leave Zambia to seek greener pastures in the Frontline States and abroad.

Nyasulu said he hoped the new Prime Minister of Namibia, Hage Geingob, whom he had known well in Zambia, would now give him a job in Namibia.

"Here we are virtually living from hand to mouth. When you get paid, you blow it all in one go," he said.

He added: "It is pointless to save money in the bank, because you can deposit 10 000 kwacha one day only to find it worthless the following day."

Food, transport and clothes are unbelievably expensive to Zambians. A decent meal in a mid-level hotel in Lusaka costs about K400 (R40), a cup of tea K20 (R2), while a decent pair of shoes costs K1 000 (R100) and a smart pair of trousers about K800 (R80). Yet the average salary for the working Zambian is about K800 (R80) a month.

From that he is expected to pay rent, water, electricity bills, food, clothes, transport to work, and help less fortunate relatives in rural areas.

Taxi fares for a five kilometre trip cost K80 and a little over half that for a mini-bus ride. The 20 km trip from the airport costs about K400 by day, but at night it costs something like K600 for a single journey. There is no airport bus and passengers have to use battered taxis aptly nicknamed "wrecks" which fight to negotiate the potholed streets, where no maintenance work seems to have been done since independence.

Zambia is further penalised by acting as host to millions of refugees who have poured into the country from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and even South Africa. The refugee population has strained resources.

Yet when Zambia gained independence in 1964 it was considered one of the wealthiest nations in Africa. Since then it has witnessed a quarter of a century of economic disintegration. Zambia's per capita income of more than $250 (about R650) in 1964 is now much the same but inflation has made the amount much less valuable in real terms. Its per capita income has actually been declining by 2.7 percent a year since 1967.

Its reserves which were over $500 million (about R1.3 billion) in 1970, are now worth less than $100 million (about R265 million). Meanwhile foreign debt has grown to $5.8 billion (about R15 billion) or $805 (R2 093) for every man, woman and child.

-- NEW AFRICAN magazine.
Zambian govt to sell parastatal shares to public

LUSAKA — The Zambian government is to sell shares in parastatal companies in which it has a controlling interest, President Kenneth Kaunda announced yesterday.

He also said that as part of the parastatal reform programme a stock exchange was to be established in the country.

Kaunda said following the strides made in the economic field by Zambia and the party and its government had been reviewing the policy of state participation in commerce and industry.

Affected in the first category are public utilities and social service enterprises including Zambia Railways, the Tanzania/Zambia Railway Authority, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation, the University Teaching Hospital and Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation.

According to Kaunda, the government had decided that initially the public would be offered 49% of shares in undertakings falling under the above category.

He said in the mining, industrial and commercial enterprises under the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation 49% shares would be offered to the public.

As an incentive to workers in the various enterprises, consideration would be given to the creation of a certain class of shares to be held by the workers under share purchase schemes.

Kaunda said the main objective of the parastatal reform programme was to give economic power to the people.

He said the sale of shares in parastatal companies would raise revenue for the government budget.

The revenue would go a long way in rehabilitating and expanding the social services infrastructure.
Zambians to vote on multi-party system

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Following the lead taken by many other African countries, Zambia decided yesterday to hold a referendum on whether or not to change to a multi-party system of government.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said an extraordinary meeting of the National Council — the ruling Unip's top policy-review body — had decided a referendum should be held on the multi-party issue.

But the president, who has retained power since the country's independence in 1964, added that the party would uphold the present system of one-party participatory democracy and encourage the people to vote for it as their "best option."
Zambia to set up stock exchange

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian government is to set up a stock exchange in the country and sell up to 40 percent of some government controlled companies as part of an economic reform programme.

Announcing the reform initiative at the opening of an extra-ordinary session of the National Council here, President Kenneth Kaunda said the aim of the reforms was to give economic power to the people.

Under the programme up to 40 percent of shares in the mining, industrial and commercial concerns of the Zambia Industrial and Mining corporation, Zimco, would be offered to the public, while up to 40 percent of public utilities and social service enterprises such as the railways and electricity supply authority would be on offer.

Dr Kaunda said a stock exchange would be established to facilitate buying and selling of shares. He said maximum limits would be introduced for shareholdings by individuals and syndicates.

Zambia is carrying out reforms drawn up by its experts, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It commits Zambia, among other steps, to cut subsidies to state firms.

The reform programme comes as Zambia is debating the possibility of returning to a multi-party system after almost 30 years of one party rule.
LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda's ruling Unip Party has decided to hold a nationwide referendum on whether to restore a multi-party democracy in Zambia. The president vowed to campaign vigorously against multi-party politics.
Kaunda: the loser destined to win

LUSAKA — President Kaunda has urged a special session of Zambia's National Council to reject any notion of introducing the "dirty politics" of a multi-party system in the country, but at the same time has reiterated his call for a referendum on the topic.

His strident defence of the single-party system he introduced in 1972, and has headed since, underlined a fierce debate being waged in Zambia over the political future of the country following the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr Kaunda's original promise to propose a referendum came just weeks after he had led a congress of his ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) in rejecting the possibility of other parties being legalised.

Last week he told the National Council that by continuing to support a one-party system it would be fighting the evils of tribalism and class division.

He dismissed the proponents of multi-partyism as a "small band of people" who had insulted the government when, in accepting the referendum, they dared suggest that independent observers be brought in to oversee the fairness of the vote.

The flip-flop on the issue by the man who has ruled Zambia for the past 25 years is perhaps an indication of the pressure he is under to come up with solutions to the seemingly intractable economic problems that have arisen during his rule.

In the 26 years of Mr Kaunda's rule the country has fallen from being relatively rich by African standards to a beggar nation.

There are chronic shortages of most consumer goods and violent crime is increasing.

Not surprisingly all this has led to protest against the single-party government, and the most articulate proponents of multi-party politics are the trade union movement and student bodies.

Zambia is one of several southern Africa countries to experience internal pressure for the abandonment of the single-party system of government, but KEN VERNON of The Star's Africa News Service reports that even if the system goes, President Kaunda will probably remain.

Last week students at the University of Zambia petrol-bombed a room occupied by Unip's Youth League on the campus as part of their protests against the one-party concept, moving Mr Kaunda to use their actions as an example of the "terrible" things that could happen under multi-partyism.

It was the insistent voice of trade unionists that refused to bow to government pressure to remain silent on the state of the economy and of its political causes that forced Mr Kaunda to give in to the idea of testing public opinion on the multi-party issue.

This week the president announced that a limited percentage of shares — up to 49 percent — in the government-owned corporations that control Zambian industry and commerce will be put on sale to the public.

The move was another step backwards from the socialist-style government he has created, and was seen as a bow to the International Monetary Fund from which the country is seeking a stand-by loan facility to allow it to meet its commitments through to 1991.

In spite of all of these ills, Mr Kaunda remains as popular as ever with the Zambian people as a whole.

People blame the government, the party, the presidential advisers — almost anyone — for the sorry state of their country, but not the president.

It seems that while Unip might fall in a multi-party system, Mr Kaunda would somehow remain in power.
Zambian media ban on political campaigning

LUSAKA. — Ruling party officials have banned campaigning for a return to Western-style multi-party rule, media executives said yesterday.

Senior editors at state-owned radio and television and Zambia's two state-controlled newspapers were ordered not to publicise the issue by Information Minister Mr Arnold Simuchimba, said a newspaper executive who requested anonymity.

He said Mr Simuchimba told the editors not to air any views either for or against multiparty rule until a government commission is formed to oversee a referendum on the country's political future.

On Tuesday the ruling party's top policy review body, the National Council, decided to allow a referendum on mounting calls for the dismantling of the one-party system headed by President Kenneth Kaunda. No date for the referendum was announced. — Sapa-AFP
Zambian party bans campaign

LUSAKA - Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party has banned all campaigning for or against the one-party system in the country until after a commission is appointed to formulate the rules for a referendum on the issue.

President Kenneth Kaunda two months ago proposed a referendum on the issue after trade unions and student bodies had severely criticised the system and demanded a return to democracy in Zambia.

Since then Kaunda has campaigned against the referendum, but nevertheless the National Council last week voted in favour of the referendum idea.

No date has yet been set for the vote, and those in favour of a multi-party system have asked that an independent international body be asked to monitor the referendum to ensure that it is free and fair.
Investors will scoff at State share scheme

ZAMBIA President Kenneth Kaunda's decision to sell shares in State-controlled enterprises to the public represents little change in his "municipal" economic policies.

When he announced this in Lusaka this week, Kaunda pointed out that the sale of shares in State corporations would provide much-needed cash to the government. Revenue would go a long way to rehabilitate and expand social services.

The idea is to convert State corporations like Zambian Railways, the Tanzania Railway Authority and the University Teaching Hospital, into companies and then sell off 40 percent of the shares to the public.

In the case of mining, industrial and commercial enterprises, up to 49 percent of the shares would be sold to the public.

In other words, control will remain in the hands of civil servants and politicians.

plenty of homework.
The Nigerian programme has proved that high-sounding phrases such as the economic empowerment of the people may draw cheers at political meetings, but it does not sell shares to the public.

The simple reason is that an individual must fork out hard-earned savings to buy those shares.

- Why should he invest money in a State corporation if he earns a handsome income from interest at a bank?

Most of the the State-controlled corporations in Zambia are not profitable and are badly managed.

In Nigeria, the whole idea of privatization is to get expert management into corporations which have been a drain on State coffers for years.

Chances are Zambian investors will not part with their savings if State corporations remain under State control.

MONEY TALK

So what exactly does Kaunda mean when he says the new scheme will bring economic power to the people?

Not many years ago Kaunda claimed the nationalisation of businesses and mines in Zambia would give economic power to the masses!

It is understandable that the Zambian government wants to obtain money by selling off State assets. But if the experience of Nigeria -- whose programme of privatising State assets is far more advanced -- is anything to go by, the Zambian government still has to do
Kaunda fires minister

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda fired Defence Minister Fredrick Hapunda yesterday, apparently for favouring an end to one-party rule. "He has been ineffective ... I am dropping him entirely on merit," Mr Kaunda told a news conference.
LUSAKA - Police opened fire yesterday on hundreds of stone-throwing university students who were protesting a doubling of the price of Zambia's staple food, corn meal.

No details were immediately available on injuries or arrests.

But residents of Kalingalinga suburb in the capital, Lusaka, said they saw at least two people fall when police fired volleys from rifles at demonstrators.

Residents told reporters police fired teargas canisters as well as live ammunition.

On June 19, the government more than doubled the price of corn meal, the staple food known locally as mchama meal.

Protests

The increase, in line with the recommendations of international financial institutions and donor nations, sparked protest marches, panic buying, and a threat of labour unrest.

Yesterday's student demonstration followed a protest meeting at the Lusaka campus on Sunday that condemned the price increase and called for the resignation of prime minister Malimba Macheke who announced the new corn meal price last Tuesday.

The meeting also called for an end to the one-party political system that has been headed by President Kenneth Kaunda for nearly two decades.

Kenneth Kaunda is one of Africa's poorest and most indebted nations.

Comparable food price increases in December 1986 led to violent clashes between troops and protesters that left 15 people dead. Anti-government demonstrations by students in the past have sometimes led to the closure of the university.
Curfew in Lusaka as death toll reaches 14

Riots pose major threat to Kaunda

Thousands of heavily armed soldiers and police patrolled the Zambian capital today as President Kenneth Kaunda faced his greatest threat since taking power in 1964.

The death toll in two days of riots and looting — sparked by the doubling of the maize-meal price — has risen to 14, prompting the government to impose a nightly 12-hour curfew.

Heavy security force patrols were also reported in the Copperbelt townships where four people were reported killed in a brief flare-up of protest on Monday.

The Copperbelt was the scene of the last major food riots in 1988, which were also set off by an increase in the maize-meal price.

Gunfire was heard repeatedly in Lusaka last night. At least 150 people are reported to have been treated at the Central Hospital for gunshot wounds since the trouble broke out on Monday. Police, who initially used teargas and rubber bullets against the protesters, switched to live ammunition as the protests spread.

Poorer townships

Sections of Lusaka were cordoned off by police in an apparent attempt to prevent the spread of the violence, which initially centered around Lusaka and the poorer townships. Yesterday it was reported to have spread into more affluent areas, however, and widespread looting has been reported.

Unconfirmed reports said policemen had been seen encouraging and even joining in the looting.

Early today the streets were quiet and people were beginning to go to work despite an apparent absence of public transport. President Kaunda, who cancelled a holiday at a country resort to return to Lusaka yesterday, was expected to address the nation on television last night but by early this morning had made no statement.

Impromptu demands for his resignation were being openly expressed in Lusaka’s streets yesterday, although no formal request has yet come from any recognized body. The long-simmering resentment over Zambia’s severe economic problems appears now to be directed increasingly at the 66-year-old President.

Diplomats and businessmen said previous outbreaks of unrest in Zambia had never before united students and townsmen in a spontaneous protest against government policy.

The increase in the maize-meal price is part of an economic pact supported by the IMF and which has already seen the devaluation of the kwacha. — The Star’s Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuters.
Lusaka tense in wake of rioting

LUSAKA - The situation remained tense in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, yesterday morning following a day of riots and looting in which several people are reported to have died.

Police fired at looters and fought running battles with demonstrators in Lusaka's shopping area and in the city's townships following demonstrations against the government's decision to increase the price of maize meal by more than 100 percent.

The protests were started by about 3,000 university students who wanted to march to State House to protest against the increases.

The protest rapidly spread to Mutendere, a high density residential area two kilometres from the campus and to the city's shopping area where demonstrators attacked and looted shops.

Heavily armed riot police, police reservists and para-military units, supported by helicopters fought running battles with the looters and demonstrators repeatedly firing at them.

Police cordoned off the central area of Lusaka.

Unconfirmed reports said a para-military officer was hacked by students.

Cars were stoned by mobs of demonstrators, with police vehicles and cars driven by whites the main targets.
Kaunda cancels holiday after food, political riots in Lusaka

LUSAKA - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda cancelled a holiday and rushed back to Lusaka yesterday after food riots in which at least four people died.

The capital was a ghost town following Monday's widespread riots and looting. Thousands of police and soldiers patrolled the deserted streets and occasional gunshots could still be heard.

Kaunda left Lusaka on Monday morning for a 10-day holiday at Mtou in eastern Zambia, but he flew back on hearing of the disturbances.

"We are looking at the situation to see what can be done, depending on how he assesses it," his political assistant Milimo Pamashantu said.

Shortly after Kaunda left Lusaka on Monday, several thousand university students marched on State House to protest at a sharp rise in food prices and demand the introduction of a multiparty system.

They were blocked by police and the resulting clash sparked off riots and looting by residents. Security force members used guns, tear gas and helicopters to regain control.

Sporadic gunfire echoed through several parts of Lusaka during the night and occasional shots could still be heard yesterday morning.

Most people stayed at home as police and troops patrolled the deserted city centre. Shops, petrol stations and businesses were closed and public transport was unavailable.

Sources at Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital said four people, including a policeman, were killed and 42 were injured during Monday's disturbances.

Depressed

The government, which last week doubled the price of mealie meal, Zambia's staple food, has not yet commented on the riots.

Rioting also accompanied the government's previous attempt to abolish food subsidies and sharply increase mealie meal prices in December 1988.

The disturbances persuaded Kaunda to abandon an IMF austerity programme a few months later and reimpose heavy state controls on Zambia's depressed economy.

Over the past year, he has moved back towards traditional IMF-type austerity policies. — Reuter.
Police stations attacked

The streets of Lusaka were deserted today following the introduction of a 36-hour curfew from yesterday evening which will end tomorrow morning. People were allowed on the streets with special passes issued by the police.

Rioters yesterday barricaded most streets leading to Lusaka's townships, attacked at least two police stations, burned military vehicles and looted hundreds of shops in several areas.

"It is real war now. The police are shooting at random," said a resident of Matero township, one of the centres of violence since residents took to the streets on Monday after student protests against Dr Kaunda's one-party state.

Diplomats and businessmen said previous outbreaks of unrest in Zambia had never united students and townfolk in a spontaneous protest against government policy.

"Let them (the government) not look for scape-goats because there is no one person or group, which is behind this. When a government takes the wrong approach to policies it should expect reaction from the people," a businessman said.

Also destroyed in yesterday's violence was Dr Kaunda's former home in Chingola township, just three kilometres from his present home and office at State House.

Police were reported to be patrolling the volatile northern Copperbelt towns, where 15 people died in 1988 during riots sparked by the government's previous attempt to abolish food subsidies and raise the price of maize.

After the 1988 riots, Dr Kaunda abandoned an International Monetary Fund austerity programme and reimposed heavy controls on Zambia's depressed economy.

Over the past year he has moved back towards traditional IMF-style austerity policies and a debate has begun on the future of Zambia's one-party political system.

Dr Kaunda opposes multi-party politics, but has promised a referendum on the issue.

Resignation call

The Argus Africa News Service reports that he was expected to address the nation on television last night but by early today had made no statement.

Demands for his resignation were being openly expressed in Lusaka's streets yesterday, although no formal request has yet come from any recognised body.

The long-simmering resentment over Zambia's severe economic problems appears now to be directed increasingly at the 66-year-old president, who has dominated the only legal party, Unip, since independence in 1964.
Economic crisis is at root of discontent.

BACKGROUND

TIME, NEWS, VIEWS

MICHAEL HARRISON FROM LONDON

In an interview published in the Los Angeles Times, Michael Harrison spoke about the current state of the economy and its impact on the people. He mentioned that the crisis is not just about money, but also about the loss of hope and the sense of community. Harrison emphasized the need for a shift in focus, from the trickle-down theory to a more equitable approach that addresses the needs of the majority.

INTERVIEW

M. HARRISON: The current economic situation is unprecedented. People are struggling to make ends meet, and the sense of hopelessness is palpable. We need to act now to reverse this trend.

INTERVIEWER: What can be done to address the crisis?

M. HARRISON: First and foremost, we need to focus on the needs of the majority. This means investing in education, healthcare, and infrastructure. We also need to ensure that the benefits of our economy are shared equitably.

INTERVIEWER: How can we achieve this?

M. HARRISON: By promoting policies that prioritize the well-being of the population. This includes increasing the minimum wage, providing universal healthcare, and investing in public services.

INTERVIEWER: What role can the government play in this?

M. HARRISON: The government has a critical role to play. It can implement policies that promote economic growth and ensure that the benefits are shared equitably. It can also provide support to those who are most affected by the crisis.

INTERVIEWER: What about the private sector?

M. HARRISON: The private sector must also play its part. Companies should be encouraged to invest in the community and ensure that their profits are reinvested locally. This will help create a virtuous cycle of growth and prosperity.

INTERVIEWER: Thank you for your insights, Michael.

M. HARRISON: My pleasure. Let's work together to ensure that our economy is built on a foundation of fairness and equity.
Turmoil in Zambia

LUSAKA - President Kenneth Kaunda, who has held power in Zambia for 26 years, faced growing though informal, demands for his resignation yesterday as the death toll rose to 14 in riots and looting sparked by a doubling of the price of maize meal.

Heavy armed soldiers and police patrolled the capital city yesterday after a night-time curfew during which gunfire was heard repeatedly.

Heavy security force patrols were reported in the Copperbelt town, where four people were reportedly killed in a brief flare-up of protest on Monday. The Copperbelt was the scene of the last major food riots in 1986, which were also set off by an increase in the maize meal price.

President Kaunda, who cancelled a holiday at a country retreat to return to Lusaka yesterday, was expected to address the nation on television yesterday.

Impromptu demands for his resignation were being openly expressed in Lusaka's streets yesterday, although no formal request has yet come from any recognised body. The long-simmering resentment over Zambia's severe economic problems appears now to be directed increasingly at the 66-year-old president, who has dominated the only legal party, Unip, since independence in 1964.
WORLD

Claims of up to 20 dead in Zambian food riots
LUSAKA — The death toll in two days of food riots that have rocked the Zambian capital has reportedly risen to 20.

Hospital sources confirmed that more than 130 people, including an unnamed Cuban diplomat, were seriously injured during the violence in Zambia on Monday and Tuesday. In addition, 150 rioters, mostly children, were detained by police.

On Tuesday the government imposed a 36-hour curfew in Lusaka in a bid to contain the rioting and looting which spread from the city centre to the townships. Demonstrators are now demanding the resignation of President Kenneth Kaunda and his government.

The riots were sparked on Monday by a Zambia University students protest against the more than 100% price rise on the staple food, maize meal.

Zambian Prime Minister Gen Malcolm Masheke admitted in Parliament that the situation was very serious and appealed to the nation for tolerance.

Parliament has demanded an official government statement on the rioting and looting, which has brought business and industrial activity to a standstill.

A cabinet office spokesman said yesterday Kaunda would address the nation later, but did not elaborate.

As the fighting raged on between armed police and the rioters, Kaunda’s former home in old Chilenje, now a monument, had its windows smashed, and furniture and crockery destroyed. A vehicle used by Kaunda and colleagues was set alight and gutted. — ANO.

Soviet communist congress unlikely to be delayed

MOSCOW — Soviet ideology chief Vadim Medvedev said yesterday the Communist Party congress, which is likely to pit reformers against hard-liners, would probably go ahead from July 2 despite calls for a delay.

Medvedev told a news conference the party’s policy-setting central committee would make a final decision at the end of the week.

The congress, the 28th of the national party, would be the first since 1986 when party leader and now President Mikhail Gorbachev launched his “perestroika” programme.

Earlier, a spokesman for the 230-member central committee said he expected the body would meet in a plenum tomorrow.

Russian Federation president Boris Yeltsin, an outspoken opponent of Gorbachev, said on Tuesday he expected there would be hot debate between radicals and conservatives at the plenum.

Hard-liners are in full cry after taking control of the new Russian Communist Party last week. — Sapa-Reuter.
President Raila Odinga said the police should not be relied upon to enforce the law.

"The police are not the answer," he said. "We need a constitutional review to address the root causes of the violence."
Defiant Zambian students call for Kaunda to resign

From KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service
LUSAKA. — Zambian university students have signalled their opposition to the rule of President Kenneth Kaunda by festooning anti-Kaunda placards and signs along a kilometre of one of Lusaka's busiest roads.

The placards were hoisted yesterday afternoon as a 6pm-to-6am curfew was imposed on the capital that has been rocked by rioting and looting since the price of maize was doubled on Monday.

"TYRANT"

"Don't shoot us Kaunda, just resign" said one three-metre banner, while "Down with the tyrant" said many others along the side of the university campus facing busy Independence Avenue.

There was no apparent police or army presence in the area in spite of large numbers of students on the lawns behind the fence.

Traffic in the city appeared to be almost back to normal and the roadblocks reported over the past few days had disappeared — at least from the major roads in Lusaka.

Two burnt-out vehicles still blocked the entrance to the university and the remains of a burnt-out truck stood on the road leading from the airport.

People were only too willing to speak about the riots that had rocked the city and said that initial anger at the maize price increase had turned into opposition to Dr Kaunda.

It now appears that "government" stores were the main target of looters rather than Asian-owned stores. Many Asians armed themselves and guarded their property at the height of the unrest.
Kaunda bows to multiparty referendum

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda has pledged to call a national referendum on whether to restore a multiparty political system in Zambia. (36)

The announcement followed the worst rioting in the country since it gained independence in 1964. (10) 27/16 90

Kaunda said he would give a date today for a referendum on whether the country should restore multiparty democracy, which ended with his declaration of a one-party state in 1972.

As many as 50 people were reportedly killed in the widespread looting and protests, most of them hit by police gunfire.

After visiting looted business in central Lusaka, Kaunda said: "Under no circumstances will these criminal stampedes be tolerated."

Kaunda has also stressed his commitment to the economic reform programme. The steep increase in the price of maize meal was announced as part of the programme aimed at reducing government subsidies and making Zambia's economy more commercially viable.

*See Page 4*
No quick fix for ailing Zambian economy

Lusaka's shopkeepers have swept up the broken glass but more than housecleaning is needed to address the economic and political problems that caused the two-day riots.

Andrew Meldrum reports

Kenneth Kaunda
government continued to spend. Expecting the prices to go back up, the government decided, as Kaunda said in a candid speech in 1984, "to carry on as before. Namely to keep importing and to hope for the best!"

The best never came. But Zambia found help from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and donor countries. Since 1978 more than $1,5-billion has been lent to this country. The international institutions suggested economic reforms, such as reducing the budget expenditure and devaluing the currency, but they also expected the copper prices to rise again. Their lending without basic reforms became part of the problem.

"It must be admitted that both the acuteness and duration of the decline in copper prices were grossly underestimated by all parties," said the World Bank in a 1985 report on Zambia. "As a result, the scope and character of the policy and institutional reforms that were set in motion were never commensurate with the gravity of the crisis."

An additional economic problem was posed by the Rhodesian war. Kaunda severed relations with the country's largest trading partner and its transport link to the world. By 1980 the average Zambian was feeling the effects of the economic decline. Jobs were scarce, prices were rising and services became unavailable. The IMF called for structural adjustment but when Kaunda dramatically hiked the price for maize meal in December 1986 food riots broke out in the Copperbelt cities which left 15 dead. Kaunda blamed it on the IMF and pulled out of its programme, declaring that Zambia would develop its own economic recovery plan. By 1989, Kaunda had returned cap in hand to the IMF, admitting that the country's economic aids could only be cancelled by the bitter medicine of reduced government spending, reduced food subsidies, currency devaluation and increased agricultural production.

Zambia's flexibility in rebuilding its economy was hampered by the fact that so many of its 7.2-Million people live in the cities. Lured by good jobs on the mines, Zambians flocked to the Copperbelt. Now more than 40 percent of Zambia's population live in urban centres, representing one of Africa's highest urbanisation rates. An estimated 30 percent of these city-dwellers are unemployed. When food prices double they cannot afford even a rural garden to fall back on.

The "compounds", the colonial term still widely used for Zambia's overcrowded, insanitary residential areas, have deteriorated. Water, sewage and garbage collection services hardly operate. Early this year, during the rainy season, a cholera epidemic broke out in Lusaka's townships and 100 people died.

Another obstacle to effective economic recovery is the government itself. Zambia is burdened by a sprawling, stultified bureaucracy that cannot respond quickly to the most simple request, let alone the daunting job of revitalising a moribund economy. In fact Zambia has two bureaucracies: the government's civil service and the many layers of functionaries in Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP). The government pay-roll is an unhealthy 20 percent of Zambia's gross domestic product and the salaries of civil servants in a comfortable lifestyle that is out of reach for the rest of the population.

And it appears that things can get worse. The quality of Zambia's copper is declining and mineral experts give the gloomy prediction that Zambia's deposits will be depleted shortly after the year 2000. Copper prices literally rose substantially in 1989 but not enough to make up for 15 years of economic decline.

Although "quick fix" glimmers for the Zambia economy, the country does have valuable resources in its abundant land with rich soil and regular rainfall. But Zambia's agriculture has suffered from years of neglect. Instead of being the region's breadbasket, the country regularly imports staple foods.

Recent reforms were quickly taken advantage of by the small band of white commercial farmers who are exporting tobacco and horticultural products. It will take much more to stimulate the country's rural peasant agriculture. A rural road network, regular supplies of seeds and fertilizers, a team of agricultural advisers and rural services must be developed so Zambians can survive the country's current economic morass.
After death riots
Kundała Lits curfew
MPs ratify  
constitution

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Parliament yesterday ratified what Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa described as "our solemn constitutional declaration of independence".

The delegation of British-designed entrenched sections of the 1980 Lancaster House constitution was approved by 105 votes to two.

Mnangagwa told the House that with the removal of the Lancaster House provisions, which President Robert Mugabe's government had "honoured over the past 10 years", he would shortly be able to introduce a Bill to amend the declaration of rights "relating to protection from deprivation of property".

He referred to promises in the March general election to redistribute land from farmers to overcrowded peasants.

Political observers have noted that the government will also be able to rescind, by a vote of 109 of the 150 MPs, the guarantees of freedom of association preventing promulgation of a one-party state.

LUSAKA — The death toll after three days of food rioting in Zambia was reported to have reached 30, with about 200 people seriously wounded.

More than 1,000 people, including young children, have been detained.

The Zambian government yesterday lifted a 36-hour curfew slapped on Tuesday evening after localised riots erupted.

Some Lusaka business and industrial districts opened for business today after three days of forced closure but the majority still remained closed.

Isolated gunfire was heard in the satellite townships of the city. Generally, Lusaka was relatively quiet but civic leaders were taking stock of the damage.

President Kenneth Kaunda's nationwide radio and television broadcast on Wednesday night did not placate the situation because he did not address himself to the maize meal price increases.

Kaunda's critics dismissed his broadcast as meaningless. "He said nothing new but empty rhetoric without realistic and intellectual fervour," said one observer.

Kaunda accused some "power-hungry men" of inciting people to riot against the maize meal price increases of more than 100%, announced last week.

He claimed: "We know the instigators of these criminal stampedes. They hope in that way they can disrupt the now successful economic recovery programme." Kaunda warned that they would be ruthlessly suppressed.

MPs, meanwhile, have demanded a government explanation of why children under the age of 16 had their bones broken by security forces and policemen.

Police, soldiers and party officials of the ruling United National Independence Party were reportedly also involved in looting. Some soldiers and police had looted several hundred crates of beer, cooking oil and other essential commodities.

Accusing

Rioting has also erupted in the town of Kabwe in central Zambia, where police shot three looters who ransacked a maize meal depot on Wednesday.

In Kabwe, 40km south of Lusaka, rioters burnt a foreign-registered truck carrying inflammable liquid from SA.

Lusaka police commanding officer Hobson Simasho said the situation was calm yesterday, but reports reaching the business district indicated that looting and rioting would continue as long as Kaunda did not reduce the maize meal price.

People are also calling for the resignation of Kaunda, accusing him of overstepping and usurping power through constitutional fraud. — ANO.
Reunification will call referendum today.
ZAMBIA 111111 29/4/70

Trouble up north

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was this week fighting for his political life. Fierce gun battles raged in Lusaka on Tuesday as the aged African leader faced a rebellion over rising food costs.

On Monday night, at Lusaka’s international airport, passengers were warned by Zambian officials that streets had been blockaded and cars were being stoned, overturned and set alight. Debris was lying across the road to the city centre. An air force truck was still burning when we passed; another burnt-out government vehicle was on its side.

A Soviet diplomat told the FM late on Tuesday that doctors from the Soviet embassy were working round the clock. A Bulgarian diplomat saw a shoot-out between police and rioters. Another eyewitness saw looting and the resultant police action: he told the FM that police were firing live rounds into the crowds.

What sparked the violence — seven people dead at the latest count, among them a three-month-old baby and a policeman — was the announcement that the price of mealie-meal had rocketed from 114,50 to 269 kwacha for a 25 kg bag.

However, the FM was told by sources in Lusaka the price rise had only triggered the open dissent. Resentment towards Zambia’s one-party system is the main cause of the wave of unrest. Though a referendum on whether to return to a multiparty system has been promised, government has apparently cracked down on efforts by other groups to support a multiparty State.

This is the second time Kaunda has faced a political crisis over the one-party system. In the late Sixties he resigned on what has become known as the Night of the President. For two days Zambia was without a head of state — and then parliament supported Kaunda.

This week the Copper Belt Party and government leaders held a closed meeting with editors of Icengelo magazine, which has been accused by Alex Shapi, Zambia’s Secretary of State for Defence & Security, of promoting the interests of multiparty activists.

Free speech

The two main State-owned morning newspapers did report Monday night’s fighting and looting. The Daily Mail said government has generously offered to help the unemployed to resettle on land to make a productive living.

The newspaper criticised the looters, saying they could have found a better way to express displeasure.

On Tuesday morning heavy automatic gunfire was heard in and around the Lusaka business district and an air force helicopter hovered over the area. At the Intercontinental Hotel the pool area was closed and guests were warned about stray bullets. Fax facilities at the hotel were down and the hotel operator said they were battling to get outside telephone lines.

Meanwhile, Kaunda, who had left earlier for a nine-day working holiday at a nearby game reserve, returned to State House on Tuesday. Diplomatic observers thought his return might prompt rioters to turn their attention to the presidential residence. It was feared police could then get even tougher.

In 1986, Zambia suffered riots in the Copper Belt after a rise in food prices. Latest reports are that the present rioting has also spread to the two main towns in that area, Kitwe and Ndola.

The unrest may seriously harm Kaunda’s position in Africa as elder statesman and mediator in conflicts. He has also apparently had a good relationship with President F W de Klerk, so an unstable Zambia may be cause for concern in Pretoria.
President Kenneth Kaunda faces his gravest crisis in 26 years.
Defiant Zambian students call for Kaunda to resign

From KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service
LUSAKA. — Zambian university students have signalled their opposition to the rule of President Kenneth Kaunda by festooning anti-Kaunda placards and signs along a kilometre of one of Lusaka’s busiest roads.

The placards were hoisted yesterday afternoon as a six-to-six curfew was imposed on the capital which has been rocked by rioting and looting since the price of maize was doubled on Monday.

"TYRANT"

"Don’t shoot us Kaunda, just resign" said one three-metre banner, while "Down with the tyrant" said many others along the side of the university campus facing busy Independence Avenue.

There was no apparent police or army presence in the area in spite of large numbers of students on the lawns behind the fence.

Traffic in the city appeared to have almost back to normal and the roadblocks reported over the past few days had disappeared — at least from the major roads in Lusaka.

Two burnt-out vehicles still blocked the entrance to the university and the remains of a burnt-out truck stood on the road leading from the airport.

People were only too willing to speak about the riots that had rocked the city, and said that initial anger at the maize price increase had turned into opposition to Dr. Kaunda.

It now appears that "government" stores were the main target of looters rather than Asian-owned stores. Many Asians armed themselves and guarded their property at the height of the unrest.
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It now appears that "government stores were the main target of looters rather than Asian-owned stores. Many Asians armed themselves and guarded their property at the height of the unrest."
RIOTS: CHOICE FOR KAUNDA

Zambia may have to slow a painful austerity programme after the death of 23 people in a riot caused by a rise in the price of food. This report from Harare.

It was the second fatal riot over food price rises in Zambia in four years, but observers say the government is likely to stick to its austerity plan while slowing its implementation to secure more aid.

"It would be suicidal for the president to go back on the programme," said a Harare economist who monitors events in Zambia.

"At best the government will slow implementation of some elements of the plan and appeal for softer conditions on the sensitive ones to cushion the blow."

Under the measures the price of staple maize meal shot up to 369 kwacha (£9) for a 25kg bag, from 114 kwacha (£4) after subsidies were scrapped to cut public spending.

Calm returned to Lusaka's streets after the government enforced a curfew to quell disturbances.

Zambia, struggling to repay a crushing 7.5 billion dollar foreign debt and revive its depressed economy, started to implement its austerity programme last year.

Working closely with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, it plans drastic cuts in spending to try to win Western aid for debt relief and economic revival.

Prices and exchange rates have been partially freed, winning Zambia 450 million US dollars for vital imports at a donors' meeting in Paris this year, and more reforms are planned.

Zambia needs a huge infusion of aid to reverse declining growth but donors have insisted the country sticks to an IMF-supervised programme. Zambia abandoned one such plan in 1997, arguing that it was too harsh.

President Kenneth Kaunda, who reversed a similar maize-meal price rise four years ago after 15 people died in riots, was unlikely to do the same now, economists said.

Zambia's economy went into a tailspin in the early 1970s following a collapse in the price of copper, the main foreign exchange earner.

Copper production plunged from about 600,000 tons in the early 1970s to about 460,000 tons now, forcing the government to borrow heavily to sustain growth and to import food, sold at heavily subsidised prices.

The subsidies inflated public spending, starving the state of money to improve services.

As a result living standards have fallen and public services have almost collapsed.

The Harare economist said: "It's a typical Catch-22. Raise prices and face riots or keep subsidies and lose aid desperately needed to raise living standards." — Sapa-Reuter.
Thousands take to streets in Lusaka

LUSAKA. — Thousands of people took to the streets of Lusaka today to celebrate after reports of a coup, but the government of veteran President Kenneth Kaunda said within a few hours that it was in control.

Heavily armed soldiers guarding Lusaka city centre since three days of food riots earlier this week in which at least 27 people died, appeared confused, but some joined in the celebrations, waving their rifles and echoing the crowds' chants of "Viva".

Dr Kaunda's deputy Mr Grey Zulu said on State radio that a coup announcement broadcast in the early hours was the work of "one undisciplined soldier. He has no friends or supporters in what he announced."

"Everything is peaceful"

He gave no indication of what had happened to the soldier, named as Lieutenant Mwamba Luchembe, whose broadcast on Radio Zambia said the army had seized power.

"Everything in the country is peaceful," Mr Zulu said, adding that Dr Kaunda's programme was unchanged and he would open a trade fair in the Copperbelt town of Ndola this afternoon.

The man who announced the coup attempt described himself as Lieutenant-Colonel (rather than Lieutenant) Mwamba Luchembe of the Signals Corps.

His brief broadcast was repeated several times over a period of nearly four hours before an announcer described it as a fabrication.

"Colonel" Luchembe was captured by fellow soldiers and escorted from Radio Zambia's studio on the outskirts of the capital about 80 minutes later.

"Kaunda's puppets"

A man wearing the uniform of a Zambian lieutenant was seen marching from the main door to an army vehicle.

"I wanted to take over the government but Kaunda's puppets stopped me," he said, pointing to the soldiers surrounding him.

Truckloads of people and others on foot had raced to the city from surrounding townships after the coup announcement, waving their fists and chanting: "Viva Tembo, Kaunda down."

Tembo is Lieutenant-General Christone Tembo, a former army commander and ambassador to West Germany, who is on trial for treason.

General Tembo, 45, was detained in October 1988 for allegedly plotting to overthrow Dr Kaunda. He and three other army officers have pleaded not guilty. — Sapa-Reuters.
Kaunda gives in on multi-party referendum

ZAMBIAN President Kenneth Kaunda, under pressure after a week of rioting in which 23 people have died, yesterday announced a referendum in October on whether to return to a multi-party system.

The decision to hold the referendum had been taken earlier this year, but no date had been fixed. Government officials hope that fixing a date may help defuse the tension of the past week, when many of the protesters were calling for the reintroduction of the multi-party system, abolished in 1972 leaving the United National Independence Party as the sole legal party.

Crushed

Security forces yesterday crushed the last remaining protest by storming Lusaka university campus, detaining at least 25 students.

Students have alleged that several fellow students were badly beaten by the para-military police and that heavily armed soldiers kicked in doors and dragged students out of their beds in the pre-dawn raid, students said.

One Thursday student had declared the campus an "armed area" and were reported to have been throwing petrol bombs. But it appears soldiers met no resistance yesterday.

Hundreds of posters calling for President Kaunda's resignation were discreetly removed by police from roadside fences before dawn.

As many as 10 thousand campus residents were herded onto an open space near the university gates, and ringed by troops. Later in the day, many were taken to Lusaka's central bus station and ordered home, while others clutching boxes of books and suitcases left on foot.

KEN VERNON and FINANCIAL TIMES

Some students were issued passes allowing them to return to take exams in two weeks, others tore them up and vowed to continue their protests in the townships.

The move against the students came at the end of a week of protests -- led by students -- against President Kaunda's rule. The protests and rioting were sparked off by an announcement on Monday that the price of maize meal was doubling.

Many government stores and private shops were looted by mobs that surged through Lusaka's main streets -- taking authorities by surprise.

The government had apparently expected the maize price hike to ignite trouble on the volatile copper belt and had moved to pre-empt it by granting wage increases to miners.

No one foresaw that Lusaka would, however, erupt in some of the worst violence in its history, leaving at least 23 dead, hundreds injured and many arrested.

Yesterday many city shops remained closed, their shutters barred and locked.

Curfew

Most people had returned to work by yesterday, although businesses closed their doors early, to allow workers returning to outlying homes at the start of a four-day holiday weekend to beat a 6pm curfew that remains in force.

President Kaunda yesterday blamed the riots on advocates of a multi-party system, describing them as "mischievous people who have no desire to serve the people sincerely".
Zambian army launches coup attempt following wave of riots

Kaunda on the rack

By EDDIE BOTE in Lusaka

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda was clinging to power late last night after making an impassioned speech in which he sang and quoted verses from the Bible.

Opening a three-day fair in Ndola yesterday he acknowledged for the first time that there had been an abortive coup during the previous night.

"President Kaunda - famous for his truculence, emotional outbursts in public - thanked God for the failure of the coup, which he said was the work of 'cowards who wanted to kill all of us'.

"Those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," he said, quoting the Bible. He declared: "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want, and as I sing verses from the well-known psalm.

Earlier yesterday there were confusion over the coup attempt, which brought thousands of Lusaka residents onto the streets in a joyous but somewhat celebratory mood.

Control

The coup plotters, led by army adjutant, won control of Zambia radio and television for more than an hour. In an effort to broadcast a brief message that they had seized control, but the government was still in control.

Kaunda's deputy Grey, a native of Zambia, broadcast claiming that the coup was the work of an unscrupulous soldier who enjoyed the support of "the people who have been kind to me," he said.

At dawn, news of the coup brought thousands of Zambians into the streets of Lusaka - but the celebration was short-lived. The tide of the plotters had been reversed.

Vendetta

The Zambian capital was littered with burnt-out vehicles, broken glass and bodies. On the road to the airport, a wrecked air force truck on which someone had written "Destroy UNITIP" testified to the mood of the people.

Anti-Kaunda posters on the walls of the university campus echoed the tension, with one believed to have been the scoundrel of the nation.

Also that day, their vendetta against their leader, a sailor in the Old Chilenje area turned to President Kaunda's former home.

Part of the house, declared a national monument, was burnt down with personal items stolen and the Land Rover which Kaunda used during the struggle before independence set alight.

When reporters visited the house, policemen were still patrolling the property. A truck further down the road, where a group of soldiers were drinking beer, some of them were dancing to the sounds of a photo blander.

The same mood prevailed at another local drinking place, a bar close to the township which was once home to members of the African National Congress.

Drinking. I spoke to two men who were more concerned about how they would pass the time after the coup than the state of the nation.

At about 3pm our taxi driver became frantic. He insisted we return to the airport, apparently more concerned about his own safety than ours.

White

Maybe he was right. On the way our vehicle was virtually forced off the road by three army vehicles carrying heavily armed soldiers on the back.

In the central business district the tension was tangible. Scores of people were walking about, enquiring after their friends.

The police and military were on the alert, but there was little violence.

As Wednesday gunfire echoed in the streets close to the Intercontinental Hotel before 3am, the curfew was imposed and the city was quiet.

The only evidence of the riot was a dark cloud of smoke rising above the far-off townships and the occasional air force helicopter circling the area.

Pictures: JAMES SOULIER

Official response to our request for press accreditation was tersely denied. A police officer told us that it would be dangerous to be on the streets. "Expecting you are not white," he warned.

OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO OUR REQUEST FOR PRESS ACCREDITATION WAS TERSELY DENIED. A POLICE OFFICER TOLD US THAT IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO BE ON THE STREETS. "EXPECTING YOU ARE NOT WHITE," HE WARNED.

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After 6pm faces became familiar as casual visitors disappeared and registered prostitutes cleared from the bars and restaurants. On Friday the university of Zambia was closed and many of the workers living in the city were removed by the police. A Soviet diplomat said that as many as 40 people had been killed.

At least 100 people had been arrested. President Kaunda looked on at Zambian TV when his television address was interrupted by an East German diplomat.
Kaunda sacks his army commander

LUSAKA.—President Kenneth Kaunda sacked his army commander and reshuffled Zambia's top military leadership yesterday following an unsuccessful military coup.

State television reported that more than 1,000 civilians had been arrested for curfew violations since dusk-to-dawn restrictions on movement were imposed last Tuesday.

The capital of Lusaka and other cities and towns were calm after five days of student-led rioting against food price hikes and in favour of a return to Western-style democracy.

Paramilitary police and army soldiers who clashed with protesters through the week patrolled the streets here as the government ordered a rare Sunday opening of banks and state stores, closed at the height of the violence.

President Kaunda, 67, flew back to Lusaka late on Saturday night from the central Copperbelt province city of Ndola where he opened the Zambia International Trade Fair.

The president, who landed unannounced at a military airfield near his official State House residence, faces his grarest political crisis since he led the British colony of Northern Rhodesia to independence as Zambia with promises of a better deal for all.

In his first public appearance since then, he announced at a swearing-in ceremony for military officers that army commander Gary Kalengo was being transferred to another post. His replacement was named as Maj.-Gen. Francis Sibamba, the former deputy army chief.

Dr. Kaunda also appointed former air force commander Lt.-Gen. Hannah as new defence minister, a portfolio that has been vacant since Frederick Hapunda was dropped in a cabinet shuffle three weeks ago.

Dr. Kaunda, who also appointed new chiefs for the air force and the police, said Kalengo would be "deployed in another area".

He made no direct reference to the coup attempt early on Saturday in which an army lieutenant and three accomplices took over radio Zambia for three hours and broadcast an announcement that the army had seized power.

Apart from the lieutenant, police in Ndola also placed in custody anti-government activist Mr. Peter Bwalya, a former detainee, for allegedly organising protests against the president after the broadcasts.

Authorities have repeatedly insisted that no one was hurt on Saturday. But diplomats and witnesses said at least three civilians were shot dead by guards near State House after they joined crowds celebrating President Kaunda's reported overthrow. — Sapa-Reuters-AFn
Domestic crisis diverts Kaunda’s attention from Frontline policy

LUSAKA — For 26 years, Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda has championed freedom for blacks in SA. Today, he may be wishing he had applied the same policy back home.

In the wake of an aborted coup and a week of Zambia’s worst civil unrest since independence, Kaunda has been forced to divert attention from Frontline policy and address his own domestic crisis.

This time his carefully nurtured reputation as a peace-loving, elder statesman is not going to help much.

The riots, in which at least 23 people were killed and 186 injured when security forces opened fire, were punctuated by calls for multiparty reform and Kaunda’s resignation.

Then, on Saturday, gratuitous soldiers mounted an aborted coup to oust him. There was dancing in the streets of Lusaka after an army lieutenant broadcast on state radio that Kaunda had been toppled in a coup.

At the same time, troops in armoured personnel carriers cruised Lusaka streets with loud-hailers saying a new president had been installed.

Two arrests have been reported and authorities said there were no injuries in the attempted coup, but diplomats said at least three civilians were shot dead by guards near State House, Sapa-reuter reported.

Yesterday, paramilitary police and army troops patrolled the streets, but the capital and other towns were reported to be calm.

Kaunda flew back to Lusaka on Saturday night from the central copper belt city of Ndola, where he had opened a trade fair.

Zambia, once rich on the proceeds of copper mining, has been poor since copper prices plummeted at the end of the Vietnam war.

More than half the country’s 7.5 million people live in urban areas on low wages, relying on subsidised food from state-run shops. A week ago the price of maize meal was doubled, provoking a student protest in Lusaka on Monday. That in turn sparked-off widespread rioting.

The speed with which the protest turned into anti-government riots indicates growing resentment against Kaunda’s monopoly of Zambian politics through his ruling United National Independence Party. Many middle class citizens are said to have sympathised with the poor, unemployed township youths who looted supermarkets in rich suburbs.

Like many African heads of state, Kaunda has not recognised the hypocrisy of advocating political freedom in SA but not at home. Nor, in the flight of Eastern Europe, does he recognise the wisdom of changing with the times.

But the riots may have brought home the urgent need for reforms that will appease his restive population. Kaunda has promised a referendum on the one-party system, but has not yet set a date. — Daily Telegraph.
While businessmen back Mugabe's one-party socialist plans

Kenya's playing golf as unrest fades

AFRICA

ASSOCIATED PRESS
Canada plays golf as calm returns
Zambia rejects riots criticism

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zambia has hit back at Zimbabwean accusations that “years of economic mismanagement” led to the anti-government riots there last week.

The Zambia High Commission in Harare said the Herald newspaper had made “uncharitable, sweeping, false and unsubstantiated allegations” about Zambia when expressing concern about a similar situation arising in Zimbabwe.

A letter from the High Commission said it was simplistic and naive to blame economic mismanagement for the trouble Zambia found itself in.

The complex problem included the familiar international economic crisis which afflicted many developing countries, the inherited mono-economy in which Zambia found itself with a drastic fall in copper prices, and the fact that Zambia had had to pay dearly for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, including Zimbabwe.

Economic adjustment was a common phenomenon in most developing countries and Zambia had faced the reality of the need to revitalise its economy.

It was wrong to say price increases had been imposed without wage increases.

All categories of workers had in fact been awarded salary increases with public service workers getting 85 percent rises from July 1.

In an editorial yesterday the Herald said Zambians were lucky that the attempted coup at the weekend was crushed immediately.

The paper said: “No matter how much civilian administrators blunder, the answer is never to allow the generals to save you from your politicians.

“The answer is in creating political institutions that are democratic enough to purge the system through the ballot box.”
The multiparty genie rises
On June 26, the *Times of Zambia* had this to say about Mikhail Gorbachev: “What he started — perestroika and glasnost — with good intentions and as forward-looking policies, have more or less tarnished the world inside out for him.” The Times could have been — and possibly was — talking about Kenneth Kaunda.

The newspaper is owned by Kaunda’s United National Independence Party (Unip) and, at the time of the editorial, the first shots by police were fired after thousands of rioters took to the streets of Lusaka, the Zambian capital, to loot, burn and stone in protest against economic measures imposed by KK, the senior African elder statesman.

In a week, perhaps 70 people (official toll 23) have been killed. And while diplomats in the capital rate Kaunda’s chances of surviving the onslaught as good — he has the support of the armed forces, they say — the FM believes otherwise. Our senior political editor, Eddie Botha, was in Lusaka throughout the unrest.

The initial protests were against State cuts in subsidies for mealie meal, a staple food for most 7,3m Zambians. But demonstrators later demanded Kaunda’s resignation and a return to multiparty democracy. Before he left Ndola to open a trade fair, a visibly shaken Kaunda told a banquet he would not budge on his decision to more than double the price of the commodity.

Last Friday night, at the Mass Media Centre, a junior army officer invaded the radio station and declared an end to Kaunda’s rule. The rebellion had spread further than the 67-year-old president (and some diplomats) wanted to believe. There were reports of armoured personnel carriers cruising Lusaka with loudhailers proclaiming a new president.

Kaunda had to sack Lt-Gen Gary Kaleenge, his army commander, and reshuffle the top military leadership two days after the abortive coup. “The leadership is intact, the president is continuing with his programme,” he said. “There is no cause for panic,” declared Unip secretary-general Grey Zulu.

Kaunda’s dilemma is indeed similar to Gorbachev’s. The mealie meal price rise was an integral part of his economic reform programme, forced on him by warnings of economic collapse and pressure by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and donor countries.

In exchange for international assistance, Kaunda was forced to accept IMF adjustment proposals in 1985-1986, involving a three-year programme aimed at shifting Zambia towards a market economy. It included proposals to auction off foreign exchange on a weekly basis and the gradual abolition of subsidies on 12 commodities.

Previously, a government committee had allocated foreign exchange to importers according to an official rate — an unrealistic Kwacha 2.3 per US dollar. The auction system provided for the rate to be established each week and $9m were put up every Thursday.

By March 1987, the rate was K3.5/ and the majority of bidders, understandably, feverishly imported consumer goods. That profligacy was a major reason why the programme was scrapped — and replaced by a new economic policy which rested on the official fiction of K8/5. Relations with the IMF and World Bank were severed and the majority of donor countries ceased their support of Zambia. Annual aid of $100m was suspended.

Kaunda was informed that any resumption of relations between his country and the IMF would be subject to approval by the world body. At the same time, his position in Unip was being seriously undermined by the rise in the cost of living. At a party conference in August 1988, the president announced that subsidies on various commodities had been instituted again in direct opposition to IMF proposals. Kaunda received a further five-year mandate to rule.

Nonetheless, Kaunda’s recovery programme — presented as national policy — had similarities with IMF policy. By last summer, adjustments had brought the official foreign exchange rate down to K40/8, while the black market priced the dollar at K70. Some now feel that if Kaunda had not formally abolished the IMF programme in 1987, the situation could have been more favourable for him. He must now personally take blame for the adjustments, though they are in most cases merely variations on the IMF prescription.

In effect, Kaunda abolished subsidies on 11 commodities, excluding mealie meal, after the 1987 conference. A complex coupon system was introduced and last week’s riots were mainly the result of government’s failure to increase the value of the coupons to match a more than 100% hike in the price of mealie meal. Initially, all Zambians received coupons, but this was changed to benefit those earning less than K22 500 a year (about R1 100).

However, members of the security forces, the backbone of Kaunda’s support, were enticed to buy mealie meal from co-operative shops at a considerable rebate. And last month, government successfully negotiated wage agreements between itself, trade unions and government employees. Wages in some cases increased by up to 85% and trade union members were not active in the riots.

But the depth of support for Kaunda within the armed forces and trade unions must be open to doubt. Zambian trade union president Frederick Chiluba is seen by many in the diplomatic corps as perhaps Kaunda’s most formidable opponent. The Copperbelt, home to some nine unions, has long been the centre of industrial and political unrest.

**Free to choose**

Many observers feel Kaunda’s problems do not rest solely on the price increase of mealie meal. After almost two decades of one-party rule, most Zambians favour a return to a multiparty system — a choice they will be permitted to make in October.

In a debate last week, Mwense MP Felix Kapapula said government should listen to criticism from members of parliament and change its policies. Kapapula said Lusaka had been told to improve vital services like health and education, but that nothing had been done. “What do you want us to do — start looking?”

In the same debate, Kasama MP Daniel Kapara, more sensibly, asked that the number of governors and ministers be reduced and the money be spent on services.

“You cannot only reduce on food,” he charged. However, both he and Kapapula would undoubtedly attempt to reintroduce subsidies.

Kaunda needs to continue his economic reform programme to save his already bankrupt country from collapse. At the same time, he faces stark opposition by the masses unable to survive further hardship. Trade union opponents have been put on hold — but only for a while until their position is affected too. And his army support shows signs of disintegration.

It is difficult to believe, however, that those poised to take over from him have the answer either; certainly not in the economic sphere.

Compliance with the dictates of economic reform will lead to a period of unavoidable social turbulence — and then Kaunda’s enemies can be expected to strike.
Zambias try to soften price blow

LUSAKA. — The Zambian government, following food riots last week, said it would try to cushion a sharp rise in the price of maize meal, the country's staple food.

At least 26 people were killed and more than 120 injured in the riots, which erupted after the government doubled the price of maize meal.

The government said the value of its maize meal coupons, restricted to workers earning less than R1 400 a year, will be increased by a third to about R3.

Student-led rioting against food price hikes and for a return to Western-style democracy culminated on June 30 in an abortive coup by mutinous soldiers to oust President Kenneth Kaunda.

Scores of alleged soldiers appeared in court yesterday as a formality to prepare for full trials later this month...
Verbal flak's flying across the Limpopo

By DON JACOBS, Harare

one over an alleged perks scandal.

Three top SADCC officials from Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania, who were fired for a lack of financial discipline, have blamed the organisation's Zimbabwean secretary-general, Dr Simba Makoni, for their dismissals.

"It is quite clear that you seek to make me a scapegoat for the so-called irregularities in which you yourself have participated, in order to placate the public and remove attention from yourself," Zambian SADCC appointee Wisdom Bowa reportedly raged at Mr. Makoni during an inquiry into the secretariat's finances.

The three officials are alleged to have made private purchases totalling $2,000 with secretariat funds.

The probe found no evidence of fraud but said the SADCC's lax system was wide open to abuse.

The sacked officials claim however, that Mr. Makoni himself used $4,000 of SADCC funds to buy air tickets for his family and in-laws on the same "gentleman's understanding" that he would repay the organisation.

Mr. Makoni is also accused of tolerating irregular tender procedures.

Deep-rooted Zambian resentment of the Zimbabwean establishment, which dates back to President Kenneth Kaunda's support for Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapa in the 1973-78 Rhodesian war, boiled over last week when The Herald alleged there were "fundamental differences between the Zambian situation and what is happening here".

The paper also charged Mr. Kaunda's government with years of "economic mismanagement".

This was "a vice Zimbabwe presumably does not have", shot back the High Commission.

"You either deliberately chose to be malicious or incoherently exhibited ignorance about the Zambian situation," the Zambian spokesman chided the paper.

He added that, not least among Mr. Kaunda's troubles, was the fact that "Zambia had to pay dearly for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, including that in Zimbabwe."
Kaunda's love cord breaking

THE fourth and latest attempt at a coup in Zambia does not seem to have been a very serious affair, mainly centering on the broadcasts of one officer.

But that, and the unprecedented riots it followed, have cast a dark shadow over President Kenneth Kaunda, who has been in power since independence in 1964.

A referendum that could end the one-party system he still supports is one of the many problems he now confronts.

For a long time now, Kaunda has been walking a tightrope. He nearly fell off in the last month.

Against his will he has had to accept holding a referendum on October 17 for Zambians to decide whether they want a multiparty system or the continuing of his single-party “participatory democracy”.

Until recently, there was still a cupful of truth in the sweeping pre-independence slogan: “Kaunda is like a sweet—everyone loves him.”

Kaunda’s human approach in dealing with enemies has always won him praise at home. Most former opposition leaders are now in his government.

Yet the Kaunda love cord is at breaking point. Most Zambians now live on one not-so-nutritious meal a day. Only a few well-off have decent shelter and clothing. Unemployment is above three million in a country of 8.4 million and Kaunda himself recently admitted the number of illiterates has soared to two million.

Kaunda has been known to say that, for as long as “the people want me to lead, I will lead”. After the latest coup attempt at the end of June, he said: “Nothing will shake me from leading God’s people in Zambia. Nothing.”

GEMINI NEWS
Renamo kills three Zambians

LUSAKA. — Renamo guerrillas shot dead three Zambian civilians in ambush after striking across the border and evading army patrols on their second killing raid in four days, officials said yesterday.

On Saturday Renamo killed seven people and wounded 20 at almost the same spot along a road near the border town of Nshima, in an action aimed at avenging recent military action against them by Lusaka, police said.

The raiders mounted their latest attack on Tuesday, when they fired on a truck and burnt it out, killing all the occupants. On Saturday they gutted seven trucks.

Zambian army units have been patrolling the Nshima road. Zambian officials refused to give yesterday if action into Mozambique was planned. — UPI
Zambia to ask for debt relief

The Star's Africa
News Service
LUSAKA — The Zambian government, shaken by recent food riots, and pro-democracy protests, is to ask creditors in Paris to ease its R10.5 billion debt burden, one of the heaviest in the world.

The meeting will enable Zambia to gauge donor countries' reaction to last month's unprecedented violence, followed by a coup attempt, after the partial withdrawal of subsidies on maize meal as part of the government's economic reforms.

Since the protests, in which at least 28 people were killed, politicians have continued to emphasize commitment to a tough recovery programme launched last year with the blessing of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other donors.

In April, bilateral donors pledged R1.15 billion for the first year of the plan, but made disbursement of most of the aid conditional on a successful conclusion to this week's talks.

Zambia has a per capita debt equivalent to about four times average income per person.

Official debt arrears total R11.4 billion, about a third of which is owed to the IMF and World Bank.

The government says it needs a quick agreement with creditors to continue with tight fiscal policies to reduce inflation.
Kaunda’s road was not without thorns

HARARE — It is permissible to say a word in defence of Kenneth Kaunda.

Every ill that is afflicting Zambia is being blamed on Kaunda but two obvious things do not seem to have occurred to his self-righteous detractors, who include an amazing number of members of the Zimbabwean and British left-wing establishments.

Firstly, many of Zambia’s problems stem from its being handed over to an African national government — which was necessarily forced to try and govern through alien European-style institutions — after only a half-century of superficial contact with European culture.

Secondly, people forget the danger that when Zambia became independent in 1964, it would Balkanise itself into a dozen backlit satrapies.

Kaunda took over a country with 50 different languages, with only a handful of university graduates, and with no defensible boundaries. And, worst of all it had a population increasing by 4% a year.

One European diplomat in Lusaka told me that the cost of Kaunda’s nation-building had been ruinously high, with the country now straight-jacketed with incompetent place-holders. But what was the alternative? Civil war and balkanisation? Kaunda unified Zambia geographically by using aid to have a network of good roads built, radiating from Lusaka, and followed economic policies which led to the country’s population taking residence in the great detribalising universities of the towns. Again, what was the alternative? To have concentrated on rural development might have strengthened the tribal secessionists.

Kaunda’s United National Independence Party (Unip) — “murder incorporated” as it was described by British governor Sir Arthur Benson — promised Zambians the moon after independence, while the British left-wing establishment cheered to see someone humiliate their own upper class.

What did they expect Unip to do when it was unable to deliver the goods, except to make sure no rival offered Zambians the stars?

I have seen too much of the bully boy tactics of the Rhodesian Front not to be aware how it comes about that fundamentally decent men, such as Kaunda and Ian Smith, succumb to the temptation to gain power and hold power with the aid of unscrupulous henchmen.

Some outside observers now tell us Zambia must break out of the Unip straight jacket by revolution.

But how could Kaunda’s successors rule, except by repeating his methods?

We all want the gifted and educated to rule in the interests of the poor, through an effective system of representative government, based on universal franchise.

Angered

But on this side of the Zambezi, President Robert Mugabe is now telling us exactly what the crusty “reactionary” old time white native commissioners used to say, that to allow pluralism leads to inter-ethnic violence.

At the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries’ annual congress in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe’s senior Finance Minister Bernhard Chidzero was visibly angered by a visitor from the Confederation of British Industries, Neville Thomas, who noted that despite the April 1989 London Investment Conference, foreign businessmen were “still awaiting significant changes” in Zimbabwe’s over-bureaucratized economy.

“We have a Gordian knot to untie,” protested Chidzero.

The knot is in the political patronage system which for all its economic faults prevents Zimbabwe from falling back into open civil war.
Lusaka varsity shut down

LUSAKA. — Zambia's main university here has been shut down for an indefinite period. The move follows the violent student-led protests two weeks ago against a 120% hike in the price of corn meal. The Sunday Times of Zambia said university vice-chancellor Mr Kasuva Meautuka had announced the closure. However, a university professor who requested anonymity said the closure had been ordered by President Kenneth Kaunda to avoid further rioting, which claimed about 26 lives. — Sapa-AP
Varsity closed after riots

LUSAKA - Two weeks after violent student-led protests, the government shut down Zambia’s main university in Lusaka indefinitely, it was reported yesterday.

The Sunday Times of Zambia said university vice-chancellor Kasuka Mwauluka announced the closure.

Thousands of students were scheduled to return during the weekend to sit for final exams today.

However, a university professor, who asked not to be named, said the closure was ordered by President Kenneth Kaunda’s ruling party to avoid further rioting.

Student-led protests against a 120 percent increase in the price of the staple corn meal erupted June 25.

Five days of widespread rioting and looting left at least 26 people dead.

Armed police and troops evicted students from the university on June 29 and education authorities said then the campus was being closed temporarily.

About 900 people were arrested for rioting. About 500 have been released on bail in the past week.

At least 34 students accused of inciting the worst civil unrest since Zambia gained independence from British colonial rule in 1964 are being detained under state of emergency laws.

None has been charged.

The university has closed several times in recent years after student protests against state policies.

Last September, students were sent home after demonstrators ransacked the campus’ cafeteria and kitchens to protest against low student living allowances.

Sapa-AP.
Zambia's creditors agree to reschedule

PARIS. — Zambia's government, the target of violent protests last month, yesterday won an agreement from creditor nations to reschedule a large portion of its foreign debt.

The agreement was reached at a one-day meeting of the Paris Club, an informal gathering of officials from creditor governments that meets occasionally in the French capital to examine debt rescheduling requests from cash-strapped countries.

A statement released by the French Economics Ministry gave no details about the amount rescheduled, the new timetable, or whether the accord covered interest payments as well as principal. Zambia's external official debt amounts to $7.2 billion (about R18bn).

The Paris Club meeting was considered important for Zambia because Western aid officials are scheduled to meet in Paris on Friday to decide on giving it $450 million (R1 150m) of fresh aid. — Sipa-AP
Zambians promised campaign freedom

LUSAKA — Zambians have been officially promised a free campaign and vote in a referendum set for October on whether the country should return to multi-party politics after 17 years of one-party rule.

Referendum commission chairman Deputy Chief Justice Mathew Ngulube has said it would promote tribal conflicts among Zambia’s 73 ethnic groups.

Kaunda set the date for the referendum last month, after an attempted military coup and food riots in which 26 people died and more than 120 were injured.

Ngulube said all Zambians over the age of 18 who were registered as voters in the 1988 parliamentary elections would be eligible to vote in the October 17 referendum.

Although people could campaign freely, he said abusive and inflammatory language would be treated as offences and police would attend campaign meetings to keep peace.

Muzzle

“Advantages and disadvantages of either system can be criticised as the campaigner wishes, but attacks on identifiable or specific individual persons or their personal character are not allowed.

...these are in no way intended to prevent or to muzzle free debate, they are intended that the debate is conducted in an intelligent, objective and orderly manner,” he added.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, umbrella body for trade unions, is expected to lead the campaign for the re-introduction of a multi-party system. Its chairman, Frederick Chiluba, has called for an independent body to monitor the referendum.

Political analysts say the defunct United Progressive Party (UPP), which was led by the late Simon Kapwepwe, a former Kaunda lieutenant, may be revived before October 17 to oppose the ruling United National Independence Party.

An analyst said there were chances of UPP emerging as a major opposition force. — Sapa—Reuters.
Zambia to vote on multi-party option

LUSAKA. — Zambians have been officially promised a free campaign and vote in a referendum set for October on whether the country should return to multi-party politics after 17 years of one-party rule.

The chairman of the referendum commission, Mr. Justice Mathew Ngulube, said campaigners for and against the one-party system would have freedom to organise, as well as equal access to the state-controlled media.

Meanwhile it is reported that the Zambian government has deported 21 illegal aliens from the copper belt. Another 27 people are also being detained pending deportation. — Sapa-Reuters
LUSAKA. — Leading pro-democracy campaigners held their first legalised public meeting yesterday and said they aimed to form an alliance to fight for the end of two decades of one-party rule.

Labour leaders, businessmen, lawyers, academics and at least three former ministers attended the euphoric gathering at a motel outside Lusaka.

The two-day meeting follows the lifting on Tuesday of a ban on multi-party campaigning in the run-up to an October 17 referendum on Zambia's political future.

"The changes in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and South Africa have woken us up from years of indifference and despondency," said Mr Arthur Wina, a one-time finance minister in President Kenneth Kaunda's government.

Speakers who denounced one-party rule received prolonged applause from about 300 people in the crowded motel hall.

The government drew sharp criticism from delegates for apparently refusing to update the voters' roll.

Many of those attending the meeting yesterday said they would not be allowed to vote in the referendum because they had deliberately not registered under the one-party system.

The gathering, organised by a group calling itself the Emerging Alliance for Democracy and Development, disputed claims by President Kaunda that pluralism will cause tribal strife and factional fighting.
By JEREMY BROOKS
London
A WAVE of anger swept through the British media after Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda claimed that anti-Iraq publicity caused the execution of journalist Farzad Bazoft.

President Kaunda's comments followed the release of a Baghdad prison on Tuesday of British nurse Daphne Parish, arrested with Bazoft last year.

Mrs Parish, who was serving a 15-year sentence, was freed after President Kaunda appealed to Iraq's President Saddam Hussein.

Mr Bazoft, a freelance reporter working for the Observer, was hanged in March.

President Kaunda said: "Since our sister Daphne Parish has been released, we have been listening to some outrageous comments from the British mass media saying my brother President Hussein and myself are more or less using Mrs Parish to cleanse ourselves."

Grasped
"It is this outrageous approach to human problems that made my brother carry out the sentence on Bazoft."

Miss Parish's release is believed to have been engineered by multinational giant Lonrho, which has interests in both Zambia and Iraq, and owns the Observer.

"As a reporter," Bazoft said, "I have been told that those who would have won the case and been found guilty of sedition under our old laws "

Grasped
"In the case of a British newspaper," he said, "it is not surprising, but it is surprising that the British public should have such confidence in their newspaper."

The Daily Mail said: "A tottering African dictator has had his moment of publicity.

Columnist Geoffrey Wheatcroft, writing in the Daily Telegraph, said it was natural that President Kaunda disliked criticism.

"He is not a monster like Amin or Bokassa ... he has not butchered his countrymen, only begged them."

"He has just proved hopelessly incompetent - a pitiful failure."

As publicity over Mrs Parish's return to Britain faded, little light was shed on the exact circumstances of Bazoft's death or trial.

But, she said, the scrawled words from Rupert Brooke's famous war poem, The Soldier, on her tiny cell wall: "If I should die, think only of me, that there's some forgotten corner of a forgotten field that is forever England."
Workers' protest march

BETWEEN 500 and 700 people, primarily employees of Anglo American Property Services (Amprop), took part in an orderly protest march on Saturday which ended at the head office of Anglo American Corporation of Southern Africa (head office) at 1717910.

A list of demands was presented to Mr Alwin Gulden, a director of Amprop, with a request that it be given serious consideration. - Sapa

Pay talks for mediation

MEDIATION in the current wage dispute between the Black Trade Union and Transnet will begin on Monday July 30, Sisa, acting president Mr D. Piti said on Friday. (SAPA) 2317910

Sisa is demanding a minimum salary of R710 a month and an across-the-board salary increase of R200. Management is offering a minimum wage of R880 plus 9.7 per cent increase. - Sapa

Quit, Aids row doc told

A DOCTOR from Highveld Blood Transfusion Services (HBTS) was asked by the Black Health and Allied Workers Union of SA to resign following the issue of a directive which called on all staff to stop using blood samples from black and coloured people. (SAPA) 2317910

Mr Sipho Ngwenya, General Secretary of BHA, told Sapa the doctor - Dr SP Field - had issued the directive which said blood from black and coloured people was "high risk" and may be infected by the HIV virus which causes Aids. - Sapa

Education tops the list

BLACK South Africans should consider education as their first priority in preparation for leadership positions in the post-apartheid society.

This was said by the United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William L Swing, in his farewell speech to a group of South African students who left on a study tour to the United States yesterday.

Letter of demand for FW

ABOUT 15000 people in Nkhotakota township in Malawi have marched from the local stadium to Blantyre Police Station on Saturday where the Rev B M Mabula handed a letter of demand to Chief of Police Police Commissioner M. Mabula.

The letter, directed to State President F W de Klerk, contained demands including the release of all political prisoners and detainees, the restoration of the army and the security police in the townships and villages of Nkhotakota and the holding of free public elections without intimidation. - Sapa

Next move in Zambia

LUSAKA - Advocates of a multi-party system in Zambia elected a national committee yesterday to lead the campaign for an end to one-party rule, culminating in a referendum scheduled for October 17. (SAPA) 2317910

The National Interim Coalition of Multi-Party Democracy Referendum (NICMD), formed after a two-day meeting in Lusaka, was headed by former Cabinet Minister Arthur Wata. The government has promised Zambia a free vote in a referendum to decide if the country will revert to multi-party politics after 17 years of single-party rule. - Sapa

Num seeks recognition

SOME 600 guards and cleaning staff, members of the National Union of Mineworkers, on Saturday marched through central Johannesburg and presented a memorandum to the headquarters of the Anglo American Corporation, pressing demands for the recognition of NUM as their union.

NUM's Witswatersand chairman, Mr George Nkhalimalung, said: "Anglo American Corporation refuses to recognise NUM as a union for the workers - Anglo says the workers are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union." - Sapa
Kaunda releases his foes

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, in a surprise offer of reconciliation to his political foes, yesterday announced the release of all political prisoners and agreed to postpone a referendum on multi-party rule.

"I am sending a strong message of love to those who are insulting me and my colleagues to stop doing that," he said.

The referendum, previously set for October 17 this year, would be put off until August 13, 1991, he told a news conference.

"We must start afresh and hence the need for forgiveness, the need to come together again," Kaunda said as he announced the release of men jailed and detained for plotting to overthrow him at different periods during his 26-year rule.

Until now Kaunda has shown no sign of making concessions to opponents calling for a multi-party political system, labeling them misfits, malcontents and drug-traffickers.

Multi-party advocates had demanded a postponement of the referendum, saying millions of Zambians would be disenfranchised unless the electoral register was updated. Earlier this week they said they would take the government to court to force it to draw up a new voters' roll.

Among the political prisoners released is Lt. Mwamba Luchembe, the man who briefly took over Zambia Radio to broadcast news of a non-existent military take-over last month.

Kaunda's position as one of Africa's elder statesmen has looked shaky since three days of food riots in June which his security forces put down with the loss of 26 lives.

Although he lifted a month-long curfew in Lusaka province, Kaunda refused to bow to demands from the opposition for an end to the 25-year-old state of emergency, saying he could not lift it because of external threats. — Sapa-Reuters.
 Freelance Zambian journalist Samu Zulu contemplates the dangers of the succession in Kaunda's ageing regime.

Although some Zambians do not advocate coups, it seems they can't vote anybody out of office either, because multi-party politics were vehemently rejected at a recent convention of the ruling United National Independence Party. Describing multi-party rivalries as 'stone-age politics', KK urged Zambians not to talk about current events in the older (East European) socialist countries! "There's no need for that, that does not arise at all," he said.

There are Zambians who can tolerate KK's leadership, but they loathe his former and present colleagues, who seem to be getting richer. Says Bishop John Mambo, the Overseer of the Church of God: "The main problem lies in those who advise Kaunda. They spend most of their time counting money from their private companies instead of serving the masses. The time has come to buy a new broom and sweep the entire house."

Of late, some Zambian big-wigs have developed an uncanny knack for finding ways of remaining in power. They quickly turn to Nelson Mandela, F.W. de Klerk, and other South African nationalists and say: "If these can do a good job of their age, we still have at least 10 years to go."

Although this argument may make sense on the face of it, the circumstances are different.

**Illness**

Firstly, Mandela has never ruled, and nobody knows his true colours. Secondly, the majority of South African politicians are fully-fledged graduates who are not wholly dependent on advisers. Thirdly, and joking aside, Mandela, 72, is not much older than Zambia. Therefore, it has better hospitals to look after top people like Nelson Mandela, even when they're in jail.

The average life expectancy of Zambians is only between 45 and 50 years. Some Zambian leaders keep out of sight when afflicted by illnesses. The only man who would raise eyebrows if he disappeared for a long time is President Kaunda. He must keep his vigil over the country whether he's well or not.

There was a soulful inquiry from Zambian journalists when KK recently made public appearances with a bandaged right hand. After a barrage of questions had been put to him, he sneaked into West Kaunda's home and asked what had happened to his father.

"He sprained his wrist while taking notes during the talks in Nkandla last year on the Angolan war," he said. West is Zambia's Minister of State for Home Affairs.

The talks were open only to heads of state or top representatives. Their advisers and assistants, who would normally have recorded the discussions and deliberations, were not allowed into the conference room, he explained.

The saddest thing is that the Zambian Government has only a handful of central committee members and

Cabinet Ministers of a calibre high enough to take over from KK, should the need arise. Most of them not only have nothing to offer, but spend much of their time mimicking KK's voice, gestures, terminology and dress. Some are his parrot-like folly that they cannot talk without referring to outdated clichés like KK's "five areas of human endeavour."

**Privatisation**

Little do they know that the real endeavour of a majority of Zambians is to bring about meaningful change in the government and achieve economic satisfaction.

Zambia's economy can improve only by countrywide privatisation of nationalised industries, putting an immediate stop to the illegal mining of minerals like emeralds and reducing the number of cabinet ministers and central committee members.

In a free presidential election, supervised by independent observers (there will be a multi-party referendum next year), 46-year-old Frederick Chiluba, chairman-general of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, could win hands down. Chiluba, who stands at four feet nothing, is aware of this fact. When he addressed a news conference in the Copper Belt town of Kitwe early this year, he boasted that he was vying to be president.

"But I'm not in a hurry to kick people out of their offices," he added.

He probably will not have much influence, anyway.
Zambian student shot dead

LUSAKA. — Zambian troops stormed Lusaka's university campus early yesterday, shooting one student dead and wounding many others.

Troops and para-military stormed the campus about 3am, breaking down doors when students tried to barricade themselves in, beating and dragging anyone who refused to get out. Eyewitness reports said troops opened fire, and many students fell, bleeding heavily.

At least 27 students, accused of inciting this week’s unrest against the government’s doubling of the price of maize meal, were arrested. Others were taken at gunpoint to bus stops and told to go home.

President Kenneth Kaunda’s first public utterances after three days of unrest were hardline, but he did announce that a promised referendum on whether Zambia should return to a multi-party system would be held on October 17.

But the fact that middle-class Zambians sympathised with the rioters calling for Dr Kaunda to go, shows that opposition to the president crosses the boundaries of money and class.

Last February, Zambian students openly booed when the deputy president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, referred to Dr Kaunda as “a great son of Africa”. — Daily Telegraph
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Faceless men help Kaunda to tighten his grip

REFERENDUM guidelines under which Zambians will vote in October on whether or not to reintroduce multi-party politics have been made known in the country - and have aroused immediate scepticism.

Both the manner and content of the debate have been severely circumscribed by the Referendum Commission, a body appointed by President Kenneth Kaunda, and whose members are unknown.

Kaunda and his ruling UNIP party have made it clear they are totally opposed to the reintroduction of multi-party democracy.

**Warned**

The regulations published last week stipulate that during the three-month campaign every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular or other printed material must carry the name and address of the author, printer and publisher.

The Commission has warned that printers/publishers of unsponsored material will be liable for a two-year jail term or a fine of R25.

**FOCUS**

Media chiefs have been warned they face similar punishment if found guilty of wilfully obstructing or preventing the publication of statements by anyone lawfully canvassing either for or against the reintroduction issue.

Only those people who have written to the Commission beforehand (presumably for permission) will be allowed to speak at public meetings.

Seditious, inflammatory or provocative statements are banned, as are attacks on, or criticisms of, any individual.

The commission has the power to order the media to make space available for any individual to present his or her case for or against the question - at his or her own cost.

Critic is of the seemingly reasonable set of restrictions point out that its major flaw is that it will be supervised and regulated by a group of unknown people, appointed by those implacably opposed to multi-party politics and who have the most to lose if multi-party politics are voted for by a majority.

They question whether those opposed to a one-party state will be granted permission to speak at rallies, especially in remote rural areas where Kaunda's support is strongest.

**Majority**

As the vast majority of the mass media - major newspapers and radio/television - is state/party controlled, they also question just how unbiased this media can be and ask who will pay for anti-multi-party advertising in this medium.

Finally, pro-multi-party adherents are highly critical of a government decision not to upgrade the voters role for the referendum.

One-party Zambian politicians have become increasingly characterised by apathy, meaning that at present only those who bothered to register to vote in the last one-party elections appear on the voters roll - possibly less than 30 percent of those eligible to vote.

This in effect means that it will largely be party members and keen supporters who will vote.

Given these factors it is highly unlikely October's referendum will see the re-introduction of multi-party democracy into Zambia, even given the pro-democracy riots that recently shook the capital of Lusaka.

Those campaigning for its re-introduction grudgingly accept this.

But at the same time they feel that enough people will vote for its re-introduction, even from Kaunda's heartland constituency, that the president will have to make changes to a totally discredited system.

KENNETH KAUNDA
Calm returns to troubled Zambia

LUSAKA - Paramilitary police and army troops patrolled the streets of Lusaka yesterday, a day after mutinous soldiers mounted an abortive coup to oust veteran President Kenneth Kaunda.

The capital and other cities and towns were calm after five days of student-led rioting against food price increases and for a return to Western-style democracy.

Kaunda (67), founder of the nation in 1964, flew back to Lusaka late on Saturday night from the central Copperbelt province city of Ndola where he opened the Zambia International Trade Fair.

Kaunda, who landed unannounced at a military airfield near his official State House residence, faces his gravest political crisis since he led the British colony of Northern Rhodesia to independence as Zambia with promises of a better deal for all.

Before he left Ndola, a visibly shaken Kaunda told a banquet he would not budge on his decision last month to more than double the price of staple corn meal.

Kaunda hinted he might act more harshly than in the past when his foes have been detained, imprisoned or rebuked. - Sapa.
Kaunda agrees to revise voters' roll

LUSAKA - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has bowed to demands for a revision of the voters roll before a referendum is conducted on a possible return to multi-party democracy in the country scheduled for next August.

An announcement on the up-dating of the voters roll was made yesterday by the Director of Elections, Mr Gabriel Phiri, saying the revision would be carried out from October 1 to 14.

People agitating for a return to multi-party politics had demanded a revision of the voters roll, saying that the present roll reflected only supporters of the President and his ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP).
Murder: Kaunda's son to stand trial

LUSAKA - A coroner's court yesterday ruled that a son of President Kenneth Kaunda should stand trial for murder.

Ending a 10-month inquest into the death of a woman Mr Kambarage Kaunda, 28, says he shot by accident, coroner Dr Peter Chilenga recommended that police prefer murder charges against him and a companion, Mr Rafiq Mulla, 28.

It was not immediately clear whether the president's son would be arrested and detained in accordance with normal practice. — Sops-AP
WINDHOEK - Namibia and Zambia signed a general cooperation agreement in Lusaka on Saturday, NAMBC radio news reports.

The agreement covers a wide range of bilateral relations in the fields of aviation, transport, electricity supply and agriculture.

The two countries have also agreed to allow free ‘cross-border’ movement of each other’s habitants. - Sapa
Unip has own ideas

Zambia's sole legal political party, the United National Independence Party, has announced plans for a campaign urging Zambians to vote against the introduction of a multi-party system in next year's referendum.

Leaders of the party will address a series of meetings throughout Zambia from the 13th of this month, at which they will concentrate on explaining President Kenneth Kaunda's recent amnesty for a number of people alleged to have been involved in coup plots. Observers see this as confirmation that the amnesty was an attempt to regain lost support for the party.

SAPA radio news reports.

-Sapa
Namibia, Zambia accord

WINDHOEK. — Namibia and Zambia signed a general co-operation agreement in Lusaka on Saturday, NAMBC radio news reports. The agreement covers a wide range of bilateral relations in aviation, transport, electricity supply and agriculture. The two countries have also agreed to allow free cross-border movement of each other's inhabitants.
Zambia lifts ban on SA routes

By BARRY STREEK

ZAMBIA yesterday lifted its three-year ban on businessmen using South African routes for imports and exports because of Pretoria's reforms.

Last night a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said no comment would be made until the South African government had been officially informed of the Zambian decision.

But with an inaugural flight to Madagascar on Tuesday next week, probably with President F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha on board, it is clear that a significant change in some African attitudes towards SA is taking place.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has declined to confirm or deny that Mr de Klerk and Mr Botha will be on the inaugural flight to Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar.

It is significant that the government has not denied press reports that Mr de Klerk will be go to Madagascar next week, implying they are correct.

SA Airways will also institute regular flights to the Indian Ocean island next month.

The fact that Zambia and Madagascar, in the past two of the strongest advocates of isolating Pretoria, have taken steps to promote trade and other links is indicative of the changes taking place.
Zambia sacks ex-army chief

LUSAKA - Zambia's former army commander, Christopher Tembo and three other officers recently released from detention after being held on treason charges have been sacked from the army, the Times of Zambia reported on Saturday.

Lieut-Gen Tembo, Lieut-Cola Bizwayo, Nkunika and Chongo Shula and Major Knight Mutenga were accused in October 1988 of plotting to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda's government, a charge they denied.

Kaunda, under increasing pressure to end 17 years of one-party rule, announced an amnesty for political detainees and prisoners on July 25.

Tembo said last week he supported efforts to establish political pluralism and accused the ruling United National Independence Party of not governing properly.
Frelimo's 'yes' to democracy hailed in Zambia

LUSAKA: Zambia's fledgling pro-democracy movement yesterday hailed as an act of foresight the decision by Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party to endorse a multi-party system and a market economy.

The Frelimo Central Committee ended a 10-day session on Wednesday night after approving a party recommendation to open next year's presidential and parliamentary elections to multi-party participation.

"We congratulate the people of Mozambique and Frelimo in particular for having been so far-sighted as to opt for a multi-party system of government," said Vernon Mwaanga of Zambia's Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMP).

Pro-democracy activists launched the MMP in July following a decision by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to hold a referendum on multi-party politics next year.

Kaunda, who abolished political pluralism in 1973, launched a campaign on Tuesday to fight the pro-democracy movement.

Mwaanga said in a statement that Frelimo's backing for a multi-party system "saves the agony of going through an acrimonious referendum debate."
Zambia to import SA processed oil

LUSAKA — Zambia would soon start importing processed oil from SA to alleviate a critical fuel shortage caused by the Gulf crisis, an oil industry source said last week.

"The only place we can get oil from on time and more regularly is SA. Zambia has got to throw away her pride," the source said.

Zambia is a stern critic of SA, but has welcomed recent government moves to open talks with the ANC.

The source said no oil had arrived from SA yet, but eight 35 000-ton tankers had arrived by road from the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Zambia has been seeking new fuel sources since Iraq invaded its main supplier, Kuwait, three weeks ago.

Last Monday, government raised petrol and diesel fuel prices 50%.

The industry source said oil trucks took three days to travel the poor roads from Dar es Salaam. Supplies would arrive faster by rail from SA.

The origin of the oil from Tanzania was not clear.

The source said that although Zambia's oil refinery had closed its processing plant, enough processed oil was in stock to cater for the copper mines, the country's main source of foreign exchange. — reuter.
IMF team reviews Zambian reforms

LUSAKA — An IMF team is in Zambia to review reforms to a debt-ridden economy reeling from the added burden of soaring oil prices.

A source close to President Kenneth Kaunda's government said on Monday it was still too early to estimate the effect of the Gulf crisis on one of Africa's most fragile economies with a foreign debt of $7bn — the highest per capita in the world.

The August jump in oil prices followed a rise in June after the government sharply increased the price of maize as part of an IMF-backed austerity programme.

Western diplomats have said the programme could be Zambia's last chance for economic survival.

Economic hardship has also fuelled demands for political pluralism and an end to 17 years of one-party rule.

The source said the IMF team, which last visited Lusaka in May, arrived on Saturday and was expected to spend two weeks examining reforms to state industries and the civil service.

"This is a purely review mission. It is the customary approach to the whole programme," the source said.

Commitment

The recovery plan includes price decontrols, currency devaluation, an end to subsidies on maize and to state firms, trimming the civil service, and creating conditions for investment.

The source said the IMF team would examine Zambia's July commitment to a donor consultative group when $500m was pledged for balance of payments, project and import support.

He said close to $90m had been disbursed to Zambia since the beginning of August.

Most of it was spent on oil. The government increased petrol and diesel prices by 50% last week.

"The money is coming but it is being diverted to oil needs. It is not going into development of infrastructure or industry as it should, but the donors do not mind because most of them are willing to help Zambia purchase her oil," the source said.

He said the government expected problems in payments falling due to the IMF and World Bank.

Zambia is $11m in arrears to the IMF and $27m to the World Bank.

"The oil crisis has disrupted both our kwacha and foreign exchange budgets. This is a cost that cannot be registered at the moment because the price is still going up, but there is nothing we can do," the source said. — Reuter.
Sweden helps Zambia to foot its oil bill

LUSAKA — Sweden has granted Zambia $5m to help government meet the country's increased oil bill.

Acting head of development co-operation at the Swedish embassy in Lusaka, Torsten Wettenblad, said Sweden might give Zambia a further $1.5m towards meeting the oil bill as soon as formalities were completed.

Wettenblad said Sweden's move to give Zambia the $5m for oil imports last Friday followed a request by the Zambian government early this month.

The money was a reallocation of left-over funds from last year's import support programme between the two countries, he said.

Zambia asked Sweden to consider re-allocation of the left-over funds, which ordinarily would have been reclaimed by Sweden.

Wettenblad said Sweden was also willing to give Zambia an additional $1.5m from a $17m balance of payments support grant, for oil purchases.

"We are waiting for a request from the Bank of Zambia to us to release the funds," Wettenblad said. — ANO.
Mandela delays his return for a visit to Luanda

AFRICAN National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela has postponed his return to South Africa. He is due to arrive in Zambia tomorrow to consult President Kenneth Kaunda and to meet exiled ANC members in Lusaka, an ANC source said yesterday.

The bulk of ANC exiles had not yet returned to South Africa and many were waiting in the Zambian capital, ANC information chief Patko Jordan said yesterday.

"Mr. Mandela is using the opportunity of stopping over in Zambia to hold meetings with our exiled membership in Lusaka and to consult President Kaunda before he returns to South Africa on September 3," Jordan said.

Another spokesman in the ANC information office said a large group of exiles would be returning to South Africa in mid-September.

He said it was not anticipated at this stage that Mandela would be visiting any other African countries during this tour.

Mandela's secretary at the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed that the ANC leader's tour of the Cape, to meet a broad cross-section of the community, had been postponed.

Originally Mandela was scheduled to return to South Africa today after his visit to Norway, where he addressed a conference on the Anatomy of Hate, and his visits to the heads of state in Libya and Algeria. — Sapa
Mandela and Kaunda hit at Buthelezi

The Star's Africa News Service

Nelson Mandela is reported to have said the ANC has no intention of meeting Chief Buthelezi as long as the Inkatha leader continues to portray himself as a leader by perpetuating violence among blacks.

Mr Mandela, the deputy president of the ANC, is reported by the Africa News Organisation (ANO) to have told reporters at Lusaka airport over the weekend that "it is dangerous to meet such a man; he wants to see bloodshed and we cannot see him".

Mr Mandela said the ending of violence could not be left to an individual and that was why the ANC was meeting the Government.

Mr Mandela and the chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, Johnson Mlambo, met in Lusaka with leaders of the seven Frontline states to brief them on recent developments in South Africa.

The Africa News Organisation says President Kaunda of Zambia appealed to the PAC to seriously consider the South African Government's invitation for it to join the talks on a new dispensation.

However, ANO reports that PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said that Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Constitutional Development, was "not serious or honest" when he issued the invitation to the PAC to join the talks.

At the summit the Frontline leaders reportedly said they would not recognize Chief Buthelezi until he put an end to the violence among blacks that was sweeping Natal and the Reef townships.

President Kaunda accused Chief Buthelezi of fanning the violence. He called on him to go back to the days when he had won international respect through his message of love.
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Fuel price squeezes Zambians

LUSAKA — The fuel shortage resulting from the Gulf Crisis has forced the Zambian government to buy oil at $30 a barrel. Finance Minister Gibson Chagaga said yesterday.

He said a Zambian delegation had been sent overseas to negotiate for oil contracts to replace the current ones with Kuwait, from where Zambia bought almost all its oil.

"Spot-buying of fuel is very expensive," said Chagaga, adding that most economic strategies in Zambia would be overturned because of this "unbecoming crisis" in the country. Zambia is spot buying from anywhere, including SA.

Virtually all fuel stations in Zambia are rationing their fuel stocks.

A survey of filling stations in Lusaka yesterday revealed a near crisis situation with many motorists having parked their cars in overnight queues to get a few litres of fuel.

The fuel crisis has hit Zambian workers hard, with many having to wait for up to three hours to get public transport to and from work.

Corruption in the public transport system is no longer a secret. The byword in Lusaka is, if you want to hear a bus or a minibus you have to pay extra for the luxury. — ANO.
Zambians cheer call for speedy reform

LUSAKA. — More than 200,000 people gathered in the Zambian capital on Saturday to hear opposition leaders challenge veteran President Kenneth Kaunda to speed up the pace of reform, police said. The rally was organised by the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), formed two months ago after Dr Kaunda reluctantly agreed to hold a referendum next August on whether to end 17 years of one-party rule.

Speaking to the cheering crowd which gathered in Pope Square, MMD chairman Mr Arthur Wina said: "My advice to these power-hungry people who want to cling on to power is (to) make alternative arrangements for your resignation — because we are not going to wait."

Mr Wina called on Dr Kaunda's government to bring the referendum forward to 1990, to change the constitution so that new parties could be formed legally and to draw up a new constitution by next April, before general elections in August.

"If the movement's demands are not answered ... there are those who feel that further delay will force them to action which may not lead to the most peaceful resolution of the debate."

Twenty-seven people were killed in riots in June over food price rises in Lusaka, a city of 1.5 million. — Sapa-Reuters
Refugee students flown to Zambia

MBABANE - A party of 28 South African students, part of a group of 52 who fled to Swaziland from trouble-torn Natal last month, were flown from Matsapa Airport to Zambia on Monday.

The 52 students were arrested by Swazi Police earlier this month and charged with malicious damage to property and theft of blankets and other goods at Malindza refugee camp where the students had rioted and fought each other.

After appearing in the Siteke Magistrate’s Court, the 52 students were remanded in custody in Big Bend prison to await trial.

It was unofficially reported that all charges against the students had been dropped and that they would be deported and declared prohibited immigrants to Swaziland because of their behaviour at their camp.

The rest of the group was due to fly to Zambia yesterday. - Sapa
LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday accused his political opponents of sowing seeds of hatred and confusion to force him out of power, adding that these machinations would fail.

Speaking in an interview with the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation, Kaunda said he would not retire until he had put right the country's economic ills.

Kaunda, who has been under pressure to re-introduce the multi-party system abandoned in 1972, warned that Zambia's future was assured only through the ruling party. He admitted, however, that for the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) to carry out this task successfully it must "reform itself".

He said more Zambians seemed to support the multi-party advocates not necessarily to change the political status quo but as a protest against the high cost of living.

"We understand and have received the message loud and clear, and we are doing something about this."  

He said once high prices had been dealt with, the protest rallies would end.

Kaunda was referring to a multi-party rally in Lusaka at the weekend which was attended by nearly 200,000 people.

But he said he had restrained police from arresting some multi-party advocates, whom he alleged were contravening referendum regulations, to avoid violence as all they had in common was "hatred of UNIP." — ANO.
Zambian president recommends multi-party system

"Not afraid..."

The Argus African Service's report recommended that the LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kaunda has bowed to public pressure and recommended to his ruling party, the National Congress of Zambia (NCZ), that the government be reformed to allow for multiparty politics. Dr Kaunda's move follows intense criticism of his administration from the Newdeal Movement, a political group led by a Bishop. Dr Kaunda has moved to satisfy critics who blame the government for its failure to control inflation and promote economic growth.

"Battered boxer recovers..."

The Argus African Service reported that the Zambian boxing association has announced that the world's heavyweight champions, Nkana, have decided to retire after being defeated by their opponent, Lusaka's, in a recent bout. The decision was made by Nkana's manager and promoter, who said he was not satisfied with Nkana's performance and that he had decided to end his career.

"...won't fight again..."

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Judge plays key role in Namibia
Kaunda gives in

LUSAKA - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has yielded to strong pressure and agreed to scrap one-party rule, as his popularity wanes after 26 years in power.

Kaunda called for constitutional changes leading to multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections by October next year and cancelled a referendum he had reluctantly called for August to vote on the issue. - Reuters.
Zambia's multi-party move hailed

LUSAKA — Pro-democracy activists have welcomed a proposal by President Kenneth Kaunda to restore a multi-party political system without holding a referendum on the issue, the Times of Zambia reported yesterday.

Dr. Kaunda, making an unexpected policy reversal in the face of mounting public pressure, on Monday asked the ruling United National Independence Party's (UNIP) national council to approve an end to the one-party state and discard the national poll scheduled for 1991.

The chairman of the opposition Multi-Party National Interim Committee, Mr. Arthur Wina, said he wanted to credit Dr. Kaunda "for having read the political signs for change correctly".

Dr. Kaunda had announced in June, following a week of bloody anti-government rioting, that Zambia would hold a referendum in August 1991 to test popular support for a return to the multi-party system phased out 17 years ago.

But the 65-year-old president said on Monday that he was proposing a restoration of democracy without holding a referendum to prevent further bloodshed in Zambia.

Leaders of the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy commended Dr. Kaunda's reforms but said further measures, including the lifting of the state of emergency, were needed. — UPI and Sapa-AP
Zambia raises petrol price

LUSAKA - Zambia raised petrol prices by 70 percent yesterday, citing increases in the cost of crude oil on world markets due to the Gulf crisis.

"The price increase has been necessitated by the spiralling crude oil cost caused by the continuing Gulf crisis," the country's oil importer, Zambia Industrial and Mining Company (Zinco) said in a statement.

The new rise comes only a month after Zambia raised its petrol price by 50 percent because of procurement and financing difficulties following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Zambia had imported crude oil from Kuwait at very concessional prices before the invasion but had to find other supplies, including processed oil from South Africa.

Iran said in August it would supply Zambia with 70,000 tonnes of crude oil, but it is not clear whether it has arrived.

The first petrol price increase forced prices of other goods and services to rise, sparking fears of industrial unrest as workers began to demand higher wages. - Reuters
ANC ranch aids economy

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, it’s business as usual for the other comrades, the country cousins of the ANC’s external wing.

They go about their daily chores as though February 2 never happened — milking their Brahmins, tending pigs, goats, sheep and assorted crops. In short, providing the sustenance for the stomachs that the cadres once marched on.

The ranch is 3,000 ha of amiable property, 50 km beyond Lusaka. It used to belong to a Polish countess. The ANC acquired it in 1979.

On it more than 3,000 cattle graze. Most of the rest of the land is given to maize, two-thirds of which must be slotted into the national granary.

This is one way the ANC contributes to breathing some life into the near-moribund local economy.

But observers say, not totally in jest, that Lusaka itself could be in danger of collapsing if or when negotiations succeed in South Africa and the ANC begins its great withdrawal from exile.

Another factor in that prospect is the ANC’s standing in the property market around the capital. The organisation owns or holds at least eight titles, most in the townships or industrial area.

It is a developer in a country which is fast regressing.

Tom Sebina, chief media spokesman, maintains that the exodus is some months away. Speaking from the sleazy complex down an alley behind Cairo Road where he has his office, he says: “We have a great deal to clear before we can start sending our people home. And first there is the matter of the Government indemnity for them. And of course the outcome of the talks.”

So education goes on at the ANC primary school and creche, the Young Pioneers parade every Saturday in their green-and-yellow uniforms, the Albert Luthuli soccer team meets its league commitments.

And Squash and Javel continue to process ANC members and guests through the Kenneth Kaunda international airport.

Squash is a solemn young man and wide — like a black Frans Erasmus, the Springbok prop forward. Javel, his assistant in the clearing department, is raké-slim and smiles a lot. But both take their job very seriously and spend most of their time at the airport.

When Nelson Mandela and the other then newly released leaders held their party jamboree in Lusaka earlier this year, one overseas journalist viewed the arrangements and said: “Well, the ANC shouldn’t have much trouble running South Africa. It runs Lusaka pretty well.”
Now Kaunda faces challenge of youth

LUSAKA.—Zambia’s embattled president Kenneth Kaunda has met one challenge from opponents by agreeing to end one-party rule within a year, but he now faces another from within his own party.

A younger generation of members of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) wants to loosen the grip of the elderly elite which has led Zambia since 1964, and bring new life to the party before elections are held.

The prestige of Kaunda and Unip has plunged after 17 years of one-party rule, coupled with severe economic austerity measures to combat an overseas debt of $7.2bn.

Speaking after a four-day meeting of Zambia’s top policy-making body had accepted Kaunda’s surprise reform proposal for multi-party elections within a year, one central committee member said: “He should now anticipate a powerful struggle from the younger members who believe that the party can be salvaged. The struggle will now be within the Unip house.”

“We will fight from within the party against power monopoly,” he added, asking not to be named.

After food riots which killed 26 people in Lusaka in June, Kaunda reluctantly agreed to set a date next August for a referendum on bringing back a multi-party system.

Since then, Zambia has been in turmoil. Tens of thousands of people have packed rallies called by the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), which sprang up to fight the referendum. Government rallies have been snubbed.

Kaunda met the challenge last week by proposing to scrap the referendum and replace it with more radical reforms.

But diplomats say Unip, still headed by the elderly men who fought for Zambia’s independence from Britain in 1964, has a long way to go before it can hope to win multi-party elections. They said Kaunda was now likely to come under pressure to remove fellow veteran nationalists from the hierarchy to make the party more palatable to the younger generation. — Reuters.
Pursuit has a way to go

INSIDIA and Embrace that is...
Hundreds of youths still leaving SA to be trained for war

NEWS
Council/ANC meet on crisis in Khayelitsha

Municipal Reporter

TOP-LEVEL teams from Cape Town City Council and the Western Cape ANC met at the ANC offices in Athlone yesterday to discuss the growing crisis in Khayelitsha, where municipal services have been cut.

The council has held discussions with civic and community organisations in its area — many of them solidly pro-ANC — but it has never held such high-level talks with a political organisation.

The Mayor, Mr Gordon Oliver, was in the City Council delegation, according to a joint statement issued afterwards by council employee Ms Helen Zille.

In the ANC delegation were Mr Christmas Tinto, Western Cape ANC chairperson, and vice-chair Ms Hilda Ndude.

Four senior Western Cape Civic Association officials from Khayelitsha also attended the meeting: Mr J Nisholo, Ms V Mathe, Mr Zuzile Ramnewana and Mr Phillip Smale.

The delegations agreed that the crisis affected Cape Town’s people as a whole and that joint action by all those concerned about the situation was needed to address it.

Both delegations will report back to their constituencies “with a view to further discussions involving affected parties” to find an urgent resolution of the current crisis.
President Kenneth Kaunda: "one party rule"

Zambia to politics

Politics: party have multi-party system

President Kenneth Kaunda: one-party rule is the right way to go. Zambia to politics
Zambia will never be the same again

The stage has been set and Zambia will never be the same again — whether the people choose to retain one-party politics or opt for the multiparty approach shelved 17 years ago.

Political consciousness has dawned and the people want a system in which they fully participate.

On one side of the debate, the governing United National Independence Party’s (UNIP) top leadership is set to defend all costs and further entrench the nation into single-party democracy.

On the other side are the multiparty advocates, among them some former UNIP stalwarts who either threw in the towel or were unceremoniously axed from their leadership positions in the party and government, led by President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mockery

While the government promises continued peace and stability, the multiparty proponents dismiss these promises as “hoaxes” and “a mockery” in a hungry nation.

People cannot eat peace and stability, nor can they live on political history, they say.

A referendum seems the only way to settle the score, and while Kaunda has mandated it, the multiparty team insists on a few cardinal elements being straightened out first.

Among these are:

- The lifting of the State of Emergency in force since 1964, the year Zambia gained independence;
- Supervision of the referendum process — specially the counting of votes by independent, preferably international, bodies; and
- The selection of a multiparty process.

People cannot live in a country with 73 tribes, they contend.

The multiparty movement says one-party politics breeds a lack of accountability by the ruling party and its government, inevitably leading to a miserable mismanagement of the economy — which in fact is in a battered state at the moment.

End to Angolan war predicted

Zambians have become politically aware after 17 years of living in a one-party state. MWANGE KUSASENI comments on developments in his country, promising a referendum to decide on its political future:

The present political upheaval is not unprecedented. There have been three coup attempts in 10 years — the latest in June this year.

Public anger also rose at the government’s removal of unemployed people to resettlement areas, with food riots.

In 1986 and earlier this year, food riots left dozens dead, some shot by the country’s security forces, others trampled upon during scuffles.

Prophecies for both single- and multiparty democracy have at least one strong point in a pillar of their argument.

The multiparty movement says one-party politics breeds a lack of accountability by the ruling party and its government, inevitably leading to a miserable mismanagement of the economy — which in fact is in a battered state at the moment.

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Strategy

As US military assistance flowed to the rebel group, the Luanda government embarked on a two-pronged strategy of negation and internal political change.

The economic side, 15 years of war finally took its toll.

Between 1987 and 1989, the economy, which had managed to use oil revenues to pay its debt and devotes 70 percent of its income to the military, slipped into debt for the first time since independence in 1975.

The crisis in the government resulted in a loss of the chronic economic crisis and take up the suggestions of the International Monetary Fund to apply an austerity programme. — AIA

Tanzania

Zambia

Angola

Zaire

Martin

Motoro

Lake Tanganyika

Lake Malawi

Mozambique

Namibia

Botswana

Area: 753,000 sq km
Population: 11 million
GNP per head: $300
Life expectancy: 53
Zambians get forex go-ahead

LUSAKA — Commercial banks in Zambia have been authorised to allow Zambians to operate foreign exchange accounts with them.

The move was announced by Bank of Zambia governor Jacques Bussieres in Lusaka yesterday.

It is believed that many resident Zambians working for international organisations and those outside the country earn a lot of foreign exchange in salaries and allowances but have opted to bank elsewhere.

Bussieres said forex accounts would only be open to non-resident Zambians working for international companies and groups, and resident Zambians employed by foreign institutions who were paid in foreign exchange.

Under this scheme, Zambians working abroad would, upon giving instructions, get their foreign exchange remitted to their local commercial banks. — ANO.
African leaders criticized at breakfast

LUSARIA - Ugandan President

BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1990
Pik's speech proves a big hit in Zambia

LUSAKA — Foreign Minister Pik Botha's visit to Lusaka seems to have made a big impression on most Zambians.

His speech, calling for greater economic co-operation among southern African countries, has become a talking point — a temporary diversion from domestic political issues.

Both state-run national newspapers on Thursday carried Mr. Botha's speech as the lead item on the front page, with the Daily Mail carrying a picture of Mr. Botha shaking hands with OAU chairman Yoweri Museveni.

State TV broadcast Mr. Botha's speech at length late on Wednesday night. "I stayed up to watch it," said a local businessman. "It was very good. If we opened up trade with South Africa it could solve a lot of our problems."

MIKE HALL
Africa News Service

Political analysts say there is widespread support among Zambians, especially urban consumers, for the normalisation of economic ties.

In August the government lifted an official ban on the use of South African transport routes.

However, Mr. Botha's visit brought little comfort to exiled members of the ANC in Lusaka, about 3,000 of whom are still waiting to go home.

Scores of ANC members, attending a celebration of the Great October Revolution at the Soviet Embassy in Lusaka on Wednesday night, scoffed at Mr. Botha's speech, with most of them describing it as "deceitful".

However, judging by the reaction of most Zambians, Mr. Botha's visit was a minor diplomatic coup.
Kaunda has a prayer of a chance

Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda is fighting for political survival ... and the
rally leader has employed a number of tactics to regain credibility.

RACHEL WATERHOUSE reports from Lusaka

Zambia’s grassroots demand for dem-
cracy is the most similar to the tum-
bling of one-party states in Eastern Eu-
erope.

Yet Kaunda has not fallen. He has so-
far managed to ride the political tidal
wave and he may even be able to con-
scious its force to be able to remain in of-
cice.

Finally seeing the overwhelming op-
position to Unip's lockhold on power, Kaunda cleverly seized the MMD’s
main issue and made it his own by de-
claiming that Zambia would return to
multi-party rule. That was quickly ap-
proved by the National Council of Unip
on September 24. Kaunda also prom-
ised steps to thoroughly democratize
his party, an implicit admission that the
party had become a corrupting and self-

serving bureaucracy.

But even as he billed himself as the
new champion of multi-party rule, Kaunda has continued to use the ruling
party’s impressive power to make it
difficult for the MMD to effectively or-
ganize. Police have begun refusing the
MMD permission to hold rallies. The
state-controlled national media — the
daily newspapers, the television and
radio — have strenuously avoided any
coverage that could be construed as
giving the MMD any credibility.

Instead Zambians see one Unip offi-
cial after another warn they will not tol-
erate opposition supporters in their
area. Various Unip leaders have threa-
tened that MMD followers will be
sacked and will be evicted from their
government houses.

Meanwhile Kaunda is steering the
new Constitutional Commission to
draw up a framework for the new mul-
ti-party system. Kaunda nominated
two MMD members to sit on the 22-
member constitutional body, but they
refused, charging that the commission
was dominated by Unip members and
not a nationally representative body.
LUSAKA - Zambia's parliament will debate a constitutional reform bill next week to legalize opposition parties for the first time in 17 years.

Prime Minister Malimba Masheke presented the bill on Thursday and was quoted as saying debate would start next week.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda reluctantly bowed to pressure for an end to one-party rule in September and promised multi-party elections next year.

Kaunda, who has led the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) since independence from Britain in 1964, still favours single-party rule which he introduced in 1973.

Staff members of the Back to the Land project survey land that will be used for the farming programme.
ANC man's home bombed

The Lusaka home of ANC treasurer-general Mr Thomas Nkobi was rocked by a powerful explosion last weekend.

ANC spokesperson Ms Gill Myers said "minimal damage" was caused to the house and nobody was injured in the attack. Nkobi was on official ANC business in Scandinavia at the time.

The ANC has not been able to identify the attackers or their motive. The bombing is the latest in a series of attacks directed at ANC officials in the Zambian capital.

Between 1981 and 1988, 46 assassination attempts on ANC members living outside South Africa were reported.

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ATLANTIS BUYERS' CO-OPERATIVE

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FORM 2 MEMBER ORDER FORM NO. AFLEKER DATUM
Kaunda fires two editors and minister of defence

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda fired the editors of Zambia's two major newspapers without explanation yesterday after they had become increasingly bold in their coverage of the movement to restore a multi-party democracy.

Mr Kaunda also unexpectedly dismissed his minister of defence, Lieutenant-General Hemanah Lungu, who was appointed in the wake of an unsuccessful coup attempt in June.

"I have to regret that some of my ablest ministers have to be dropped," Mr Kaunda told a brief news conference to announce the dismissals, which came on the same day parliament scheduled final reading on a bill restoring a multi-party democracy in Zambia.

President Kaunda, who in the past has placed cadging military men in the diplomatic service, hinted that General Lungu might also receive a foreign posting but gave no reason for the demotion. He also commended General Lungu for a quick response to a recent attack in Zambia by right-wing Mozambican guerrillas.

General Lungu was replaced by Mr Dodson Silalim, former minister of state for defence. At the same time, Mr Kaunda also dropped Mr Enos Haimbe, the minister of power, transport and communications, who is at present on study leave in Britain. — UPI
Kaunda fires MP and two editors

LUSAKA - President Kenneth Kaunda has dismissed his Defence Minister as well as the chief editors of Zambia's only two daily newspapers.

He gave no explanation for the changes when he made the announcement yesterday.

Dr Kaunda told reporters, diplomats and government officials that Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Hannaniah Langu would be replaced by his deputy, Dodson Satalini.

General Langu, appointed defence chief in July after helping to crush a coup attempt, might be transferred to the foreign service, Dr Kaunda said.

The chief editors fired are Komani Kachinga of the Times of Zambia and Cyrus Sikazwe of the Zambia Daily Mail.

The editors said they were very surprised by the announcement but had no ill feelings towards the President.

The two have headed Zambia's only dailies for more than 10 years and have sometimes been criticised for not reflecting the line of the ruling United National Independence Party.

Under mounting pressure from trade union leaders, academics, students and former political loyalists, Dr Kaunda recently agreed to rewrite the constitution and restore the Western-style democracy he inherited from Britain at independence in 1964.

Dr Kaunda (68) has also promised multiparty elections next year. But he has ordered the two dailies as well as State television and radio not to report on opposition activities.

"Perhaps the President thinks that the new political situation means that new leadership of the newspapers is needed," Mr Kachinga said.

Other analysts suggested that Dr Kaunda wants to exert more control over the press through less experienced editors.

Dr Kaunda named two academics to replace the editors. They are Bwendo Mulelgela, University of Zambia lecturer in literature, for the Times, and Calvin Mutsawento, a lecturer at the President's Citizen College, an ideological training centre for the ruling party.

An opposition newspaper, the Sunday Express, which was to have been launched this week, did not appear on the streets after a State company refused to print it.

The newspaper had since found a private printer, the publishers said. - Sapa-AP.
ANC president Oliver Tambo arrived in Zambia on Friday for a seven-day visit after 15 months absence from the country following a stroke.

Tambo, 73, who looked frail, was met at Lusaka International Airport by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and senior government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and other ANC members.

In a short address, characterised by a struggle to speak, Tambo said Zambians should be invited to the independence celebrations of a new South Africa because of the contribution they had made towards the current political trends in South Africa.

"I have waited for too long to be back in Zambia, and South Africa in particular, which I left more than 30 years ago," Tambo said as he praised the people involved in his treatment in Zambia, London and Stockholm.

A non-racial South Africa was imminent, Tambo said.

Tambo is expected to have a private audience with President Kaunda.

Diplomats in Lusaka commenting on Tambo's state of health hinted that he might cede power to his charismatic deputy, Nelson Mandela, during next week's consultative conference in Johannesburg.
Pik to meet Kaunda for talks

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha is expected to travel to Lusaka tomorrow for talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the current situation in southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda disclosed this in Lusaka during an interview with the magazine, International Investors.

He said South Africa with its technological advancement had a key role to play in the economy of the sub-continent after apartheid had been dismantled.

Dr Kaunda also announced his government's readiness to lift sanctions against South Africa as soon as the ANC had given his government the go-ahead to do so.

Mr Botha last visited Lusaka in November along with a number of African leaders invited to a prayer meeting. — Sapa.
Kaunda ‘happy’
to go democratic

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda signed a bill yesterday to transform Zambia into a multi-party democracy after 17 years of one-party rule.

Dr Kaunda told journalists and top ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) officials assembled on the lawn of his state residence: “I’m doing this very happily indeed because I believe it is the wish of the people to go multi-party again.”

The president added: “I compel myself to believe that after 26 years (of independence) we consider ourselves mature enough to shoulder the responsibility of running a multi-party democracy again.”

The bill will amend the Zambian constitution to allow for the formation of political parties other than the ruling party to contest general parliamentary and presidential elections to be held before September 1991.

Mr Arthur Wina, chairman of the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) said that the president signed the bill reluctantly, bowing to mounting pressure from former politicians, businessmen, students and trade unionists.

The MMD executive will meet today, Mr Wina said, to discuss the formation of their own political party in the next few days.

He added that his movement intended to exercise maximum restraint during the transition period to democracy because the MMD believed in “change through peaceful and constitutional means”.

But he said he was cautioning Unip not to provoke the population with inflammatory statements because the MMD would not be responsible for “the unfortunate results”.

At the end of June, Zambia erupted into a week of bloody anti-government riots that left more than 27 people dead. — Daily Telegraph
Zambia on path to democracy

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Kaunda told journalists and top ruling party officials assembled on the lawn of his state residence: “I am doing this very happily indeed because I believe it is the wish of the people to go multiparty again.”

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The Bill will amend the Zambian constitution to allow for the formation of political parties other than the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) to contest general parliamentary and presidential elections to be held before September 1991.

Arthur Wina, chairman of the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), said the president had signed the Bill reluctantly, bowing to mounting pressure.

The MMD executive will meet today, Wina said, to discuss the formation of its own political party in the next few days. — Daily Telegraph.

Shop shuts as boycott grips Transvaal town

ONE shop has closed down and another is set to follow as the boycott of white-owned business begins to bite in Louis Trichardt.

The boycott was initiated by the local Consumer Boycott Committee after about 40 Blanke Bewydings Beweging (BBB) members attacked 30 black children on an outing in a park in the town.

It was also instituted to back demands for the upgrading and opening of nearby Thikota township, from which blacks were removed and resettled elsewhere in the early 1980s, and the opening of the town’s OSD to all traders.

Jobs

Local Soutpansberger newspaper editor J du Plessis said the situation was serious and the food and clothing sector was the worst hit.

“One shop has already closed down and another is to follow soon,” he said. He declined to elaborate on how many businesses could be eventually affected.

“Other businesses are pulling hard too, and the worst thing is that people are losing jobs.” He said a resolution to the boycott was not expected before the end of the year.

Consumer Boycott Committee spokesman Jerry Ndou said yesterday the TPA had acceded to the demand that Thikota township be redeveloped and opened to all.

Ndou said the parties engaged in talks to end the boycott — the TPA, the boycott committee, the town council and the local Soutpansberg Sakekamer — last met about two or three weeks ago. “They delivered a letter to inform us that Thikota would be redeveloped.”

A decision to end the boycott could not be made until a mandate was received from the area’s political structures, Ndou said.

“Discussions are continuing with local structures to investigate to what extent our demands have been met. The boycott must go on until a mandate has been given to the committee by the structures,” he said.

Demands and plans for the boycott had always been in place but the BBB attack on the children hastened the action, he added.

“Sakekamer” spokesman Brink Schlesinger was not available for comment.
Zambia ends one-party rule

LUSAKA—Seventeen years of one-party rule ended yesterday as President Kenneth Kaunda approved new laws legalising opposition political parties.

Immediately afterwards leading opponents of the government said they would soon announce the formation of a political organisation to contest Western-style elections scheduled next year.

President Kaunda signed the constitutional amendments at a brief ceremony in Lusaka.

Gathered

"I'm doing this very happily indeed because I believe it is the wish of the people to go multiparty again," he told party officials and reporters gathered at his official residence.

He said multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections would be held before September 1991.

Since President Kaunda declared a one-party state in 1974, his United National Independence Party has been the only legal political party.

In a separate statement in Lusaka, a spokesman for the Movement for Multiparty Democracy said the group would register as a political party after a meeting of its officials today.

"We intend to exercise maximum restraint throughout the transition period to democracy because we believe in peaceful and constitutional means," said MMD chairman Arthur Wina.

Constitutional amendments allowing for a return to multiparty democracy were approved unanimously by the 125-seat parliament on November 20. The amendments needed President Kaunda's signature to become law.

President Kaunda, who led the former British colony of Northern Rhodesia to independence as Zambia in 1964, has been under mounting pressure in recent months from pro-democracy activists demanding wide-ranging political reforms.

The MMD was founded in July, shortly after 27 people died in police and army gunfire during rioting touched off by increases in food prices. —Sapa-AP.
Pretoria - President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday, told Press Association that the time was in the interest of the region for Zambia, South Africa, and their neighbors to come to terms.

"Let us face the reality of the situation," Mr. Kaunda said. "If we do not come to terms, the situation will deteriorate."
Kaunda breaks new ground by praising FW

ZAMBIAN President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday publicly praised President FW de Klerk for his political courage, during a meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha at the State House in Lusaka.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman hailed the meeting with one of SA's most outspoken critics as a breakthrough and said the department was "very pleased" with the way the trip had gone.

Botha has now visited Lusaka twice in two months. His first visit was to attend a prayer meeting along with representatives of the Frontline states last month.

Botha, accompanied by senior officials of his department, visited Lusaka for a day and was received by Zambian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mibenge, according to an SA government statement.

Kaunda acknowledged and thanked de Klerk for bringing about a new era in SA and assured Botha of his support during the period of transition, the statement said.

Kaunda said he appreciated the difficulties which would be encountered, but urged de Klerk to continue with his reform initiatives.

Botha thanked Kaunda for his statesmanship in recognising it was in the interest of the region that SA take its rightful place at the table of southern African states.

In private discussions with Kaunda, matters of concern, particularly regarding the peace process in Angola and elsewhere in southern Africa, were addressed.

A fruitful exchange of views took place on how peace could be further promoted, the statement said. A department spokesman said, however, that specific trade projects were not discussed.

Botha told Kaunda the SA Cabinet had taken a final and irreversible decision to repeal the Group Areas and Land Acts.

Racial discrimination was no longer a consideration as the NP had formally decided to open its ranks to all South Africans.
Kaunda praises FW

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday told Foreign Affairs Minister Phele Boshoff that he wanted to publicly praise President de Klerk for his courage.

President Kaunda said he felt proud about what he was witnessing in the new South Africa.

Mr. Botha, accompanied by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, and senior officials, visited Lusaka for one day yesterday.

In a press release issued by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs from Lusaka, some details of the meeting between President Kaunda and Mr. Botha were given.

Mr. Botha thanked President Kaunda for his statesmanship in recognising that it was in the interest of the region that South Africa should take its rightful place at the table of southern African states.

He explained the irreversible nature of the process of change in South Africa, saying racial discrimination was no longer a consideration. The National Party had taken a decision to open its ranks to all races, and the Cabinet had taken an irreversible decision to repeal the Group Areas and Land Acts.

President Kaunda acknowledged and thanked Mr. de Klerk for bringing about a new era, and assured Mr. Botha of his support during the period of transition. He appreciated the difficulties that lay ahead, but urged Mr. de Klerk to continue with his initiatives.

The two men discussed issues related to the peace process in Angola and elsewhere in southern Africa. The statement said a fruitful exchange of views took place on how peace could be further promoted.
High Court deals a blow to Kaunda

LUSAKA - The High Court yesterday dealt an embarrassing political blow to President Kenneth Kaunda's government, ruling that state authorities illegally stopped opposition rallies.

It was also a victory for the independence of the Zambian judiciary, often accused in the past of being manipulated by political leaders.

The state is expected to appeal to the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body in the country, according to sources.

Judge Bobby Bwalya, in a landmark judgment, said the fledgling opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy was lawful and its members' constitutional rights of freedom of association, assembly and expression had been violated.

The judge also found that the state acted unlawfully in refusing to grant the movement permission in October to organise public political rallies.

He delivered his two-hour judgment three days after President Kaunda approved new laws to legalise opposition political parties and announced that multiparty elections would be held late next year.

"Those who expressed different views from the (ruling) party were labelled dissidents," the judge said. "But their voices could not be muzzled."

Support for the Movement for Multiparty Democracy emerged in the face of widespread corruption, official mismanagement, unemployment, galloping inflation and food shortages. - Associated Press.
Zambia's first opposition party in 17 years

LUSAKA — Campaigners for Western-style democracy yesterday registered Zambia's first opposition political party in 17 years, pledging to fight elections for control of the presidency and parliament.

The Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) will pose the first major threat to the founder of the nation, President Kenneth Kaunda, and his ruling United National Independence Party since independence from Britain in 1964.

It is also the latest in a series of African opposition movements to emerge since the collapse of communism in eastern Europe.

"It marks a milestone not only in the history of the MMD but in the history of our country," said Arthur Wina, the new chairman, at he formally launched his party from the gardens of the secretariat in the Lusaka suburb of Kalundu.

Mr Kaunda (66), bowing to mounting widespread pressure for political pluralism, on Monday amended the Constitution to legalise opposition parties.

Previously, he said multi-party elections for the presidency and the 135-member rubber-stamp legislature would be held before October next year.

The Democrats, as they are known, still need approval from police and the Registrar of Societies.
Abusive Kaunda fights dirty

‘No holds barred’ in run-up to elections

LUSAKA — Nearly a year before Zambia’s first multi-party elections in almost two decades, President Kenneth Kaunda has mounted sharp attacks on opponents — prompting diplomats to suggest that he’s worried about being ousted.

“He is no longer sure-footed and appears nervous,” said one Western diplomat.

“This is going to be a no-holds-barred competition. Kaunda is already hitting below the belt and it seems he’s planning to go on fighting dirty.”

President Kaunda, who has ruled Zambia since independence from Britain in 1964, grudgingly bowed in September to popular pressure for a return to multiparty politics after a 17-year monopoly by his United National Independence Party (Unip).

Abusing opponents

Although the elections are planned only for late next year, President Kaunda has been quick to heap abuse on the fledgling opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), branding its leaders “political thieves, anarchists, demagogues and disgruntled elements.”

He recently accused the MMD of plotting a military coup with the help of United States-backed rebels in the war-torn Angolan border area.

And he has been clamping down on freedom of expression in the already muzzled national media and on the rights of the MMD to hold meetings.

The 66-year-old president’s decision to allow multiparty elections followed rioting in Luanshya in June sparked by sharp increases in the price of basic foods. Twenty-six people died.

President Kaunda insists Unip will win the elections. “Let us take them on, comrades. I am more than ready to lead Unip in an election against any party or parties in this country,” he told his party.

Coup alleged

In spite of the rising tide of opposition, he still says unitary government is the only way to avoid tribal conflict.

Alleging a military coup conspiracy by the MMD, President Kaunda said the movement had asked the Angolan rebel group Unita to “train some Zambians so that they could attack us from west and northwestern provinces.”

“They have realised that they do not stand a chance against Unip. They are no match for Unip. That is why they are planning to launch guerrilla warfare with the help of Savimbi,” he said.

Both the MMD and Unita have denied the allegations and the MMD has threatened to take legal action against the state to clear its name in court.

President Kaunda has put a tight lid on coverage by Zambia’s two state newspapers of the transition to pluralism, replacing their chief editors with a political educatorteacherr and a university lecturer.

State radio and television, which he left untouched, have not covered most opposition rallies.

Dictate to media

President Kaunda said last month he would dictate “terms of reference” to the mass media.

He recently signed a constitutional amendment bill passed by parliament allowing opposition parties.

Before the constitutional change, the government had instructed police not to give permits for the MMD to hold meetings. Several MMD leaders are facing charges of illegal assembly for holding private consultations.

Diplomats say President Kaunda’s behaviour shows he is out of touch with the sceptical mood of his people.

Of Zambia’s eight million people, five million were born after independence in 1964 and over half the population lives in cities.

Young Zambians no longer support Unip just because it led the country to independence 26 years ago.

Their allegiances to one or other of the country’s 73 tribes have been whittled away over the years and they say President Kaunda’s arguments about tribal conflicts resemble those of British colonial rulers in the early 1960s.

Mr Joseph Miyinda, a 23-year-old unemployed Lusaka resident, said President Kaunda had overlapped the tribal card over the years to rally people around him. — Sapa-Reuters.
Zambia Airways feels fuel price pinch

LUSAKA — Zambia Airways has with immediate effect stopped buying aviation fuel in Lusaka for its outgoing international flights because it is too expensive.

Announcing this yesterday, an airline spokesman said Zambia Airways was no longer able to offer passengers non-stop flights from Lusaka to London as its aircraft would stop over at an unnamed point in West Africa to buy cheaper jet A-1 fuel.

Figures showed the price of aviation fuel in Zambia had gone up by more than 250% in the last few months.

The spokesman pointed out that at current levels, fuel was costing 170% more in Zambia than other countries similarly affected by the Gulf crisis.

He said when one considered that fuel accounted for up to 40% of the airline's operating costs, one sees the threat that the high price has posed to the existence of the airline.

The spokesman said management had been left with no choice but to embark on the measures as all efforts to reduce the price had failed.

The airline had accordingly adjusted the departure and arrival times of its outgoing international flights.

Arrival times of incoming flights were, however, not affected. — ANO.
MD of Zambia Airways sacked

LUSAKA - Zambia Airways MD Geoffrey Mulundika, who said last week that the flag carrier would stop buying aviation fuel from a state-owned company, had been fired, state radio reported on Friday.

No reason was given for his dismissal, which was announced by Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (Zimco), a state company to which the airline was accountable.

Mulundika had said Zambia Airways had access to cheaper aviation fuel from West Africa. (Zo)

The decision was taken in the interest of the airline's survival, he said.

Industry sources said international airlines flying to Zambia were refuelling in neighbouring countries to avoid Zimco's high prices. -- Sapa-Reuters.
ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1991

JANUARY - OCT.
ZAMBIA'S PRESS SHAKEOUT

ZAMBIAN president Kenneth Kaunda has personally been involved in a big shakeup of the country's Press, in which he has sacked the editors of the two leading newspapers and replaced them with university lecturers.

This follows a trend already set by Kaunda in elevating academics to top media positions, infuriating professional journalists.

Moves have also been made to hamper the production of new publications. [3/6/79]

The sacking of the Times of Zambia and Daily News editors in early December comes as the government seeks the upper hand before formal confirmation of a multi-party system at the end of this year.

The Times of Zambia belongs to Kaunda's ruling United National Independence Party and the Daily News is owned by the State.

Both editors had headed their papers for more than a decade and sometimes were criticised for not toeing the line of the ruling party. But neither the papers nor State radio and television have ever murmured a reproachful word against Kaunda himself.

A government printing company refused to produce the Sunday Express, a proposed independent weekly with no apparent links to any political movement.

But executive director Haggins Chewe is undaunted. He has contracted a private printer and hopes the paper will go daily by next month.

Calvin Mutemweno, who has been made editor of the Daily News, is a lecturer at the President's Citizenship College -- an ideology training centre.

Opponents say the new editorial appointments owe more to party loyalty than to journalistic experience.

The new editor of the Times of Zambia, Bwendo Mulengela, a university literature professor, says he wants to see the newspaper make money and be more critical.

He says Kaunda chose him because he demonstrated publicly that Zambia had a literary past to be proud of.

"I want to make it clear from the outset that I have not been appointed to muzzle the paper and report in a parochial, narrow-minded way as a champion of Unip.

"I have friends on both sides of the fence: in Unip and the opposition. This does not make it harder for me but just gives me a more balanced view."

Journalistic ethics will prevail, he says, and photographs and stories of the president plus leading Unip members will not always appear on the front page of the Times as they do now.

His main aim is to make the Times a "money-spinner" with a hefty bank account derived from increasing the paper's circulation from the present 35,000 to encompass the whole region and simultaneously attract international advertising.

"Our financial success will be better than critical opinion columns can ever be to highlight the economic malaise in this country," he says.

Mulengela appears more concerned about selling copies than improving the content of the paper.

But he says he wants to develop critical opinion columns, introduce investigative journalism, get journalists to travel to rural areas and other countries to find stories, and begin a monthly review digest. -- AII, Sapa-AP
So who will be Zambia's next president?

The question marks over the head of the new president are not just a political issue but also a matter of economic survival. The recent elections have left Zambia with a divided electorate, with姆瓦利巴nd Zambian politicians and business leaders divided in their opinions on who will be the next president.

Some, like the Konkola Copper Mines, have publicly called for姆瓦利巴nd Zambian to be the next president, citing his experience and leadership skills. Others, like the Zambia National Farmers Union, have preferred姆瓦利巴nd Zambian, arguing that he has a proven track record of fighting corruption and promoting economic growth.

But the most likely candidate to win the upcoming presidential election is姆瓦利巴nd Zambian, who is currently serving as the vice president. His campaign slogan, "Building a Better Zambia," resonates with many voters, and his recent victories in the parliamentary elections have given him a strong base of support.

However, the election is not without its challenges. The opposition has accused the ruling party of rigging the results in recent elections, and there are concerns about the fairness of the upcoming presidential election. The international community has urged both sides to remain calm and peaceful during the election, and to respect the outcomes of the vote.

Ultimately, the future of Zambia will depend on the ability of its leaders to unite the country and address the pressing issues of corruption, economic instability, and political division. Only time will tell who will be Zambia's next president, and what impact their leadership will have on the country's future.
Cohen, Kaunda in sanctions talk

LUSAKA - The lifting of sanctions against South Africa is thought to have been raised by Herman Cohen, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, in talks with President Kaunda of Zambia in Lusaka.

On his arrival yesterday Cohen said in answer to a question at a news conference that the question of sanctions against South Africa was likely to feature in the talks.

The Bush administration is thought to favour the lifting of sanctions to encourage further reform in South Africa and Cohen's statement suggests he may advocate a similar attitude among the Frontline states, of which Kaunda is the leader.

Cohen said he was in Lusaka at the invitation of Kaunda, who had asked him last year to visit Zambia early in 1991, the Africa News Organisation reports.

On the question of the conflicts in Angola and Mozambique, he said he was optimistic that there would be a ceasefire in each country this year.

South African News Service.
MARRIED women are fighting the Zambian government for the right to receive housing benefits and have pregnancy leave.

The initiative has been stimulated by the Women's Rights Committee (WRC) which comprises eight prominent lawyers - seven of them women.

The most recent controversy started in April when the government amended the Employment Act to give a 25-percent-of-salary housing allowance to women irrespective of their marital status for the first time in the country's history.

This ruling had most impact on married women, because this group had been denied payments on the grounds that they were the responsibility of their husbands.

The WRC put an open letter in the Zambia Daily Mail stressing that employers must pay all women employees housing allowance or provide them with accommodation.

The WRC said it was "appalled" that the civil service - the largest employer in the country - was one of the biggest culprits in ignoring the amendment.

The lawyers appealed to all employers to comply with the Employment Act and provide maternity leave and housing allowances. They also urged all female employees who felt they had been victims of violations of the Act to contact the WRC.

But only four days after the WRC's letter was published, Labour minister Lai Mulimba revoked the April amendment.

Economic analysts say this was undoubtedly another move by the government to tighten its spending as part of the IMF/World Bank economic austerity programme it has been following since mid-1989.

But the September amendment clearly states that employers must pay married women housing allowances for the four-and-a-half months the April amendment was in force.

The WRC's secretary, Elizabeth Muyovwe, said: "This new amendment hurts those women most who are earning the lowest salaries, depriving them of even the slightest chance of improving their economic position."

The WRC recently decided that because so many women had been denied housing allowances.
Kaunda faces stiff challenge from new opposition parties

By GREG MILLER

LAST November the Zambian Parliament unanimously passed a bill allowing opposition parties to be formed. This momentous move came after President Kenneth Kaunda allowed, under considerable domestic pressure, to dissolve multi-party politics abandoned in 1974.

The 66-year-old president and his United National Independence Party (Unip) together have ruled since independence from Britain in 1964, face a serious challenge from the burgeoning opposition movement in elections scheduled for this October.

Three opposition parties have already been formed: the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), the National Democratic Alliance and the Democratic Party. The most impressive of these is the MMD, created initially as a club for multiparty campaigning. Organising under the slogan, "The time has come," the movement claims a membership of some one million (out of Zambia's total population of 12 million) and firmly believes it will sweep the polls.

The MMD's Workers' Union of Zambia is also influential. The Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, which traditionally supported MMD, representatives of Kaunda's, and could have captured the union if the referendum on a multi-party system peace under the 1973 constitution.

There have been a number of attempts since the referendum on multi-party system in 1973, which the government had fought to win. These attempts were all dismissed by the government of Zambia as "a storm in a teacup".

Real fear

The 1990 elections were fought against the backdrop of the economic situation in Zambia. The Unip government had taken over in 1973 with the aim of creating a single-party state, but the economy had not improved significantly. The high oil price that affected Zambia's export earnings, and the economic difficulties faced by the new government, contributed to the political instability.

In November last year, the president replaced his deputy editor of Zambia's only newspaper, The Standard, with two leading editors, warning that the new government would be expected "to do the Unip line and not glorify opposition parties". The MMD has not taken such intimidation to its leaders last year initiated legal proceedings against the state for having taped media coverage of the move.

The Zambia's path from benign dictatorship to multi-party democracy is a special reference to southern Africa. In particular, could gain much encouragement from Zambia's experience. With the list of political parties, it will be essential that if Kenneth Kaunda remains in the position of President of Zambia, as a majority elected by the people in a free and democratic election, there must be no attempt to reverse the gains made since 1973. The country must continue to move forward towards multi-party democracy.
Kaunda faces stiff challenge from new opposition parties

BY GREG MILLS

LAST November the Zambia Parliament unanimously passed a bill allowing opposition parties to be formed. The amendment came soon after President Kenneth Kaunda, under considerable domestic pressure, sought to multi-party politics abandoned in 1973.

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The Movement's Union of Zambia Workers' Congress, the Workers' Congress of Zambia and the Catholic Church have all joined in the MMD. Representatives of Zambia's five million-strong Catholic community have declared their support for the movement.

With the election scheduled for last October, this threat has already posed a serious challenge to the UNIP government, which has steadily increased its spending to meet the growing demands of the population.

In recent years the government has attempted to apply various IMF loan packages which have brought about some austerity measures - economically damaging but politically sustainable. These have included phasing out the government's massive subsidies.

The Zambian currency, the kwacha, has been devalued in line with IMF reforms. The resultant high prices for imported goods have been made worse by the high oil price (Kwacha was Zambia's chief oil supplier). The price of regular petrol rose 30% between March and October.

Despite these factors, UNIP's bid to win the 1981 election is formidable. With the economy in a mess, the government has been able to increase its spending and maintain its popularity. The MMD, on the other hand, has been criticized for its lack of a clear policy and for its inability to provide adequate leadership.

In November last year the UNIP government replaced the editors of Zambia's two leading dailies, warning that the newspapers would be expected to cooperate with the government. This move has been seen as a move to control the media, which has been critical of the government's policies.

In November and December the government also introduced a number of measures to control the inflation rate, which has been rising sharply. These include a ban on imports of luxury goods and a freeze on wages and salaries.

Despite these efforts, inflation continues to rise and the economy remains in a state of crisis. The government has been criticized for its lack of a clear policy and for its inability to provide adequate leadership.

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Despite these efforts, inflation continues to rise and the economy remains in a state of crisis. The government has been criticized for its lack of a clear policy and for its inability to provide adequate leadership.
LUSAKA: African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela arrived in Lusaka yesterday for talks with exiled leaders of the movement.

Mandela said on arrival that negotiations with President FW de Klerk were still on course.

"There is always the hope of reaching a settlement, if the spirit is there," Mandela said.

He is scheduled to stay two days in Lusaka, the Zambian capital that has served as the ANC head-quarters until the movement was legalised by de Klerk as a prelude to constitutional talks last year.

An ANC official said Mandela would discuss with exiled leaders the impending repatriation to South Africa of 3,000 ANC cadres still living in Zambia.

"We are making preparations for them to leave," said ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina.

The repatriation, approved by Pretoria, has been delayed by factional fighting in South Africa. Sapa-AP.
Copper output falls in Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambia's copper production has dropped drastically in the past few months, while cobalt production has risen, according to the Bank of Zambia's economic indicators for January.

Zambian copper production in December 1999 was 22,903 tons — a sharp decline from the 40,438 tons recorded in September.

Zambia derives 95 percent of its earnings from copper.

— Sapa.
LUSAKA. — A Zambian high court judge on Monday vetoed an attempt to halt the trial of President Kenneth Kaunda's son Mr Kambarage Kaunda, 27, for manslaughter.

In the Lusaka High Court, Mr Justice Clever Musumali rejected an application by the defence to appeal to the Supreme Court against the judge's earlier ruling that Mr Kaunda stand trial.

He said an appeal could not be heard before a trial took place.

Mr Kambarage Kaunda, a commercial pilot, is alleged to have shot and killed Ms Tabetha Mwanza on September 3, 1989 after she had jilted him.

Initially, the former Director of Public Prosecution, Mr Francis Mwilinga, ruled that the president's son had shot her in self-defence and closed the matter. But the case was revived when fresh evidence emerged about circumstances surrounding the shooting.

The new Director of Public Prosecution, Mr Gregory Phiri, found there was sufficient evidence to bring a charge of manslaughter.

The case is to be heard today. — Sapa
Zambia denies arms violation

LONDON - The Zambian Government has strongly denied being party to arms deals between South Africa and Iraq in violation of the United Nations’ embargo.

The denial was contained in a letter by the Zambian High Commissioner, Mr Edward Lubinda, to the Independent newspaper in London yesterday in response to a news report it carried to this effect last week.

The news report, based on a military source, claimed South African long-range ammunition for the G5 155 mm artillery piece was still being supplied to Iraq up to December, and that the South Africans were paid in gold in Lusaka on December 18 during a meeting with Saddam Hussein, which was facilitated by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

The report was vehemently denied by the South African Government.

In his letter, Lubinda said he was not in a position to comment on alleged artillery cooperation between South Africa and Iraq.

"But we are concerned at the suggestion that Zambia was party to the violation of the UN arms embargo."

"We take strong exception to the deliberate fabrication of news in the name of journalism."

"The fact is that Dr Kaunda has never arranged any meeting between the President of Iraq and South African arms dealers to exchange Iraqi gold for South African arms."

"We need not remind your paper that Zambia is a landlocked country whose stand on South Africa is well-known to all people who are well-meaning."

"We do not see any reason why Zambia could have offered to host a meeting aimed at violating the UN arms embargo."

"Is it not Zambia and other African frontline states which have for years fought in vain against Western military collaboration with South Africa?" he asked. Sopa.
Simple answer to pressman’s fearless question

T was the kind of incident that every official spokesman dreams about but seldom has the pleasure of experiencing.

It is perhaps unfair that it happened not in one of the Western countries where the free and powerful press gives officialdom a hard time at news conferences, but in Zambia, where President Kaunda’s spokesmen have long been used to telling the news according to their interpretation.

Still, even victoriously, the story will warm the cockles of the hearts of those Western spokesmen who have to duck and dive under the blunt questioning of reporters who do not have to be afraid of the politicians.

It happened at a news conference in Lusaka that was being conducted by President Kaunda’s spokesman. A brave reporter stood up and put it to His Master’s Voice that there was a rumour going around that the former Zambian army commander, Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo, had disappeared.

General Tembo, it will be recalled, was unsuccessfully tried with other officers for his alleged involvement in a coup plot. He became something of a folk hero among Zambians disillusioned with Dr Kaunda’s rule.

During the mass demonstrations against the government last June crowds chanted: “Kaunda out, Tembo in.” The general has since become a leading figure in the multiparty movement that has forced Dr Kaunda to promise an end to one-party rule in Zambia.

All of this apparently gave the reporter the courage to suggest to the State House spokesman that the general had been arrested and to thunder out the question: “Where is General Tembo now?”

The spokesman savoured the moment only briefly before pointing over the reporter’s shoulder and saying mildly: “He’s standing right behind you.”

It seems the general, probably unaware of the reports of his arrest, had turned up at the conference simply to keep up with the news.
Santo explores Zambian port

The visit is being conducted under the auspices of Santo.

The development of the harbour will facilitate the transport of goods up the lake to the inland port of Bujumbura in Burundi and on to east Africa.

The first phase of the Mpolungu harbour project was financed by the EC and involved the restructuring of the harbour into a storage wharf and the upgrading of existing warehouses. The second phase examined containerisation.

Santo's Africa Business Development group manager Paul Runge said SA participation could supplement the project.

The project, which is seen as the beginning of a new era for SA business ventures into Africa, will provide an auxiliary route for export into central Africa and generate much-needed foreign exchange.

Runge said yesterday the route was a strategic one for SA as it was the only established north-south route in existence through which SA transported goods to countries north of Zambia.

"The visit is purely an exploratory one to establish whether SA can play a supplementary role; in the second phase of the project. At the moment the biggest problem of transporting goods into Africa is that Mpolungu is not large or modern enough to handle containerisation which would augment the volume of traffic."

At present machinery and basic construction materials, cement and sugar were being transported into central Africa. With the reconstruction of the harbour, it would be easier for SA to transport fragile cargo perishables such as food, he said.

"The Burundians are excellent middlemen and quite able to distribute SA products as far north as southern Sudan."
Women DO wear the pants here

Special Correspondent

A Zambian company, whose slogan is "Women Helping Women", has turned these words into action. Run entirely by women, H-P Development helps women start their own businesses with capital from female shareholders. Most Zambian women cannot turn to established financial institutions for loans to launch their own businesses. Commercial banks require substantial collateral -- and the consent of the husband if the woman is married.

Because of this, less than 15 percent of the clients of small business organisations in Zambia are women, according to representatives at a YWCA seminar held last month on "Hindrances women face in starting their own businesses". Participants at the seminar said women who established businesses faced unique problems which rarely affect men.

Many husbands were not supportive and did not allow their wives to keep money they earned. They also became jealous of a financially independent wife raised questions like "who wears the trousers in this house?"

Most women also have to bear the burden of household chores and child care -- which leaves little time for business work.

In the face of these problems, lawyer Tsatali Himunyanga-Phiri -- the main promoter behind H-P Women's Development Company -- offers some hope to aspiring businesswomen. Her company assists women who have been refused by other financial institutions to create self-sustaining businesses. Education and collateral are not necessary requirements for recipients of H-P's funding, says administrator Phoebe Kanki. "Only knowhow and experience are important."

The company raises money by issuing "development bonds" to women who want an investment with a higher rate of return than the banks.

In the two years H-P has been operating, 32 women entrepreneurs have been financed. "Some people still can't believe H-P is run entirely by women. They think a man has to be behind it," says Himunyanga-Phiri with a laugh.
How to avoid being kidnapped in Africa

The frontier between Zambia's Copperbelt and Zaire is one of Africa's most dangerous areas, reports John

The text is cut off at the bottom. It seems to be discussing methods for avoiding kidnappings in Africa.
Bank Stocks

Bolivia's main bank, the Central Bank, has announced plans to introduce a new currency, the Boliviano, to replace the Bolivian Peso. The move is part of a wider economic reform package aimed at stabilizing the country's economy and encouraging foreign investment. The new currency will be launched in January 2023, with a phased transition period to ensure a smooth transition for businesses and consumers.
Zambian opposition meets to elect leader

LUSAKA — Zambia’s fledgling opposition movement opened its first national convention yesterday to mount an unprecedented challenge to President Kenneth Kaunda’s leadership.

“The days of one-party rule are gone,” declared Movement for Multi-Party Democracy chairman Arthur Wina.

Mr Kaunda (66) outlawed all opposition groups in 1972. But under pressure at home and abroad he re-wrote the constitution in December to restore Western-style democracy. He also promised free elections by July.

Mr Wina, a founder of Mr Kaunda’s ruling United National Independence Party and Zambia’s first finance minister, told more than 1,000 delegates the Democrats would soon control the nation of 7.5 million.

The three-day convention aims to elect a president and 37 shadow cabinet ministers who will challenge Mr Kaunda and his party in elections this year.

There are four contenders for the presidency of the Democratic Movement. The victor will challenge Mr Kaunda at the polls.

Fredrick Chiluba (46), popular chairman of the powerful 300,000-strong Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, is the favorite, conference said.

Mr Chiluba, the son of a worker in copper mines that earn Zambia nine-tenths of its export income, is often compared to Polish President Lech Walesa.

Detained

He has never been in political power. But in 1981 he was detained under emergency laws for four months for trade union activism.

Ranged against him are Mr Wina (61), former ruling party secretary-general Humphrey Melembo (58) and attorney Edward Shamwana (53).

Mr Shamwana was freed with other political prisoners last July after 10 years in jail for plotting a coup.

The elections for the presidency of the opposition party will be held today. — Sapa-AP

ANC moves on ‘pirate’ goods

By Stan Hlophe

The ANC has copyright over its name, logo, colours, flags, slogans and the names of some of its key leaders, and the manufacturers of products bearing any of these have been warned of possible legal action.

At a wholesalers’ function hosted by the ANC this week, the organisation’s financial head, Vusi Khanyile, said there had been a proliferation of ANC-related products since the ANC’s unbanning and the release of Nelson Mandela.

He urged wholesalers to liaise with the ANC.

“We are prepared to produce whatever the market demands, but we would like your assistance to stop the pirate products from being sold. We are now calling, on all of you only to say, from the ANC directly,”
TOO LATE TO RESCUE ZAMBIA

Zambia's economy has reached the point of no return. The country is facing a severe economic crisis, with high unemployment, inflation, and a declining currency. The government has implemented austerity measures, but these have not been effective in stabilizing the economy. The country is in need of external assistance to avoid defaulting on its debts. The international community has been slow to respond, and the situation is becoming increasingly desperate.

Zambian President Edgar Lungu has been criticized for his handling of the economy, with opposition parties calling for his resignation. The country's political system is polarized, with a clientelistic approach to governance. The opposition parties have been excluded from decision-making, and the media is censored.

The country's natural resources, particularly copper, are being exported at a fraction of their value, with the government failing to benefit from these revenues. The country's debt levels are high, and the government is struggling to service its debts.

The government has been accused of corruption and mismanagement, with reports of kickbacks and embezzlement. The country's judiciary is weak, and justice is not served.

The country's society is divided along ethnic, regional, and class lines, with conflicts and violence occasionally erupting. The country's education system is underfunded and the healthcare system is inadequate.

The country's future is uncertain, with the situation worsening. The international community must step up to help Zambia, or the country may descend into chaos.
Cobwebs

president Kenneth Kaunda

people block travel, rubble fill

''I'm doing this because I fear''

'enlightened. if you develop the efficient' -'the cost of this inefficient'"
Dirty Politics in the Time of Cholera

Africa Focus

The Weekly Mail, March 8 to March 14, 1991

Cholera has been a major health problem in many African countries in recent years. The disease is caused by the bacteria Vibrio cholerae, which can spread through contaminated water or food. Cholera can be deadly, especially in areas with poor sanitation and access to clean water.

In recent years, cholera outbreaks have been linked to political instability and corruption in some African countries. For example, in Liberia, where the government has been plagued by corruption and political violence, cholera has erupted in recent years, despite the country's efforts to control the disease.

The Cholera pandemic is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. It is critical for governments to invest in public health infrastructure, improve sanitation, and promote good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of cholera outbreaks. Additionally, international aid organizations and governments must work together to provide resources and support to affected countries.

In conclusion, cholera remains a serious health threat in many African countries, and it is clear that political instability and corruption contribute to the spread of the disease. It is important for governments and international bodies to work together to address the root causes of cholera outbreaks and improve public health outcomes in affected areas.
Zambia says $3bn is owed this year

LUSAKA — Zambia’s gross financing requirements for this year have been projected at $3.1bn. This reflects Zambia’s large external debt service burden and its efforts to regularise its position with external creditors.

According to February’s update of the Economic and Financial Policy Framework meeting between the IMF and Zambia, the financing plan provides for $87m in payments to Paris Club creditors this year including about $54m in December.

Deferred

During December 1990, Zambia’s external debt stood at $8bn. Paris Club creditors have agreed to reschedule pre-cutoff-date maturities due at the end of this year and have also deferred part of an interest moratorium.

Despite the total debt service — amounting to $1.8bn due this year, the government would limit debt payment to $655m.

The Bank of Zambia would monitor such payments and together with Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, work with creditors and implement a payment and borrowing strategy to ensure that debt service payments were limited to that amount.

The government also aimed to reduce the level of arrears to the IMF, the World Bank and multinational institutions this year.

As a result of further accumulation of arrears to the Bank and the IMF in 1990, this would require total payments to the multinational organisations this year of $763m of which $404m represented payment of amounts overdue at the end of 1990.

With the inclusion of the carry-over pledges of 1990, Zambia was seeking total donor assistance of $555m for this year to cover the current account financing requirement, meet amounts falling due to the Paris Club, and to allow Zambia to make progress regularising its position with multinationals.

This would also enable the World Bank to resume lending and the IMF to endorse Zambia’s rights accumulation programme.

If the Paris Club rescheduled its current pre-cutoff-date maturities and the Bank disbursed its indicated $180m a year, the financing requirement would be met through normal project aid disbursements with about $200m a year in balance payments support under the special programme of assistance.

However, the longer-term outlook remained difficult for Zambia because continued substantial exceptional donor assistance would be required.

Meanwhile, Zambian Finance Minister Gibson Chilanga left Lusaka yesterday for Paris in an effort to get more concessions on loan rescheduling from the Paris Club.
Kaunda's dream crumbles

The sign outside the national archives building in Lusaka's Government Road bears a subtitle that smacks of Kenneth Kaunda's whimsy. "The memory of the nation," the legend reads.

Right now, however, the Zambian leader must be wishing the national memory was rather less sharp than he once might have desired.

After 26 years of Kaunda rule, Zambians in large numbers have become openly disgruntled with their lot, and publicly abusive of the man they used to revere as the father of the nation.

Rising prices, falling standards and eroded services have combined to bring the country to the brink of change. And in October, opponents of President Kaunda will have the first opportunity since 1972 — when Zambia became a one-party state — to try to vote his United National Independence Party (Unip) out of office.

Illiterate

If the masses of people who claim to support the newly formed Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) are true to their word, that opportunity will not be squandered.

One such person is Tom Katongo (not his real name), a farmer near Mazabuka in the southeast, and considered himself a rich man.

Now the herd has dwindled to 81. An epidemic has killed most of the stock in the area. There are no longer veterinary services to try to contain such diseases.

"My father's heart is broken," says Victor. "An African man counts his wealth in cattle. My father feels he has lived for nothing."

Both Victor and his father, a Kaunda supporter since before independence in 1964, will vote for any other party but Unip.

"We have respected the old man, KK, for many years," the son adds, "but he seems no longer to have control in our country. We must find change from somewhere."

It is an oft-spoken sentiment which might have meant incarceration for the speaker two years ago. But in the present climate of change, some of the watchdogs of government themselves seem to agree.

Overwhelming

Arthur Wina, articulate and genial, was once the Minister of Finance in Kenneth Kaunda's post-independence government. Now he is the most prominent personality in the MMD after its recently elected president, Frederick Chiluba.

Mr Wina (61) believes the MMD could win up to 80 percent of the October poll. The party has begun organising its campaign in all the provinces and the response, he says, has been "overwhelming."

Last July, Zambia's foreign debt stood at $720 million (R18 800 million). The MMD has already approached the World Bank with its plans to reduce that debt.

One of the first aims, says Mr Wina, would be to institute a free-market economy and trim the hugely overmanned civil service. The party system has not only spawned unnecessary "jobs for pails" in the government structure but also grand posts within the party which have been financed by public taxes.

Recently, in an apparent reaction to the MMD's economic policy, President Kaunda announced his intention to sell off some of the parastatals. Arthur Wina maintains this is a panic move. He says he doubts anyway whether the president would find private takers for the public companies on offer, so low is general confidence in the administration.

Although he has not been associated with the government since 1968, when he fell out with Mr Kaunda, Mr Wina himself still feels the tar of the Unip brush.

No doubt his past relationships helped to lose him the party presidency at the MMD's national convention last week, when Frederick Chiluba polled almost two-thirds of the vote.

One of the younger party officials said of Mr Wina: "He once ate from the same plate as Kaunda. How can we be sure he has changed?"

Frederick Chiluba, however, has the character and credentials to be a rising party leader and a popular state president. He is the son of a Copperbelt miner and chairman of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions. At 46 he is probably the perfect age to be able to appeal to diverse generations.

Showdown

Unip, meanwhile, continues to fall further apart with numerous defections at the top of the MMD. Two of the major defectors have been recent Cabinet Ministers.

Yet, incredibly, lieutenant close to Dr Kaunda says he is convinced he will continue to be president even if Unip loses in October, that, in the showdown, major support will still go to him personally.

Like "the memory of the nation," "pa modzi" is another catch-phrase of long currency in the Zambian leader's vocabulary. He composed a popular song with the word as title which he sings at national gatherings.

Pamodzi, in Bemba, means "togetherness." In the next seven months, Kenneth Kaunda may find the dream of true pamodzi has finally eluded him.
By CHOLA CHIMANGO, Lusaka

ABOUT 10km from Lusaka's city centre is the
African National Congress' Chelstone Transit
Centre. Little used from the time it was set up in
1978, but now temporary home for hundreds of
young South Africans who have fled here since
February last year.

The walled compound consists of three hos-
tels of less than 100 rooms and a cluster of tents
to cater for ever-growing numbers of refugees.
The centre, with a capacity of 300, sometimes
caters for over 1,000 people.

Graham Morodi, one of the ANC's adminis-
trators of the camp, said the influx of young re-

fugees, who came mainly from the Natal area,
had taken them by surprise and created prob-
lems for the organisation.

"This problem is very worrying. We are run-
ning out of money and most of the time out of
food," Morodi said.

A look around the camp revealed how poorly
it was stocked. At least 200 25 kg mealie meal
bags are needed every month. Medical supplies
are in constant shortage. Vegetables are provid-
ed by ANC farms while other foodstuffs come
from the UN High Commission for Refugees.

At least 500 refugees left the camp after five
months last October on secondary and college
scholarships. They went to Nigeria. It is hoped
that Kenya and India will take some soon.
Primary school children are sent to schools al-
ready established at ANC camps in Tanzania.

The youngsters leave home mainly on
foot for camps in Botswana, Swaziland and
Mozambique, and are then transported to Lusak-
a by the ANC.

Nomzana Iman (19), arrived at the camp last
October and is, like many, waiting for a scholar-
ship. "I left because I wanted to have a better ed-
uation and I have been waiting a long time to go
to school. Life is difficult here because we do
not get enough of what we need," said Iman.

Life for the refugees on the camp is routine,
starting with physical exercise in the morning
and followed by news from the propaganda
group. They later attend classes, which are con-
ducted by some of the refugees who have com-
pleted high school.

Lessons on health and more specific issues
such as AIDS are conducted by ANC medical
staff. There are threats of epidemics such as ty-
phoid and cholera breaking out at the centre,
which is plagued with a shortage of water, lead-
ing to poor sanitation.
Aids will hit 10-m children worldwide

LUSAKA - More than 10-million children worldwide will be infected with the HIV virus by the year 2000 with the majority developing full-blown Aids.

This was disclosed in Lusaka in a paper presented to the African Union against Venereal Disease and Treponematoses (AUVDT) conference by Dr Benjamin Nkowane of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

He said at the end of last year, an estimated 400 000 HIV-positive children had been diagnosed globally, with the highest number occurring in developing countries.

The virus in children is directly linked to infections in women of childbearing age. - Supa
AFRICA
Oil exploration in Zambezi valley

HARARE — The US Mobil Oil Corp will resume oil exploration work in the Zambezi River Valley via local subsidiaries in April, project manager George Opara said yesterday.

Seismic ground surveys would be conducted this year on the Zimbabwean and Zambian sides of the valley divided by Lake Kariba and the Zambezi, Opara said.

The Lusaka said Harare governments signed four-year exploration agreements in December 1993 with Mobil Exploration Zambia and Mobil Exploration Zimbabwe, and geophysical surveys started in April last year.

The Gulf crises and soaring fuel bills have added impetus to the search for oil in Africa.

Gravity

The Mobil concession covers 3-million ha on the Zimbabwean side of the mid-Zambezi Valley and 3.8-million ha on the Zambian side.

It runs from just east of the Victoria Falls to the Mozambique border and takes in a stretch about 50km wide on each side of Lake Kariba and the river.

"What we have done so far is gravity and magnetic data acquisition using helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft... we also acquired about 800 line kilometres of seismic data on the ground on the Zimbabwean side," Opara said.

Mobil planned to undertake 800 line kilometres of seismic grid survey in Zimbabwe and about 500 line kilometres in Zambia this year.

"It is hoped this will provide a complete coverage of the concession area on the Zimbabwean side."

He said that by 1994, or possibly late 1992, Mobil would be in a position to decide whether to start drilling.

"It's too early now in the stage of operations to start making any predictions because we are still gathering and collating data. We're just about getting to the interpretation stage.

"We are seeing some encouraging geological structures, but you need some equally important data to make a meaningful evaluation for hydro-carbon potential," Opara said.

"This other data are the things we are going to be seriously working on this year and hopefully early next year," he added.

The Mobil exploration caused consternation among environmentalists fearful of its impact on the beautiful and game-rich Zambezi Valley.

Opara said Mobil was well aware of these concerns.

"It's one of the major aspects of our agreement with the government to ensure we operate in the most environmentally acceptable way... so far our operations have been acclaimed as a success," he said.

— Reuters.
Rural Zambians rebel against one-party rule

LUSAKA — Surrounded by freshly tilled fields, the former headmaster related how he had returned home. He had left the capital 800km away because the cost of living was too high. He thought rural life would be easier. "It's more peaceful," he says, "but just as difficult."

Zambia's economic decline affected rural people before urban dwellers who, until 1969, had been cushioned by heavily subsidised food and social services. In Luanshya, a partial removal of food subsidies prompted riots.

In rural areas such as Lundazi, people have turned to barter and smuggling to make ends meet. Government services continue to deteriorate. After 17 years of one-party rule, rural Zambians are increasingly receptive to change.

Lundazi is rich in gemstones and it is a leading producer of maize. But much of the wealth is drained away by sales abroad and smuggling. Farmers complain the state-run Co-operative Union does not buy their crops on time. "The whole system is crumbling," said an agricultural officer.

Lundazi's people are unhappy with the government, says farmer, Pilato Chickwanda Zimba who is district chairman of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD). Zambia's main opposition party. He has a handful of supporters, but they must still resist from the form of district governor, William Banda, including physical intimidation.

Banda has reportedly said MMD supporters would "disappear". The church is an important factor in local politics. Events in Lundazi marred the independence process in the early 60s. Hundreds died when government forces put down a rising by the Lumpa Church.

Today, the Zios Prophets Church is the largest in the area. Its general secretary, Crispin Matonga, is also the governor's political adviser. Some say he is trying to use the church for political ends, a charge he denies.

But Zion church bishop and MMD supporter John Banda says although most locals do not understand what the party stands for, they want change, most of all, because rural people have suffered the effect of economic mismanagement.

Financial Times.
Zambian officials ease visa rules

LUSAKA - The Zambian Government has liberalised the granting of visas to South Africans.

A statement released yesterday by chief immigration officer Mr Clement Mbungweta said South Africans entering Zambia can now obtain visas at their port of entry, instead of having to apply at the immigration office.

The move follows Tourism Minister Pickson Chitambala's recent announcement that the government was planning to ease entry requirements for visitors from South Africa and the United States to boost the tourism industry.

Seminar

Meanwhile, the European Economic Community has given the Preferential Trade Area R810 000 to finance a study on trade and investment laws in the sub-region.

PTA legal adviser Dr. Hwany Simane said the money would be used to cover the first six months of the two-year study.

Study

The Commonwealth Secretariat has also provided an expert who will co-ordinate the study, which begins immediately, and analyse its findings, she said.

Last week the PTA held a two-day seminar in Lusaka to work out guidelines for lawyers who will conduct the study. - Sapa.
Hope for SA involvement in Zambian harbour project
The importance of national parks do not only reside in the parks themselves; they also serve as important educational tools for children and adults alike. Many national parks offer programs and activities that teach visitors about the natural world and the importance of protecting it. These programs range from guided tours to hands-on learning experiences, and they are designed to be accessible to people of all ages and abilities.

The National Park Service is committed to ensuring that these programs are available to everyone. They have made a concerted effort to include accessibility features in their programs, such as Braille signage and audio descriptions for visually impaired visitors. They also offer programs in different languages to accommodate visitors who speak languages other than English.

The National Park Service has also been working to increase awareness about the importance of protecting national parks. They conduct outreach programs in schools and communities to educate people about the parks and the value of preserving them.

In conclusion, national parks are an important part of our national heritage and should be protected for future generations. By supporting programs that educate people about the importance of national parks, we can ensure that these valuable resources will continue to be enjoyed by all for years to come.
America writes off huge Zambian debt

LUSAKA — The United States yesterday signed an agreement writing off $250 million (about R525 million) of debt owed to it by Zambia.

American Ambassador Gordon Streeb signed a pact that canceled debts of $55 million (R157 million) immediately, officials said.

This will be followed by two subsequent debt review phases linked to the success of current Western-style economic reforms, said officials.

Zambia is the 15th southern African country to receive this form of debt forgiveness on principle loans, arrears and interest.


The United States government is giving $1.1 billion (R2.7 billion) in debt relief to 15 African nations that have said they will meet various conditions on reform.

These conditions include steps toward democratic rule.

Last year, the Zambian government ended more than two decades of one-party rule by allowing for the formation of opposition political parties.

Multiparty elections in Zambia are scheduled for later this year. — Sapa-AP.
Zambia eases visa rules for SA visitors

LUSAKA - Zambia has liberalised the granting of visas to South Africans.

A statement recently released by the chief immigration officer, Clement Mbangweta, said South Africans entering Zambia could now obtain visas at their port of entry, instead of applying to the immigration office.

The move follows Tourism Minister Pickson Chitambala's recent announcement that the Zambian government was planning to ease the entry of visitors from South Africa and the United States to boost tourism.

"This gesture will facilitate trade and tourism between Zambia and South Africa and contribute to a better understanding between the two countries," the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has given the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) $324,000 (R375,000) to finance a study on trade and investment laws in the sub-region.

PTA legal adviser Haya Sinare said the money would be used to cover the first six months of a two-year study.

The Commonwealth Secretariat has also provided an expert who will co-ordinate the study, which begins immediately, she said.

Last week the PTA held a two-day seminar in Lusaka to work out guidelines for lawyers for the study. - Sapa.
600 youths have fled South Africa

LUSAKA - More than 600 South African youths of school-going age have fled the country to seek better education outside its borders.

The youths, aged between 10 and 20, have for the past two months been flooding the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The African National Congress in the city said the arrival of the youths would not in any way affect the repatriation of South African exiles.

ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Mr Tom Sebina, said the youths were fleeing South Africa to "search for education".

Education

He said the youths felt they would have better prospects for education if they left their country, "especially with the assistance of the ANC and the international community".

Sebina said the youths could not have contacted the ANC in South Africa before deciding to leave.

"My impression is that the youths are leaving on their own without the knowledge of the ANC," he said.

The young South Africans have been arriving via the Dukwe Refugee Camp near Francistown, Botswana, before entering Zambia at Kazungula.

Some of the youths will soon be heading for Kenya and Nigeria as soon as arrangements between the ANC education department and host governments are finalised.

With regard to the repatriation of exiles from Lusaka, Sebina said most people had received indemnity "but the problem now lies with Pretoria".

He said the Government was stalling the issuing of emergency travel certificates.

In view of some unforeseen problems, the repatriation exercise - due to end on April 30 - could spill over to the first half of May.

The chartered flight this week has been postponed to a later date because fewer than 40 people had been issued with the emergency travel certificates. - Sapa.
Bitter Lesson of Failed Nationalisation

Books
East-west rail link planned

A PROPOSAL for a multi-billion rand rail and waterway scheme straddling southern Africa from Mozambique to Namibia is being studied by four of the region's governments.

The plan would link Chinde, close to the Zambezi River mouth on the Mozambique coast and Cape Fria, to be renamed Port Nujoma, on Namibia's Skeleton Coast.

The concept has been taken on by Johannesburg-based project co-ordinator Trans-Africa Railway and Canal Belt (Tarcbelt) International.

Talks have already been held between Tarcbelt and the Namibian, Mozambican, Botswanan and Zambian governments and with major industrial leaders in those countries.

A Tarcbelt spokesman said yesterday financiers in Hong Kong and Singapore were waiting only for the various governments' official approval before committing loans to the project.

Zambia's rail network currently stretches as far as Livingstone, on the northern side of Victoria Falls. This is to be extended across the Zambezi and along the Caprivi Strip, eventually turning southwest to join Namibia's existing rail network at Grootfontein — that network's northern-most point.

Tarcbelt envisages a new line starting at Grootfontein to be built across southern Owambwa, just north of the Etosha National Park, through the Kaokoveld to Cape Fria on the Skeleton Coast where a new harbour will be built.

rail link

The existing line from Grootfontein extends south to Windhoek, Kranckop — close to the new Katribedu gold mine — Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

Trans-Namib's marketing director Dirkie Uys said yesterday the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) had agreed to adopt the Livingstone/Grootfontein project. When finance had been confirmed, the final go-ahead to build the line would be given.

Finance for the rail link would probably be provided by commercial investors and corporations. It would be underwritten by the Namibian government and international aid agencies, such as the World Bank, Uys said.

At least $2.25bn in foreign aid was needed to build the railway link which would carry low volumes of traffic, he said.

Lofarho Sugar Corp, which has established a plantation in Caprivi, would benefit substantially from the new line, he said.

Tarcbelt co-ordinator Francois Roux said one of the aims of the project was to provide an outlet for Mozambique's coal, mined mostly in the Tete Province. Coal would be ferried by barge through a network of canals feeding the Zambezi.

These canals would also be linked to Calore Basa, which in turn would be linked by canal to Kariba Dam on the Zambezi/Zimbabwe border, he said.

The Mozambican council of ministers would meet within days to discuss details of the waterways scheme, and could give its go-ahead to the scheme, Roux said.

The Cape Fria connection was the brainchild of Josef Kindinger, an advisor to the Tanaan and Sishen/Saldanha railways.

According to Kindinger's report — which was submitted to SADCC last year — Cape Fria is an ideal location for a deep water harbour, being close to offshore oil deposits, on-shore iron and manganese ore fields and the petroleum, gas and oil fields in the Etosha basin being explored by Panamana's Overseas Petroleum and Investment Corp.
The government wants to boost the economy by promoting tourism. The country has a rich history and cultural heritage that could attract many tourists. The government is working on developing new attractions and improving existing ones. The tourism industry is expected to contribute significantly to the country's GDP in the coming years.

Article can be excerpted, please.
The economy remained
shattered by war, and political
opposition was still strong. The
Conservative government, led by Prime Minister Edward Heath, continued to
be criticized for its handling of
the economy and its policies
designed to attract foreign
investors. The country faced
high inflation and persistent
unemployment, which further
strained the already fragile
economy. Despite these
challenges, the government
remained committed to
implementing market-oriented
reforms that would
modernize the economy and
develop new industries.

The opposition, led by the Labour Party, continued to criticize the government's policies and
advocated for a more interventionist
economy. The Labour Party's
campaign focused on issues such
as health care, education,
and social welfare, appealing
to voters who felt left behind by
the economic changes.

The election results were
decisive, with the Labour
Party gaining a significant
majority in parliament. This victory was seen as a
rejection of the government's
economic policies and a
call for a more compassionate and inclusive
government approach.

Kenneth Kaunda, the
serving president of Zambia,
welcomed the results,
expressing his hope for
collaboration with the new
government. He highlighted
the need for the new leadership
to address social and economic
issues and forge a path towards
greater prosperity for all
Zambians. The election
campaigned marked a
turning point in the country's
political landscape, with
promises of change and
hope for a brighter future.

The Foreign News Report
highlighted the significance of
the election results, noting
the challenges facing the
country and the
central role of the new government in
addressing these issues. The report
encouraged both the new administration and
international partners
working together to
overcome these challenges and
advance Zambia's
development.

In conclusion,
the election
resulted in a
transformation of the
country's political
dynamic, with
promises of
change and
improved governance.

The journey towards
deeper prosperity and
social justice
remains
challenging,
but the victory of
the Labour Party
serves as
encouragement for
the country to
move forward
together.
Kaunda vows to fight on.

LUUSAKA (ZAMBIA) President Kenneth Kaunda, 67, stated yesterday he would fight to remain in power, by saying he was not prepared to step down as chairman of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip).

"I will not give up the leadership, many people still support me in Unip, I am staying on until October," he said.

Zambians go to the polls in October in the first multiparty elections in almost 20 years.

Kaunda's main threat is opposition party and trade union leader Frederick Chiluba. — Sapa.
Indaba on SA violence

ZAMBIA: President Kenneth Kaunda has blamed violence in SA on 'secret right-wing elements in the SA Defence Force' and appealed to President de Klerk to intervene. 

Speaking after his meeting with ANC and PAC leader Nelson Mandela yesterday, Kaunda also urged other countries to maintain sanctions and refrain from opening diplomatic missions in SA until political changes were "really meaningful."
LUSAKA. — Zambia could establish diplomatic relations with South Africa in July if the remaining pillars of apartheid were dismantled by then, President Kenneth Kaunda said here yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia would decide whether to establish diplomatic ties with Pretoria in July after examining changes in that country. He expressed optimism that the bulwark of apartheid would be removed by then.

Dr Kaunda also said his country was forced to import goods from South Africa because of the huge investments by Britain and other Western nations in that country.

Last weekend the frontline states summit agreed that sanctions against South Africa would have to go, but cautioned that this be done gradually.

*At a working breakfast yesterday in Lusaka, Dr Kaunda was briefed on township violence in South Africa by officials of the Inkatha Freedom Party.*

Inkatha chairman Dr F T Mbeki and deputy secretary Mr Inkosi Gumede delivered a message from Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The contents were not revealed, but Dr Kaunda urged Inkatha to work with liberation movements in South Africa to control the factional fighting. — Sapa-Reuter
Missions soon in Lusaka, Luanda?

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has hinted that Zambia may resume diplomatic ties with South Africa — provided all remaining apartheid legislation is repealed in the current parliamentary session.

He was speaking following a meeting of Front-line states and said he hoped the "bulwark" of apartheid could be removed by July — opening the way for the resumption of ties.

Western diplomats say South Africa is already paying rent on premises in Lusaka which could become a trade mission once ties are formalised.

Mr Rusty Evans, deputy director of foreign affairs for Africa, who travelled recently to Luanda said South Africa may be represented there soon.

Accompanying director general Mr Neil van Heerden, he said the delegation had a "good" meeting with several senior Angolan officials and representation was raised.

The Angolans had been "quite positive" but no timeframe could be disclosed, Mr Evans said.

"We had been advised that we needed to clear the air (with the Angolan government) and this we did — the air is cleared," said Mr Evans.

He said the establishment of South African representation took on a new dimension following the peace accord reached between the sides on May 1.

Previously South Africa maintained a liaison group in Jamba for communication and, as early as the beginning of the year, believed a similar liaison mission should be established in Luanda.

This was rejected by President dos Santos in February who said a ceasefire should be reached before South Africa was represented in Luanda.

The nature of the mission would be very different following what all sides hope will be the cessation of hostilities.

In an interview, Mr van Heerden denied fresh Angolan government allegations that South Africa was providing effective military support to Unita.

The latest claim came from Angolan Foreign Affairs minister Mr Pedro Van Dusem Loy.
Bid to boost bilateral trade with Zambia

LUSAKA—A 12-member South African trade delegation will arrive in Zambia this weekend on a six-day visit to explore the potential for trade between the two countries.

The delegation, which arrives this Sunday, comprises representatives from the chambers of commerce of Transkei and Venda, and the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Edgar Mumba, the chairman of the Mulultra Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Zambia, said on Monday night the delegation would discuss how trade could be boosted between the two countries.

"South African businessmen are itching to open trade with Zambia," Mumba said.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry confirmed in Lusaka that it would host the delegation which would have extensive consultations with the government and the Zambian business community.

Zambia National Tourism Board MD Jack Shikoleka said he had received inquiries from many ZA businessmen who wanted to invest in the tourism industry.

"Many of them have flooded my office with inquiries about how they can set up hotels and other facilities related to the tourism industry," Shikoleka said.

The Zambian government has said trade with SA will soon be opened and President Kenneth Kaunda recently predicted Zambia might open diplomatic relations with Pretoria in July. - Sapa.
Tobacco sales to net Zambia $15m

LUSAKA — The Tobacco Association of Zambia (Taz) has predicted that Zambia is expected to earn more than US$15m this year from the tobacco industry.

Taz chairman Micheal Galaun yesterday attributed this high windfall to tobacco production doubling this season compared with last year.

Galaun said if this tempo of production was maintained, it would increase tobacco's potential to replace copper as Zambia's main foreign exchange earner.

The demand for tobacco was very high and it would be boosted by stable and favourable prices for some time to come. Galaun, who was speaking at the official opening of the tobacco marketing season at the tobacco floor in Lusaka, said two-million kg of Burley tobacco were expected to be marketed this year.

Rural Development Committee chairman Reuben Kamanga urged tobacco growers to increase production.

"This is great achievement compared to one-million kilograms produced in the previous season," he said.

Virginia tobacco growers should increase production, which had remained at 3-million kg for the past three years, because the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company of London had offered to buy this year's Virginia tobacco stock, Kamanga said. — ANO.
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Government stands firm on Zambias hopes on hold
Winnie trial suspect ‘in Lusaka jail’

LUSAKA — Katiza Cebekhulu, one of the four bail jumpers in the Winnie Mandela trial, is being held in a Zambian prison.

A visitor to Lusaka’s Kamwala prison, who identified Mr Cebekhulu from a photograph published in a newspaper last week, said Mr Cebekhulu had been beaten up. Security officers were preparing to move him elsewhere, the visitor said.

Government sources have also confirmed that a key witness for the prosecution, Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe, who disappeared before he was to testify, is being held by the ANC in Lusaka.

There has been no official statement from the Zambian government, but it is understood that there have been high-level contacts between the Zambians and the ANC in South Africa.

A Zambian official said security officers ‘were not very happy’ with Mr Cebekhulu. The official said Mr Cebekhulu had been talking about returning to SA and turning state witness. — Star Africa Service.
Winnie trial accused ‘moved to safer Zambian prison’

By Mike Hall
Star Africa Service (Lusaka)

LUSAKA — Katina Cebekhulu, one of the accused in the Winnie Mandela trial, has been moved to a safer prison, according to a Zambian government official.

The move was made in response to the Zambian Daily Mail newspaper report that Cebekhulu was being held in Kasama, a notorious prison in Zambia. A Zambian government official confirmed that Cebekhulu had been moved to another prison for safety reasons.

The move comes amid concerns about the safety of the accused in the Winnie Mandela trial, which has been marred by allegations of intimidation and harassment.

The trial, which began in early January, is expected to last for several weeks and is expected to attract significant media attention.

The Zambian government has been under pressure to ensure the safety of all those involved in the trial, including the accused and their families.
Zambia plan stirs up storm

LUSAKA — Zambia's ruling party, preparing for the first multiparty elections in two decades, yesterday published its proposals for a new republican constitution.

Some proposals — such as the restriction of the presidency to two five-year terms, greater accountability in local government, and government funding for opposition parties — are not controversial.

But others, such as the powers of the president to dissolve parliament, detain without trial and appoint a Cabinet from outside parliament, are likely to be strongly opposed.

“Africa News Service.”
Zambian opposition visits SA

THREE senior officials of Zambia's main opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

They are to spend a week discussing the MMD's future trade policies with business and industry leaders.

MMD SA spokesman Don Smart said at the weekend the unofficial visit was solely to advise the SA business sector on what Zambia's future would hold under an MMD government.

Leading the delegation in MMD International relations head Vernon Mwaanga, former UN representative for Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party.

He planned to meet the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Afrikaanse Handelstilstitue and other interested parties, Smart said.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda legalized opposition parties last year and promised parliamentary and presidential elections before October.

He recently came under fire for the delay in setting a date for the first multiparty challenge to his 26-year hold on power.

Smart said the MMD was committed to establishing diplomatic links with SA.
Zambians in SA for talks with businessmen

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Zambian opposition outlines its plans to rebuild economy

ZAMBIA's main opposition party, Movement for a Multiparty Democracy (MMD), expects a landslide victory in coming elections and would immediately embark on a programme of privatisation and economic liberalisation, senior party members said yesterday.

They added they hoped for "massive" SA economic involvement.

MMD foreign affairs head Vernon Mwaanga said the party would attempt to reverse Zambia's economic nose-dive by removing policies detrimental to growth — nationalisation, price controls and unattractive investment incentives — and introducing a free market economy.

Mwaanga, the former Zambian foreign minister, and two colleagues arrived in SA on Sunday for a week-long visit to discuss MMD trade policy with business leaders. He said the MMD was aiming at five to seven years.

The party was concerned about Zambia's $8bn foreign debt, but planned to ask for debt forgiveness and rescheduling, he said.

Asked about Kaunda's future under an MMD government, Mwaanga said the party saw a "very good and respectable" job for him as opposition leader, "depending on his conduct".

VONATHON REES
Zambians vow to topple KK

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

VISITING representatives of Zambia's main opposition political party have vowed to seek and encourage investment opportunities in South Africa after the October general election when, they say, President Kenneth Kaunda's 27-year rule will collapse.

Leader of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy Mr Vernon Mwaanga said in Johannesburg yesterday his party hoped to topple Kaunda and halt the current policy of nationalisation.

The MMD, which Mwaanga believes will win by a landslide in Zambia's democratic elections, supports a free market economy, the liberalisation of the economy and social upliftment of the poor.

The three-man delegation, comprising Mwaanga, who is chairman of international relations, Mr George Chilupe, the party's legal counsel, and Mr Ephraim Chibwe, economic adviser, has met representatives of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and other interested parties.

No appointments have been scheduled with the ANC, PAC, BCP, Inkatha Freedom Party, but indications are that they will meet a delegation of Nafroc before their departure on Monday.
Zambian warning of bloodshed

LUSAKA. — Zambian opposition leader Mr Frederick Chiluba warned yesterday of bloodshed if the government passed proposals for a constitution giving sweeping powers to veteran President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr Chiluba rejected an offer by President Kaunda for constitutional dialogue and instead renewed his party's call for him to step down.

"They (the proposals) are instruments of political violence," Mr Chiluba told a mass rally in the Zambian capital. "If allowed to go through parliament there will be bloodshed in this country, provoked by Kaunda and his supporters."

The constitution under consideration by Zambia's parliament allows the president to ban political parties and dissolve the national assembly. He would also have powers of veto on defence, security and foreign affairs.

Mr Chiluba's Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) is seen as the main threat to Dr Kaunda in Zambia's first multi-party poll, due before October.

Dr Kaunda has been in power since 1964, but ended 17 years of one-party rule last December. — Sape-Reuters
Kaunda to privatise industry
LUSAKA — Zambia's ruling party yesterday officially abandoned 26-year-old socialist policies in favour of a Western-style free enterprise system.

"President Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party said a key element of this switch would be the privatisation of industry.
"We are now committed to liberalisation and private enterprise," Finance Minister Rabbi Kor Chongo said. — Sapa-AP.
Kaudia wants more SA reforms
Zambia faces maize shortage

LUSAKA — Zambia faces a critical shortage of maize, with only two months' supply in the silos to feed its more than 8 million people. Co-operative Minister Justin Munkondi said the situation was "very serious, considering that we have not yet started collecting the maize from the fields for the current season".

Financially plagued co-operative unions could not collect grain from farmers. Finland has released $1.2m to finance maize imports from Zimbabwe. US efforts are being made to buy grain, also from Zimbabwe, Italy has pledged finance, and Canada has footed a bill for 13 000 tons of Zimbabwean maize for Zambia.

Meanwhile, our Harare correspondent reports that Zimbabwe has been forced to import 180,000 tons of yellow maize at a cost of $114mn from the US because of low production caused mainly by poor producer prices and drought. US grain samples examined by the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) were "not fit for stock feed", Commercial Grain Producers' Association former chairman John Parkin said.

While the GMB pays local producers $270 a ton for quality white maize, government has decided to import yellow maize (normally used to feed animals) at $280 a ton. Many farmers have switched to tobacco production. — ANO.
Zambian-SA trade links may be set up in weeks

Argus Africa News Service
LUSAKA. — Zambia and South Africa could establish official trade relations within the next few weeks, according to the leader of a delegation from the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nafcoc).

Zambian journalists have reported that the delegation is in Zambia to lay the groundwork for formal trade relations between the two countries.

Although there is substantial trade between them, Zambia has avoided formalising it by allowing South Africa to set up a trade commission in Lusaka and opening a reciprocal office in Johannesburg, as Zimbabwe and some other neighbouring countries have done.

The Africa News Organisation quoted Mr Mukunzi, vice-president of Nafcoc and leader of the delegation, as saying that the two countries could open formal trade relations within the next few weeks.

He said he expected that reciprocal trade missions would be established before the year was out.

Mr Takalani’s views were supported from the Zambian side by the governor of Lusaka, Mr Henry Muyoba, who said: “We hope that by July apartheid will have been buried in South Africa, to pave the way for free trade between the two countries.

“I am therefore inviting all South African investors to Lusaka.”

Mr Muyoba said arrangements were being made for the twinning of Lusaka and Johannesburg.
Zambia plans to woo SA tourists

LUSAKA—Zambia has mapped out a strategy to sell tourism to the South African market.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday, Zambia National Tourism Board managing director Jack Shisholeka said the strategy included educational tours for tourism experts and journalists of the two countries.

A South African tour operators’ delegation visited Zambia 11 days ago to sample tourism potential in the country.

South African tourism experts have in the past been dealing with Malawi, Botswana and Namibia but the Zambian government recently took the initiative to sell to South Africa following the dramatic steps taken to dismantle apartheid by President de Klerk.

An American company has been hired to film tourist attractions in Zambia to be shown in South Africa and other parts of the world.

Zambia may after all break the regional tourism monopoly enjoyed by Kenya and Zimbabwe, said Mr Shisholeka.

But critics of the Zambian government wonder whether the project will succeed in view of the limited facilities, particularly good hotel accommodation available. — Sapa.
Zambia likely to establish formal trade ties soon

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The Africa News Organisation (Ano) quoted Makhvha Ta-kalani of Nafco saying that the two countries could open formal trade relations soon.

— Star Africa Service.
Zambian govt admit to deaths

LUSAKA. — The Zambian government has admitted in parliament that 206 prisoners died in jail during the past five years.

The Minister of Home Affairs, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in parliament on Wednesday that prisoners died between 1985 and 1990 from many causes including malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS-related diseases.

The minister denied that many prisoners died as result of police beatings but admitted that some died from accidents on duty fighting among the inmates and police gunfire.

Mr. Banie Mwiinga, MP, asked the minister how many prisoners had died as a result of police brutality.

General Chinkuli said that one prisoner was shot in the chest by the police in 1987 while trying to capture him, but could not say how the rest had died. Sapa
LUSAKA – The Zambian government has admitted in parliament that 306 prisoners died in jail during the past five years.

Minister of Home Affairs General Kingsley Chinkulul said in parliament this week that the prisoners died between 1985 and 1990 from many causes, including malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS-related diseases.

The Minister denied that many prisoners died as a result of police beatings, but admitted that "some died from accidents on duty, fighting among the inmates and police gunshots".

Bennie Mwineka MP asked how many had died as a result of police brutality.

General Chinkulul said "one prisoner was shot in the chest by the police in 1987 while trying to capture him", but could not account for the manner in which the rest had died.

There have been several recent accusations in Zambia that prisoners have died during police beatings. – Sapa.
LUSAKA. — The Zambian government has admitted in parliament that 306 prisoners have died in jail during the past five years.

Home Affairs Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli said the prisoners died between 1995 and 1999 from many causes including malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS.

He said none of the prison deaths were result of police beatings but he admitted that "some died from accidents on duty, fighting among the inmates and police gunshots".

Mr Bennie Mwiinga MP asked the Minister how many prisoners had died as a result of police brutality.

General Chinkuli said that one prisoner was shot in the chest by police in 1987 while they were "trying to capture him". He could not provide details on individual deaths. — Sapa.
306 Zambian jailbirds died in five years

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There have been several recent accusations in Zambia that prisoners have died during police beatings. — Sapa.
Zambia urges SA trade

JOHANNESBURG. — Zambian MPs have urged their government to officially open trade with South Africa since the political climate has been made "palatable".

The MPs have also urged the government to establish a strong trade mission in South Africa because Zambian businessmen are already selling South African goods.

The MPs appealed to the government to negotiate with South Africa so that Zambians could enter South Africa without visas and one has suggested a meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda and President F.W. de Klerk.
Work with FW, says Kaunda

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda has urged the ANC and the PAC and other political organisations, including the IFP, to close ranks and join the Government in creating a new constitution to end apartheid.

The Zambian president was speaking at the official opening of the 27th Zambian International Trade Fair in Ndola, where South African firms are participating for the first time.

Kaunda said State President FW de Klerk had demonstrated that he was a leader with whom the anti-apartheid groups could do business to end racial segregation.

He said leaders in South Africa should not lose time to deepen the roots of national reconciliation, now that the pillars of apartheid were being removed from the statute book.

He said visible steps were being taken to abolish apartheid. This was a dawn that promised not only freedom of choice in the political field, but also freedom in economic action. - Sapa.
Dr Kaunda praises FW for his 'courage'

LUSAKA. - Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda hailed President F W de Klerk yesterday as the first Afrikaner leader with courage and commitment to the cause of justice.

Dr Kaunda, opening the Zambia International Trade Fair in the northern Copperbelt town of Ndola, said Mr de Klerk was an important leader for his country as well as the African continent.

He reportedly also thanked South African companies for exhibiting for the first time at the fair.

"We want more of you to come and join us. We love your companies," Dr Kaunda told representatives of several South African companies.

The fair was taking place at a historic turning point for the whole of southern Africa, he said.

"This is a dawn that promises not only freedom of choice in the political field, but freedom in economic action across the whole region." — Sapa
Kaunda hails courage of De Klerk

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday hailed President de Klerk as the first Afrikaner leader with courage and commitment to the cause of justice.

"Dr Kaunda, opening the Zambia International Trade Fair in the northern copperbelt town of Ndola, said Mr de Klerk was an important leader not for his own country alone but for the whole of the African continent.

"Since coming to power in 1989, Mr de Klerk has pressed ahead with bold reforms to forge a democratic society.

"He is the first Afrikaner leader with the courage and deep commitment to the cause of justice and fair play," said Dr Kaunda, who has campaigned vigorously against apartheid for decades.

"This is a dawn that promises not only freedom of choice in the political field, but freedom in economic action across the whole region." — Sapa.
KK looks doomed to lose poll

LUSAKA - The talk in this southern African nation is of when, not whether, the autocratic rule of President Kenneth Kaunda will end.

Zambia is preparing for its first democratic elections in 18 years and its founding father faces a strong challenge from the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, which pledges to right the country's many wrongs.

At independence in 1964 Zambians were among the wealthiest and healthiest people in Africa. Now they are among the poorest - worse off than under British colonial rule.

The reasons are many but Kaunda is expected to pay the price when Zambians go to the polls.

Pressure

Kaunda, a 67-year-old former schoolteacher known to the locals as KK, outlawed political opposition in 1973.

But last year, under pressure, he legalised opposition parties to campaign for multiparty elections this year.

He is holding tightly to the reins of his own party.

"I will not give up the leadership," he said recently.

"I am staying on until October," he said. "One of these days I will step down, but it will be cowardice to leave the economic mess for others to clean."

Kaunda has said he will hand over power peacefully, if he is defeated in national elections.

Rallies for the opposition led by Mr Fredrick Chiluba (46) have drawn larger crowds than those for the ruling party.

Potential investors were frightened away from Zambia soon after independence by the nationalisation of industries, farms and the copper mines that earn 90 percent of export income. What had been a food-exporting nation became an importer.

The economy has slumped further in recent years.

Schools are without books and desks, hospitals are overcrowded and short of drugs and equipment. Public transport is scarce.

Twice in five years, Zambians went into the streets to riot against surging prices.

Opposition activists seized on the rising hostility to confront the president and his party.

Since then, however, Kaunda has tried to cripple the opposition by preventing state media from reporting its activities and even ordering a government company not to print the opposition party's membership cards - eventually produced in South Africa.

Kaunda has maintained a state of emergency since independence that gives authorities power to detain people without charge and search without warrants.

Chiluba has said one of his first acts as president would be to lift the state of emergency.

Both friends and critics have suggested Kaunda retire gracefully and accept the role of respected elder statesman.

-Sapa-AP
Cholera epidemic in Zambia: Already more than 2,000 dead

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA.—Cholera has killed more than 2,000 in Zambia already this year, according to the Africa News Organisation.

The country is one of 28 listed by the World Health Organisation as "infested" with the disease and the Zambian government admits the problem is "filth and inadequate water supplies."

Deputy Director of Medical Services Dr Sam Nyaywa says: "Cholera is associated with filth. The breakdown of social services has contributed to the present epidemic."

Dr Nyaywa maintains international donors are reluctant to offer more vaccine and financial support because they believe the epidemic could have been prevented.

Other infested countries in Africa listed by the Who are Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Mali.
Opposition to Kaunda talks

LUSAKA - The opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) has threatened to boycott Zambia's October elections if the necessary amendments are not made to the Mvura's Constitution Bill now awaiting debate in and endorsement by Parliament.

The movement's vice-president Levy Mwanawasa outlined a number of contentious issues, which included scrapping of the 27-year-old state of emergency.

He said the movement had set three conditions for a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda to discuss the Mvura constitution.

It had demanded that there should be an independent and impartial chairman, that the venue be changed from State House, and that the constitution Bill be withdrawn from Parliament.

Kaunda has invited all opposition parties for round table constitutional discussions so that amendments, if acceptable to him, can be included in the Bill before Parliament approves it. — ANO.
Kaunda opponents shun meeting

LUSAKA — The main opposition group yesterday boycotted a meeting convened by President Kenneth Kaunda to discuss Zambia’s future.

Four minor opposition groups attended the talks at State House, Dr Kaunda’s official residence, but the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) was absent.

Government sources said the talks focused on a draft constitution that the democrats want withdrawn.

MMD vice-secretary Derek Chitala described the gathering as “a mockery.”

MMD vice-president Kalamba Mwanawasa yesterday said Dr Kaunda had failed to meet his organisation’s three conditions for round-table talks on any future constitution.

The organisation wanted the talks held at a neutral venue, with a neutral chairman instead of Dr Kaunda, he said.

The MMD’s key demand was that a constitutional Bill intended to legalise the draft constitution be withdrawn.

Democrats charge that only ruling party lawmakers sit in the legislature, and that the draft constitution was drawn up by Dr Kaunda’s appointees and does not go far enough to divest his ruling United National Independence Party of its powers.

Mr Mwanawasa again warned that if his organisation did not accept a new constitution, it would boycott elections scheduled for later this year. — Sapa.
A success story, or another Zambia?

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OTM OF THE ST. BRITISH IN WASHINGTON REPORT

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ST. OF THE FUTURE, MICH. ROBERT

A top US diplomat has suggested the possible

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Kaunda gives the nod to Dakar rally

THE world's biggest annual motor sport event, the Dakar 92 rally, is one step closer to finishing on Cape Town's shores.

The breakthrough came this week when Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda agreed to let the rally pass through his country.

And according to the organisers, the Thierry Sabine Organisation, the Libyans have agreed to grant South Africans visas for the race after South Africa allowed a reciprocal arrangement for Libyans.

TSO spokesman Mr Oliver Hse said the other Frontline states had indicated they would follow Zambia's lead.

The ambivalence of the Frontline states towards the rally's finishing in South Africa has been a major stumbling block to the cross-continent venture.

The South African embassy in Paris confirmed on Friday there should be no problem for all bona fide participants to obtain visas for SA.

Although the Dakar 92 retains its name for sentimental reasons, this year the race is scheduled to run from Paris to Tripoli, then down to Table Bay.
KK’s T-shirt politics take off

In a bid to win the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections, Zambia’s ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) has just launched a glossy public relations campaign to promote its new image.

But critics and members of the opposition parties are questioning what lies beneath Unip’s new exterior: is Unip experiencing a fundamental change or just a facelift?

At the inaugural rally for this “new look,” over 50,000 multi-coloured T-shirts, scarves and caps bearing the slogans: “Unip: the flame for the future” and “KK plus you equals Action” were distributed to the cheering crowd.

It was difficult to determine who were genuine Unip supporters and who had been lured by the offer of free T-shirts.

The main opposition party, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), claimed buses were sent into the poorer neighbourhoods to round up people up and government and parastatal workers were instructed to attend.

Wearing a cap and T-shirt himself, President Kenneth Kaunda demonstrated the new Unip symbol “V for victory” by raising two fingers in the famous sign of Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister during World War II.

Kaunda also waved the new glossy party manifesto.

Lively computer graphic advertisements with catchy tunes have since appeared on prime-time television calling for viewers to “vote for Unip and KK”.

The rejuvenation of the party seems to be going through several stages and the completely new image still has not emerged from its chrysalis. Kaunda hinted at the new look last November at a party council meeting. But little changed during the next eight months. There were no new policies and no cabinet reshuffles.

The MMD capitalised on people’s impatience. They began holding rallies which attracted thousands of disillusioned voters.

But, little known to the general public, Unip was busy behind closed doors.

At the end of May a core of about 150 Unip members held meetings in Kasaba Bay in Northern province and in Luaka to brainstorm for action. Their main discussion paper admitted: “Unip nationwide is facing a crisis. Without overstating the obvious, Unip must change to survive.”

Participants concluded that Unip needed a fundamental overhaul. The party had not kept pace with the times and instead had developed into an unwieldy bureaucracy which was “not responsive to the needs of the common people”.

The think-tank recommended that the old guard – the coterie of grey-haired men who have been at the top of the party since independence – should take voluntary retirement and be replaced with younger leaders who would “manage” the economic and political crisis.

But Unip members are divided over whether or not President Kaunda should step down to become Unip chairman or secretary general and let another younger candidate lead the party.

Some believe that only Kaunda can keep Unip unified, while others believe he is the main target for the anger and dissatisfaction of the opposition parties and the average voter.

It was suggested that the party should change its name, drop “independence” which has already been achieved, and call itself the United National Party.

So after the brainstorming the next step was to unveil the glossy exterior and woo voters: The MMD has accused Unip of engaging in Western public relations firm to remake its image – and Unip has not denied this.

Then the Unip manifesto was launched and one of its main thrusts was the formal adoption of a free market economy. But other than this policy switch, the manifesto made no radical departure from the platform Unip has tried to pursue for the last 27 years.

Significant changes may only come at the party congress scheduled for the end of July. Almost all positions, including that of party president, will be elected for the first time.

ZAMBIA'S main opposition party, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), has become increasingly despondent over the handling of the old guard in both the party and government.

Chiluba’s widespread popularity stems from his charismatic image as a man of the people, that has been operating against a 1968, when he was first elected as a young lawyer in the United National Independence Party (Unip).

The trade union movement has had a specific nature: a combination of forces, including strike action, which is seen as fighting for the people’s rights. But the old guard has failed to benefit the now more powerful interest groups, says Chiluba.

In December last year President Kenneth Kaunda specified the United National Independence Party (Unip) and it remained in power.

The country’s first multiparty president, Frederick Chiluba, lost a bitterly contested race between Chiluba and Kaunda.

The country is looking to elections in March 1996, when the president and vice-president of the country’s first multiparty president, Frederick Chiluba, the son of a copper miner, has joined the opposition.

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Popular Chiluba heads opposition

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Premier 'handles 10% of SA trade to Africa'

PREMIER International, the Premier Group's offshore trading arm, handled an estimated 10% of all trade between SA and the rest of Africa, the group said in a statement.

The company exported products primarily manufactured by the Premier Group, and also handled the group's import requirements.

Premier International marketing director, Katerina Yiannakis said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's recent praise of the firm marked "a successful 10-year effort by the company to establish itself as an African presence".

Kaunda, who officially opened 10-year-old Premier International's new International Bonded Warehouse (IBW) at Ndola, praised the company's "continued efforts towards economic reform and of easing the problem of shortages and exorbitant pricing".

The IBW stand took the prize for the best commercial stand at the Zambian International Trade Fair, where various other Premier group divisions also exhibited.

Yiannakis said most of the company's trade in Africa was through its six bonded warehouses, which offered goods in Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia. Commodities included well-known brands of foodstuffs, stockfeed and chemicals.

In the group's annual report, chairman and CEO Peter Wrightson said the imminent removal of sanctions placed Premier International "in a highly favourable position to take advantage of the crumbling political divisions between SA and its neighbours".
Challenge from within to Kaunda’s leadership

LUSAKA — Lusaka businessman Edick Kavindele, 42, will challenge President Kenneth Kaunda for the presidency of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) next week.

Kavindele told a media conference yesterday Kaunda had outlived his usefulness as party leader, and called on him to resign or else he would contribute to the demise of Unip.

"We have observed... the desire for change in the country is so intense that President Kaunda in as much as people would wish, can no longer remain the greatest asset of our party," he said.

Kavindele, who is also a member of Unip’s central committee, said Kaunda’s dominance of Unip posed a danger to the survival of the party due to his stubbornness and inflexibility—accusing the Zambian leader of acting single-handedly and with little consultation. Ignoring this would cause the demise of the party.

He said if elected president he would forego presidential emoluments to aid the ailing economy.

Nevertheless, Kavindele was quick to say: "I wish to let you know that there is no personal animosity between the President and myself.

"But it is true, however, that on points of economic policy, I have differed with his approach."

Kavindele said while he agreed with the policy of privatisation of industry, he was against any attempts to sell parastatal firms including Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) in any manner other than through the proposed stock exchange or by public tender.

The prospective presidential candidate, however, described Kaunda as a man with exceptional talents in galvanising the nation together but suggested he should step down from the party leadership and be reappointed as party chairman.

"In this way, all Zambians irrespective of party affiliations would be able to consult him on various political strata of the nation."

On the economy, Kavindele said: "We face daunting economic problems and all that is needed now is change of leadership of Unip by applying practical economic policies."

Many party members felt it was time for a younger leader. They blamed party defections on Kaunda, he said. — Sapa.
Court starts Zambian opposition

LUSAKA — A ruling party order expelling 12 defectors from parliament was overturned by the supreme court yesterday in a judgment that effectively gives Zambia its first parliamentary opposition in nearly two decades.

By retaining their seats the 12 MPs hope to create more defections from President Kenneth Kaunda’s United National Independence Party, their attorney, Mr Levy Mwanawasa said.

They were expelled after declaring their allegiance to the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, of which Mr Mwanawasa is vice-president.

Yesterday’s judgment came a day before parliament begins debating a bill for a draft multiparty constitution.

The democrats, who argue that the proposed changes leave too much power in the hands of Dr Kaunda and his party stalwarts, say the defectors were expelled to prevent their contributing to the debate.

Since Dr Kaunda declared a one-party state in 1973, only ruling party lawmakers have held seats in parliament.

Last December, Dr Kaunda bowed to domestic and international pressure and legalized opposition parties.

Opposition politicians were not admitted to parliament, however. Instead, Dr Kaunda promised to hold full presidential and parliamentary elections before the end of October. — Sapa-AP
AFRICA FOCUS

ZAMBIAN ELECTION

Young lion
prepares to
challenge for
leadership

BY MELINDA HAM
Lusaka

FOR THE first time in 27 years someone has dared to challenge President Kenneth Kaunda for the leadership of the United National Independence Party (Unip) which has ruled Zambia since independence from Britain in 1964.

Enoch Kavindele, a 42-year-old businessman announced this week that he would try to unseat Kaunda at the upcoming Unip congress to be held the last week of July.

Addressing a crowd of supporters, journalists and members of opposition parties at a Lusaka hotel, Kavindele said: "We have observed that the desire for change in this country is so intense that President Kaunda cannot remain the greatest asset of our party."

Kavindele continued: "My colleagues and I believe Unip is a strong party but needs a change of leadership."

The young businessman lamented that many Unip members had defected to opposition parties in the last few months. But he said he was confident that many would return to the fold if Unip chose him as leader.

Already more than a dozen Unip MPs have crossed the floor and thousands of ordinary members have joined the 11 budding opposition parties.

Last December, Kaunda relented to mounting domestic and international pressure, and allowed opposition parties to form for the first time since 1973.

Multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections are due before the end of October, although the electorate has still not been revealed.

Kavindele, who is the youngest member of Unip's central committee, suggested that Kaunda could assume a new role as Unip chairman - comparable to the role which Oliver Tambo now plays in the African National Congress, or as former president Julius Nyerere does in Tanzania.

As a pioneering entrepreneur who is now executive chairman of a conglomerate of 18 companies, Kavindele has fought an uphill battle under Zambia's socialist-style economy.

Soon after independence, the majority of Zambia's industries were nationalised. Most of Zambia's industry is now consolidated in giant, mismanaged parastatals. This includes the copper mines which earn 90 percent of the nation's foreign exchange.

But the recently released Unip manifesto advocates a Western-style free-market economy which would involve at least the partial privatisation of most of the parastatals. Kavindele believes he would be the ideal man to spearhead this new approach.

At this early stage, it is difficult to gauge Kavindele's real support within Unip. Many members, especially the "old guard" who have flanked Kaunda for the last 27 years, believe Kaunda is the only person who can keep the party and Zambia united.

But a core of young lions claim that Kaunda is a serious election liability. Unip can be reformed and rejuvenated but not with him at the helm, because many of the electorate who have suffered a rapid decline in their standard of living blames their suffering directly on one man - Kaunda.

Unip's congress, due to begin on July 23, will be the true test of Kavindele's support and the democracy of the party. For the first time all posts from the president downwards are expected to be elected by secret ballot by the 8,000 delegates who will attend. Some members are concerned that although they believe Kavindele is unlikely to win it will divide the party. Many of Kaunda's grey-haired comrades are more concerned about losing their own jobs to young technocrats.
be humiliated
Retire or you'll
Kandua warned:

1.31/14/36

If it looks like the end of the road for African strong-man, by Fred Chilwa

[Image]
KENNETH KAUNDA: Ominous Signs for the Zambian President

Remorse for the past

Two decades ago, Zambia was a country on the brink of development. It was a land of promise, where the potential for growth was immense. However, things have changed. The country is now facing multiple challenges that threaten its progress.

The government, led by President Kaunda, has been criticized for its handling of the economy. Inflation is high, and the country is struggling to attract foreign investment. The government's heavy reliance on foreign aid has also come under criticism.

The situation is grim, and the people are feeling the impact of these challenges. It is time for the government to take immediate action to address these issues.

History

In 1964, Zambia gained independence from Britain. The country was led by Kenneth Kaunda, who became the first president. The early years were filled with hope and promise. However, as time went on, the country faced several challenges.

In 1968, Zambia faced its first test as it was caught up in abellion. The government responded with a show of force, and the rebellion was put down. However, the events served as a warning of the potential for unrest in the country.

The government has been accused of corruption and incompetence. These issues have only been exacerbated by the country's economic problems.

Worried

The news from Zambia is concerning. The government is struggling to address the country's challenges. The people are feeling the impact of these problems, and the future of the country is uncertain.
Menacing warning for Kaunda's party

Rocks and refuse hurled at President Kaunda's car at a soccer match last weekend carried an ominous message for Zambia's ruling party, reports The Star Africa Service.

THE STONING of President Kaunda's car by soccer fans on Sunday has shocked officials of his ruling United National Independence Party (Unip).

"But it did not come entirely as a surprise. In fact, it was the second time the presidential motor cavalcade has been attacked in recent months. Stones were hurled at it in Kabwe while the president and his entourage were riding to the airport after a visit to the town. President Kaunda's car appears not to have been hit but the window of a Cabinet Minister's car was shattered by a rock.

That incident was not reported at the time, possibly because the news was suppressed in the government-controlled news media.

At two funerals in the past two months there were scuffles when members of the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) refused to allow Unip members to attend the burials or address mourners.

The incidents appear to add up to an indication, ominous for President Kaunda, of the strength of the dissatisfaction, in urban areas at least, with Unip’s one-party rule.

The stoning of the presidential car on Sunday was the strongest demonstration yet seen of this dissatisfaction.

The vehicle was pelted with rocks, beer cans and orange peel when he drove up to the Independence Stadium in Lusaka to watch a football match between Zambia and Madagascar.

During the match, sections of the crowd gave the MMD hand-sign.

Some are worried that the incident could be the beginning of an escalation of political disturbances in the run-up to the general election later this year.

Had the police responded to the stoning, observers believe there could have been heavy casualties and possibly wider rioting.

The State-run Times of Zambia described the incident the next day as "barbaric hooliganism."

"It is clear that the incident was a diastard attempt not only to humiliate the president but to try to provoke chaos and riotous behaviour," said the Times editorial.

Frederick Chiluba, president of the MMD, said he strongly disapproved of the crowd's behaviour.

But he said it happened everywhere, and refused to issue an outright condemnation or call on opponents of the ruling party to control their emotions.

The incident has attracted much comment in Zambia. Even hard-line MMD supporters, though quietly pleased with the way Dr Kaunda was received, were genuinely shocked at the spontaneous demonstration against him.

It was the first time in Zambia's political history that the man who has for so long been lauded as a statesman and the father of the nation and of African independence was so convincingly told what his people thought of him.

The big danger is that incidents such as that on Sunday will increase, as expectations and emotions rise.

The police are not likely to remain tolerant for long and, as last year's anti-government demonstrations showed, it needs only a small spark to set off large-scale disturbances, the result of which could be a clampdown by Dr Kaunda's regime or, worse, a move by the military.
Bank on turmoil, not investment

A US forecaster gives South Africa a poor risk rating, writes Hugh Robertson

Argentina's economy is facing a financial crisis, with the peso devaluing rapidly. The government has imposed capital controls and has requested a $50 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The situation in Argentina is causing concern among other Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, which has substantial economic ties with Argentina.

Despite these challenges, the Argentine government remains committed to implementing austerity measures to bring down the budget deficit and reduce inflation.

The country's economic problems have also had an impact on regional trade, with uncertainty over the currency leading to a slowdown in cross-border transactions.

In addition, the Argentine crisis has raised questions about the stability of other emerging market economies, particularly in South America.

However, there are some positive signs. The Argentine government has secured a $50 billion loan from the IMF, which will provide much-needed relief.

The government has also taken steps to strengthen its financial sector, including the introduction of new regulations to protect depositors.

Despite these efforts, the economic outlook remains uncertain, with the peso continuing to depreciate and inflation remaining high.

In the longer term, the government will need to continue implementing economic reforms to bring down the budget deficit and reduce inflation.

The Argentine crisis highlights the importance of fiscal discipline and the need for macroeconomic stability in emerging market economies.
Frustration mounts as 3-day draws near
KK blesses multi-party constitution

By MELINDA HAM: Lusaka

IN Lusaka’s Anglican cathedral this week President Kenneth Kaunda and fiery trade union leader Frederick Chiluba held historic face-to-face talks, resolving their stalemate over Zambia’s new multi-party constitution.

At the meeting, Kaunda, who has ruled for 27 years, and Chiluba, who leads the main opposition party, the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), decided to form a joint committee to draft amendments to the controversial Constitutional Bill.

Kaunda was reported to have conceded to MMD’s key demand that under the proposed constitution an executive president could appoint a cabinet only from elected members of parliament and not from outside the National Assembly.

The unprecedented meeting only took place because a group of determined church leaders went to the state residence and convinced Kaunda that he must talk to his arch-rival, Chiluba.

Until then, Chiluba had refused to discuss the draft constitution with Kaunda, unless it was withdrawn from parliament which is dominated by members of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip), and only if talks were held in a neutral venue with an impartial chairman.

‘Chiluba had threatened that MMD would boycott the country’s upcoming multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections due before the end of October if the Bill became law without his party’s consent.

But after the church leaders’ coaxing, Kaunda abandoned the month-old stalemate and conceded to MMD’s conditions. Talks were held in the Holy Cross cathedral. Bishop Steven Mumba was the arbitrator, and debate on the Constitutional Bill in parliament was suspended — at the expense of Kaunda’s ruling party congress being postponed until next week.

Political analysts say the cathedral conference was a significant victory for Chiluba as his party’s main demand was satisfied, but Kaunda also demonstrated his flexibility by allowing the meeting to take place at all.

The choice of a cathedral as the venue showed intuitive planning by the church organizers. Kaunda and Chiluba claim to be devout Christians.

Minor isolated incidents of inter-party violence have already erupted in this country. The most recent was at a football match, when Kaunda’s motorcade was pelleted by football fans.

Kaunda is in a tight corner. He faces a powerful opposition, a hostile public and next week a challenge from within his own party that could end up with a major split in the ranks of Unip.
Zimbabwe fails to cut deficit
Violence, scaring off buyers

SUBSIDIES

Support to agricultural producers in the past has been a significant factor in the growth of the country's economy. However, the recent subsidies on fertilizers, seed and pesticides have led to increased costs for farmers. This has resulted in reduced profits and a decline in agricultural output. The government should consider alternative measures to support the agricultural sector without burdening farmers with increased costs.

ADVANCE - Zimbabwe has been struggling with a severe economic crisis, characterized by hyperinflation, low growth, and high unemployment. The government has implemented a number of measures to address these challenges, including price controls and monetary austerity. However, the effectiveness of these measures remains to be seen.

GOODS IN CATHABIA

SA Times show

FOCUS HOLDING LIMITED

The company announced a formal announcement regarding the reorganization of its operations. The decision follows a period of restructuring aimed at improving efficiency and profitability. The reorganization will involve the integration of several departments and the outsourcing of certain processes. The company expects these changes to result in cost savings and increased productivity.

AZOPA WILL ATTEND 13TH ANNUAL FRONT

The event will take place in the capital city and is expected to attract a large number of participants. The organizers have stated that the event will focus on various issues, including economic development, education, and health. The event will include a series of workshops, panel discussions, and networking opportunities.
Emergency in Zambia to go?

LUSAKA: The Zambian government has yielded to opposition demands that the state of emergency be lifted as soon as possible. (LUS) The United National Independence Party (Unip) government and the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) agreed yesterday that they should start talks on the mechanics of lifting the emergency. — Sapa.
LUSAKA — Several top Zambian officials in the public sector have been implicated in a multi-million dollar copper swindle spanning about eight years. Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency reported yesterday.

The newly launched *Weekly Post* newspaper reported in its first edition yesterday that top officials in the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) hierarchy and Metal Marketing Corporation (Menaco) formed a front company with South African connections.

*The Weekly Post* said a Johannesburg firm was contracted to handle copper shipments of more than 1 million tons for five years and was charging Menaco an irregular brokerage on all shipments made.

Proceeds from the scam were reportedly deposited in a Brussels bank.

**Scam**

Zambian police public relations officer Batholemew Jere confirmed that investigations had been started but said no arrests had been made so far.

The South African front company allegedly handles an average of 250,000 tons of copper annually and charges inflated freight rates of $20 (R50) a ton.

Proceeds from the copper scam are said to be shared among several people in South Africa and Zambia, channelled through an account in Belgium.

Seacargo, a subsidiary of Zemcargo, is jointly owned with Menaco but has been given absolute powers to choose whatever ship owner, operator or broker it wants.

ZCCM chairman and chief executive Francis Kaunda has been named in a high court affidavit for copper thefts since he took over the post.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Darius Kalebo alleged in the affidavit that Mr Kaunda had on several occasions thwarted police efforts to apprehend the culprits.

The case is still pending in the High Court. — Sapa.
Barney Mthombathi

Little hope remains for an African giant to survive

Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda looks set for a landslide at elections scheduled for October, with

KENTHETE, Zambia

Dec 31, 2011

The former leader of an African nation that has been described as a democracy giant is facing a major political challenge as elections approach.

Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, who led the country from 1964 to 1991, is expected to win a landslide in the upcoming elections, despite his party's struggles and the challenges facing the nation.

The country, which gained independence from British rule in 1964, has been grappling with economic and political issues in recent years. Kaunda's party, the Patriotic Front, has been struggling to maintain its grip on power in the face of growing discontent among the electorate.

Despite the challenges, Kaunda remains a popular figure in Zambia, and his party's stronghold in the country's major cities and towns has helped it maintain its position as the ruling party.

The elections, scheduled for October, will be a key test for Kaunda and the Patriotic Front, as the country looks to the future and tries to overcome its current economic and political challenges.
LUSAKA - Hundreds of young men fleeing political warfare in South Africa have arrived in Zambia in recent weeks and the exodus continues.

Zimbabwe's national news agency Zina reported yesterday that about 800 people aged between 15 and 25 had arrived in Lusaka and were sheltered at an African National Congress transit camp on the outskirts of the capital.

Youths are fleeing South Africa for Zambia through Swaziland as political violence continues to disrupt normal life in the townships.

"There is a big problem with accommodation because the influx is more than we can handle. We definitely can't cope with the large numbers of people arriving," an official at the transit centre said. The centre can only accommodate about 400 people.

**Accommodation**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is financing food provisions and accommodation for the refugees.

"We are trying to enforce emergency programmes to accommodate the new arrivals in our educational programmes which friendly countries are trying to help fund," the official at the centre said.

Arrangements are being made with the Kenyan Government for 500 refugees to study in that country.

The Australian Government is funding the 500 students now in Nigeria but the ANC is trying to mobilise resources for the 800 plus new arrivals.

"The 500 students will hopefully leave for Kenya before the end of the year," the official said.

*Sapa*
'I was kidnapped by Winnie’s men'

A CO-ACCUSED in the Winnie Mandela trial, Katrine Cebekhulu, who is being held in Lusaka’s Central Prison, said she was kidnapped by Winnie’s men in South Africa and taken to Zambia.

She has threatened to go on hunger strike to secure her release from the prison where she is being held by the Zambian government, the Zambian Weekly Post reported this week.

Cebekhulu had asked the South African government and Amnesty International to intervene on her behalf.

Representatives by the UN High Commissioner of Refugees met with little success, the newspaper reported.

"The Zambian government is reported to have conducted high-level consultations with the ANC on Cebekhulu’s predicament," the newspaper said.

In an interview, Cebekhulu said Winnie Mandela "promised me everything — a car, a house, money and education in return for my disappearance from the trial in which she was found guilty of kidnapping and assault."

Cebekhulu, who initially attended the trial without being apprehended by the police, said she had no choice but to follow her directives.

"He said he was no longer interested in Mrs Mandela's promises because she betrayed him to save her neck," the newspaper reported.

He denied reasons given by the Zambian authorities that he was being held because he was a prohibited im...
Will Kaunda get the boot?

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is fighting a fierce battle with millionaire Enoch Kavindele for leadership of the ruling United National Independence Party and the country.

It is claimed the Unip hierarchy is desperately trying to keep Kaunda in his seat.

Although officially anyone can contest the party presidency, Kavindele has encountered organised resistance from the party.

But the Lusaka businessman is confident he has adequate support from many rank-and-file members, including the central committee.

Kaunda has publicly welcomed Kavindele's intention to stand against him, while ignoring popular public demand that he steps down to allow Unip to float young party candidates for presidency next week.

Said Kaunda: "At 67, I am still very young. I shall continue leading the party and the people of Zambia as long as they want me."

Kavindele countered this by saying: "The desire for change in the country is so intense that President Kaunda cannot any longer remain the greatest asset of our party."

"His continued dominance of Unip now poses a great danger to the continued survival of our party, due to his stubbornness, inflexibility, and for ignoring realities. This will only push our party into oblivion."

This sentiment is supported by the majority of Zambians, who have deplored Kaunda's style of leadership and government in which the economy has degenerated into unproductive limbo.

The State-owned Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) has barred Kavindele from advertising on radio and television on the flimsy pretext that "he must be given the green light by Freedom House (Unip headquarters) and must be approved by the party public relations department".

This has subsequently annoyed Kavindele, who in turn has threatened to sue ZNBC, saying: "I shall file a High Court injunction to restrain ZNBC from advertising Kaunda's Unip candidature. They should only promote Unip."

The infighting shows how divided the ruling party is and clearly demonstrates that the much-publicised democracy in Unip is only in theory and not in practice.

The Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) chairman for environmental affairs, Michael Sata, recently claimed that about 10 members of the Unip central committee had tendered their resignations.

Kavindele claimed he had restrained nine Unip Members of Parliament from defecting to opposition parties on condition that democracy prevailed during the elections.

"It is surprising that President Kaunda cannot read what is written on the political wall. It is time for him to step down and he won't lose face at all. He has been too long on Zambia's political scene."
800 youths flee violence

MORE than 800 young South Africans fleeing political violence have arrived in Zambia since the beginning of the year to seek education opportunities under the auspices of the ANC.

An average of 60 black youths aged between 15 and 25 years are fleeing South Africa every month, ANC representatives in Zambia revealed this week.

Eighty-four youths arrived in Zambia during the past two weeks via Swaziland.

The South African refugees are camped at the Kamwanga Refugee transit centre 12 km outside Lusaka.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees is providing food and accommodation, but this is now hampered by the large number of refugees.

Problem

The centre can accommodate about 400 people, but this has been outstripped by 100 percent.

ANC administrative secretary in the education department, George Shaya, said: "There is a major problem of accommodation because the influx of arrivals is more than we can handle."

"But here we are, we have to look after them."

The acute shortage of cooking facilities has compounded the problem.

Transit centre administrator Graham Morodi conceded: "We definitely can't cope with the large number of people arriving."

However, the ANC has a responsibility to look after the refugees and to try and place them in schools.

We are trying to enforce emergency programmes to accommodate the new arrivals in our education programmes which friendly countries are trying to assist with funding," explained Shaya.

ANC student co-ordinator Ashley Sewisa said the ANC already had 500 South Africans in Nigeria and another 500 might be going to Kenya before the end of the year.

The Australian government is currently funding the 500 students in Nigeria but the ANC is trying to mobilise more resources for the more than 800 new arrivals.

Asked why he fled South Africa, one of the refugees said: "The education system for blacks is a cage and in a total shambles. It hasn't changed despite President FW de Klerk's world-acclaimed reform programme."

"Black education is facing its worst, crisis ever. It seems to me there is still a lot of talking and no action."

The young fugitives are mainly seeking secondary and university education. Some, however, are hoping for professional training outside South Africa.

Contrast

The scenario at the ANC refugee transit camp is in sharp contrast with the thousands of South African exiles still waiting in several African countries and other parts of the world to return home.

ANC repatriation officer Hein Grosskopf explained: "Many of the exiles are skilled and educated and can easily be accommodated in various sectors of the South African economy."

"The refugees, however, still need education and training."

- ANO
Kidnapped to save Winnie

From Page 1

South Africa and persuaded him to go underground.

He was flown from South Africa to Angola, making a stopover in Mozambique, before being smuggled into Zambia.

The ANC accommodated him in the Fairview Hotel in Lusaka. When he realised that “Mrs Mandela was in no hurry to fulfill her promises” to him, he spoke to the press in frustration.

He was held at Kamwala Remand Prison but after reporters reached him there, he was secretly transferred to Lusaka’s Central Prison.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC had referred the matter to representatives in Lusaka for further investigation and the ANC could not comment at this stage. ANO

Both the Zambian government and the ANC in Lusaka have refused to comment on Cebekhulu’s detention although their silence lends credibility to the theory that Cebekhulu is being victimised to save Mrs Mandela”, the newspaper said.

Cebekhulu told the newspaper how the ANC allegedly kidnapped him in Lusaka.

“African Amur”、“Winnie Mandela”、“ANC”、“Zambian government”、“Fairview Hotel”、“Kamwala Remand Prison”、“Lusaka’s Central Prison”、“Carl Niehaus”、“ANC”、“representatives”、“Lusaka”、“comment”.
Zambia heads for democracy
LUANDA - in a major step on the path to Western-style democracy, ruling party policymakers met yesterday to rewrite the constitution and permit free elections for top posts. Under the old constitution governing the United National Independence Party (Unip) since its formation in 1960, President Kenneth Kaunda appointed all 68 Central Committee members.

Kaunda, 66, who led Zambia to independence from Britain in 1964, has never been challenged as leader. But the new constitution stipulates that both the Central Committee and the presidency be chosen through secret ballot for the first time by the party's 7,000-member congress, starting today.

Kaunda faces a challenge from Khech Kavindele, 42, a business magnate who heads 18 successful companies and favours capitalism. Kaunda has promised free presidential and parliamentary elections in October. All 135 National Assembly seats will be contested. — Sapa-AP.
Hundreds of ANC exiles to leave Zambia today

LUSAKA — A total of 255 ANC exiles are expected to leave Zambia for South Africa today in a chartered SAA DC10 aircraft.

ANC repatriation administrator Johnson Zondi confirmed in Lusaka that nine flights in all had been allocated to transport about 3,000 exiles.

Two flights a week are scheduled, and the exercise is expected to be completed by September 1.

Mr Zondi said the ANC was hastening the repatriation because of the acute shortage of accommodation in Lusaka.

He said the repatriation of the other exiles would be undertaken by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

"The South African Government has agreed to grant a general amnesty to all South Africans. What now remains is for Parliament to ratify it."

Yesterday enthusiastic ANC exiles thronged the repatriation offices in Lusaka to check if their names were listed on stated departure dates.

Sparks Zulu said with a broad smile: "I shall be going back home a happy man because things are changing in South Africa." — Sapa.
SA sanctions must end,
Kaunda tells his party

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has called for the lifting of sanctions against South Africa, saying things were changing fast in that country.

Speaking last night at the extraordinary United National Independence Party (Unip) congress, President Kaunda said South Africa had changed remarkably and dramatically.

"What is happening in South Africa now is not just a token symbol, but reality," he said.

The Zambian leader, who has made it known before that he favoured lifting the sanctions against Pretoria, made public his assertions that maintaining the trade embargo was a futile exercise.

He emphasised: "We believe all possible pressures of lifting sanctions and escalating contacts with South Africa must be applied fully to start off the key dialogue on a new non-racial constitution for that country."

A liberated South Africa would be a decisive asset to the African continent and a powerful force for good, President Kaunda said.

He appealed to the ANC and other parties in South Africa to close ranks and negotiate for a new constitution to bring about peace to the region. — Sapa.
Kaunda, Mugabe in clash over SA

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia clashed yesterday over sanctions against South Africa.

President Mugabe’s statement on sanctions was in direct conflict with one reportedly made the previous evening by President Kaunda in an address to Zambia’s ruling United National Independence Party.

According to Ziana, the official Zambian news agency, President Kaunda, who is chairman of the frontline states, called for sanctions to be lifted and for the ban on contact with South Africa to end “to start off the key dialogue on a new non-racial constitution for that country”.

“What is happening in South Africa now is not just token symbols but realities,” President Kaunda was quoted as saying.

The Zambian leader has reportedly been hesitating for the past year over the opening of a South African trade mission in Lusaka. The South African trade mission in Harare assumed in 1980 the functions of the former South African diplomatic mission to Rhodesia, but President

Zimbabwe must continue to insist on sanctions against South Africa until the advent of an “administration that does not owe its existence to apartheid”.

It was his most categorical commitment to indefinite boycotts since February 1990.

The Zimbabwean leader said “the confidence we had begun to develop in President De Klerk has been severely shaken” by “recent revelations of the South African government machinations in fostering division, violence and banditry among the black people”.

Mr Mugabe said that although Zimbabwe welcomed reforms that had taken place in South Africa, it was still governed by a regime elected under apartheid laws.

In June, Zimbabwe asked South Africa to update its 1964 “most favoured nation” trade treaty, arousing expectations of a drastic policy change.

In his address, Mr Mugabe defended socialism, saying it was “a fundamental net of African society” that had been interrupted by imperialism and colonialism.

He warned that strikes and divisive nationalism such as those at present breaking out in Eastern Europe could bring chaos to Africa.
Excitement as Kaunda opponent quits contest

LUSAKA — Enoch Kavindele, the man challenging President Kenneth Kaunda for the leadership of the ruling United National Independence Party, yesterday withdrew from the contest, leaving Mr. Kaunda to be elected unopposed.

Mr. Kavindele, a Lusaka millionaire, said in a statement to the Unip national conference in Kabwe that he was pulling out of the contest to preserve party unity.

Pandemonium greeted Mr. Kavindele's statement as delegates danced and shouted with joy.
Amnesty SA announce pardon

The Daily Vuvu  \n\nAmnesty International, an international human rights organization, has announced that it will grant a pardon to all prisoners held in the country for political reasons. The pardon was granted by the South African government in recognition of its contributions to the struggle for democracy in South Africa.

The announcement was made by the organization's director, who said that the pardon was a significant step towards reconciliation and healing in South Africa. The director called on governments around the world to follow South Africa's example in treating political prisoners with respect and dignity.

Amnesty International has been working for years to bring an end to political imprisonment in South Africa. The organization has documented cases of虐待, torture, and inhumane conditions in South African prisons.

The pardon covers all prisoners held for political reasons, including those held for their involvement in the anti-apartheid movement. The organization has called on the South African government to ensure that the pardon is implemented in a fair and transparent manner.

Amnesty International has also called on the government to release all political prisoners immediately and to ensure that they are treated with respect and dignity. The organization has called on other governments to follow South Africa's example in treating political prisoners with respect and dignity.

The announcement was met with widespread support from human rights activists and organizations around the world. The announcement was seen as a significant step towards a more just and equitable society in South Africa.
Kaunda rallies party to fight for political life

KABWE — Ignoring warnings and portents of disaster, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has rallied his party behind him to face the biggest challenge of its 27-year rule — a multiparty vote it could lose.

Kaunda ended a week-long congress of the United National Independence Party (Unip) near Lusaka on Friday without making any of the compromises diplomats, aid donors and political opponents had hoped for.

They wondered whether the congress achieved its aim of turning Unip into a lean fighting machine able to beat the powerful Movement for Multiparty Democracy at the polls in October.

"It's an open contest; Unip hasn't lost it all yet," one political observer said. "There are still thousands of people who are suspicious of the opposition."

But some of his lieutenants say privately that Kaunda, 67, could be a liability in the planned elections, unable to change and adapt.

"What came out of the congress is a passport to losing the elections," said one of the 6,000 delegates.

Kaunda ignored what some saw as an opportunity to bow out gracefully from the Zambian political scene. He did not dissolve Zambia's last one-party government as some observers had expected, nor did he say a word about retirement plans.

Neither did he announce a date for the elections he has agreed to hold within the next three months.

Although the congress changed its rules to allow multiple candidates for the party leadership, Kaunda's only rival, Enoch Kavindele, withdrew early in the week and Kaunda was elected unanimously.

Official sources said Kavindele withdrew under severe pressure from Kaunda loyalists and because he realised he had little support.

Several old guard leaders who had ruled with Kaunda since independence were dropped, but others, including Prime Minister Malimba Machinga and security chief Alex Shapi, survived. — Sapa-Reuter.
Kaunda rally for elections

KABWE — Ignoring warnings and portents of disaster, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has rallied his party behind him to face the biggest challenge of its 27-year rule — a multi-party vote it could lose.

"It's an open contest, the United National Independence Party (Unip) hasn't lost it all yet," one political observer said. "There are still thousands of people who are suspicious of the opposition."

But some of his lieutenants privately say Dr Kaunda, 57, could be a liability in the planned elections, unable to change and adapt. — Sapa-Reuters
Zambia hit by fall in copper output

LUSAKA — Zambia's copper production has continued to decline since March, casting a gloomy economic picture.

From 49,725 tons in March, the figure dropped to 27,698 tons in May.

But the continuous decline in Zambia's main foreign exchange earner has not affected export receipts in the mineral sector. They have risen from $78,7m in January to $451m in May.

The latest issue of the Bank of Zambia's main economic indicators shows that the production of cobalt picked up but lead production recorded an increase. The indicators show that over the three months to May 1991 the CPI rose by 13.5% while zinc declined from 663 tons to 654 or 7.5% on an annualised basis. — Sapa.
ANC weapons used in Zambian robberies

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Firearms belonging to the African National Congress have been used in robberies in Zambia, ANC officials have confirmed.

The officials said the weapons had been stolen from the ANC, but other members of the organisation privately told the Africa News Organisation that ANC "comrades" were suspected of selling their guns because they were short of money due to the delay in their repatriation to South Africa.

Both Japhet Ndlou, the ANC's chief representative in Zambia, and Tom Sebina, the organisation's spokesman, had confirmed the theft of guns but had refused to give details, the ANO reported.

It is a highly sensitive issue; we need government permission to disclose the number of our guns which have disappeared," Mr Ndlou said.

Mr Sebina said the police were investigating a number of cases of "illegal use of our guns".

Some were alleged to have been used in robberies at police stations, he said.

The ANO quoted highly placed ANC sources as saying members of the organisation were believed to have resorted to selling their weapons because of an acute lack of funds for buying their normal requirements.

Mr Ndlou said the ANC had budgeted for the allocation of funds to the Zambian cadres until April in the expectation that the repatriation process would have been completed by then.
LUSAKA. The trial in which one of President Kenneth Kaunda’s sons is charged with murder took a bizarre twist yesterday when the judge ordered the defence lawyer to be incarcerated for contempt of court.

Sebastian Zulu, a prominent lawyer who has represented the ruling party in several court cases, has been ordered to remain in custody until tomorrow.

Kambagaye Kaunda’s murder trial in the Lusaka High Court relates to a young woman who was shot and killed two years ago.

Mr Zulu, one of Mr Kaunda’s lawyers, was making final submissions yesterday when he suddenly produced an affidavit from one Alias Kundiona.

Mr Kundiona claimed that four High Court judges, including the presiding judge, Mr Justice Oliver Musumali, had written to senior officials of the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) saying they would rule in that party’s favour in its pending conflicts with the ruling United National Independence Party. Mr Kundiona, further, claimed that Mr Justice Musumali had said he would “fix” Mr Kambagaye Kaunda.

After reading the affidavit, the judge immediately ordered Mr Zulu into the dock and charged him with contempt. He said the allegations were very serious and threatened the independence of the court. Mr Zulu, the judge said, was guilty of trying to influence the court with unfounded allegations.

Mr Zulu refused to plead, saying he did not write the affidavit. Mr Musumali ordered that Mr Zulu be kept in custody until after the lunch recess. He also ordered that Mr Kundiona be brought to court to testify.

After the break, Mr Zulu still refused to testify, Mr Kundiona was not in court and the judge issued a warrant for his arrest.

He gave the police one hour to find him and bring him to court. The police, however, failed to do so.

Mr Musumali rejected a bail application for Mr Zulu, saying it was up to Mr Zulu to purge himself of contempt by testifying. He would be kept in custody for as long as he refused to talk.

He ordered the police to take Mr Zulu to prison. The judge pointedly warned the police against giving in to any pressure from any quarter.

"Please obey my orders, or I will have to come back to lock up the police,” he said amid laughter from the packed court.

He also ordered the police to seek out Mr Kundiona and produce him in court tomorrow.

Mr Musumali also said he wanted the president of the MMD, Frederick Chiluba, and his deputy, to appear in court next week in connection with Mr Kundiona’s affidavit.

The case has triggered a lot of interest in Zambia, especially as a result of its political undercurrents. The country will hold its first multiparty elections since 1951 in October this year.

President Kaunda’s wife and some of her children were in court yesterday. But for the moment her son’s fate will have to wait for the conclusion of what has become a sideshow.
Zambian exiles welcome home

LUSAKA - The last of the African National Congress exiles in Zambia will be back home by Friday, according to the ANC official organising the operation, Jackie Selebi.

Today 275 exiles will be flown home on a chartered flight that had originally been scheduled for Tuesday this week.

The remaining exiles will return on Friday on two flights chartered from South African Airways, according to the ANC.

The ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Mr Tom Seliba, told the Africa News Organisation that a few exiles studying in Zambia would return later.

Sowetan Africa News Service
Help me get out of prison, pleads Winnie accused

Barney Mthombothi
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — Katiza Cebekhulu, one of the accused in the Winnie Mandela trial, says although he desperately wants to be freed from his Zambian jail, he is unwilling to return to South Africa.

"It is not safe for me to go back," he said from Lusaka Central Prison.

Mr Cebekhulu is a man in limbo. Both the Zambian government, who put him behind bars, and the ANC, whom he accuses of forcing him out of South Africa, refuse to take responsibility for his predicament.

Also, international humanitarian organisations, like the International Committee of the Red Cross and Amnesty International, have so far shown no interest in his plight.

Although he has not been found guilty of any crime either in Zambia or South Africa, he is denied privileges granted even to convicted criminals.

The Star's Africa News Service visited Mr Cebekhulu in the Lusaka jail last week and found him involved in a furious argument with a warden.

A short man, with darting eyes, he appeared restless.

Prison sources say Mr Cebekhulu suffers from bouts of depression. One said his mental state is "at times not what it should be". He has been kept under close surveillance since a local newspaper ran a story a few weeks ago. It was not possible to speak to him but a list of questions was smuggled to him.

Mr Cebekhulu (23) has reiterated that he was abducted from South Africa and wants to be helped out of jail but does not want to return to South Africa.

"I want people to assist me to be released. I want to be taken out of prison to any country where my life will be safeguarded." Mr Cebekhulu said he was taken to Mozambique, then flown to Angola and eventually to Zambia.

He said he knew what had happened to Gabriel Mekgwe, a State witness who has also disappeared, but refused to say where he is or what had happened to him.

He said the truth did not come out during Mrs Mandela's trial and he would reveal everything he knows about the death of Stompie after his release.

He described conditions at the prison as "appalling".

Mr Cebekhulu said he did not eat the food because it caused him abdominal pain. He is still wearing the same clothes he had on when he was kidnapped.

Sometimes fellow prisoner lend him clothing when he has to wash his. Asked whether there was any message he wanted relayed to his relatives, he said: "I want you to inform my mother that I'm still alive."
Zambians unsure about competition

LUSAKA - Zambian businessmen are not sure whether to applaud or bemoan the imminent arrival of South African competitors to their shores.

While some agree the South Africans will stimulate competition and lead to the improvement of goods and services, others are apprehensive and there are calls for some form of protectionism against the "invasion" from the south.

Zambians got a taste of what could be in store for local business and consumers, should South African companies gain unrestricted access into the Zambian market, at the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show recently.

Exhibition

South African industrial and commercial exhibitors walked away with all the top prizes.

More than 30 South African companies took part in the exhibition. Their presence at the show is in itself a pointer to the direction the winds are blowing in Lusaka.

President Kenneth Kaunda personally met the South Africans and called for closer ties between the two countries as sanctions could, as he put it, soon be a thing of the past.

"We want more of you to come and join us. We love your companies," Kaunda told the South African exhibitors.

Earlier this month, Kaunda called for the lifting of sanctions against South Africa. Many believe he was simply responding to the mood of the business community in his country.

After the exhibition a Zambian newspaper ran a story with a headline saying: "The South Africans are coming."

The newspaper's correspondent wrote: "I spent some time at the South African stands at the show. I watched with interest the enthusiasm shown by the Zambian public at the South African goods."

"I was also impressed by the unbridled confidence shown by the South African exhibitors which was accompanied by promises of delivery within a few days.

Onslaught

"My first reaction to all this show of salesmanship was to bemoan the imminent demise of Zambian industry. It seems as if the 20-odd years of import substitution and more than 10 years of SADCC initiative, whose aim was to shield the country from this type of onslaught, has all come to nought."

An increasing number of South African products are making their way into local shelves. Canned South African beer, although a lot more expensive than the local brew, is said to be more popular than anything Zambian Breweries can offer. And South African wines have for a long time been going down rich Zambian throats.

Warning

But some South African exhibitors have warned that the Republic's investment in Zambia will remain insignificant even after trade links are established unless the Zambian authorities relax tight restrictions on the movement of money.

"There is too much control on the movement of money here. Investors want a climate where they can transfer funds in and out of the country without needless hindrance," one exhibitor, Franz Lackinger, was quoted as saying.

The chairman of the Zambia Confederation of Industries and Chambers of Commerce, Mr Alex Chikwanda, a former finance minister, said he was all for open borders. However, he said the question of free trade could not be tackled in isolation from the country's overall economic policies.

Campaign

The mismanagement of the economy by Kaunda's ruling party is of course one of the key issues in the current election campaign. The opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy, a party dominated by business interests and which many expect to win the elections, is committed to a policy of privatisation and liberalising the economy.

Power

The MMD, should they come into power, are expected to accelerate business contact between South Africa and Zambia. Chikwanda doubts whether Zambia has the resources and expertise to run huge parastatals such as ZCCM and ZIMCO. These monopolies could therefore fall into foreign hands, including South African hands, if they were to be sold off.

The MMD has, however, assured Zambian business that its privatisation policy would be based on what it calls national interest.

Reforms

"The selling off of parastatals and all options for management reforms including reorganisation will be considered with an open mind of what is in the national interest," MMD economic spokesman, Akashambatwa Lewanika, has said.

His party, he said, would not seek to replace public monopolies with private ones.

The policies his government would follow, Lewanika said, would be based on the promotion of mutual confidence between the government and local as well as international business.
Trade Winds Blowing in From the South

As trade patterns change, Zambezi is a major South African port.

ZAIBAN business is on the increase.

Commercial influence of coastal basins.

Trade winds blowing in from the south.
Gemmin team to leave for Zambia soon

MATTHEW CURTIN

GENMIN, the mining arm of the Gencor group, was putting together a team of geologists to investigate various mining opportunities in Zambia, a source close to the company said yesterday.

He said the team would leave later this month.

The move was a follow-up to last week’s visit to Zambia by Gemmin chairman Brian Gilbertson, finance CE Phillip Redmer and mineral resources CE John Raubenheimer.

Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, who hosted the visit, told Gilbertson the SA business community should invest in Zambia, a country which showed non-racism could work.

Reuter reported earlier this year that Zambia would have a permanent SA trade mission stationed in Lusaka by the end of the year.

Gemmin’s move comes at a time when Gencor, principally through its energy division Engen, is working hard to take advantage of new markets opening up in Africa.

Engen MD Rob Angel said last month that Engen was well placed to compete with the world’s biggest oil companies like Mobil, Shell, BP and Chevron, which were established on the continent.

He said export volumes to Africa would treble this year.
LUSAKA - October is normally Zambia's hottest month.

This year the mercury is expected to rise even higher. And the heat will be on President Kenneth Kaunda and his ruling United National Independence Party.

With the naming of October 31 as election day, the stage is set for a poll which may result in a change of leadership in Lusaka, and eventually that has ramifications for the whole of southern Africa.

There are no reliable political surveys in Zambia but the consensus among ordinary people is that Kaunda will lose the elections.

The most optimistic assessment has Kaunda retaining the presidency but his party suffering an ignominious defeat.

But not many people are betting on such an outcome.

KENNETH KAUNDA

His opponents - and he has amassed quite a number - 27 years in power - cannot wait to see him get his comeuppance.

Most people, even those who are not seriously interested in politics, say it is time for a change. The constant refrain is that Kaunda has been around for far too long.

It is among his former associates that there is palpable hatred of the president. They have been loyal to the man for a number of years and they feel their loyalty has been abused.

"We stuck by the man against our better judg-

ment," said a former cabinet minister.

"We thought he would listen. He didn't."

Kaunda is accused of appointing people to key positions but taking all the important decisions himself, ignoring their judgments, especially if these judgments conflict with his own prejudices.

As a result, all the ills of the country are simply pinned at the door at State House.

The economy, especially, is in a mess. Ordinary people's standard of living, never high at the best of times, has gone down dramatically. The local currency, the kwacha, is worth almost three times its official value in the black market.

The average wage is not enough to buy even a pair of ladies' shoes.

The fall in people's standard of living has led to a wave of labour unrest, especially in the public sector. Dozens of patients died in the Copperbelt recently following a strike in the health service.

There is a shortage of drugs even in the country's best hospitals, and the cholera epidemic is exacerbated by poor health facilities and shortage of clean water.
KANDAAR'S D-DAY APPROACHES

After 27 years Cambodia's one-man rule looks set to end, writes Barry Mitchomthon.
Zambians clash over economy

LUSAKA — The Bank of Zambia and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) have differed sharply on forecasting the country's economic performance.

Last week Bank of Zambia governor Jacques Bussieres defended the devaluation of the kwacha, saying it allowed Zambian producers to become more competitive and that inflation had been reduced from 160% to 73%.

CSO director David Diamango has reacted sharply, saying the inflation rate stood at 101.4% and warning of the danger of misleading the international community and the Zambian public.

"The Bank of Zambia is working in isolation and not in consultation with CSO on vital economic issues," said Diamango in a statement.

Meanwhile Zimbabwe's central bank has announced measures to control rising inflation, curb money supply, cut imports and encourage savings.

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe governor Kombe Moyana said the base lending rate for commercial and merchant banks had been increased to 17.25% from 15% and that for finance houses by three percentage points to 21%.

He said a 50% advance deposit would be required for imports worth more than Z$15,000.

Inflation rose to a rate of almost 25% by the end of June from an estimated 16% at the beginning of the year and money supply grew by nearly 33%. The central bank did not give a figure for the previous money supply growth.

Moyana said the high rate of inflation and money supply needed to be conquered.

He said a significant rise in private sector credit was responsible for the increase in money supply while inflation had been pushed up by last year's high wage rises, the continuing depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar and the recent lifting of controls on consumer prices.

"The thrust of this monetary policy will continue to be that of stimulating savings, and control of inflation and monetary expansion to promote growth," Moyana said.

— Sapa-Reuters.
Prospect of Zambia without KK
Kaunda may lose poll — academic

JOHANNESBURG. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda will most likely lose the October 31 elections by a “significant margin”, says British academic Stephen Chan.

In a paper disclosed by the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Chan argues that Mr Kaunda is heading for a decisive defeat, although he admits his analysis is based on his “intuitive appreciation” of Zambian politics.

Mr Chan, who lectures in international relations at the University of Kent, said it would be virtually impossible to conduct an opinion poll in Zambia, because there would be “trouble with ruling party vigilantes.”

“My views are gleaned entirely from informal soundings taken among, not only the educated Zambians, but also in frequent travels into the rural and township areas, and also from soundings from within the armed services.”

Mr Chan argues that the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy has capitalised on Mr Kaunda’s “spur-of-the-moment” policy decisions and the deepening economic crisis in Zambia.

MMD leader Frederick Chiluba, a trade union leader who Mr Chan claims has significant support amongst copper miners, would lead a government composed of technocrats.
Zambian row erupts over Landrovers

LUSAKA. — A double row has erupted over 40 Landrovers imported from South Africa by the Zambian opposition party, the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) for the general election campaign.

The vehicles were imported with public address systems, at a total cost of K2-million.

First, the Zambian government impounded 15 of the four-wheel-drive vehicles, saying they had been imported illegally. And then MMD leaders questioned the usefulness of the petrol-engined Landrovers in remote areas where diesel is the common fuel.

They said they had not been consulted before the vehicles were bought.

After seizing some of the vehicles, government officials said the MMD had not complied with import regulations and may not have paid customs duty.

While the documents show the vehicles entered Zambia in June by way of Botswana, they actually came in July.

A customs officer at the Kazungula border post said she forgot to change the date on her stamp.
Zambia media group slates appointments

LUSAKA — The Press Association of Zambia (Paza) says the performance of the government-appointed heads of the State-owned media is unethical, grossly unfair and biased in favour of President Kaunda's United National Independence Party.

The heads of radio and television, and newspapers are appointed by President Kaunda.

Most are non-journalists who are trusted members of the ruling party.

Paza intends to apply for a high court injunction restraining the media heads from performing their duties until after the elections if the government refuses to sack them.

The association has also threatened to resort to other measures, including strikes. The biased reporting, it said, will unduly influence the outcome of the elections.

The association wants equal access to the State-owned propaganda and information machinery for all political parties taking part in the elections.
Aid to be cut off to profligate Zambia

LUSAKA — The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank gave notice yesterday that on Friday they would officially suspend aid to Zambia worth $200 million (about R570 million).

Western donor nations immediately said they would follow suit.

Reasons given included critical arrears in Zambia’s debt repayments to the World Bank, and the failure to honour an economic reform programme.

Zambia failed to abolish State subsidies on mealie meal and did not end price controls as required under Western-sponsored reforms approved by the IMF and World Bank in July 1989.

Zambia holds its first multiparty elections for nearly two decades on October 31. Western nations charge that President Kenneth Kaunda refused to raise food prices before polling because he fears a backlash from voters.

In the mid-1980s, the government abandoned an IMF-sponsored reform programme because of its unpopularity. Homegrown reforms then plunged the economy deeper into crisis.

Diplomats said the freezing of Western aid and loans would pose vast problems for any government voted into power in October.

• The IMF said yesterday that Zaire had become ineligible for aid because of overdue repayments on loans. Zaire has not been declared ineligible for World Bank loans. — Sapa-AP.

• Kaunda defeat may signal benefits for SA — Page 15
Kaunda defeat tipped to signal benefits for SA

The likely fall from grace of President Kaunda will turn Zambian foreign policy on its head, reports BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI.

Canada and Australia's Bob Hawke are friends simply because their views on South Africa accord with the president's.

President Kaunda has presented this policy as something of a moral crusade for which the country was willing to pay any price. Many people within the MMD, however, feel Zambia has been made to carry an unfair burden in the liberation of the region. This has ruined its economy, and energies that could have been directed at development have gone to satisfying altruistic ventures.

MMD spokesmen have made it clear that the needs of ordinary Zambians will enjoy a priority over what they call liberation politics. Foreign policy under their tutelage would not depend on the "likes or dislikes of one or a few individuals", but on what is best for Zambia.

An MMD administration is expected to take a much friendlier attitude towards Pretoria. In its effort to revive the economy, the MMD is unlikely to readily support boycotts or sanctions on South Africa.

There are already indications that the MMD leadership will be quite happy to trade with and welcome investments from South Africa. Many of its leaders, including MMD deputy president Levy Mwanawasa, visited South Africa recently.

Last week Dr Kaunda's government impounded a fleet of cars bought from South Africa by the MMD for its election campaign.

Vernon Mwaanga, who is expected to be foreign minister in an MMD government and who recently visited South Africa, said recently: "We shall pursue a foreign policy which will take into account the important axiom that we have no permanent friends or permanent enemies, only permanent interests. Foreign policy will be given adequate attention, but not at the expense of domestic concerns."

Although President Kaunda has recently been showing signs of shifting his party's hardline policy against South Africa, even going to the extent of calling for the lifting of sanctions, the MMD is expected to quicken the pace towards an accommodation with South Africa. This could split the Frontline states.

One ANC official said in Lusaka recently that it was just as well the organisation was packing and leaving Zambia because the "vibes from the MMD are not very encouraging."

Although MMD president Frederick Chiluba is a trade unionist, it is the powerful business wing in the movement which is dictating economic and foreign policy, and this lobby wants contacts with South Africa re-established without delay.

Mr Mwaanga has already issued what some have interpreted as a veiled warning to the Frontline state. "We shall not allow anybody," he said recently in a paper detailing MMD foreign policy agenda, "to choose any of our friends or enemies for us.

"We shall do our best to refrain from adverse and provocative comment on the internal affairs of other states, just as we expect them to do the same with regard to ourselves."

The MMD has, however, committed itself to honouring all existing bilateral agreements, such as the Tazara railway line, and it will maintain its membership of the Preferential Trade Area and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. But it has warned that these institutions will have to meet the objectives for which they were established in order to earn continued support.

"With the ending of the Cold War and resolution of regional conflicts in southern Africa, Zambian foreign policy will emphasise economic development and national reconstruction," Mr Mwaanga said. - The Star Africa Service.
TOMSEMINA: Remanded to South Africa after 27 years in exile

FROM MARIO BEDADA

Johannesburg

Willy Etaudo

Sebina sure Kaunda

(1936-1994)

Published by

30th November 1994
Zambia’s economy faces ruin

LUSAKA — Zambia’s failure to meet a $30.6m arrears payment to the World Bank this week will have severe implications for the country’s economic recovery, economic analysts said yesterday.

The government’s decision to delay implementation of some of the austerity measures in its economic reform programme — such as cutting subsidies for maize meal — will put further pressure on the budget deficit, analysts said.

President Kenneth Kaunda’s government is fighting for its political life against stiff opposition, with the country’s first multiparty elections in two decades due on October 31.

“Our job as a government, especially now, is to deliver a peaceful transition for Zambia,” Finance Minister Rabson Chongo told reporters.

He said implementation of the economic reform programme had been suspended until after the election.

The budget deficit, originally targeted at 4.6-billion kwacha ($6.43m) for 1991, is expected to grow from the present $940m to more than $262m by the end of the year because of heavy expenses likely to be incurred by the government, economists said.

Maize supplies are expected to run out by the end of 1991, forcing Zambia to import maize at a cost of at least $920m before the 1992 crop comes round, diplomats said.

The UN’s Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is today likely to declare Zambia eligible for emergency food supplies. It is also lined up to be declared a Least Developed Country at a meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council later this month.

“Zambia is headed for hyper-inflation,” said a senior government official. — Sapa-Reuters.
ZAMBIA'S main opposition party appears to be gaining ground in the crucial Copperbelt area — with the country's first elections after 17 years of one-party rule only six weeks away.

The Copperbelt, with the largest single bloc (701,000) of the 3.5m electorate, is primarily a rural farming and copper mining constituency. All have been badly hit by worsening economic conditions which saw food riots and a major copper workers' strike last year.

Diplomats say that though it is difficult to gauge the outcome on polling day, October 31, President Kenneth Kaunda's main opposition, the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), seems to be gaining a strong foothold in the Copperbelt and other rural areas.

MMD president Frederick Chiluba is also chairman of the powerful 400,000-member Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, a strong base that is apparently helping his presidential ambitions. Formerly a committed Marxist, Chiluba embraced free-market principles after a visit to the US in 1972. Like Kaunda, he is a devout Christian who frequently quotes from Biblical tracts. He claims the MMD will have an easy victory in rural areas: "It is as if we are pushing open a door. The Copperbelt and Luuka are ours. Unip (the ruling United Independence Party) is basing its election on the fact that they have been entrenched for 30 years, but the economic problems that have changed the life of our people to near starvation are more telling in the rural areas than in the urban areas."

Economic crisis forced Kaunda to bend under pressure from international financiers, including the World Bank, to hold democratic elections to facilitate future loans.

Chiluba claims that people are also angry at the breakdown of the rule of law, a rise in detentions "and a feeling that justice is not seen to be done. Centralisation of power has worsened things."

Since he signed a decree abolishing the one-party State and committing himself to elections last December 19 (the MMD was formed a day later), Kaunda has closed down a bank, threatened an independent newspaper with closure, briefly closed the University of Zambia and generally intimidated opposition supporters. In addition to the MMD, there are five much smaller oppo-
Genmin team visits Lusaka

MATTHEW CURTIS

A GENMIN geological and negotiating team arrived in Lusaka yesterday to investigate mining opportunities in Zambia.

The team, led by Kiraross gold mine GM Bruce Lutman, will spend five days following up a brief visit to the city a few weeks ago by Genmin executives who were hosted by Zambian business leaders and President Kenneth Kaunda.

A group spokesman said yesterday the team would spend much of its time at Ndola, in the Copperbelt. The team would look at possible geological sites and areas where SA mining expertise could make a contribution to existing mining operations.

Genmin was not planning to invest in Zambian mines. The visit would be used to evaluate the potential of an involvement in Zambia.
Zambia unveils new investment deal

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has released its long-awaited New Investment Act which, at first glimpse, appears attractive.

Although most financial and economic experts interviewed in Lusaka yesterday said it was too early to give detailed comment, they conceded that it contained positive elements.

Some of the favourable trends include retention of 70% of gross foreign currency earnings for the first three years, 60% for the following two years, and 50% for the remaining period of the investment licence's validity.

Other incentives include customs duty and sales tax exemption for machinery imported to establish enterprises. Businesses with an investment of less than 500,000 kwacha in plant and machinery will be exempt from licensing fees.

Holders of investment licences may transfer funds out of Zambia in foreign currency, regardless of the provision of the Foreign Exchange Control Act.

Registered small enterprises will be exempt from payment of tax on income for up to five years. — Sapa.
Watching the Watchdogs

First pub. 2/4/91

Zimbabwe's Independent Review
Zambia teeters on brink of famine

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — While Zambia's politicians are locked in a battle for power in the general election campaign, the country is sliding towards famine.

Stocks of maize, the country's staple food, are running out and so are the funds for importing fresh stocks. According to agricultural experts, Zambia does not have enough maize to last until the end of the year.

Crisis

An emergency airlift of maize may be necessary to avert famine. Political observers believe the government that comes into power after the elections next month — probably the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) — will inherit a serious food crisis.

Latest statistics show that after a poor harvest this year, the country had only 3.8-million bags of maize — a shortfall of more than 6-million bags.

The shortfall has been blamed on drought and bad agricultural and marketing policies. Zambians at present consume about 1.2-million bags of maize a month. At the beginning of September there were only 1.8-million in stock. Only 644,938 bags were in the strategic reserves held by the Zambia Cooperative Federation.

Millers are said to have run out of maize.

A few months ago the government imported 19,000 tons of maize from Zimbabwe, but this was enough for only one week's consumption.

Unless Zambia imports 4.2-million bags of maize before the end of the year the country will face famine.

Zambian journalists say neither President Kenneth Kaanda's ruling Unip party nor the MMD are addressing the issue seriously. They are preoccupied with the election campaign, in which the maize shortage has not become a major issue.

Zambian maize production has declined sharply in recent years, with the blame being laid on low prices, tight credit, late payments and poor marketing strategy by the government.

These factors have reduced output from the mainly white commercial farmers.

Peasant farmers are hoarding their maize for their own consumption rather than sell it to state agencies that fail to pay them.

The government's freezing of the maize meal price, in defiance of International Monetary Fund and World Bank directives, has led to serious shortages and smuggling of maize into neighbouring Zaire.

Zambia's traditional sources of maize imports, South Africa and Zimbabwe, are believed to have no spare stocks to sell to Zambia.

Empty

Agricultural experts say the next obvious sources of supply are the United States and Uganda.

But Zambia will need more than R500-million to buy enough maize to meet the expected demand and the national coffers are empty.

There are fears that international goodwill has been exhausted by the Kaanda government's repeated flouting, for short-term political gain, of the conditions laid down by the IMF for economic restructuring.
LUSAKA: Former US president Jimmy Carter arrived here yesterday saying Zambia was "at the epicentre of the worldwide movement for pluralist democracy." He is leading a delegation of five other international observers, including a representative of the Organization of African Unity, to assess the political environment in the run-up to the elections on October 12.

As chairman of the Zambia Voting Observation Team, Mr. Carter will recommend measures to ensure the polls are as free and fair as possible.

He said that a peaceful transition in Zambia would be "inspirational" to other African countries intending to move towards political pluralism.
ANC Lusaka office may become a museum

8/10/324/31

KIN BENTLEY

THERE are plans to turn the ANC's former headquarters in Lusaka into a museum, according to a report yesterday.

The Times of London's correspondent in Lusaka, Jan Raath, noted that changes in southern Africa were requiring a new look at old institutions.

The ANC headquarters, described as a "dowdy single-storey building in a back street off Cairo Road", was once the place where the organisation's strategies against Pretoria were planned.

It is now all but closed up, as the ANC's leaders return to SA.

Meanwhile, the report says the Zambian opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy is confidently predicting victory over President Kenneth Kaunda's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) in the first multiparty elections next month. And it is deliberating about what to do with UNIP's headquarters.

The building is situated on Independence Avenue. However, due to problems with the Chinese construction company, the 17-storey building, which towers over Lusaka, has never been finished.

The report quotes sources in the opposition movement as saying they are thinking of turning the building into a hospital.
Zambians urged to step into SA market

LUSAKA - Zambia must be forceful in its marketing strategy towards SA or risk being beaten into the SA market by other African countries, outgoing Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry vice-chairman Beejay Sharma said yesterday.

In an interview, he warned: "Many African countries are already exporting to SA. We must follow suit."

Sharma said his apprehension was justified because many East African countries were exploring the SA market.

This would put Zambia at a disadvantage because by the time Zambia was ready to approach the market, it would have been saturated already.

Sharma and the chamber's outgoing chairman, Ronald Penza, suggested their government should send a delegation to SA quickly to survey the market for Zambian products.

They said their government should encourage individual initiative within a free enterprise system.

"Once the individual initiative of a free enterprise system comes into play, the government's role would be to provide for stable conditions and to ensure development growth," Penza said.

A government spokesman said everything was being explored vigorously and a formal announcement would be made in the future. The possibility of a trade mis-

Also yesterday Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said in Sydney that economic growth in SA must be fostered.

"The urgent need to rebuild SA's economy after the ravages of apartheid means that sanctions should not be applied any longer than is necessary to secure essential political reforms. We must start now to foster economic as well as political reform," he said.

The Australian government has said it will back moves at next month's Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Harare to lift people-to-people sanctions against SA.

However, economic sanctions should remain until further progress was made in dismantling apartheid, Hawke said.

While SA was reaping a "crucial stage of transition", the end of apartheid was still not near.

Hawke also warned that the failure of the Uruguay round of GATT talks threatened SA's prosperity.

"SA's economic regeneration will require the same condition that makes other economies flourish: a free international trading system. That system is now under a grave threat," he said. - Sapa-Reuters.
FORMER US president Jimmy Carter arrived in Zambia at the weekend, proclaiming the country to be at the epicentre of the world-wide movement towards democracy.

But Mr Carter will find in the few days he will spend in the country that, a month before the historic elections, dissatisfaction is rising over various aspects of the campaign, especially the conduct of President Kaunda's ruling party.

Almost all the media is firmly under the ruling party's control, the government has flooded the urban areas with armed soldiers and police, further increasing the political temperature in the country, and the political parties' electoral strategies are in a bit of a shambles as candidates drop from the campaign for various reasons.

The role of the group monitoring the election campaign has also come in for some criticism. Various groups representing journalists, the clergy and opposition politicians now intend to establish their own body to monitor the monitors.

Mr Carter is leading a high-powered six-man team which includes Dr Chris Bakwesega, from the OAU which will be monitoring an election in Africa for the first time, Professor Adele Jinaddu, from the Nigerian Electoral Commission, Michelle Koeppen, executive director of the National Conference of Black Mayors in the United States, and Dr Richard Joseph, a senior official of the Carter Centre in Atlanta.

Mr Carter's delegation will have an overcrowded schedule. Many issues still remain unresolved. The ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) continues to dominate the State-owned media and other public resources. The use of the coupon system during the election has raised controversy as it is unlikely to guarantee secrecy of the vote.

Political parties are also unhappy because the state of emergency, in force since independence, has not yet been lifted. The presence of heavily armed paramilitary police in the major towns and cities is creating an atmosphere of siege in the country.

And the electoral commission itself is too strapped for cash to enable it to effectively carry out its duties. Mr Carter will also find during his three-day visit that the local Zambia Independent Monitoring Team (ZIMT) is in total disarray, with the churches, press and law groups dissociating themselves from it, and forming their own group.

The two main political parties, Unip and the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), have also not yet ironed out their campaign problems. In-fighting and disagreements are dogging their strategies and some candidates are withdrawing as a result. It seems Dr Kaunda arbitrarily drew up his list of candidates without consulting those he named to stand for his party.

This has resulted in some of them turning down his offer. He has been forced to find replacements in eight constituencies, and has indicated he would have to make further changes.

One prominent person to drop out of the race is Professor Patrick Mvunga, the Solicitor General, who was nominated to stand for Unip in Chipata, eastern Zambia. The nomination raised eyebrows in legal circles and Professor Mvunga's professional integrity and objectivity as Solicitor-General was questioned.

Former Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has also been moved from his traditional seat of Kambombola to Livingstone, a tough seat, where he will be pitted against another former Prime Minister, Daniel Msando, who is standing as an independent.

Mr Msando is favoured to defeat Mr Musokotwane, currently Zambia's high commissioner in Canada.

The MMD has also fallen into the trap of imposing candidates on areas without taking into account local sentiments. Their candidate in Mkushi North has been rejected by party supporters, who prefer a local white farmer.

Some MMD members are standing as independents in protest against the leadership's imposition of high profile outside candidates on local parties.

The National Democratic Alliance, which is to field 100 candidates in the elections, has endorsed Dr Kaunda for the Presidency.
SA food aid to Zambia

ROBBY MAKAYI, Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA.—South Africa has come to the rescue of famine-threatened Zambia by agreeing to release 2.5-million bags of maize from its strategic reserve stocks.

Zambia’s stocks have virtually run out with experts saying there is barely enough maize to last until the middle of October.

Zambia is going through a politically volatile period with elections due by the end of October and it is feared that food riots could follow should the maize stocks run out.

When the South African government was first approached by Zambia it indicated that it had already committed its maize surplus to Zaire. But now it has apparently changed its mind and has offered to help Zambia.

Zambian officials left for South Africa this week to conclude the deal. It is understood the South African government is keen to avert instability in Zambia, its former sworn enemy, during this crucial period of transition.

According to the latest statistics from the Zambian Ministry of Co-operatives, Zambia needs more than 6-million bags of maize to supplement the meagre 3.6-million bags purchased this year, which was only 40 percent of the maize needed to feed the nation.

The shortage of maize, meet FFW.

Anti-Vat lobby to meet FW.

JOHANNESBURG.—The growing anti-VAT lobby meets President De Klerk today in a last-ditch effort to find consensus on the controversial tax.

Yesterday ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa warned that the country was poised to see “real confrontation” between the people and government.

Organisations attending the second VAT summit here yesterday resolved that, should there be no consensus, a programme of national resistance to VAT would begin.

Earlier in the day a broad front of trade unions — including the country’s two largest federations and traditional “white” unions — discussed the use of a national general strike should VAT demands not be met.

Co-ordinating Committee on VAT organiser Mr Bernie Pasareff said the VAT summit agreed that the changes affecting recently were not acceptable as they did not accommodate the demands of the summit.

US warning on Zaire travel

WASHINGTON.—The State Department has warned American

FIGHTING SPIRIT: Wynberg Girls’ High pupil Jeannine Hinson with Lieutenant Mark Fairley on a Mirage at the Ysterplaat museum.

Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus

Pingswice Jeannine who.
Kaunda may lift emergency

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is expected to lift the state of emergency on Monday, according to former United States president Jimmy Carter.

Carter told a panel of Zambian journalists in Lusaka on Monday night that Kaunda had assured him the state of emergency would have to be lifted for the October 31 presidential and parliamentary elections to be free and fair.

Kaunda, however, told Carter the state of emergency had been "perpetrated due to the high political tensions" in the country.

In turn, Carter said Kaunda was pressured to understand the consequences of maintaining the state of emergency in the whole of Southern Africa and particularly during the elections.

"I impressed upon Kaunda that Zambia was the only island country with the state of emergency because South Africa, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe had lifted theirs.

"It was more disturbing because Zambia still maintains a state of emergency when trouble-torn South Africa, Angola and Mozambique had done away with it.

"Why can't Zambia do the same?" said Carter.

The former US president also said he would not be swayed by any opinion in his election monitoring in determining whether the elections would be declared free and fair. — Sapa.
Discuss

Zionist has been accused of being too close to the ruling party.

Carter said on his arrival on Sunday he would discuss all these issues with the parties concerned.

The two main political parties, Unip and the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, have also not yet ironed out their campaign problems.

Infighting and disagreements are dogging their strategies and some candidates are withdrawing as a result.

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Lisafo is favoured to defeat Musokotwane, cur-

of emergency, in force since independence, has not yet been lifted.

The presence of heavily armed paramilitary police in the major towns and cities is creating an atmosphere of siege in the country. And the electoral commission itself is strapped for cash to enable it to effectively carry out its duties.

Carter will also find during his three-day visit that the local Zambia Independent Monitoring Team is in total disarray with the churches, Press and law groups disassociating themselves from it, and forming their own group.

Zambian poll tension rises
Kaunda to lift emergency

LU\S\AR\A\, - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is expected to lift the state of emergency, according to former United States president Jimmy Carter.

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In turn, Mr Carter said Mr Kaunda was pressured to understand the consequences of maintaining the state of emergency particularly during the elections. - Sapa
SA aid for volatile Zambia

LUSAKA — South Africa has come to the rescue of famine-threatened Zambia by agreeing to release 2.5 million bags of maize from its strategic reserves.

The offer has almost certainly averted political unrest in Zambia which could have followed had the country not got supplies.

Stocks have virtually run out with barely enough maize to last until mid-October.

The country is going through a politically volatile period with elections due at the end of October. It is feared food riots could follow should the maize stocks run out.

The SA Government, which when first approached by Zambia indicated it had committed its maize surplus to Zaire, apparently changed its mind as it is keen to avert instability in Zambia.
Zambia mortgages copper proceeds for SA maize

MICHAEL HARTTRACK (360)

HARARE — President Kenneth Kaunda has mortgaged proceeds of Zambia's 1992 copper production to SA so it can feed its 9-million people for the next six months, former US president Jimmy Carter has claimed here.

Addressing a news conference at Harare airport on Tuesday, Carter stated: "Zambia is in the process of buying US$10m worth of maize meal. They are mortgaging next year's copper sales to get them by in the next six months." (Bong 26) [1991 (2)]

Carter was on his way home from Lusaka, where he had been observing preparations for Zambia's first multiparty elections for 20 years.

Sources here say SA has agreed to supply Zambia with 2.5-million bags of maize from its strategic stockpile, despite its own poor harvest.

With consumption at 800 000 tons a year, and a third of the crop smuggled out for sale on the Zairean black market, the shortfall is estimated at 450 000 tons.

The next harvest will not be available until May 1992. Zambia forfeited $90m in World Bank finance this month by refusing to cut controversial food subsidies. The last maize price rise caused widespread riots.
Zambia's mortgage to SA to buy R138m maize

Copper for food

From Michael Hartnick

Addressing a press conference when he received the former American president's letter, President Kenneth Kaunda has mortgaged proceed of the copper to the World Food Programme to buy the maize needed to feed 300,000. The World Food Programme recently also appealed to the South Africans to feed their hungry people.
Martial law to stay in Zambia

The opposition Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) reiterated its call for the state of emergency to be lifted.

The Zambian government is desperately trying to buy emergency maize grain from South Africa to avert an impending famine in the country, the independent newspaper, the Weekly Post, said yesterday. — Sapa-Reuters

LUSAKA — Zambia's Legal Affairs Minister Mr. Frederick Chomba said yesterday that the country's 27-year state of emergency would remain in place until after general elections set for October 31.

Former US president Mr. Jimmy Carter, speaking after a pre-election monitoring mission, said on Thursday that President Kenneth Kaunda had promised him he would lift the state of emergency by September 30 if the country was committed to peace.

Mr. Chomba said that although Dr. Kaunda had the constitutional power to recall the National Assembly, the only body empowered to end the state of emergency, he was not obliged to do so at this time.
Biko asked me to lead revolt, says Buthelezi

INKATHA president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday the late Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko had asked him to lead the masses into revolution.

Buthelezi said he refused, thus preventing the downfall of the South African Government.

"Had I formed constituencies, then taken them and marched with them to assist revolutionaries, no South African government could have remained intact," he said in Bloemfontein.

Buthelezi asked his audience whether they realised the historical importance of his alleged refusal to lead the black masses towards revolution.

He claimed he was approached by Biko shortly before the Black Consciousness leader died in police detention in 1977.

"Biko sent a message to me saying if I rose up to lead them, he and all other black leaders would follow me. At that time there would easily have been a place for me in the ANC leadership.

"I was under enormous pressure to respond and abandon what I was doing in favour of what the Black Consciousness and ANC leaders were doing."

Buthelezi said he had opted instead for "being right and refusing to join the politics of confrontation and violence."

"I said 'no'. Inkatha said 'no'. The KwaZulu government said 'no'. Millions of Zulu people said 'no' plus millions of non-Zulu people.

"I knew there was a society to lead which was beyond the euphoria of politics and the clamour for protest, action and destabilisation."

Buthelezi also claimed an attempt was made to kill him in 1978 "apart from other plots to assassinate me."

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Zulu chiefs plug accord

FIVE Zulu chiefs at the weekend urged hundreds of hostel residents to observe the National Peace Accord.

"The chiefs addressed separate meetings at Jeppe Hostel, at the invitation of Ubumbano Lwazi Nkandla, an organisation formed in 1975 by headmen in Natal to promote local development."

"The blood that has been spilled is enough, and must not be spilled again," My Linako Hendrick Mzididi told one gathering.

"We want our people to respect the peace accord that was signed between the Inkatha Freedom Party, the African National Congress and other organisations," Chief ME Dhlomo, a leader of the Khabela clan in KwaZulu, told another.

"More than 10 000 people have been killed in political fighting in the past seven years."

Mzididi, organiser of the meetings, said that Ubumbano was charged with development in the Nkandla area, near Eshowe in northern Natal.

The chiefs, he said, had addressed the gatherings as part of an effort to unite migrant workers from the Nkandla area.

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Visas

South Africa had an ideal potential market for Zambia which needed "to be tapped for visitors", especially now that the Zambian Government had relaxed visa requirements.

Shisholeka could not say when the office would open. "It will be very soon. We want to boost tourism among South Africans."

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South African Press Association
‘Kaunda will lose election’

ZAMBIAN president Kenneth Kaunda and his United National Independence Party (Unip) will lose the October 31 elections by a significant margin, says Kent University International Relations lecturer Stephen Chan.

The likely victors and only other significant party is the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) led by trade unionist Frederick Chiluba, says Chan.

In a paper written for the SA Institute of International Affairs, Chan says the immediate effects of a Unip loss would be a vast loosening of what have been difficulties in terms of trade and other economic interchange with SA.

“I think that you will find SA being very positively and enthusiastically courted by a new government — it would be very anxious indeed for investment . . .,” Chan says.

UK and US representatives believe Unip could just shade the presidential elections but would have to deal with a parliament firmly in the MMD’s control.

“Kaunda would be prepared to accept a situation like that because he had been angling for a new constitutional base which would give the president power over parliament.

“It may mean ditching all of his lieutenants and supporters in the Unip party but he is prepared to do that if it means that he is able to hang on to personal power. The Americans and British are both wrong in thinking that it is going to be a close run affair. My own opinion is that it is going to be quite a decisive defeat — but this is based only on my own intuitive appreciation of the politics of that country.”

Rural spin-off from Lesotho power project

MASERU — More than 4 000 Lesotho households are to benefit from the construction of electrical sub-stations, part of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

The Lesotho Highlands Development Association (LHDA) said in a statement yesterday there were more than 120 villages situated in the project’s catchment area and none had access to a reliable source of electricity.

A socio-economic survey conducted by the LHDA at the beginning of Phase 1A of the project and electrification of the villages had been determined as a priority.

Although the LHDA is constructing the sub-stations, the Lesotho Energy Corporation is responsible for the supply of electricity to the villages.

The statement said funds would come from the LHDA while the actual electrification of the villages would be provided for by donor contributions.

Three of the sub-stations would be constructed during Phase 1A of the Water Project, while another would be constructed during Phase 1B. — Sapa.
Blame rising prices on transport, say farmers

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA—Drastic increases in SpoorNet tariffs for transporting farm products, coupled with the effect of VAT, could send consumer prices into orbit, the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) warned yesterday.

TAU president Dries Bruwer said blame for escalating food prices should not be laid at farmers’ doors.

The gap between their prices and consumer prices was widening by the day mainly because of soaring input costs, including transport costs.

He warned that “extraordinary” increases in SpoorNet tariffs could lead to distribution problems, particularly of fresh produce, and lead to market shortages.

Currently there were shortages of some products in Cape Town while there was an oversupply in Johannesburg, mainly because farmers were avoiding expensive long-haul transport.

Detailing the tariff increases, Bruwer said that where producers had paid R1.33 to transport a case of mangoes from Transnet to the Epping market in Cape Town, this would now cost R3.45. The cost of raling a case of pawpaws from Transnet to Cape Town had increased on September 1 from R3.07 to R6.96. The transport tariff from Transnet to Pretoria had risen 90c a case to R2.32.

For the same journey the tariff for a case of mangoes was increased yesterday from 46c to R1.36.

Zambian maize plan details

LUSAKA — Zambia expected to import 1.7 million bags of maize from SA this year using some of its copper export earnings as collateral, Finance Minister Rabson Chongo confirmed yesterday.

Chongo said his government had secured a loan from a commercial bank to import the maize, but he refused to name the bank or the amount involved.

The government has also increased the producer price of maize from 500 to 1,500 Zambian kwacha per 90kg bag for the 1991/92 marketing season. The increase was intended to encourage farmers to grow more maize.

Chongo denied reports that the Zambian government, facing a severe maize shortage, had mortgaged all its 1992 copper exports proceeds for the imports. "There is no way we can mortgage all our earnings for one year. The copper is being used as collateral to secure a loan from a commercial bank. It is merely a guarantee that we will be in a position to pay."

Chongo said Zambia was using a similar arrangement for weekly imports of 70,000 tons of oil.

Zambia earns between $900m and $1bn annually from copper, the minister said.

Chongo said maize imports from SA would cover more than half of the expected shortfall in the 1991 Zambian crop.

He said at worst $60m would be spent on maize imports in 1991. Western diplomats estimate the bill will be up to $30m.

Chongo said the government was also negotiating with Washington for more maize imports.

Zambia faces payment problems for maize imports because Western donors last month froze its balance of payment and import support fund when it failed to repay World Bank arrears.

The government has also dithered on implementing austerity measures such as raising prices of the staple maize meal ahead of the first multiparty elections in 30 years on October 31. — Cape-Reuters.
Zambian bank hopes to set up SA operation

THE Zambia National Commercial Bank would approach banking authorities in Pretoria soon for permission to establish a full banking subsidiary in SA, bank director Tom Kapapa said yesterday.

If successful, it would become the first African bank to set up a full banking operation in SA.

In May this year, a Zairean bank became the first African bank to set up a representative office here.

Kapapa, speaking in an interview during yesterday's conference, said the bank was thinking of investing at least R10m (which is the minimum capital requirement in terms of the Deposit-taking Institutions Act) in the venture, though he doubted it would be adequate.

He said the bank would be involved mainly in trade and export finance.
Zambians want to open bank. \[3.9\]

By Derek Tomney

The Zambian National Commercial Bank would like to open a banking subsidiary in Johannesburg, says the bank's director of corporate banking and marketing, Tom Kapapa.

During question time at the financial services conference he asked Dr Henrie van Gruening, the Registrar of Deposit-taking Institutions, whether there were any restrictions which would prevent the bank from doing so.

Dr van Gruening said that South Africa did not discriminate against foreign banks but they would have to comply with the same requirements imposed on South African banks.

Mr Kapapa said later that the bank, which was owned by the Zambian government, could help facilitate trade with Africa.
WINDHOEK — President Kaunda of Zambia has attacked multinational aid agencies for daring to prescribe to African countries how they should implement economic restructuring programmes.

He was in Namibia to open the country’s national agricultural show on the weekend.

He attacked the concept held by aid and development agencies, such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, that poor economic performances in Africa — and especially Zambia — were the result of incompetent internal policies.

This completely ignored the severe international economic conditions in which African countries had to operate, he said, lashing out at “discriminatory trade practices”.

"I am not saying that their structural adjustment programmes and measures do not work, but that countries themselves, without interference, should be in a position to determine the desired components, pace and direction of these programmes," Dr Kaunda said.
AFRICA

Riots hit copper output in Zaire

LONDON — Zaire is likely to produce around 250,000 tons of copper this year and output losses as a result of the recent riots are about 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes at most, a senior source from the state mining company Gecamines said.

"Output is expected to return to normal sometime this week," said the source, who was in London attending the annual metals week gatherings.

The independent consultancy, Commodity Research Unit, recently pegged finished Zaire copper output this year at 240,000 to 255,000 tons, down from 346,000 tons last year.

The company still expects to produce around 12,000 in first half of cobalt this year and losses from the recent strife were probably no more than 300 tons, the Gecamines source added.

The central African country produced 10,000 tons of cobalt last year, he said.

The recent riots had not damaged mining installations or offices in southern Zaire, he said. Edward Lysen, the company's Canadian financial director, said two weeks ago that its office in Kolwezi had been demolished.

But the disturbances did reduce output as workers stayed away and supplies of acid and other inputs were held up.

Lorries carrying supplies for the mining industry decided not to enter Zaire when the troubles started and papers were destroyed in railway offices, the source said.

There had been no damage to the railway network, he added.

Zaire has several export routes for its copper — through the country's western port of Matadi, via Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, or via East London and Durban.

The Gecamines source said Zaire was likely to meet its official creditors next week in Europe or in the Zaire mining town of Lubumbashi to discuss a resumption of loans.

The country is seeking in the region of $300m over four or five years to boost its copper output to 470,000 tonnes a year.

The IMF said last month Zaire was no longer eligible to borrow more money because it was behind in its payments. The IMF said its overdue payments totalled about $81.7m.

Other countries have also cut off aid. US aid to Zaire totalling some $13m was also suspended because of arrears in repayments, the chaotic state of the economy and Zaire's record of human rights abuses.

Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has failed to resolve a political crisis over control of the army.

Monday's talks, after an inconclusive first round on Friday, maintained a climate of instability which many diplomats fear could spill over into fresh violence.

Riots led by soldiers two weeks ago devastated the capital and killed more than 100 people. — Reuters.

Zambia's battered economy put on hold

LUANGA — Zambia's battered economy has been put on hold until after the country's first multiparty general election in two decades is held on October 31.

The world community is keeping a wary eye on the parliamentary and presidential elections, which could end President Kenneth Kaunda's 27-year rule.

"It's too close to call and there are too many factors which keep changing," said one Western diplomat.

Zambia's international aid was cut off when it defaulted on a $20.8m arrears payment to the World Bank in September.

A key factor in Zambia's off-again on-again economic reform programme backed by the IMF is an end to state subsidies, particularly on maize meal.

Despite heavy donor pressure, Kaunda has deferred raising meal prices until after the elections.

Government has just announced maize and wheat producer price rises, but these are being eroded by inflation.

There is general agreement that Zambia's $8 million people, burdened by $7.8bn in foreign debt, face hard times whoever wins the elections.

Economists say moves have been made in the right direction, including plans for civil service reform, privatisation of state firms, higher interest rates and a tightening of money supply.

The big problem centres on maize meal subsidies, expected to reach $106m this year ($61m last year).

Meanwhile, bankers say forex is in "exceedingly short supply".

Government is in effect mortgaging its vital copper exports to pay for fuel and emergency imports of $4.8bn in foreign debt.

The maximum lending rate for banks is 40%. The government-controlled savings account deposits rate is 33% — with banks obliged to hold 50% of deposits in non-interest-bearing Treasury bills.

Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) leader Frederick Chiluba, Kaunda's presidential rival, admits immense problems lie ahead.

"If we accept that we must win the election, we must also accept the idea that there are problems we must solve," he said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Zambian media men restrained

LUŠAKA. — Two Zambian media personalities have been restrained from practising until after the October 31 elections.

High Court Judge Joseph Phiri granted the Press Association of Zambia (Paza) an injunction restraining Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) director-general Dr Steven Moyo and Times Newspapers managing editor Mr Bwendo Mulenga from operating until after the October 31 presidential and parliamentary elections.

Mr Justice Phiri last week ordered that the offices of the two officials remain vacant until after the elections.

Paza chairman Mr Richard Sakala had filed an injunction saying the two were biased against the opposition parties in the campaign coverage. — Sapa
THOUSANDS of workers at Checkers - Photo by "Sowetan Correspondent"
Lots of agreement, not much action

Lands at the Commonwealth summit agree on the human rights issue, but they seem reluctant to agree on any specific measures.

ANDREW MELDRUM reports

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EQUAL waves and royal jewels, moro-
cocades of Mercedes, waiting areas and traffic jams, speeches with what could be a Shakespeare, reception, banquets, briefings and more levels of govern-
ment than you could shake a stick at.

That gives a taste of the opening of the 26th Commonwealth summit in Harare this week.

But seven of the Commonwealth’s 50 heads of government turned up, setting a new attend-
ance record for the summit which has lasted every two years.

Of course, behind closed doors the Common-
wealth leaders deliberated and discussed weighty matters like the future of South Africa, human rights, the need to encourage multi-
party democracies ... and cricket.

The consensus reached during their meetings will be fanned at the summit’s close on October 22 under the name of the Harare Declaration, which is hoped to launch a newly revitalized Commonwealth, the group of former British colonies which has moved from empire to a voluntary and mutually beneficial association.

Even as the summit opened, hopes flared that
it would produce a significant move forward to-
wards South African constitutional negoti-
ations.

Zimbabwe President Kenneth Kaunda attempt-
ted to get the Commonwealth leaders to invite
President FW de Klerk and Chief Mangamulle
Banda of Malawi to join them on their weekend retreat to Victoria Falls in a bid to end its
crisis. But the presidents of Kenya and Malawi, who were present in Harare as ob-
servers, were against.

Such a meeting of ‘major players’ in South Africa under the Commonwealth umbrella would have emulated the historic 1979 Commonwealth summit in Lusaka where a Bob-
330

OPENING CEREMONY - President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe giving his
speech at the opening of the Commonwealth summit in Harare. - Photo: AP

Haiwee in what looked like a huff shortly after the opening ceremony on Wednesday, Kaunda
did not even stay for the Queen’s state banquet that night.

Even with his trademark white hardcap, Kaunda was an almost unrecognizable figure with a
grip on his hair which he was visibly shaken by the news on Tuesday that his son, Kambo-
raj, was sentenced to death for killing a woman.

Also, it must have been difficult for Kaunda to listen to all the praise for pluralistic political systems as he is waging a bitter campaign for his political survival in Zambia’s first multi-
party elections in 17 years.

So the South African initiative dropped before it even started. But that did not prevent Major and Mandela reaching a new agreement on ... you guessed it, cricket.

The two leaders an-

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, October 18 to October 24 1991

EARLY DEPARTURE - Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda left the conference.

Commonwealth Secretary-General, Nigerian Chief Emeka Anyaoku, has already made state-

ments saying that most member states are not ready for direct human rights monitors. Indeed, three Commonwealth members are under mili-

tary rule, five have one-party states and activ-

ists estimate that two-thirds of the member states do not have democratically-elected govern-

comments or democratic mechanisms to change those governments.

The strongest support for human rights concepts was among the leaders attending the Harare summit is Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, who has appealed since the early 1970s for the Com-

monwealth to establish a human rights commis-

sion.

“A commission would prepare a report once every two years to present to the Commonwealth summit. It would not have any binding judicial powers on its members, it would just present its report,” said activisn Bruno. “We will be very lucky to get it approved by this summit, but we’ll keep fighting for it right up to the end.”

So it is not certain if the colour, festivities and fine-sounding words at the Commonwealth summit will produce anything more substantial than fine-sounding words on human rights, un-
less during the weekend excursion to Victoria Falls the Gambian president can convince his fellow leaders to agree to specific human rights measures.
The president's

THE sentencing to death of Kambirage Kaunda for murder has become a political albatross around the neck of his father, President Kenneth Kaunda, as he prepares for Zambia's first contested election in almost 20 years this month. BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI reports.

The death sentence passed this week on his youngest son could not have come at a worse time for President Kenneth Kaunda as he battles for his political life.

Besides anything else, the case severely embarrassed him at the Commonwealth heads of state summit in Harare — possibly his last foray on to the world political stage.

Indeed, many Zambians consider it a miracle that the case ever got to court. Attorneys for the Mwanza family have accused the police of wanting to cover up the case in order to protect the president's son.

The authorities have been clearly reluctant to prosecute. At one stage they reported that "the file had gone missing", investigating officers allegedly authorised the disposal of the body before an autopsy was carried out, and the police failed to follow normal practice of arresting the accused.

It was only public outrage at the official footdragging that finally forced the authorities to act. But, even so, it was almost a year after the killing, in August 1990, before Kambirage appeared in court.

Even then it was not as an accused, but to give evidence at the inquest. Kambirage, one of the president's seven children, admitted shooting 20-year-old Tabeth Mwaanza two years ago in the back of the head, but said the woman was in a mob which was threatening to stone him and a friend.

He admitted under cross-examination that Miss Mwaanza was no threat to him. He said she was among a crowd that had stopped his car and menaced him. His car had stopped when someone in the crowd hammered on the boot.

He had leapt out with a companion, Rafiq Mulla. Both were armed. Mr Mulla, Kaunda said, fired a warning shot into the air. He himself fired four warning shots, but the crowd had become more agitated and moved closer. "Then I lowered my gun and shot directly at the group," he said.

The coroner then ruled that Kaunda should stand trial for the murder of Miss Mwaanza. When he appeared in court two months later, murder charges were dropped and the director of prosecutions ordered him to face lesser charges of manslaughter.

In July this year the case finally came before the High Court. But, officials told the judge that a file with important correspondence pertaining to the case had gone missing.

Mr Justice Claver Musumali ordered the officials to find the missing file. He also ordered the director of public prosecutions, Gregory Phiri, to appear before him to explain whether he had attempted to cover up the disappearance of the file.

The prosecutor, Kingsley Kaunda (no relation), told the judge that Mr Phiri had not revealed that the file was not covered up.
The president

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sident’s albatross

from gastro-enteritis. Zambia has been in the grip of a cholera outbreak for almost two years. It was to be expected that a case of this nature involving the president’s son would carry political connotations. But it was Kambarage’s misfortune that the incident happened at a time when his father’s political star was on the wane and the opposition was for the first time flexing its muscles.

The opposition had in the interim forced Dr Kaunda to bow, against his vocal opposition, to calls for multiparty political activity in Zambia.

He also suffered some very humiliating defeats in court challenges to the constitution by his opponents. The lawyer, Sebastian Zulu, who represented Dr Kaunda and his ruling party, the United National Independence Party (Unip), also represented his son in the murder case.

The trial, therefore, became enmeshed in the father’s political tribulations. The fact that Dr Kaunda’s party lost most of the cases in the High Court against the opposition gave the impression within Unip that the judges were biased against Dr Kaunda and the party, and that Kambarage could therefore not expect a fair trial.

In August this year Mr Zulu was making final submissions in the murder case when he suddenly asked the judge to recuse himself because he was biased. Mr Zulu handed the judge an affidavit which alleged that four judges, including Mr Justice Musumali, had written to Frederick Chiluba, the president of the opposition Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), President Kaunda’s chief opponent, assuring him that they would always rule in his party’s favour against Unip.

Mr Justice Musumali is alleged in the affidavit to have told the MMD that he would “fix” Dr Kaunda and his wife Betty by sentencing their son to death. However, Mr Zulu failed to produce the man who made the allegations.

As Mr Justice Musumali told Kambarage Kaunda this week that he would be “hanged by the neck until you are pronounced dead”, Mr Zulu was not in court to offer him support. He is serving a one-year jail sentence for contempt of court arising out of the allegations in the affidavit.

Kambarage and his lawyers have taken a defiant stand against the judge. Mr Zulu refused to plead before the judge for a special tribunal to hear his case.

And after he was sentenced to death this week, Kaunda raised his fingers in the “V” for victory sign, the sign of his father’s ruling party. He is appealing against his conviction and sentence.

Kaunda’s trial has been seen by many as a test of the independence of the judiciary in Zambia, and they have passed it with flying colours. Many ordinary Zambians expect President Kaunda, if he’s still leader of the country after the elections, to grant his son a presidential pardon.

The MMD, if victorious, could use a pardon as an olive branch to its vanguarded opponents, and could display their desire for national reconciliation.

Either way, not many people in Zambia expect that Kambarage Kaunda, an airline pilot, will end up paying the ultimate price for his crime.
Zambian exodus
Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister, Lt-Gen Benjamin Mibenge, says foreign residents are leaving Zambia following inter-party threats and intimations that trouble will erupt after elections on October 31.

He said the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) had caused the exodus.

But an MMD spokesman said President Kenneth Kaunda provoked the flight by saying there would be civil war if he lost the election. — Sapa
Kaunda is ready to hand over

LUSAKA - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday pledged to hand over power peacefully if he is defeated in the October 31 elections.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka with the local and international press, Kaunda said he would be more than ready to hand over power to the victorious party.

"As a democrat, I will stand by the people's mandate. The Zambian people would have decided as to who should be their leader," he added.

He said he felt the leadership of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy was immature.

He deplored the MMD's call for an international peace-keeping force during the transition period.

MMD president Mr Frederick Chiluba last Thursday appealed to friendly countries to send peace-keeping forces to Zambia during the elections and transition to the first multiparty government in 17 years.

He rebutted Kaunda's accusation that the MMD leadership was immature, and in turn lashed at the ruling party for mismanagement of the economy. - Sapa
LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I was recently at a game of poker and noticed a peculiar phenomenon. The cards, which I usually consider to be random, seemed to follow a pattern. I began to wonder if there was something else at play, perhaps an unseen influence guiding the game.

Sincerely,

[Name]

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In Lusaka,

Fred Birdland

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Can Kanda's Keep His Clothes?

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[Image of a poker table and cards]
Tension in Zambia

KENNETH KAMDA - GETTING SET FOR THE ELECTIONS

The country's economy is facing a test as the opposition parties prepare to challenge the ruling party in the upcoming elections. The economy has been struggling due to factors such as high inflation, a declining copper price, and a lack of diversification. Critics say the government has not done enough to address these issues.

In an interview, Kenneth Kamda, a prominent opposition leader, said, "The economy faces a tough challenge, but we are ready to take it on. Our platform is centered around development and growth, and we believe we can make a difference."

The government, led by Rupiah Banda, has been in power since 2008 and has faced criticism for its handling of the economy. Some have called for fresh elections to address the country's economic problems.

The elections are set to take place in October, and both the ruling and opposition parties are gearing up for what promises to be a highly contested race.
Election fever mounts in Zambia

LUUKA - 26 | 0/91

LUSAKA - A deep air of uncertainty hangs over the political and economic future of impoverished Zambia, which holds its first multiparty elections in 18 years on Thursday.

Tension has built up in recent days with the government and opposition each accusing the other of preparing for violence if it loses. The church has taken up a mediatory role in the hope of preventing trouble.

A few weeks ago, political analysts were unwilling to bet on the outcome. Now they are tipping victory for the main opposition Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) with about 10% or the 150 seats in parliament, although predictions are shaky at best.

President Kenneth Kaunda (67) has dominated the country since independence from Britain in 1964, strengthening his grip after introducing single-party rule in order to halt tribalism.

Eclipsed

But bureaucracy and corruption have undermined the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) and the government, which has burdened Zambia's 8 million people with $7.5 billion in foreign debt.

The presidential and parliamentary elections are the culmination of nearly two years of pro-democracy activity.

Zambia has seen a steady rise in unemployment, crime, budget deficits and inflation. Social services have declined and the black market has eclipsed formal economic activities.

Chola Chimbano

"One thing that is clear is that President Kaunda and his government have known all along what needed to be done in this economy," one analyst said, adding that "Kaunda and his clique of older Unip members have over the years deliberately blocked economic reforms".

Pro-democracy activists who united in the MMD, and pressure from the international community in linking aid to democratic reforms, forced Dr Kaunda after months of hesitation to reintroduce pluralistic politics last December and call elections this year.

The MMD, led by veteran trade unionist Frederick Chiluba, has promised to work with multilateral institutions to improve Zambia's economy, but there are no illusions over the amount of work needed.

Mr Chiluba himself is challenging Dr Kaunda for the presidency.

"This country's economy has been destroyed and there is no money. Are you prepared to work hard to rebuild? Do you know that building is more difficult than destroying?" is Mr Chiluba's message at campaign rallies.

Both President Kaunda and Mr Chiluba say they will accept the election results, although Dr Kaunda has also said he will "deal" with the opposition, which he accuses of insulting him.

Dr Kaunda says he does not plan to retire until the economy recovers.

Privatising

Copper production by Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, the country's main foreign exchange earner, is expected to fall, while mining costs are rising. The economic reform plan backed by the IMF and World Bank aims at increasing non-traditional exports, reducing inflation and the budget deficit, developing strong fiscal measures and privatising state-run enterprises.

Measures taken so far include devaluation of the local currency, moves towards privatisation and the removal of price controls, except those on the food staple, maize.

As polling day draws near, shopkeepers, particularly those of Indian descent, have cleared their stores in case of rioting. Diplomats say many Indians are leaving the country, at least temporarily. - Sapa-Reuter.
Zambian poll call for Cape rector

THE rector of the Peninsula Technikon in Cape Town, Mr Franklin Sonn, is to join former US President Jimmy Carter's team in monitoring the elections in Zambia this week.

He will be the only South African on the team.

A second group of South Africans will attend as observers under the auspices of the Institute for a Multi-Party Democracy, included in this group will be NP, PAC, ANC and DP representatives.

The Commonwealth has also sent a group to monitor the elections, which begin on Thursday.

Mr Sonn, who has never monitored an election before, said he was probably chosen because he was a non-functionary political figure with an understanding of politics.

The elections, the first multi-party elections in 20 years, are expected to see Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda toppled from power if the polls are fair and if the elections do not trigger an outbreak of unrest similar to that in neighbouring Zaire.

Matching:
This concept assures the user that all expenses incurred in earning the income specified in the income statement for the period have been matched against that income, and that profit has accordingly not been overstated.

Going concern:
By knowing that the business will continue indefinitely into the future and will not be liquidated, the user is assured that assets (and liabilities) are stated at cost (less amounts written off) and not at liquidation values, which may differ considerably.

Consistency:
By knowing that the same bases and policies are applied to like items from one period to the next, the user can feel confident when comparing financial statements of different periods.
Safety assurances from Kaunda

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has assured foreign diplomats in the country that their safety during and after Thursday’s multi-party elections would be guaranteed. (GLO)

The leader of the main opposition party, Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), Frederick Chiluba, on Sunday alleged Kaunda had trained a private 400-man army to cause unrest if the ruling party lost the election. DIO 291111
The hour has come to pull Zambia back on the road.
Oxford man welcomed into Zambia’s politics

AS DUSK falls on the dusty red road leading to Chikwanda village in northern Zambia, about 50 women and young girls dance out of the shadows of the jacaranda trees and swarm towards the approaching vehicle.

“Gaye Scott is bringing the wind of change to us women,” they sing in high-pitched voices. In the Land Rover, the grimacing, bespectacled former Oxford university lecturer raises his thumb and index finger in the party salute and shouts its slogan: “The hour has come!”

Scott is one of four white Zambians standing as a parliamentary candidate for the main opposition party, the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) in next week’s general election.

He is confident of winning the Mpika seat and political colleagues say he stands a good chance of being appointed Minister of Agriculture if the MMD wins.

He has spent the past seven years in England studying for a doctorate and working as a research scientist and lecturer in robotics. When President Kenneth Kaunda agreed to political reform last year he decided to return home.

MELINDA HAM
in Lusaka

He is bitter about Kaunda’s economic mismanagement and authoritarian rule. Some of his friends were involved in a plot to overthrow Kaunda in 1980 and imprisoned. Disillusioned, he left for England.

“Any success story in Zambia is a threat to Kaunda’s power,” he says. “Any business that was doing well had to be nationalised. Any minister who became too popular had to be transferred.”

“Corruption and lack of accountability had reached such a pitch, I felt that as an agricultural consultant, I was only managing to slow down Zambia’s inevitable collapse by a few days.”

At the MMD’s national convention in March, three months after it became the first opposition party for nearly two decades, he was elected chairman of its agriculture committee with an overwhelming majority.

Initially sceptical of the MMD, its organisation and leadership, he has since become a trusted adviser on agricultural matters to its president, Frederick Chiluba, a trade union leader. “Fred’s all right,” he says.

Born in what was then Northern Rhodesia in 1944, the son of a liberal district commissioner, Scott traces his roots back to David Livingstone, the great Victorian explorer who is his great-great uncle, whose heart lies buried about 90km from his constituency, in Chilambo village.

Although some of his colleagues regard him as a bit of an eccentric, his anti-Kaunda songs sung in the local dialect and antics at rallies go down well with MMD supporters. He has spoken at more than 80 political rallies in most provinces.

Some, especially older, Zambians have come back to colonial days when the economy was strong and things worked. They think Scott can help bring back Zambia’s past glories.

Scott says his election to the MMD executive marks a watershed in Zambian politics. Kaunda’s one white Cabinet minister did not last long. After independence whites and Asians were marginalised.

But can he last in the rough and tumble of Zambian politics? Some believe the prejudices against whites and Asians still run deep. Others feel Zambia has reached a level of political maturity in which politicians will be judged by performance, not by colour. — Daily Telegraph.
KENNETH KANDELA makes hands with supporters in the run-up to the elections.
Controversy

In 1958 during the federation controversy, he broke away from the ANC with young radicals. He was arrested by the British and while in jail, the United National Independence Party was formed.

When Kaunda was released he immediately assumed the leadership of Unip. He has been at the helm since.

During the pre-independence years, Kaunda was minister of the Local Government and Social Welfare. He later became Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia and at independence was elected president of a free Zambia, then one of the wealthiest countries on the continent.

At the 1967 Unip conference, the party almost split along tribal lines between Bembas and Tongas, Lozi and easterners.

Kaunda resigned the leadership for nine hours. The move healed the split and strengthened Kaunda's hold on power.

Thereafter he banned one of his chief rivals, the United Party, after widespread violence said to have been stoked by Unip.

At the same time he also embarked on a policy of nationalising important sectors of the economy.

In 1970 one of his chief lieutenants, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, left Unip to form the United People's Party. Kaunda acted harshly against Kapwepwe and banned his party.

This intolerance grew as Kaunda's problems mounted. This led to the creation of a one-party state in 1972.

vice-president, Mr Levy Mwanawasa, is reported to be estranged. Chiluba prefers to consult those he regards as friends such as Mr Vernon Mwaanga, the MMD foreign policy spokesman.

One newspaper has criticised Chiluba for surrounding himself with what it calls professional praise-singers who are looking for jobs in an MMD government.

Still, Chiluba has made all the right promises. He says he is committed to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. He believes in the rule of law and says his ideology is pragmatism.

He wants greater private enterprise, accountability in the political system and what he calls "moral rearmament".

be made of men's work...

of unblemished record.

But, Zambians are waiting to see what will happen to those of his close associates who have been named as drug traffickers by a government commission.

His watchword as a trade unionist has been: "Don't trust a politician." - Sowetan Africa News Service.
Opposition confident of ousting KK

CAMPAIGNING . . . President Kaunda shakes hands with supporters at the opening of a tannery at North Mukobako, 150km from Lusaka. Dr Kaunda said he was confident of a landslide victory in today’s elections.

LUSAKA. — Zambian opposition leader Mr Frederick Chiluba told thousands of chanting, cheering supporters here yesterday that he was supremely confident of topping President Kenneth Kaunda. Zambians vote today in the first multi-party elections in 18 years in what international observers here believe could mark a gigantic step of transition from one-party rule to plural democracy in Africa.

Political analysis have predicted a comfortable win for Mr Chiluba and his Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD).

Dr Kaunda and the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) have been put on the defensive for the first time in 27 years of uninterrupted rule.

Dr Kaunda, 67, whose once sweeping popularity has fallen with the collapse of Zambia’s economy, was forced to end 17 years of single-party rule last year by popular pressure at home and the winds of political change sweeping Africa.

A total of 2.9 million registered voters out of a population of 7.6 million are eligible to cast their ballots today to fill 150 seats in parliament and elect a new president.

Mr Chiluba, 48, a veteran trade unionist, has opposed the president’s one-party rule for years.
Kaunda ends campaign with plea for tolerance

By Barney Mibombothi
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — President Kaunda last night made a strong plea for peace and unity as almost three million Zambians prepared to go to the polls today, and appealed to his countrymen to accept the verdict of the ballot box.

Winding up their campaigns, the two major parties flooded newspapers, television and radio with advertisements in a last-ditch attempt to sway uncommitted voters.

Frederick Chiluba, president of the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), told his supporters at a huge rally in Lusaka yesterday to forget about the past and look to the future.

In an address to the nation carried by both radio and television, Mr Kaunda pledged to accept, without reservation, the results of the election, and called on all Zambians to do the same.

In his speech, surprisingly free of electioneering, Mr Kaunda called on Zambians to be peaceful and tolerant as they went to the polls. "The loss of blood from one Zambian is a loss of blood from all Zambians," he said.

"Zambians must remain united no matter what happens tomorrow.

"I urge each one of you, without exception, to do your utmost to go to polling day peacefully and come out of polling day peacefully.

"There will be no political losers. Those who go into opposition are still an important catalyst for good government.

"Mr Chiluba, the man most people expect to succeed Mr Kaunda after today’s elections, told his supporters: "We have already won these elections. There is no doubt about it.

"My message to you today is: Forget the past and begin to build the future. We’re not seeking revenge."

But the rally was nearly marred by a nasty incident when people stoned a Cabinet minister’s official car, which was driving through the crowd going to the rally.

The Minister’s driver, fired into the air to disperse the menacing crowd.

Mr Kaunda’s ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) has concentrated on the MMD’s policy of privatisation, warning that big parastatals will fall into foreign hands and that, many workers, especially miners, will be thrown into the streets.

Mr Chiluba told journalists yesterday that, unlike Mr Kaunda, his government would trade "openly" with South Africa.

He said Zambia would, however, continue to help organisations like the ANC in "a small way."
Zambia goes to the polls today

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — President Kaunda made a strong plea for peace and unity and appealed to his countrymen to accept the verdict of the ballot box as almost three million Zambians prepare to go to the polls today.

Mr Frederick Chiluba, president of the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) told his supporters at a huge rally here yesterday to forget about the past and look to the future.

In a nationwide address to the nation on radio and television, Dr Kaunda pledged to accept the results of the election and called on all Zambians to do the same.

Mr Chiluba, the man most people expect to succeed Dr Kaunda after today’s elections, told his supporters: “We have already won. My message to you is: forget the past and begin to build for the future”.

The MMD is pinning its hopes on people’s desire for change.
ZAMBIA - GENERAL
1991
NOV - DEC
Massive election turnout

LUSAKA — Hundreds of thousands of Zambians queued up to vote yesterday in their country's first presidential election featuring more than one candidate since 1972.

Voting closed at 6pm after a day apparently free of violence. Counting began immediately but results were not expected before early today.

Returning officers said over 80% of voters voted.

The poll, agreed after President Kenneth Kaunda gave in to calls for a restoration of multi-party democracy, was widely tipped to end Dr Kaunda's 27 years in office, revolutionising Zambian politics almost as much as independence from Britain did in 1964.

The massive turn-out of voters trooped to about 3300 polling stations across the country. Some turned up as early as 4am even though voting did not officially start until 6am.

Dr Kaunda, 67, an old lion of African politics, stood as ever under the banner of his United National Independence Party.

His opponent, Mr Frederick Chiluba, represents the year-old Movement for Multi-Party Democracy, an alliance of former Unip members, army officers and trade unionists.

Mr Chiluba said he had far more support than officially accepted by his rival, Dr Kaunda and said: "I shall seek advice from President Kaunda as an elder statesman and notable politician."

The aspirant president assured the nation that there would be no vengeance at all and called for the people to turn up in large numbers to elect the MMD.

Sapa
Kanu's seems set to lose
Zambia goes to the elections

LUSAKA - Zambia's first multiparty election in nearly 20 years got off to a wobbly start yesterday with indications of confusion and mismanagement at some polling stations in Lusaka.

Polling officially started at 6am but some of the polling stations in Lusaka were not able to accept ballots, even though voters had been queuing since 5am.

The stations were inoperative either because there were no ballot papers or because electoral officers had not arrived.

President Kaunda predicted in a television interview on Wednesday night that his party would win by a landslide in the election, which is for the presidency and parliament.

However, a local newspaper projected that Unip will win just under 40 of the 150 seats in the national assembly, with the rest going to MMD.

It was not clear when the official result would be announced but analysts expect to have a good idea of the outcome by tonight, with the official announcement likely to be made tomorrow morning.

Kaunda made a strong plea for peace and unity and also appealed to his countrymen to accept the verdict of the ballot box.
Zambians flock to the polls
Kaunda is facing heavy polls defeat

By Barney Mthombothi
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) appeared today to be heading for a crushing victory over President Kenneth Kaunda and his United National Independence Party in the Zambian election.

Counting of votes was delayed but early counts showed the MMD to be far ahead of UNIP in many key seats, in some areas by a margin as high as 10 to one.

In the first result to come out, in Solwezi Central in Northwestern Province, MMD leader Frederick Chiluba won more than 6,000 votes to President Kaunda’s 1,947.

MMD candidate Humphrey Mulenga defeated his UNIP opponent for the parliamentary seat in this constituency.

President Kaunda appeared to be faring better in Eastern Province, which is a UNIP stronghold, and where UNIP won the two seats by a convincing margin.

But in the country as a whole the situation looked bleak for the president, who claimed yesterday that he would win by a landslide.

Most monitors were saying unofficially that their calculations indicated that the MMD was set for a victory by a convincing margin.

Many people kept vigil outside the counting centres overnight. The crowds were in a jovial mood and well behaved.

The ballots are being counted in full view of the candidates and their supporters.

The MMD, while confident of forming the next government, has refused to comment on the likely outcome of the election.

Observers agree that an MMD victory would have a major impact on the politics of the region, leading to more open dealings by Zambia with South Africa and to a strengthening of democratic principles throughout the sub-continent.

The Organisation of African Unity team observing the election said in a statement last night that the peaceful manner in which the Zambian election had been conducted would have a major impact on other African countries.

A clear picture of the election outcome is expected to have emerged by this evening although the official result may not be released until tomorrow.

The voting was conducted amid high enthusiasm, with polling ranging from 80 percent in some urban seats to 30 percent in outlying areas. Voting started slowly in the morning but later became brisk.

Hundreds arrived at polling stations as early as 5 am, standing in long queues and sweating heat for hours, waiting their turn to vote.

Former American president Jimmy Carter, who is here with an observer team from his Carter Centre in Atlanta, said yesterday things had gone well so far, but he would reserve final judgment until after the election.
Landside Victory
Kanuana out

Lusana - President Kenyatta

Liberal - Deputy Prime Minister

for opposition
Zambia parties are KK pronounced.
Kenneth Kaunda must have known the glory days were over even before the campaign started for this week's general election in Zambia.

He must have known that even if his Unip won a majority in the National Assembly and even if he regained Zambia's presidency, his era of omnipotence was over.

What he probably would not have acknowledged, however, was that the election marked the fall of yet another of the false prophets who rose to power at the dawn of Africa's independence and who then led their countries steadily to ruin.

But Mr Kaunda would certainly have known that, even if returned to power, he and his party would no longer have things all their own way as they did while they outlawed opposition.

From now on he would have an opposition to contend with and there would be no more of the freelwheels days of undiluted power and patriotism, of sympathetic adulation and uncomplacent manipulation of his country and its economy.

Those days ended when Mr Kaunda and his United National Independence Party (Unip) were forced by rising popular pressure to abandon executive rule and allow multi-party politics.

The general election this week, the first since 1968, served only to formally mark the end of the Kaunda era and the dissolution of the myth that had surrounded him for more than 20 years.

Win or lose, the election, Kenneth Kaunda had already been dragged down from the pedestal he mounted as a freedom-fighter in the 1960s.

Behind the twinkling, sometimes tearful, eyes and grey-haired benevolence is a different persona whose exact dimensions are difficult to perceive.

Either he is a basically ruthless man who will go to extreme lengths to get his way, or he was washed off his feet by the currents of post-independence politics and could not help himself.

In the process he has often ignored basic human rights.

As was the case with so many African despots, these shortcomings were blandly overlooked not only by his own acolytes but also by politicians, academics, journalists and others in Europe and America.

He actually was a better statesman than he was an economist or politician. Or was he just a con man? Either way, he successfully maintained a leading role for Zambia in African and international politics even while his country decayed and his people suffered.

He was especially visible in dealings with apartheid South Africa. In the interests of hastening the end of apartheid, he maintained more effective communication with the South African Government's leaders than most African presidents did.

Either out of genuine commitment or because he recognised a good hand in a good cause, when he saw one, he involved his country directly in the liberation struggle in both Rhodesia and South Africa.

His enthusiasm for both waned somewhat when it became apparent that this involvement was not going to result in an improvement of foreign aid to Zambia.

However genuine his commitment to human rights for South Africans might have been, it did not extend to his own people in Zambia.

If there is any reason to be learned from the age of Kaunda and other dinosaurus of the post-independence era, it is surely that leaders and governments who are not accountable to their people inevitably become a threat to them.

There were other such leaders in Africa who climbed after independence onto pedestals of power based on false economics and emotional politics and posed grandly there until toppled by harsh reality.

Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana was the most famous of all and, as is his time, he did not last long enough to do as much damage to his country as Nyerere and Kaunda did to theirs.

Two other fathers of African independence, Houphouet Boigny of Ivory Coast and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, took a more liberal economic line, even though eschewing public accountability, and achieved somewhat more success than the others.

Banda is the only one left with absolute power and the reason possibly is that, even though he trampled on his people's rights, he at least gave them a measure of prosperity. Although now in his 80s, he appears to be spry enough to continue his rule.

But the same demand for human rights that swept Kaunda from his unchallenged eminence is running like a tide through all of Africa.

It will almost certainly run stronger in Malawi -- and elsewhere in Africa as a result of what happened in Zambia yesterday.
Kaunda concedes defeat

LUSAKA — Late last night President Kenneth Kaunda conceded defeat in Zambia's first democratic election in almost 30 years. The end of 37 years of Kaunda rule came in a dramatic telephone call to opposition leader Frederick Chiluba, who will be sworn in as Zambia's second president today. Indications are that the opposition MMD coalition have won more than 70 percent of the popular vote country-wide. — Barney Africabotha (3 LO)

* More reports, pictures — Pages 10 and 11.
Jubilant Zambians hail new president

ZAMBIA'S veteran president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, stepped down yesterday with a low-key speech in which he conceded victory to opposition leader Frederick Chiluba but vowed to remain in politics.

Dr Kaunda, 67, leaves a considerable legacy of problems.

Zambia is virtually bankrupt, with a foreign debt of $8.4 billion ($13 billion) hanging over its people.

Mr Chiluba and his government face tough and unpopular decisions to get the economy back on track and win the confidence of the international donor community.

Dr Kaunda's defeat by an overwhelming margin marked the first time a top African statesman has been ousted by popular vote — and he departed gracefully.

"True to my word, I would like to congratulate President Frederick Chiluba sincerely," Dr Kaunda told the country in a national radio and television broadcast hours before the 48-year-old trade union leader was sworn in.

Dr Kaunda, whose ruling United National Independence Party won as little as 23 per cent of the vote in some districts, said he would become an opposition leader.

"I am pleased that you have chosen me to lead the country, and that you have chosen my successor," Mr Chiluba told his jubilant supporters.

Dr Kaunda and Unip held uninterrupted power since 1964.

DEFEATED ... but Kenneth Kaunda has vowed to stay in politics

By JAN MACKENZIE and JOHN EDLIN in Lusaka

Dr Kaunda succumbed to overwhelming popular demand late last year to end 17 years of single-party rule, paving the way for Mr Chiluba's victory.

With vote counting still under way, Unip had won only a handful of places in the 150-seat parliament, while Mr Chiluba's domination of the presidential poll was even greater.

"As I leave State House for my farm (in Northern Province) ... I would like to thank all Zambians who made it possible for me to serve them in many capacities before and after independence," Dr Kaunda said in his broadcast.

"I tried to do my best for Zambia and, if I failed in any way, it is not because I did not try to do my utmost for the people of the nation.

"This election demonstrates the nature of multi-party politics: you win some and you lose some. This is not the end of the world."

Model

He added that "in a few days I shall return with my people to look at strategy and prepare to be the opposition". At a late night news conference in which he announced Dr Kaunda had conceded, the new president called on Zambians to respect their defeated leader.

"He is the founding father of our nation and he must remain in our hearts ... he has a place and we must ensure nothing is done to harm him."

"He is one of us ... he must feel he is a Zambian among Zambians."

Both Dr Kaunda and Mr Chiluba said the Zambian elections and the peaceful transition of power could act as a model for other Third World nations moving to political pluralism.

Officials from neighbouring Angola and Mozambique, former Marxist states that plan to hold multi-party elections next year, attended as observers.

Dr Kaunda described the polls as a landmark in the nation's political development.

"They were peaceful and orderly — this is a true achievement."

However, he deplored the unexpectedly low turnout.

Unofficial estimates put the number of voters at only about 40 percent of the registered 2.9 million eligible.

But he added: "Together, we have set a sound foundation on which our nation will stand."

An old acquaintance watching the broadcast commented of Dr Kaunda: "Nothing ever broke his heart, as the manner of leaving this job".
of Mr Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy, convened on the High Court for the swearing-in ceremony, conducted by Chief Justice Abel Shingwe. 20/9/91.

Mr Chiluba, who stands just 1.52m tall, trounced Dr Kaunda by campaigning against high-level corruption, government mismanagement and failed centralised economic policies borrowed from Eastern Europe in the early 70s.

Under Dr Kaunda's leadership, Zambia has gone from being one of Africa's richest countries to among the poorest.

Its foreign debt is one of the highest per-capita in the developing world and 'debt' payments consume half the country's export income.

Schools are without desks and hospitals are without aspirins and syringes, while the roads are potholed.

Mr Chiluba, a teetotaller and lay preacher, has promised sweeping economic reforms, including privatisation of loss-making state copper mines and other industries.

But he has warned economic structural adjustment programmes proposed by the IMF and the World Bank will initially
A bizarre poll, even for Africa

By NORMAN ELLIS

Lusaka

EVEN by the most bizarre of African standards, it has been an eye-opening election campaign in Zambia these past few weeks.

The campaign featured hired witchdoctors, bicycles as bribes, talk of secret armies and an astonishing denial by the head of state that his wife had thrown scalding porridge over a domestic servant.

But, otherwise, it ran on familiar African lines. Some 40 ballot boxes “vanished” on the eve of the poll.

Police loyal to Kaunda imposed an unofficial curfew in Lusaka townships and roughed up opposition supporters.

Thugs beat up rivals, torched buildings and threatened voters they would lose jobs, homes and even their lives if they didn’t choose “the right party.”

Witchdoctors were hired to cast spells on a football field where the opposition Movement for Multi-Party Democracy was to stage a rally. Mortified locals stayed at home.
FW praises the new and old leaders

In a message of congratulation from President FW de Klerk to Frederick Chiluba, Mr De Klerk said it was a tribute to the Zambian people and their leaders that the election could take place in a calm atmosphere and without violence.

South Africa fully supported the democratic process in Zambia, he added.

Mr Chiluba's assumption of office came at a time when crippling economic problems weighed heavily on the continent, including Zambia, Mr De Klerk said.

He wished Mr Chiluba strength and wisdom in dealing with Zambia's immense challenges.

In a message to outgoing President Kenneth Kaunda, Mr De Klerk said it was fitting that tribute be paid to him for having taken the first steps towards multi-party democracy in Zambia.

"I am laying down the reigns of government through a democratic process, you have set a truly praiseworthy example for our continent for which you deserve recognition."

Mr Kaunda also deserved acknowledgment for his constructive contribution to the ending of conflict in the region and his support for closer economic co-operation in Southern Africa, Mr De Klerk said.

"I also wish to thank you for the positive role you played in encouraging peaceful change in SA."
New Zambian govt wants to use SA ports

An Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A representative of the new Zambian government said yesterday that incoming President Frederick Chiluba would be looking to use South African ports for copper exports.

President Frederick Chiluba was sworn in on Saturday after a landslide victory in last Thursday’s elections over the country’s leader for 27 years, Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

The Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) SA representative Mr Don Smart said: “The new government’s first priority is caring for the Zambian people. As SA is a near neighbour with considerable expertise, natural resources and a sound infrastructure, it makes sense to deal with it.”

He said President Chiluba intended building a free enterprise economy.

Infrastructure

This would include ending “closet trade” with SA, which would enable SA goods to reach Zambian shelves at cheaper prices and encourage mutually beneficial trade links.

“SA has everything we need in Zambia, as well as the infrastructure, both rail and ports, for the export of Zambian copper,” said Mr Smart.

Zambian International Relations Minister Mr Vernon Mwaanga visited SA in June. He said the MMD saw SA as a very important partner in a regional economic grouping, and hoped for massive SA economic involvement.

Zambia is one of Africa’s poorest nations, and faces a crippling foreign debt of R22bn.

Mr Mwaanga said the MMD would sell most parastatals, including mines, to the private sector.

There is speculation that SA mining house Gencor will be invited to take control of the ailing state-run Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines.

Wiped Out... A Movement for Multi-Party Democracy supporter jubilantly displays a Zambian newspaper headline during the swearing in of President Chiluba on Saturday.

Picture: AP
Shoudering Zambia's BL

Zambia's second president in almost 30 years, Frederick Chiluba, facing the almost overwhelm-
ing problems of getting his country back on its feet again. BARNEY MTHOMBO of The Star's
Africa Service reports from Lusaka.

For Frederick Chiluba, winning the elections in Zambia was not the easy bit. The road ahead is not only long, it is littered with banana plants. The people of Zambia, after 35 years of presidential rule, were prepared for change, any change.

Mr Chiluba and his motley crowd is the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) were beneficiaries of a tide that was ready to roll. They only had to grab the "tide has come" wave and ride it to some success.

It could have been anybody. anybody could have stolen Kenneth Kaunda's and his ruling party. It was not really what the MMD stood for, that attracted voters.

It was Dr Kaunda who rejected them. More than anything else was when that was crucial and the MMD got them.

The lesson didn't seem to matter much here Dr Kaunda. Perhaps it was because he was no longer around for too long and they had to go in fact. In this election campaign they were paraded to have on the table policies which seemed much more attractive to the first world. There was much about personality in production Zambia.

Heresy

Mr Chiluba is a rare species. A non-critical trade unionist who believes in privatisation and a smaller role for the govern-
ment in the economy.

He is not, for instance, the removal of government monopoly that he feels is necessary to bring democracy to Zambia. This is his theory. What would Dr Kaunda do? He would reject it and demand the opposite of that which is desired. It is only logical that, in Zambia, he would get what he wanted. It is only reasonable that, in Zambia, he would get what he wanted.
Zambia's burdens

Kaunda, crushed but undaunted

A PFTU suffering a crushing defeat at the hands of the opposition Movement for Multi-Party Democracy former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Saturday left for his home town, Chipata, in northern Zambia.

An undaunted Dr Kaunda pledged to take back the presidency at the next election and urge his party cadres to consider new strategies to retain the supremacy of the United National Independence Party (UNIP).

Dr Kaunda was born at Lusaka Mission in Chipata on April 28, 1934. His father David, a preacher, arrived in the country with Scottish missionaries from Nkhata Bay in Malawi in 1930.

Dr Kaunda began his political career in the early 1950s on the copperbelt, Zambia's mining region. He joined the ANC and rose to the position of secretary-general in 1956.

He later broke away from the Zambia African National Congress in 1962.

The party was banned by the British colonial government and Dr Kaunda was sent to jail. He was released and became president of the newly-formed UNIP a year later.

Between 1962 and 1969, he was minister of local government and social welfare and later become the first prime minister of northern Rhodesia. At independence in 1964 he was elected the first president of Zambia, a title he held for over 25 years.

Zambia ranked as the world's third biggest producer of copper (after the US and Soviet Union) and the world's largest exporter of the mineral.

Dr Kaunda's administration used Zambia's vast foreign exchange reserves from copper revenues to build the infrastructure of a modern, independent state. Social services, such as education and health care, were introduced on a large scale.

But over the years the surpluses generated by Zambia and its copper have been eroded by poor management. By 1980, the country's foreign reserves had fallen to less than $1 billion.

Dr Kaunda's political resilience became clear in 1990 when he was re-elected president by a wide margin. The former president of Zambia's UNIP party, Kenneth Kaunda, will be back in politics in 1990, but he has no plans to run for president, sources said.

The former president, who is 82, has been in retirement since losing his last re-election bid in 1991.

Kenneth Kaunda ... I'll take back presidency. I was banned the United Party and embarked on nationalisation.

Government Minister Simon Kapwepwe became dissatisfied with the president and resigned in 1978 to form the United Progressive Party.


K.A. was renowned for his interventions in criticizing other nations, including attacking the US for its involvement in Vietnam and the Soviet Union for its invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The last years of Dr Kaunda's rule have been plagued by family. Fragmentation. No one, Kasambara, has been sentenced to death for the murder of a businessman. Musampa died of AIDS three years ago, and yet another son, Pasqa, is allegedly involved in smuggling and racketeering and has been named in the murder of a customs official. — Sapa

Democracy ... a supporter of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy holds a newspaper during the swearing in of President Chiluba in Lusaka on Saturday. The country's first multiparty elections in 18 years.

"I'm a proper dangle of my country," professed any observer who has cast an eye on Zambia. He has always been a man of the people, with a deep sense of duty to his country and his people. The people of Zambia have come to expect nothing but the best from him. And they have not been disappointed.

Mr Chiluba has been a force to be reckoned with. He has been a leader. He has been a mentor. He has been a friend. And he has been a father. He has been a father figure to his country.

But Mr Chiluba has also been a thorn in the side of the international community. He has been a thorn in the side of the international community. He has been a thorn in the side of the international community. He has been a thorn in the side of the international community. He has been a thorn in the side of the international community. He has been a thorn in the side of the international community.
Zambia plans to boost SA links

DAVE LOURENS (360)

A REPRESENTATIVE of the new Zambian government says yesterday incoming President Frederick Chiluba would be looking to use SA ports for copper exports.

He added that Zambia would also do away with clandestine trade practices, which would enable SA goods to reach Zambian shelves at cheaper prices, and encourage mutually beneficial trade links.

The SA representative of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) Doi Smart said: 'The new government's first priority is caring for the Zambian people. As SA is a near neighbour with considerable expertise, natural resources and sound infrastructure, it makes sense to deal with it.'

He said Chiluba's stated intentions included building a free enterprise economy in Zambia, and this would include an end to 'closet trade' with SA.

Chiluba swept to power on Friday in a landslide election victory, ousting Kenneth Kaunda from the presidency.

'SA has everything we need in Zambia, and the infrastructure, rail and ports, etc.'

Zambia (360) 4/11/91

the export of Zambian copper," said Smart. He flies to SA today for talks with the new leadership. Zambian International Relations Minister and MMD member Vernon Maawaanga visited SA in June.

He said the MMD saw SA as a very important partner and hoped for massive SA economic involvement.

Zambia is one of Africa's poorest nations, and faces a foreign debt of R3.2bn. During his SA visit, Maawaanga said the World Bank and the IMF had estimated Zambia would need seven to 10 years to stabilise its economy. However, the MMD was aiming at five to seven years.

The MMD would sell most parastatals, including mines, to the private sector. It would encourage large-scale diversification in the fields of agriculture and manufacturing, but copper mining would remain the main contributor.

The party was concerned about the foreign debt, but planned to ask for debt forgiveness and rescheduling.

There has been speculation in the past week that SA mining house Gencor would be invited by the Zambian government to take control of the ailing state-run Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines. Gencor has said it has not been asked, but would consider a move if it materialised.

Picture: Page 3
New Chiluba Govt Hints at Zamibian Embassyming

Barney Mobothi Reports from Lusaka on the Post-Kamunda Prospects
Polling is over but real work is ahead

LUSAKA - For Mr Frederick Chiluba, winning the elections in Zambia's first multiparty elections in almost three decades was the easy bit.

The road ahead is not only steep, it is littered with banana skins.

The peculiar Zambia, after 27 years of autocratic rule, were prepared for change, any change. Chiluba and his motley crew in the Movement for Multi-party Democracy were beneficiaries of a tide that was ready to roll.

They only had to shout "the hour has come" for thousands to come flocking towards his small frame. It could have been anybody.

Rare

Chiluba is a rare species - a conservative trade unionist who believes in privatisation and a minor role for the government in the economy. He even favours the removal of government subsidies on basic foodstuffs, a heresy in Zambia.

But it was not really what the MMD stands for that attracted voters. It was that Kaunda repelled them.

What began Kaunda's decline were riots last year after maize prices went up to conform with IMF stricures. At his inauguration on Saturday in front of thousands of jubilant supporters, Chiluba likened Zambia to a patient waking up after a long, deep coma. It will need huge doses of bitter medicine to get well again.

He walks into office this week as Zambia's second president since independence almost 30 years ago.

He has the advantage of enormous goodwill from all strata of society.

Kaunda, who in the heat of the campaign had called Chiluba a political upstart, bowed out with his reputation enhanced. His honourable exit received praise even from the people who had blamed him out of power.

Kaunda's quick action in conceding defeat even after all the results had been declared on Friday night and his unreserved congratulations to the new president received much praise here.

Many were fearful, especially after the stoning of a cabinet minister's car by MMD hooligans on the eve of the elections, that the whole thing could turn nasty.

But Kaunda's address to the nation on Wednesday night, in which he promised to abide by the verdict of the electorate, was statesmanlike. It cooled tempers tremendously and his bruised supporters are now expected to retire quietly to lick their wounds.

**Hardline**

The MMD's crushing victory will convince even hardline supporters of Kaunda that there is no point in making unnecessary trouble for Chiluba.

But it will be a Herculean task to get Zambia working again. Chiluba himself recited the litany of statistics which paint a gloomy picture for a country which at independence enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in black Africa.

But falling copper prices, heavy state involvement in the economy, incompetent managers, policies skewed against agriculture and one of the heaviest debt burdens in the world have reduced Zambia to an international basket case.

The country also has one of the lowest literacy rates in Africa; school attendance is poor; and patients have a better chance of pulling through at home than in hospital where drugs are in short supply and doctors and nurses have left for greener pastures elsewhere.

**Beggars**

The Times newspaper, which for years had been Kaunda's uncritical propaganda tool, said in an editorial at the weekend: "To Mr Chiluba and his colleagues we want them to know right away that they are taking over a starving nation, a ravaged economy and a people whose reputation internationally has been reduced to that of beggars, thieves and crooks."

Zambians, the paper said, were yearning to regain their lost respect.

"They want to dress well again, eat well again, see their children back into a well-run education system and their sick receiving proper medical care."

That's a pretty tall order for a bankrupt economy.

"Never again," Chiluba told cheering crowds on Saturday, "may we allow the next generation to inherit debt, corruption and misery."

Yet while Chiluba has done a proper diagnosis of the ills of his country, but he has not proffered any solutions. Instead he has challenged his countrymen to greater application in work and to put more store in honesty, especially in the civil service, in order to stamp out corruption.

But Chiluba, too, will have to do his bit to stamp out corruption. Some of his close associates have doubtful backgrounds.

... Kaunda during the campaign called them liars and drug traffickers. He should know. Most of them were for many years his associates before they fell out with him.

Zambians are waiting to see Chiluba's cabinet line-up. If these men are in, then he will have undermined his own policy of what he calls "moral re-armament."

But Zambia's problem were in part a result of its uncomfortable relationship with international lending institutions, especially the IMF and World Bank, who in September this year suspended additional assistance to Zambia because the government was in arrears on its debt repayment.

**Debt**

As a result, several donor countries also threatened to stop or reduce foreign assistance to Zambia.

Chiluba has appealed to lending institutions for debt forgiveness. It is quite possible that these institutions will be much more accommodat- ing in their dealings with a democratic government.

Now Kaunda is gone and they will have to agree on tough economic policies if Zambia is to be saved.

*Zawetan Africa News Servic*
Africa needs issue-based talk

South Africa could learn lessons from Zambia's election, & it prepares for one-pension-one-vote
Delay in naming of Zambia's cabinet

LUSAKA — The announcement of Zambia’s new government was delayed yesterday and political sources reported hard bargaining for the key post of finance minister.

Diplomats and political analysts said economic reform was the first priority for President Frederick Chiluba, who ousted Kenneth Kaunda, the nation’s leader for 27 years, with a landslide election victory last week.

A constitutional deadline for Chiluba to present his cabinet within 72 hours of his swearing-in on Saturday came and went.

The election office said the final count gave Chiluba’s Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) 122 places in the 150-seat parliament. Kaunda’s defeated, United National Independence Party (Unip) got the other 28.

The office said Chiluba himself received about 80% of the presidential vote and Kaunda 20%.

It reported a turnout of about 50% of the 2.9-million registered voters in a population of 7.9-million.

International donors, including the IMF and the World Bank, want quick policy action on the economy before resuming aid suspended after Zambia defaulted on a World Bank arrears payment in September.

Zambia’s foreign debt amounts to about $7.0bn. Diplomatic sources said its arrears payments to the World Bank and IMF could reach $35m and $140m respectively by the end of the year. A key to aid resumption is the politically sensitive move of scrapping basic food subsidies to cut a soaring budget deficit, despite bloody riots over the issue in the past.

Political sources said businessman Arthur Winza, 62, who was Zambia’s first finance minister at independence in 1964 and left the government in the late 70s, had been appointed — and then quickly removed after Chiluba advisers protested he was a spent force.

The sources said Vernon Mwaenga, who served as Kaunda’s ambassador to Moscow at the age of 21 and was later foreign minister, had got the same ministry.

Another key economics post, agriculture, went to a white Zambian farmer, Guy Scott.

The sources said the Canadian governor of the Bank of Zambia, Jacques Boussieres, would be replaced when his contract expired later this year. — Sapa-Reuters.
Genmin may be set for Zambia mining venture

DEREK TOMMEY

JOHANNESBURG. — Genmin, with substantial interests in gold, platinum, manganese and coal, is investigating the Zambian mining industry and its prospects, says finance director Philip Rademeyer.

He said the group had received an invitation in August from a close aide to then-President Kenneth Kaunda to have a look at Zambia’s mining industry.

This was followed by a one-day visit to Zambia by senior officials, including chairman Brian Gilbertson, and a subsequent visit by project team.

The team is now back in South Africa and preparing its report.

Mr Rademeyer said Genmin’s next step would be to get in touch with Mr Frederick Chiluba, the new president, to see whether he still wanted the report.

Mr Rademeyer stressed that Genmin was not asked to look specifically at Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), the giant copper producer, which is the economy’s prime mover, but at the mining industry as a whole.

However, mining analysts said that any report on Zambia’s mining industry must deal with the problems facing ZCCM.

They said Zambia’s prosperity depended on making the mining industry in general and ZCCM in particular prosperous.

Senior mining officials in Lusaka say the future of the mining industry will depend on the new government’s ability to attract foreign capital, reports Sapa-Reuters.

They say that ZCCM’s operations have been affected by lack of investment and a lack of funds for spares.

“We cannot get it right if we stay as we are,” says a senior official.

“There has been a deliber-
Corruption probe in shake-up to salvage Zambia’s economy

LUSAKA — A major salvage operation of government-owned firms has been launched by new Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, who is expected to announce his cabinet today.

Political sources said the cabinet announcement had been delayed over the choice of finance minister, the key government post in the economically bankrupt country.

The economy is the top priority for Chiluba, whose landslide election victory last week put an end to 27 years of Kenneth Kaunda’s post-independence rule.

International institutions and donor nations are awaiting policy action from the new government before re-opening aid and credit lines, suspended after Kaunda defaulted on a World Bank payment in September.

Chiluba has moved to assert control over the giant Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), the state-owned company which accounts for 93% of the country’s foreign exchange earnings.

ZCCM chairman and CE Francis Kaunda (no relation to the former president) has been replaced on an acting basis by British-trained engineer Edward Shamutete, a ZCCM divisional manager.

Also axed were Brian Moyo, MD of Mulungushi Investments; Friday Ndhlovu, who used to head Zambia’s National Commercial Bank; and Malcolm Freed, MD of Circuit Safaris, a ZCCM subsidiary.

The new Zambian administration has fired many of the parastatal’s top executives and sent others on forced leave, while some were being questioned by police on charges of high-level corruption.

A government spokesman said many of the parastatal firms had been draining money which had been earmarked for development.

Among the parastatal organisations to be dismantled would be the state holding company Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (Zimco), the head office of ZCCM and the Industrial Development Corporation (Indeco), the government spokesman said.

However, rescue attempts would be made for other state-owned firms “by allowing them to operate autonomously and reinvest their profits into production rather than into unproductive activities such as the payment of salaries to the not-so-deserving people,” he said.

On Monday, police raided the ZCCM head office in Lusaka and conducted a thorough search. Police claimed they had found incriminating documents.

Zambian police public relations officer, Rhab Chiwaala confirmed that several former executives of parastatals were being questioned about “very gross abuse of office” during Kaunda’s administration.

She said there was “concrete proof, much of it very serious, which could lead to prosecution of those involved.”

A senior ZCCM official yesterday said that copper and cobalt production was proceeding normally despite the shake-up at the top level of the company.

The company expected to achieve forecast targets of 35,000 tons of finished copper and between 400 and 450 tons of cobalt for November, he said.

“The events of the past four to five days have not impinged on production,” he said. — Sapa-Reuters.
On Zambian election SA delegates still the well.

Prisoner Release

Hopes dashed
A CHANCE to study in Africa turned into a nightmare at an African National Congress camp in Zambia for 160 Soweto children, members of the group said.

Instead of studying they lived in the camp in squalid conditions under military discipline for six months.

The pupils, aged between 15 and 25, left Johannesburg in February this year for Nairobi, Kenya, after they were offered five-year scholarships allegedly by the ANC to study in Africa.

R160 each for transport to Botswana, from where they were told they would be flown to Kenya.

"When we reached the Zambezi River we met some exiles," she said.

"They took our passports and said we would be taken to a hotel in Zambia for the night. We were driven around and eventually slept in the veld.

"The next morning we were driven to the Charleston transit camp in Zambia and told we would be "stationed" there for a week until our interviews with Kenyan officials." A spokesman for the ANC, Mr Carl Niehaus, yesterday denied the organisation was behind the scholarships but said he knew of the group's stay at the transit camp.

"As their education has been disrupted we have arranged for an informal three-year programme at Turrett College in Johannesburg to help them catch up," said Niehaus.

However, the girl said they had pleaded to be returned home after it became clear there were no scholarships.

"We were given repatriation forms which allowed us to come back with the first batch of returnees in August," she said.

On their return they were told they would be paid R400 over six months. But they were later told they had been in exile for only six months and would only receive R50.
Chiluba to step aside

LUSAKA - New Zambian President Frederick Chiluba yesterday said he would not assume the post of chancellor of the Universities of Zambia and Copperbelt, leaving it to their respective senates to choose chancellors, Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency reported from Lusaka.

Chiluba, a former trade union leader who swept to power in Zambia's first multiparty elections in 18 years, said: "The two posts of president and commander-in-chief are inadequate for me."
Chiluba chooses multiracial team

LUSAKA — Zambia's new president has announced his first cabinet, which is faced with the Herculean task of rebuilding an economy left in ruins by the nation's founder.

President Frederick Chiluba, 48, the trade union leader who trounced Kenneth Kaunda, 67, in multiparty polls last week, named his broad-based multiracial team after four days of intense closed-door discussions and lobbying by top party members.

"This government is a working government," Chiluba told Lusaka-based diplomats. "We will be accountable to those who elected us."

Chiluba, head of the powerful 300,000-strong Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, has vowed to restructure the economy that was based on policies borrowed from Marxist states in eastern Europe, and also stem widespread corruption.

In charge of this onerous task, Chiluba appointed his finance minister Emmanu-el Kasonde, a successful farmer and businessman.

Kasonde was a principal secretary for five years in the finance ministry under Kaunda.

Kasonde's first job will be to renegotiate Zambia's structural adjustment programme with Western donors, the IMF and the World Bank.

Prescribed reforms to lift food subsidies of 650,000 a day, prune the bloated public service, sell off loss-making state corporations that control four-fifths of the economy and pay farmers more for their crops were largely ignored by Kaunda.

Kasonde will also have to tackle Zambia's $7.2bn debt, one of the highest per capita borrowings in the world.

Chiluba appointed his trade union colleague Newstead Zambia, general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions. Vernon Mwaanga was appointed foreign minister. He is the Democrats' chairman of foreign affairs, a former foreign minister under Kaunda and one-time representative to the UN.

Guy Scott, a white Zambian who is an agricultural consultant and a former lecturer at Oxford University, England, was appointed agriculture minister charged with reversing the country to the food exporter it was at independence from Britain in 1964.

Nine-tenths of Zambia's income comes from copper. But Chiluba wants the economy's base to be planted in the soil.

Scott's first obligation is to organise the importation of several million tons of corn, Zambia's staple food, as current stocks are expected to run out by the end of the year.

Chiluba left several portfolios vacant such as tourism, commerce and industry. He said he would finalise the list tomorrow.

Only two women were appointed to the cabinet, as deputy ministers.

In the week since he won the elections, the new president has removed several heads of corruption-riddled state corporations, ordered investigations into their accounts and seized government vehicles used by officials of the former ruling party.

Chiluba said he would not immediately change the chiefs of the police, army or air force, or the governor of the Bank of Zamb ia, who were all appointed by Kaunda.

He urged his cabinet to avoid the trapppings of power, privilege and position that Kaunda's ministers gathered around themselves.

To the key Ministry of Home Affairs, — Sapa-AP.
SA and Zambia 'to trade in the open'

LUSAKA — Zambia will trade openly with SA in future, the country's new president, Frederick Chiluba, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Chiluba, who was addressing his first Press conference as president of Zambia, said: "We don't want to operate like the (former) United National Independence Party government, which conducted business with Pretoria by night but said the opposite by day."

He said the two countries would exchange trade missions as soon as possible, probably within months if not weeks.

The flood of SA goods in Zambian shops was "something tangible you cannot hide", Chiluba said, adding, "Let us trade with them openly."

He said South Africans would no longer have to apply in advance for visas to visit Zambia.

They would be issued the document at the point of entry and would only have to state how long they intended staying in the country.

He said this would encourage tourism from SA.

Chiluba said his administration would re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel, as reasons for ostracising the country were no longer valid.

Chiluba said illegal immigrants, particularly from West Africa, would have to explain their presence in Zambia or they should "just leave".

He promised to rid Zambia of all illegal aliens and accused them of contributing to the high rate of crime and "economic sabotage."

He added that his administration would honour all international agreements concluded by former President Kenneth Kaunda's government. — Sapa.

Offshore rig starts drilling

LAGOS — Mobil Oil's $830m condensate rig officially began drilling yesterday, 26 years after the discovery of one of Nigeria's largest offshore reserves.

The operation is expected to produce and process 100,000 barrels of condensate a day while reinjecting 15 million m³ of gas into the reservoir to stem environmentally damaging and wasteful flaring.

The state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Co last month sold the expected producing of a liquefied natural gas scheme to international buyers in a 22-year purchase agreement valued at $3.3bn.

The rig was constructed under a joint operating agreement between the state petroleum company and Mobil. Reflecting the 60:40 split of profits, the Nigerians were scheduled to contribute $500m and Mobil $330m towards operations.

Sources have indicated that the Nigerian govern-

ment may end paying about $180m with the balance provided by international lenders.

Part of a $423m loan from the Japanese Export-Import Bank to the Nigerian petroleum company is expected to fund the purchase of Japanese goods and services for the project.

It is expected to yield 84,000 barrels of condensate a day when production begins in 1993, rising to 100,000 barrels a day between 1994 and 1998.

Production is then expected to diminish to 70,000 barrels a day between 1998 and 2003. 59,000 barrels a day until 2006, and then 20,000 barrels a day.

Joint operating agreements are considered to be the prototype for future oil exploration in Nigeria as the government moves towards the privatisation of the Nigerian National Petroleum Co. — Sape-AP.

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ZAMBIA FM 8|11|91
No easy road

Frederick Chiluba, the new president of Zambia, appears to be setting his country on a Thatcherite-style programme of economic recovery.

Chiluba, formerly the country's top trade union leader and a leading opponent of former president Kenneth Kaunda, has promised his countrymen blood, sweat, tears and toil as his government sets about restoring an economy ravaged by 27 years of eccentric rule.

"We are like a country awakening from a coma," he told tens of thousands of Zambians gathered in front of the Lusaka High Court as he was sworn in by Chief Justice Anil Silangwe (dressed in wig and black and red robes).

"We are weak and ill, but still alive and determined to get well again," said Chiluba, 48, dapper and diminutive. "The stream of democracy dammed up for 27 years (since Zambian independence) is finally free to run its course as a mighty African river. The springs of dictatorship have run dry."

Kaunda had ruled Zambia as a one-party state for 23 years until last Thursday's multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections.

It is the first time since Europe started the scramble for Africa in the Fifties that a post-independence leader has been unseated in an election.

Chiluba and his supporters have pledged to denationalise Zambia's 130 State industries and will welcome massive foreign investment, even from SA.

He says government alone cannot solve Zambia's huge problems. "For too long government was the problem. This crisis needs discipline, hard work, honesty, clean government and a determination to grit our teeth, look our problems in the face and tackle them head on."

Chiluba won 75% of the vote in the contest against Kaunda. In the parallel parliamentary elections, his Movement for Parliamentary Democracy (MMD) won a crushing majority in the 150-seat House of Assembly.

The inauguration ceremony was held up for an hour by the singing and dancing crowd. Afterwards Chiluba left with his top aides to plan the liberalisation of the economy, which is aimed at opening the country to foreign investment.

Priorities shift

SA will probably invest in the copper mines and breweries. There will also be a shift in economic priorities to encourage farmers to produce surpluses. Under Kaunda's socialist system, which kept State-controlled prices below the costs of production to benefit consumers, farmers stopped growing crops except for subsistence purposes.

Chiluba pledged himself also to the most thorough democratisation process yet experienced by any African state.

Referring to the increasingly dictatorial style of Kaunda, he said: "We need to make hard decisions now so that Zambia never again sinks to the depths of misery that democracy is rescuing us from."

The MMD government inherits a bankrupt country with a national debt of US$8bn — one of the heaviest per capita in the world.

Government committees are already devising a recovery programme that the IMF and world community will be willing to support, with priorities being given to agriculture. Zambia has immensely fertile soils and a favourable climate; it was a net food exporter at independence but has become dependent on international charity to save it from starvation.

Kaunda enjoyed the role of Africa's elder statesman. Ironically, his unseating may inspire the many other African states that still suffer under undemocratic systems — or deter their leaders from taking the chance. ■

Kenneth Kaunda... bowed out gracefully after defeat
The new Zambian government's apparent commitment to market economic policies, which include far-reaching incentives for foreign investors and a comprehensive programme of privatisation, could soon see the return of SA businesses to Zambia.

Confirming these initiatives, Deloitte Pim Goldby partner Frank D'Amico says prospects for substantial trade between SA and Zambia are good because some of the major obstacles for investors had been removed with the introduction of Zambia's Investment Act.

After years of strict currency regulations that prevented investors from taking their profits home, the Act allows for the remittance of a substantial percentage of profits to the investing country — 70% of gross currency earnings for the first three years, 60% for the following two years and 50% thereafter.

Would-be investors could also be lured by the greatly reduced rate of taxation on income generated from new investments. Dividends will be exempt from tax for seven years after opening a business, and company income will be exempt for an initial period of three years.

Investors will also be exempt from customs duties and sales tax on all machinery, equipment and parts required for the establishment, rehabilitation or expansion of an enterprise. Additional incentives are available for certain exports, agricultural enterprises, tourism, import substitution industries and small enterprises.

Ironically, the innovations were spearheaded by Kaunda in recent months, following increasing pressure from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to abandon the country's bankrupt economic policies.

But Kaunda's reforms came too late to save his career. Still, his programme to privatise the bulk of Zambia's state-run economy in five years seems well under way. D'Amico says the World Bank recently commissioned Deloitte's Donmark office to analyse the feasibility of this privatisation, and early indications look promising.

"The most promising development, however, is (incoming President Frederick) Chiluba's commitment to removing socialist policies of central planning and state intervention," says D'Amico, whose corporate finance division has established a substantial network with Zambia in recent months to cope with the queries from interested businesses and Zambians keen on attracting SA investment.

"The South Africans appear to be the natural choice to do business with. They are close to home, and have a special understanding of the peculiar sub-Saharan regional conditions."

But sceptics argue that the Zambian economy is in such ruins that foreign investors are hardly likely to flood back. Much, they say, will depend on the IMF and World Bank's willingness to put up capital, and the future political stability of the country. They point to the mining industry, which is said to be in a state of virtual collapse.

Meanwhile, the SA Chamber of Business's Ben van Rensburg announced this week that the chamber will try to send a delegation to Zambia before the end of the year.

Van Rensburg suggests that agriculture could well be an area of interest for SA business, given the fertile agricultural conditions there.

Anglo American's Michael Spicer confirms that Anglo has maintained a presence in Zambia since before nationalisation. It is the largest private investor in Zambia, though a minority shareholder in the country's Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

"We will certainly look at any sound opportunities. We've been there for a long time — some 50 years. Anglo developed the Zambian Copper Belt and we have a historical commitment to southern Africa. We will monitor very closely developments and proposals."

Meanwhile, Gencor's CEO of finance, Philip Rademeyer, says Gencor already has sent a research team to investigate the country's mining potential. "The obvious target would be ZCCM, but we haven't firm ed up on what we want to do. Yes, we are interested, but it would have to be in a joint venture with the Zambian government. We would need reassurances for the repatriation of profits, and the resolution of conflicts." Gencor was approached in October by Kaunda.

Rademeyer accepts that Zambia is in a bad state, but believes it offers better opportunities than many other African countries.
The turned tide of democracy

DID the tide turn in Zambia—and the continent—this week? Or will it soon begin to flow backwards again?

Our neighbour's peaceful change of power through the popular vote could be a watershed, setting a model for the rest of Africa.

But it's too soon to hail a new democratic era—not only in Zambia and Africa, but in countries such as Russia and Poland too.

One obstacle to democracy may be economic problems: Poland has shown that voters may switch off if political freedom brings only tougher times.

A bigger hurdle may be the lack of something which is becoming a buzzword on the left—a strong and independent civil society.

Democracies usually survive not because politicians mean well but because citizens are strong enough to use them to protect their rights. They can only do that if they are organised.

Since citizens have different views and interests, a working democracy usually needs a wide range of independent organisations which can represent citizens' concerns—political parties, unions and employer organisations, consumer and pressure groups.

It is this array of voluntary associations, independent of the state, which is called "civil society".

If it doesn't exist or is weak, citizens aren't strong enough to use the system—or to call politicians to account.

This is why one-party states often take over interest associations and use them to enforce the rulers' will.

In some undemocratic societies, civil society survives: in others, it is crushed. And, where democracies begin without these vehicles for participation, they may not survive.

In Zambia (and Russia), civil society is weak. Until this changes, there will be a danger that the new elected governments will be little more democratic than the old unelected ones.

In a new South Africa too, democracy's chances may depend on the strength of our civil society.

At first glance, our prospects look good. Despite apartheid, the voteless have formed unions, business groups and other voluntary organisations. And "liberation" activists and thinkers now insist that a new government must allow a strong "civil society".

But our civil society may not be nearly as strong as it seems. Firstly, interest organisation was never easy for apartheid's victims—besides harassment of some groups, many people lack the resources or the time to organise.

So many of our major associations are weak. And many people—such as shack-dwellers and those in the countryside—aren't represented at all.

Secondly, the associations aren't as independent as they seem.

Apartheid—and the "liberation" politics which grew out of resistance to it—politicised so much of daily life that there is great pressure on people to align their interests—or associations—with the political "struggle".

Among the voteless, voluntary associations (civic or education groups) were often formed to advance "the struggle".

Those which were formed for other reasons are also expected to support "the struggle". That is why the National Soccer League and similar groups were at last month's Patriotic Front meeting.

The associations may identify with "liberation" movements because they want to, not because they have to. But why should the urge to support them be weaker when the movements are in government?

If it isn't, our civil society will be little more than a source of support for our rulers.

Nor is "liberation" movement enthusiasm for civil society much of a guarantee.

Many who support the idea want a strong role only for those groups, such as civics, which identify with the movement.

But, if civil society in a new society goes no further than groups which are close to the new rulers, democracy will be as unlikely as it is in countries where free association is weak.

As in Zambia or Russia, our chances of democracy will not depend on the goodwill of politicians or on agreements between them.

A key test will be whether the associations which already exist—unions, business groups, tenants movements—insist on their right to pursue their interests independently, even if most of their members continue to support the majority party.

Another will be whether those whose interests aren't represented at all begin organising and ensuring that their vote is heard.
SA not overjoyed by Zambia prospects

Zambia will now trade officially with South Africa, newly elected Zambian President Frederick Chiluba said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chiluba told a news conference: "We are not starting trade but we are upholding what has been going on, normal trade. Unip (United National Independence Party) traded with South Africa at night. We will do it more honourably, in daylight."

An official announcement would be made as soon as possible by the relevant ministries, he said.

However, South African economic sources considered Zambia a bad trading partner and saw no reason to set up a trade office in a country "where the economy is kept afloat by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund".

A source at the SA Foreign Trade Organisation said the country did not have a good record paying for goods exported from South Africa.

In its unofficial trade with Zambia, South Africa has been contributing more than 23 per cent to Zambia's total imports, providing machinery, mineral fuels, chemicals, foods, building materials, agricultural and transport equipment.

Mr Chiluba said South Africans visiting Zambia would not require visa applications, but would get them at the port of entry and would only be requested to state how long they would stay.

President Chiluba announced his first Cabinet at the news conference, putting an end to days of wrangling and speculation of a political crisis within his Movement for Multiparty Democracy.

There was concern last night, however, that some senior members of the MMD were not prepared to serve under Mr Chiluba although most analysts said they were unlikely to cause major problems for the new government.

Visibly exhausted, saying winning the elections was the "easy part", Mr Chiluba read an incomplete list of ministerial posts from a pad in his own handwriting.

The early reaction from the MMD was of relief and qualified acceptance. Western diplomats said he had succeeded in forming a credible government.

In his first statement on foreign policy, Mr Chiluba indicated his government would recognise Israel, a popular move among evangelical Christians in his party.

Mr Chiluba said the economy was the priority. "We must introduce a new work culture which is conducive to rebuilding our ravaged economy.

"We shall endeavour to avoid the over-governing of the lives of our people. Productive private initiative must be encouraged and allowed to flourish."

He pledged that his government would not only work hard, it would be accountable.

The press would have to play a vital watchdog role since the opposition, which has only 25 seats in the 158-member parliament, was weak. — Staff Reporter-Star Africa Service.
LUSAKA — Zambia’s 27-year-old state of emergency, which gave police widespread powers of arrest and detention without trial, was to end at midnight last night. Under the country’s new constitution, the state of emergency lapses seven days after the swearing in of a new president. Former trade union boss Frederick Chiluba (above) was sworn in last Saturday after defeating former president Kenneth Kaunda in the first multiparty election since 1991. — Africa News Service.
Zambian polls an example to us all

WE SURELY have something to learn from the smooth and peaceful manner in which Zambia transformed itself into a multiparty democracy. Many observers expected that Zambian elections would certainly be accompanied by violence and chaos and that the new government would perhaps not be allowed by the old government to assume power. Happily all this did not happen — much of the credit of former President Kenneth Kaunda and his party.

Indeed Mr Kaunda did have shortcomings as the ruler of Zambia over many years. For one thing, his misguided economic policies failed to make independence and liberation meaningful for ordinary Zambians who saw their country tumble from the position of being one of the richest African countries at independence, to one of the poorest countries in the world by the time Mr Kaunda relinquished power.

Accepted

But what our leaders can learn from Mr Kaunda is the magnanimous manner in which he accepted the democratic judgment of Zambian citizens and bowed out of power without any hassles. His speech accepting political defeat was both humble and pragmatic.

In fact he spoke like someone who had been through countless democratic elections in the past. He seemed to underline the superiority of democracy over all other political systems when he remarked that it was in the nature of elections that we “win some and lose some”.

The same applied to his announcement that he would continue in opposition politics after consulting his party on strategies to win the next election in five years’ time.

Indeed, in a multi-party democracy similar to the one recently born in Zambia, Mr Kaunda has as good a chance as President Frederick Chiluba to contest and possibly win the next elections in his country.

All he needs to return to power is the democratic support of the Zambian people and not the barrel of the gun, and soldiers, as happens where governmental changes are brought about through coups and counter-coups.

If Mr Kaunda was magnanimous in defeat, President Chiluba was equally magnanimous in victory. He lavished praise on Mr Kaunda as the founding father of the Zambian nation and granted him immunity from possible harassment. He further recognised Mr Kaunda’s vast political experience and undertook to solicit his advice on matters of state.

President Chiluba faces a daunting task. He will have to transform Zambia into the prosperous democracy that it once was. Fortunately, throughout his electoral campaign, he did promise his people little but sweat and tears. Zambia’s economic recovery is not going to be easy, and it will need strong and determined action on the part of the leaders.

The survival of democracy in Zambia is going to be important for us as well. Prospects for democracy in our own country would be greatly enhanced if we were part of a constellation of democratic and economically viable states in the subcontinent of southern Africa.

Hungry, frustrated and autocratic neighbours would, in the long run, pose a threat to the survival of our own democracy.
Political novice Chiluba unlikely to save Zambia

As his term in the ZCTU and recently in the MMD will serve as his ticket to the presidency. Surely this is not the moment for exiled business tycoon King to be taking a seat in Parliament instead of the Executive. The ZCTU is a forceful voice for the universal community and the cannot predict (and may not be able to) what sort of China-friendly foreign policy will result from these changes. In short, if China, with its ever-growing foreign policy, a growing role in the region and on the international community, is ever to be considered a priority, it will have to be realistic and be able to live up to its self-appointed role as a power on the world's stage.
How democracy was born again in ailing Zambia

By FRANKLIN SONN, rector of the Peninsula Technical, who was a member of former US President Jimmy Carter's monitoring team in the Zambian election

The democratic and peaceful transfer of power from the ruling United Independent Party of Dr Kenneth Kaunda to the Multiparty Movement for Democracy of Mr Frederick Chiluba in Zambia on November 1, 1991 was a historic event.

In Zambia it was hailed as a second revolution. Zambia is the first English-speaking African independent country to return to multi-party democracy since independence.

Despite the extraordinarily vituperative campaign where dirty lines were hung out with impunity, the elections themselves were marked by a high degree of peace and order.

People queued up peacefully in the harsh African sun determined to take part in the long-awaited event. They were determined to allow the electoral process to occur in the spirit of democracy.

The elections were the first multi-party elections to take place in Zambia in more than two decades and were also the first that were so carefully monitored.

It was not easy for the former ruling party to accept the meticulous scrutiny of the electoral procedures or to be always pleased with the various suggestions made for improvements, especially by former US President Jimmy Carter and internal monitoring groups.

The beneficiaries were the Zambian voters who had the advantage of going to the polling stations with the confidence that there would be no attempt from any contesting party to interfere with or subvert the electoral process.

If this happened, they would have known that someone like Jimmy Carter would proclaim to the world that the elections were not free and fair. Conversely, his endorsement of the process went a long way to re-establish confidence not in the winning party alone, but in Zambia as a nation.

If anything, the two reasons for President Kaunda's downfall which stand out above all else are the parlous state of the Zambian economy and the rise of a strong anti-UNIP mass movement coupled with the feeling that the patriarchal president had stayed in power too long.

That transition occurred peacefully and is attributable to three main factors:

1. The stature and sense of responsibility of Dr Kaunda and Mr Chiluba, who went out of their way to restrain emotions.

2. The high level of political awareness of the ordinary Zambian and the general good-nature and striking courtesy of the people.

He also called on the population to prepare for sacrifice and hard work. He made no unrealistic promises.

As I left Zambia, the departing words of Dr Kaunda reverberated in my mind: "I will fight the next elections whenever they occur."

These words cast just an element of doubt about the eventuality of a second election.

Will Mr Chiluba and his MMD be able to resist the temptations of power in the absence of strong opposition, a civil society and a democratic tradition?

Be that as it may, democracy was born in Africa. Its force will be unstoppable.

The Zambian example demonstrates that national and international forces can co-operate to ensure a peaceful transition and that the desire of the people for democracy is a universal, binding and inexorable force.
ANC Flee Debts

Sunday Times Reporter

ANC exiles repatriated from Zambia may have returned home in elation but they left behind many tenant landlords and companies.

Scores of ANC cadres reportedly left Zambia without settling their bills amounting to several million kwacha.

A local paper quoted a Kabwe businessman as having lost K390,000 (R14,600) for an ANC minibus which wasn't for sale.
Chiluba backs SA accord

NEWLY elected Zambian President Frederick Chiluba yesterday called for more economic integration among the Frontline states to raise the standard of living of people in the region.

He said in Lusaka that the governments of the Frontline states should dispense with the confrontational approach and concentrate on improving the quality of life of the people.

The president said South Africa was an economic giant which could play a significant role in this integration, and he urged all the Frontline states to support a political settlement in that country.

"Now that the liberation wars are over, we in the Frontline states should encourage economic interaction among our people at all levels," he said.

Mr Chiluba said Kenneth Kaunda's government had committed Zambia to high indebtedness. He pledged to do everything possible to redress the situation.
Forget Perks, New Cabinet Tells Chilubga, Zambians

360

Chilubga, Zambia - President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda's new Cabinet was sworn in on October 11, 1984, in Lusaka, the country's capital. The Cabinet is expected to focus on economic growth and development, with a particular emphasis on agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. The new government aims to address the challenges of poverty and unemployment, while also promoting regional cooperation and integration.

The new Cabinet includes a mix of experienced politicians and young, dynamic leaders. Key positions are held by seasoned professionals who have a proven track record in public service. The Cabinet is expected to work closely with the National Assembly to ensure effective governance and the implementation of policies that benefit the Zambian people.
Zambia’s mining code could change

LUSAKA — Bank of Zambia governor Jacques Bvusieres has asked his government to adjust Zambia’s mining code to attract investors under the country’s privatisation programme.

In an interview in Lusaka yesterday, Bvusieres said Zambia needed an attractive mining code because the sector was still the country’s major foreign exchange earner.

He said it was important for foreign investors to be allowed to externalise capital such as profits, which would not be reinvested in an industry which was non-renewable.

“It is important to have a new mining code that would be an incentive to foreign and local investors.”

Package

“It’s also important if such a code is introduced to allow an investor to get his capital out because mineral resources are a wasting asset.”

Meanwhile, an IMF team is expected in Lusaka later this week to thrash out an aid package to assist Zambia’s economy.

Zambian Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasimba also said many donor countries and agencies had shown willingness to help Zambia in its change to a democratic political system.

He said the government had ordered all commercial banks to stop any withdrawals from accounts of the opposition United National Independence Party (Unip) with effect from yesterday.

The measure did not amount to freezing financial assets but only affected withdrawals, he said.

President Frederick Chiluba disclosed last weekend that his administration had blocked a cheque for 80-million kwacha while another for 20-million kwacha cheque was pounced on before a second signatory could endorse it.

Efforts to get comment from the newly appointed Unip secretary-general, former prime minister Kebby Musokotwane, failed.

Kasimba said government had intercepted “dubious” payments running into millions of kwacha in its probe into alleged malpractices concerning some discredited parastatal chiefs.

It was also reported on Sunday that former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda had firmly rejected appeals from Unip’s rank and file to retire from active politics.

“Members of the party still want me to be their leader.”

“The people want me,” he said, parrying claims by former Unip central committee member Enock Rassinde that his party had suffered a crushing defeat in the October 31 elections because Kaunda was a political liability. — Sapa.
IN THE wake of Kenneth Kaunda's defeat in Zambia, Zimbabweans are taking a critical look at the performance of their own government led by Robert Mugabe.

A leading critic of the government, Dr Jonathan Moyo, a political science lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, has said that justifiably or not, people are already drawing distressing parallels between Mr Mugabe and M. Kaunda and between Zanu (PF) and the United Independence Party (Unip).

Commenting on the delay of several days before Harare sent congratulations to President Frederick Chiluba in Lusaka, Dr Moyo said this gave credence to the growing view that Zimbabwe's ruling party was embarrassed by what had happened in Zambia because the party's leadership was fundamentally opposed to democracy.

Within Zanu (PF), as was the case within Unip, it had become all too common and rather irritating to hear some party supporters and leaders swear that they could not imagine anyone else being president but Mr Mugabe. This was nonsense.

"Yet, in Kaunda's Zambia, as in other states like Zimbabwe, the leader, the party and the State were fused into one and the same being," said Dr Moyo.

Now Zambians have to live with the reality of another leader. Dr Kaunda had to pack his bags and go to his farm, testifying to the old wisdom that all political parties die at last of swallowing their own lies.

Dr Moyo, writing in the Independent Financial Gazette, said countries such as Zimbabwe and Kenya were to a greater or less degree one-man states in which dubious policies and appointments were routinely made either by directive from, or in the name of, the president. States like this tended to be nervous about popular elections and their outcome.

The Zimbabwean political scientist urged Mr Chiluba not to follow the example of other heads of state in the region who had allowed their households to loot State coffers.

"He should refuse to be called 'corroded' by anyone in or outside his country. He should put an end to Mr Kaunda's culturally depraved and offensive practices of making women and children line up, kneel, sing and dance for him during State occasions and especially upon presidential departures and arrivals at airports."

"As part of a generation of African leaders, Mr Chiluba should know that necessary ceremonial honours should be performed for a head of state by the armed forces only."
FREDERICK CHILUBA — ZAMBIA'S HOPE

The one great hope for Africa is that the next generation of leaders will reject the socialist excesses of the current crop of dictators. And President Frederick Chiluba's recent victory over Kenneth Kaunda is a sure sign that Zambia is already on the road to recovery.

Chiluba (48) is a former Marxist who converted to free market principles after studying credit management in New York in 1972. He says his first priority is to trim government spending and make the civil service accountable and effective. Foreign investment is to be encouraged and nationalisation abandoned.

His party, the Movement for Multi-party Democracy, has estimated that Zambia — now $7bn in debt — will need five to seven years to stabilise the economy, though the International Monetary Fund and World Bank have estimated 10 years. When Zambians protested against IMF-imposed austerity measures in 1987, Kaunda broke with the fund and foreign aid dried up.

And how does Chiluba plan to turn it around? "We must introduce a new work culture," he said after his victory. "There must be less talk and more work."

His anti-corruption drive has removed the heads of a number of State-run companies, some of whom are under police investigation. His long-term goal is to dismantle loss-making parastatals, including parts of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

But it's not only on the economic front that Chiluba — who is called "The Liberator" by supporters — is making remarkable headway. He allowed the state of emergency — in place for Kaunda's entire 27-year reign — to expire. He has pledged to stamp out corruption and immorality from government. And he has said that freedom of speech will extend to criticism of the government.

A born-again Christian and teetotaller, Chiluba comes from Ndola in the Copperbelt and built his base of support as chairman of the 400,000-member Zambian Congress of Trade Unions. He was among hundreds of dissidents whom Kaunda had detained without trial over the years for opposing his one-party rule and socialist policies.

And though Kaunda called him "that inconsequential little man," the 1.52m Chiluba has not responded in kind. "Although Dr Kaunda is defeated, he deserves the respect of Zambians. We must learn to forgive each other ... my message is forgiveness, unity, reconciliation and hard work."
ANC owes millions to Zambia

By Mike Hall
Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress owes Zambia a large debt. Not only has the country played host to the movement for the last 30 years or more, but when the ANC packed its bags and went home, it left behind scores of bills running into millions of kwacha.

When it closed up earlier this year, the head office of the ANC-in-exile here owed Zambia's state-owned Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) alone the equivalent of about K1 million. PTC has since been paid just over a quarter of this amount.

"In addition to the ANC's composite account of K6 million, there are many members who owe as much more," said a spokesman in the accounts department of PTC. He said he was unable to give a total figure owed by ANC members.

The movement also owes large sums to the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, the electricity corporation Zesco and the National Housing Authority, from whom the movement rented property. However, officials were not prepared to disclose how much was owed.

Scores of private landlords, who let property to ANC exiles are also owed large sums in unpaid rent and other bills. Many, who are themselves being sued by the utility companies, are taking legal action against the ANC for.

One ANC official, who has stayed in Lusaka and who declined to be named, said there was hardly enough money to pay for the food of the scores of members still living in Zambia. "It's unlikely we'll be able to pay any other bills."

Until last year there were up to 3,000 ANC members in Zambia. Most returned home earlier this year.

The former head office of the organisation has been bought by the Zambian government and will be turned into a museum of liberation movements who fought from Zambian soil.
Zambia takes legal action over ANC debts

A writ for seizure (lieni facias) has been issued against the ANC, whose cadres allegedly left huge outstanding bills with various landlords in Lusaka, Zambia, when they were repatriated to South Africa.

Many more lieni suits are expected to be lodged in the Lusaka High Court by lawyers representing various landlords and other firms claiming to have been duped by the ANC cadres.

Property in the ANC’s representative office is threatened with seizure unless concerted efforts are made to settle the huge amounts.

About 3,000 ANC exiles were repatriated back home in July in about 16 chartered flights, and contracts for rented tenancy expired in about June.

ANC general-secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, in a circular in May, appealed to all ANC exiles to make quick arrangements to be on the 16 flights, warning that those who opted to remain in Zambia would be doing so at their own risk.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday that the organisation had held discussions at the “highest level” with Zambia’s post and telecommunications authorities and the Zambian government.

“The ANC is quite clear that any debts for which it is responsible will be met,” she said.

The lawyer for one of the landlords, Claydon Hakasenke, said yesterday that bailiffs would seize property from the ANC offices in Lusaka.
Chiluba fires top media chiefs

LUSAKA — Zambia's new government fired two heads of state-controlled newspapers and broadcasting in a fresh purge of bureaucrats appointed by ousted President Kenneth Kaunda, it was reported yesterday.

Bwando Mulengela, managing editor of the Times of Zambia group, and Stephen Moyo, director-general of the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation, were removed "with immediate effect", the Times of Zambia said.

Mulengela, a former language and literature lecturer, and Moyo, a one-time director of the Institute of African Studies, both previously employed by the University of Zambia, were appointed by Kaunda between 1988 and 1990.

Kaunda was trounced in elections by trade union leader Frederick Chiluba's Movement For Multi-Party Democracy.

Chiluba complained during the campaign for elections that the state media was heavily biased in favour of Kaunda.

Chiluba, 48, said last week that he would replace heads of the state media with professional journalists, not politically-inclined academics like the two who were dismissed.

Injunction

Most Zambian journalists resented the pro-Kaunda stance adopted by the government newspapers, radio and television.

The Press Association of Zambia won a court injunction against Moyo and Mulengela last month, suspending them from their posts for crusading on behalf of Kaunda's party and ignoring opposition movements.

The Democrats were forced to file several injunctions before their campaign advertisements were run by the state media.

Former US President Jimmy Carter, one of the foreign observers during elections, noted that the government media was biased against the opposition.

A result of state controls was that a lively independent press was born in the run-up to the elections for the first time since Kaunda led Zambia to independence from Britain in 1964.

Mulengela said he was "mentally prepared" that his job was temporary and only secure while Kaunda was in power.

"I am not bitter about my removal," he said. — Sapa AP.
Zambia 'among the poorest of least developed nations'

LUSAKA — The UN has identified Zambia as one of the seven least developed countries among developing nations.

The UN publication, Development News, says Zambia, Angola, Cambodia, Ghana, Madagascar, the Solomon Islands and Zaire are the least developed among developing nations.

The revised classification of least developed countries made by the UN says a country must have "poverty combined with structural impediments which make it more difficult for them to achieve sustained development without special assistance from the international community".

In the same vein, the UN has recommended that Botswana be upgraded from the least developed countries category because it has a relatively higher per capita GDP and satisfies the graduation rule.

Although the newly independent Namibia has applied to be considered for such status, this has been rejected due to its high per capita GDP and availability of natural resources.

The UN defines such countries as those with low incomes which suffer from long-term handicaps to growth due to low levels of human resource development and structural weaknesses. — Sapa.
"We've no interest in SA fugitive"  

Zambia has approached the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees over fugitive Winnie Mandela trial witness Kattza Cebekhulu, who is being held in detention in Zambia. The country's Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Remmy Mushota, yesterday said the new Zambian government had no interest in Mr. Cebekhulu's affairs. Mr. Cebekhulu surfaced in Lusaka earlier this year after disappearing on the eve of the kidnap and assault trial against Mrs. Mandela. — Sapa.
New ray of hope for Cebekhulu

ZAMBIA has approached the United Nations High Commission for Refugees over Mr Katiza Cebekhulu, a key witness in the Winnie Mandela trial who is being held in detention in Zambia.

Cebekhulu surfaced in Lusaka earlier this year after disappearing from South Africa on the eve of the kidnap and assault trial against Mrs Mandela and three co-accused.

Zambian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Remmy Mushayi said yesterday that the new Zambian government had no interest in Cebekhulu's affairs.

Mrs Mandela was convicted of assault and sentenced to six years' jail by the Rand Supreme Court, but she immediately gave notice of leave to appeal against the judgment. - Sapa.
Zambia to withdraw
Kaunda's privilege

LUSAKA — Former Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda's presidential diplomatic passport is to be withdrawn, the Home Affairs Ministry said yesterday.

"The government is considering giving the former head of state an ordinary diplomatic passport befitting his old status as a head of state, for international travels," said Deputy Home Affairs Minister Lt.-Col. Chanda Soalala.

After trouncing Kaunda in the country's first multi-party elections, President Frederick Chiluba pledged the veteran statesman would not be harassed.

Diplomatic passports were being withdrawn from all former leaders in the defeated United National Independence Party (Unip) government.

Meanwhile, Chiluba yesterday announced that the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for eastern and southern Africa would hold its annual conference in Lusaka from January 27 to 31.

He said a heads-of-state summit would be preceded by the council of ministers' conference of this 20-member economic grouping from January 24 to 26.

The PTA heads of state summit will among other things discuss economic integration and the unfolding political situation in SA.

In Lusaka yesterday, World Bank Africa Desk vice-president Edward Jaycox said Zambia had acquired a lot of goodwill through its peaceful transition to democracy, and needed workable economic reforms.

The structural adjustment policy had failed during the previous government, but there was hope that the new administration might succeed due to its serious approach to economic issues.

Briefing the media on his one-day visit to Zambia, Jaycox said the international community could not help Zambia like an orphan, but the state should subscribe to austere economic prescriptions designed to revive the battered economy.

Every effort should be made by the new administration to adhere to the prescribed economic reforms before the international community could provide financial aid. — Sapa.

Banks where busin

DAR ES SALAAM — Getting service from the staff at Tanzania's main state-owned bank makes getting blood out of a stone seem simple.

"Never lose your temper with them, or they just freeze up and it takes even longer," says a foreign resident familiar with the slow torture of completing forms and watching them passed from desk to desk.

But the languid pace is about to be shattered by a series of reforms aimed at jolting the state-owned banks into the closing stages of the 20th century.

This is to be done by sloughing off the skin of socialism and allowing foreign competition.

Tanzania's financial system is in ruins after years of steady decline since all banks were along with almost everything else after the socialist revolution of 1967.

"Existing institutional levels of productivity of services to customers is a recent, unpublished report. But sweeping change is needed in a key year-odd economic structure of market economies."

These have the World Bank and IMF as taskmasters. Since taking over, Ali Hassan Mwinyi steered the country's socialist economy towards recovery.
Winnie trial man speaks

LUSAKA — Katiza Cebekhulu, Winnie Mandela's co-accused who is currently in jail in Zambia, insists he had a meeting with President Chiluba, who (he says) promised to have him released.

Mr Cebekhulu said in an affidavit quoted by a weekly newspaper that the meeting took place on November 4, two days after the Zambian leader was sworn into office.

Mr Cebekhulu said he was taken to Government House, in Lusaka, where he met President Chiluba. The Zambian leader, 'Mr Cebekhulu said in an affidavit, asked him if he wanted to go home.

However, President Chiluba's has denied ever meeting Mr Cebekhulu.

Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga said Mr Cebekhulu's utterances should be treated "with the utmost caution".

However, Mr Cebekhulu told human rights lawyer John Sangwa that the president had promised to secure his release.

Part of Mr Cebekhulu's statement, reported in the Weekly Post, says: "I was talking to President Chiluba in the guest house. He asked me: 'Katiza, do you want to go back to your country or don't you?'"

"I said I wanted to go back, but I was scared of the ANC, because they would kill me."

Mr Cebekhulu is reported to have also said that a British official had promised to facilitate his release to another country.

"I told her, I wanted to go to another country because if I went to South Africa I would not be safe. So she said I would be going to London," Mr Cebekhulu said.

He could not understand why he was still in jail, he added.

"On November 13 an officer who was present when I talked to President Chiluba told me to pack my things because I was leaving."

Mr Cebekhulu is likely to be handed over to the United Nations.
Last chance for aid, World Bank tells Zambia

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA - Under the new government of President Frederick Chiluba, Zambia is being given its "third and last chance" of being helped by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to restore its ravaged economy.

This was how World Bank vice-president Edward Jaycox summed up recent negotiations between officials of the bank and the IMF and the new government.

"We have tried twice and failed both times," he said of previous efforts to get the government of former President Kenneth Kaunda to implement an economic reform programme.

"Although there is a new government, this is the third and last chance for the bank.

Mr Jaycox said the bank had not emerged "unscathed" by the actions of Kaunda's government.

"We cannot continually ask donors to support programmes that fail. Our credibility has been damaged. Our word is not going to be worth much if we fail again," he said.

Mr Jaycox said the Chiluba government had committed itself to work for a transition to a market economy, to deregulate the economy, to balance the budget and to attract private investment.

"This is very different to the previous programme.

IMF and Bank officials are expected to stay in Zambia for about three weeks to formulate a new recovery programme.

Under the Kaunda government, which was ousted in last months elections after 27 years in power, Zambia's relations with the IMF and World Bank were troubled.

Three months ago the bank suspended all assistance to Zambia after Kaunda's government said it was unable to pay arrears on past loans.

Western donors froze aid funds earlier in the year when the government abandoned key elements of the reform programme, such as the politically-sensitive agreement to lift subsidies on the staple food, maize meal.
WE congratulate the people of Zambia for having taken this decisive step in redressing the chaos that they have suffered for almost three decades.

We are also aware of the formidable task which is facing the new president. Lesser men would have been daunted by the task facing you and your government.

However, we believe that you will be able to surmount all the problems which you have inherited.

The previous totalitarian regime of Kenneth Kaunda not only brought your country to the brink of starvation and suffering but also aided and abetted the criminal activities of the ANC in your country, both against its members as well as against the Zambian people.

The corrupt leadership of the previous incumbent was directly responsible for compromising the sovereignty of your country, by assisting one liberation organisation against others.

We appeal to you and your government to investigate crimes committed by the ANC against your people and which were simply covered up by the despotic Kaunda regime.

Please help us to expose the true nature of the ANC prison camps and the terrible deeds that were committed there.

In order to prosecute those who were responsible, extradition arrangements will have to be made with the South African government.

People like Cebekhulu, who is being held against his will, according to the reports we have received, should be brought back to South Africa.

They will then be able to give their evidence in an open South African court of law so that light can be shed and the South African and international community can know the truth about their disappearance.

MWEZI TWALA,
Johannesburg.
LUSAKA - The Netherlands has cancelled R2.7 million of Zambia’s R80 million debt in appreciation of political changes.

Netherlands director for development co-operation with Africa and the Middle East, Mr. Wim Wessels, said in Lusaka yesterday his government had cancelled a third of the total debt and could scrap another R55 million next year.

“We are encouraged by political developments,” Wessels said at the annual bilateral consultations on development co-operation.

He urged the new government to reorient its priorities in the budget and review its expenditure on non-productive sectors such as security and the military, adding that African countries should observe good governance.

“There should be more accountability. In the past the government was either not forthcoming or would delay executing projects sponsored by donor countries. "If the Zambian Government pursues its economic policies and takes care of the poor, I have great confidence there will be positive help and debt relief."

Mr. Dean Mung’omba, the deputy Minister in the office of the president, said Zambia would need considerable balance of payments support from the donor community in the next two years. - Sapa.
Zambian govt announces steep rise in maize price

Star Africa Service

LUSAKA — The new government of President Frederick Chiluba has lived up to its intention to phase out food subsidies by announcing a 50 percent increase in the producer price of maize, the country's staple food.

The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Dr Gay Scott, said this week that the price of a 90 kg bag of maize would go up from 800 Zambian kwacha (about R27,50) to 200 kwacha (about R41).

Dr Scott said the increase was aimed at encouraging increased production by the country's farmers.

The price of maize is a politically sensitive issue in Zambia. Support for the previous government of Dr Kenneth Kaunda began to erode in June last year after nationwide riots protesting against the maize price increase which the government had to effect to comply with International Monetary Fund conditions.

After 30 people died in the food riots, Dr Kaunda immediately scrapped the increase, hoping to defuse the situation. But the IMF then suspended all contact with his government in response.

Zambia, facing immense economic problems, has imported more than a million bags of maize from South Africa to avert famine in the country.

• The Netherlands has cancelled $10 million of Zambia's $30 million debt in appreciation of political changes.

Encouraged by political developments, Netherlands director for development co-operation with Africa and the Middle East, Wim Wessels, said in Lusaka yesterday that his government had cancelled a third of the country's total debt and was likely to scrap another $20 million next year.
Chiluba met Cebekhulu, confirms MP

Star Africa Service

A British MP has confirmed that Katiza Cebekhulu, Winnie Mandela's co-accused, met President Frederick Chiluba early this month, despite the Zambian leader's denial that such a meeting took place.

Mr Cebekhulu, who is being held in Lusaka Central Prison, has said in an affidavit that he met President Chiluba on November 4. He said President Chiluba had promised to have him released.

President Chiluba denied meeting Mr Cebekhulu.

But British MP Emma Nicholson said Mr Chiluba met Mr Cebekhulu in her presence.

Ms Nicholson, who was in Zambia as a member of the Commonwealth Observer Group, told a British newspaper that she had met President Chiluba to congratulate him on his victory in the elections.

She had then taken the opportunity to raise with him human rights questions in Zambia, in particular Mr Cebekhulu's case.

Ms Nicholson said President Chiluba professed to know nothing of the case, but immediately had Mr Cebekhulu brought before him at the State House guest house, where he interviewed him in her presence.

"The prisoner was pale and very poorly dressed in borrowed pyjamas," she said.

"But he had not been physically abused and he had had adequate nourishment during his stay in Lusaka Central Prison. His story was dreadful."

Ms Nicholson said Mr Cebekhulu said the ANC kidnapped him, but he did not know who organised it.

She said Mr Cebekhulu told them that on the day he was kidnapped he woke up and watched a man being stabbed to death in the same room.

Mr Chiluba immediately said Mr Cebekhulu had committed no crime in Zambia, Ms Nicholson said.

"My large concern, which I know is shared by President Chiluba, is the physical safety of Mr Cebekhulu, and since he has started to discuss the alleged crime, it is of large importance that the world should know this is a man at risk and why.

"I fear that if he is just released in anonymity that he will be a dead man. I have no knowledge of whether his evidence is accurate, but I believe it should be tested in a court of law, and in order for that to happen someone, somewhere, should take care of him physically."

Ms Nicholson said she would contact the headquarters of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva to see what they could do in this regard.

She has already spoken to British Prime Minister John Major and the Minister for Overseas Development Lynda Chalker about the matter.

Ms Nicholson also briefed the US Ambassador to London (Mr Cebekhulu told her he wanted to go to the US).

"They are all deeply concerned for the prisoner's safety," she said.
Zambia: No formal ties yet with SA

WINDHOEK — While efforts towards democracy in South Africa were to be fully supported, Zambia would not be restoring formal, diplomatic ties until apartheid had been eliminated, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba said here yesterday.

The newly-elected Zambian leader was addressing a news conference at State House while on a day-long visit to Namibia to promote trade and co-operation between the two countries.

"We believe that the efforts that are taking place now in South Africa must be supported fully by all of us," Mr Chiluba said.

Referring to Zambia's trade links with South Africa, Mr Chiluba said countries in the region had to trade with each other "and with that help, perhaps, establish good political relations in the long run".

He said President F W de Klerk was "trying his very best" and the ANC was doing "even a little more" to ensure peaceful change.

"The parties involved must not be shunned. They must not only be assisted, they must be befriended so that changes take place in a peaceful atmosphere," he said. — Sapa
Write off our debts, please Chiluba
Zambian police swoop on aliens

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has launched a widespread drive to rid the country of aliens accused of plundering the country through illegal sales of precious stones.

In the southern tourist town of Livingstone, police armed with AK-47 assault rifles descended on illegal currency dealers in a surprise swoop on Monday, detaining more than 46, including women from the Copperbelt, Lusaka and Zimbabwe.

Southern province police chief Edward Mwanamachende said the exercise also netted scores of street vendors in the city centre.

He said the 15 women were released on bond. But the men were still being questioned and about 20 had been found with large sums of foreign currency, including SA rands and US dollars.

On the Copperbelt, a combined team of paramilitary police and immigration officers moved into Kitwe's riverside residential area, rounding up more than 100 illegal immigrants in a weekend raid.

Illegal trading points for west African and Twatasha townships have been deserted in the wake of identified police and immigration activity. Residents said the aliens fled to nearby forests.

In eastern Zambia, calls have been made for an expansion of the town to the provincial capital, Chipata, which is popular with illegal immigrants from Malawi.

Residents said thousands of Malawians have settled in the area and that they are marrying Zambian women to qualify for loans from co-operatives. — Sapa.
Lusaka's poor lose homes

Diana Jere huddles with her five children and her few possessions in the rubble of her bulldozed house. 

All that protects her from the rain are a few tin sheets. 

In the early morning of November 21, bulldozers — guarded by troops — began knocking down more than 100 illegally constructed squatter houses in Kanyama township, on the orders of Lusaka Urban District Council.

Council spokesman Bannister Loongo said they were simply carrying out orders. 

"The council had passed a resolution that all illegal structures built contrary to the Country and Town Planning Act were to be destroyed," he said.

Jere spent more than ZK400 000 on building her three-room cement and brick house where she has lived with her family for a year.

Richard Kabamba, a vegetable seller and a father of six children, also had his house demolished.

"If the government bothered to give us notice we would have got the proper papers or at least dismantled our houses and saved the bricks," he said.

Michael Sata, newly appointed Minister of Local Government and stalwart of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), said he was powerless to stop the demolition. "I'm sorry the people have suffered.

"It is a problem the Lusaka District Council has brought on us," former President Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party still rules the councils.

But Jere blames the MMD directly, and Sata, in particular, for her misery: "Sata has done nothing to protect us. This is not the change we wanted.

"I would never have voted MMD if I knew my children would be homeless."

At a press conference after visiting Kanyama, Sata revealed that the squatters, desperate to have land to build a house, had been tricked by crooks who alleged "sold" them the land but gave them no title deeds.

"I saw the misery, the action by the council has brought. These people must help us identify those who gave and sold them plots," he said.

Sata says his ministry's policy will be to create a housing bank, with conditions suited to poor people. But meanwhile, the demolition teams are following council orders to the letter.

-AIA
Zambia has no model to sell, says Chiluba

HARARE — Zambia had no model of democracy to sell in the other frontline states, President Frederik Chiluba told his Zimbabwean hosts yesterday.

Rapturous applause greeted the diminutive Zambian head of state when he met members of the Zambia-Zimbabwe Friendship Association on his first tour of neighbouring states since last month's election victory over Kenneth Kaunda.

Chiluba held protracted talks with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. He said they discussed streamlining border controls and improving trade.

Chiluba said the chairmanship of the frontline states — vacated by Kaunda — would be settled at a meeting of the seven member grouping in Lusaka early next year.

He said he and Mugabe shared a belief in the future role of the frontline states' organisation despite the changes taking place in SA. The organisation was formed to link states which felt threatened by apartheid and destabilisation.

"We believe that the new political dispensation in SA must be accorded all the aid it requires, and as usual the frontline states will take a leading role," he said.

Although Zimbabwe is a multi-party state, the harassment of opposition groupings and payments of state funds to Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) have aroused discontent.

There was a murmur of applause when Chiluba told a gathering at the Zambian high commissioner's residence: "Zambia is too rich to be poor. Something had to be done. But you can never change the economy if you have the same people in the government whose philosophies will never allow that change."

He added hastily: "Let me state that Zambia has no model for democracy to sell anywhere."

"We are not selling anything outside," in a pointed allusion to critics of other African regimes, who hope to emulate his example.

Saps-Reuters reports that Chiluba reiterated hard times lay ahead for Zambia's 8-million people as the government's economic reform programme started to bite.

"Finding an empty treasury after mismanagement dating back 27 years cannot be rectified in one month. The cupboard is empty... even the crumbs are getting smaller," he said.

Chiluba warned of possible social friction "because structural programmes might entail deprivation."

"But we have no choice. In Zambia, we must be ready to lose one job today to have five jobs later."
Chiluba desires SA trade

HARARE - Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba has said open trading with South Africa does not compromise his opposition to apartheid.

Chiluba, on his first visit to Zimbabwe since defeating Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said after meeting President Robert Mugabe: "We will continue to stand together opposed to apartheid."

Relations

Trading has always gone on, and the break had been in the language, he said.

He said relations with Zimbabwe were "pretty good".

Of the incident when his vice-president, Mr Levy Mwanawasa, was seriously injured in a car crash in Lusaka on Sunday, Chiluba said for the moment he would gull it an accident. Mwanawasa is in South Africa for treatment.
Japanese bubble is about to burst

TOYOKO — After years of unprecedented economic growth, two gloomy words are once again making an unwelcome return to the Japanese vocabulary: "fu keki," or "hard times.

Shopkeepers, restaurant owners, stock market investors and private economists all are talking about the bust they're convinced is hitting this country after almost five straight years of boom, even though government officials claim otherwise.

In fact, the economy is still expanding, although at a slower pace, and has been for about 60 straight months.

"What's there to be grim about?" says Adrian Tschoegi, chief economist at SBCI Securities (Asia) Ltd.

Tschoegi likened the anxiety to a hangover after the years of reveling in the economic boom.

"People thought the party would go on forever, but of course it can't. Now it's the morning after, and things are getting back to normal," Tschoegi said.

But the sense of gloom persists. The Nikkei Stock Average, the Tokyo Stock Exchange's key barometer, has fallen 1,166.54 points in the last five straight trading days, including almost 400 points on Tuesday after a central bank survey showed pessimism among Japanese corporate leaders.

"This is the worst cycle of the market," said Mike Kawakami, a senior trader with Merrill Lynch. "There's no good news, economic fundamentals don't look good and earnings are bad.

"The central bank survey also showed that major manufacturers have revised their forecasts for pretax profits for fiscal 1991, which ends next March 31, sharply downward to show a 2.9 percent decline from the year earlier. Non-manufacturers anticipated a 1.5 percent decline in pretax profits.

"Officials at the central bank insist that most indicators, including key capital spending plans and liquidity, show the economy remains firm.

But many private economists believe otherwise. Nomura Research Institute, the private research company affiliated with top brokerage Nomura Securities Co., forecast that corporate capital investment would slow to 3.4 percent in the current fiscal year, from 17.6 percent growth in fiscal 1990, and fall almost 6 percent in fiscal 1992.

"Lagging profitability and demand are signs that stagnation — combined inflation, a decline in business activity and unemployment — are on the way," says Joheen Takahashi, director of the private think tank Mitsubishi Research Institute.

"Much of the boom in consumption has been supported by the bubble," says Takahashi. "I think we can expect a long slump — 1992 will be no good — maybe about two years.

Almost everyone agrees that the days of the "bubble economy," when land and stock prices more than doubled and the newly rich gorged on luxury imports, are over.

Government economists say the slowdown results from policies aimed at cooling the overheated economy and restoring some rationality to Japan's outrageously inflated real estate and stock markets. — Sapa-AP.

Trade surplus soars 192 percent

TOYOKO — Japan's trade surplus for November soared by 192.9 percent to $6.58 billion from $2.24 billion the year before.

The monthly surplus was mainly with the United States, which was up 138 percent from a year ago to $3.59 billion.

Japan's trade surpluses with the United States, the European Community, South Korea and Taiwan have been a growing source of friction in recent years.

The monthly report was released a day after the Ministry of International Trade and Industry predicted that Japan's overall trade surplus for fiscal 1991, which ends next March 31, is expected to total $100 billion, or 44 percent more than the government's original projection of $56 billion.

Trade officials said the prediction means that the general decline in Japan's trade surplus since its peak of $196.5 billion for 1986 may be changing. Last year, the surplus totalled $69.9 billion.

The Finance Ministry report said Japan's exports in November totalled $27.06 billion, up 5.1 percent over a year earlier, helped by strong exports of automobiles, telecommunications equipment and semiconductors. — Sapa-AP.

Zambia makes headway with World Bank

LUSAKA — The Zambian government has successfully concluded preliminary negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

In the same vein, the Zambian Government has assured the donor community that it would meet conditions of economic reforms, including the removal of subsidies and the trimming of the public service.

Deputy minister in the President's Office, Mr. Dean Mung'Omba, revealed in Lusaka that the negotiations were successfully concluded on Monday.

Mr. Mung'Omba said the government for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) government was committed to the reduction of subsidies on various items including the staple maize meal, schnell.

"The government wishes to create a free market economy and will promote increased private sector involvement in all areas of the economy including mining."

In order to make the investment more amenable, the MMD would review the Investment Act to incorporate additional incentives for both foreign and local investors and also to establish a "one stop" investment centre, Mr. Mung'Omba added.

Parastatals would be reformed to make them profitable while the civil service would be trimmed to a manageable size.

Mr Mung'Omba also pledged his government's commitments to honour and meet all its international obligations relating to interest repayment of debts — and honouring all agreements signed by the defeated United National Independence Party (UNIP) government headed by former President Kenneth Kaunda.

The Minister, who was speaking after the bilateral consultations between Sweden and Zambia, said his government would revamp neglected infrastructure like roads and schools and improve the country's industrial performance.

Leader of the Swedish delegation, an assistant Secretary of State, Mr Kari Engstrom said his government would vigorously support the economic reforms towards the establishment of a market economy and a democratic political system. — Sapa.
Repatriations from Zambia are suspended

LUSAKA - The repatriation of 52,000 Angolan refugees from Zambia has been suspended because Angola was still not safe, according to UN Commissioner for Refugees representative Mr. Stefan Bergland.

He confirmed in Lusaka this week that the exercise had been halted because most of Angola was infested with landmines, making it unsafe for returnees.

An understanding between President FW de Klerk and the UNHCR had also been concluded where an amnesty in principle was in place for all South African returning exiles, although it was not yet legislated.

The situation had fulfilled the returning of exiles back to South Africa in safety and dignity.

"The UNHCR has a policy of repatriating refugees and exiles in dignity and safety. Dignity is there (in Angola) but safety is absent."

Bergland said the exercise would be resumed next April to give a chance to the Angolan ruling party and Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement to sort out outstanding issues before refugees returned home.

In a revived repatriation of ANC exiles, the UNHCR said it would despatch the remaining 900 in two weeks' time.

Immigration and police officers would round up all illegal aliens and deport them regardless of their country of origin.
subsidies and slashed jobs on the swollen government payroll.

Chiluba said although his new administration had decided to carry on business openly with South Africa, his government intended to continue Kaunda's diplomatic pressure through the frontline states to bring about the end of apartheid. He said the frontline states would also continue to encourage negotiations to bring peace to Mozambique.

Chiluba, who had to battle in his election campaign against Zambia’s state-controlled daily newspapers, radio and television, stated unequivocally that Africa needed a free press.

The Zambian leader's short, surprise trip to Zimbabwe, which was followed by similar whistle-stop visits to Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola, highlighted the trends that have swept through southern Africa in the past year and will certainly shape regional events in the coming year.

Chiluba is proof that the democratic winds are bringing changes to the staid post-independence order. The first generation of nationalist leaders are on their way out as the democratizing one-party state structures that have sustained them. State-controlled economies are also coming to an end while negotiation and political accommodation are seen as the way to resolve long-running wars like the Angolan and Mozambican conflicts. Diplomatic pressure on Pretoria to accept majority rule will continue, while a more pragmatic attitude will encourage mutually beneficial economic relations.

All this is good news that bodes well for southern Africa. The troubling aspect is the region's economies are in such bad shape that they might not be able to sustain the new freedoms and democracies. Another worry is that Mozambique's start-stop negotiations are not settling that painfully destabilising war and the super-powers apparently are not interested in applying the necessary pressure on Renamo to agree to peace.

The success of Zambia's first multi-party elections in 17 years displayed the irresistible force of the continent's democratic tide. The boiling unrest in Zaire and Kenya should prove that point even further in 1992, with the prediction that the lid will blow off the Mobutu pot while Daniel arap Moi's pressure cooker will continue to rattle noisily.

Malawi remains quietly under the iron grip of the Banda regime, as run by its Official Hostess, Cecilia Kadzimira, and her uncle, John Tembo.

As in Namibia, the super-powers proved their effectiveness in settling Africa's long-running wars by swiftly bringing an end to the 17-year Angolan civil war. Previous African efforts to mediate a peace failed, but when the Soviet Union and the United States agreed there should be a settlement, it was quickly achieved and peace established with amazing speed. The coming year should see Angola proceed towards multi-party elections in September. The voting will shake-up the existing order, but a relatively peaceful transition is expected.

The frontline states, particularly Zimbabwe, have tried to encourage an equally effective settlement in Mozambique, but that remains the region's most intractable war.

Mugabe, the frontrunner to replace Kaunda as frontline spokesman, has clearly determined that Zimbabwe's role should be to bring together the African National Congress and Pan-African Conference.
Nationalisation a mess, says Chiluba

NEWLY elected Zambian president Frederick Chiluba has some advice for potential members of a future South African government who advocate nationalisation - go ahead and do it.

But then expect to end up in the mess Zambia is in, he says in an interview in this month's edition of Leadership magazine.

"Our own experience in Zambia is that this kind of socialist approach is the cause of the mess we are in. So we cannot follow such a course," he says. But since SA is a different country with different leaders, they might wish to "go the whole hog". They will then have to go through the same problems Zambia has gone through.

"My only answer is that, having gone through this process, and having learned our lessons the hard way, we will be the last to support nationalisation..."

Eastern Europe and Africa have provided sufficient lessons for all countries to learn from, Chiluba says in the Leadership article.

On relations with SA, Chiluba says there was great hypocrisy in his predecessor's approach, and there had been sustained growth in trade between the two countries.

"It was only the language used in public which sounded as if we were at war."

The new government did not want double standards but did not intend to abandon the ANC. Zambia would continue to support the process towards democratisation in SA, but it also wanted to activate the links between the two countries.

"I realise that apartheid may not have been totally broken, but instead of going there at night, we want to go there during the day," he says.
Let's Share, Zambia tells SA

By Moekapeta

Sowetan, Friday, December 20, 1991
Customs catch up with Kaunda's son

LUSAKA—Zambian customs officials this week confiscated modern musical recording equipment worth millions of randa from one of the sons of former Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

According to customs, Kaweche Kaunda imported the equipment with an American partner, Danny Sims, last year without paying duty on it.

The 45 million kwacha (R15 million) equipment was brought from the US by Mr Sims, but the Kaunda family was believed to have supplied the money, say sources.

Many Zambians expressed outrage at hearing of the expensive import at a time when the country was suffering from a critical shortage of foreign exchange.

Mr Kaunda and Mr Sims had planned to build a Sun City-type entertainment complex at Zambia's tourist capital, Livingstone, but the project fell through.
Chiluba visit

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba ended a two-day visit to Mozambique yesterday by indicating that the change of government in Lusaka would not affect their close relations. He said co-operation between Zambia and Mozambique would continue.
Zambian hospital is collapsing

LUSAKA - Zambia's University Teaching Hospital is in near collapse because of the dilapidated equipment, shortage of manpower and cash to run the institution efficiently.

The hospital's deputy director Dr Isaac Yikona, speaking on the Zambian TV programme 'Topic' in Lusaka on Sunday night, said: "If we had our own way, we would have closed the hospital. The institution has virtually collapsed because only partial medical services are being provided to the people."

The hospital's laboratories were not functioning, while theatres were operating inadequately and only in emergency cases, he said.

"The mortuary status was a disaster. It is handling 200 bodies, more than the available capacity to hold 50 bodies at a time," Yikona stressed.

The hospital, which needed a cash flow of more than R7 billion a year, was only operating at 30 percent capacity while the equipment had totally broken down, needing urgent rehabilitation.

The hospital's public relations officer Mr Don Mwape echoed Yikona's sentiments by saying the Ministry of Health should immediately step in to redress the many problems faced by the few doctors.

A panel suggested the new Movement for Multiparty Democracy government should build satellite hospitals within the periphery of Lusaka to reduce the strain on the hospital, which should only deal with referrals.

If adequate funding and the improvement of equipment were undertaken patients currently being sent abroad could be treated at the hospital.

"It is tragic that this is happening when we have very qualified doctors, but they don't have the equipment and the facilities under which to operate," Yikona lamented.

Minister of Health Dr Bowman Kazimba said: "We are doing everything to reverse the past trend."
LUSAKA — Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga is in South Africa for talks with Government officials and to visit the country's Vice-President, Levy Mwanawasa, recuperating at Johannesburg's Brethrenburg Clinic.

Mr Mwaanga is expected to talk to South African Foreign Affairs officials about the exchange of trade missions between Lusaka and Pretoria. Zambian President Frederick Chiluba said on Thursday that Mr Mwaanga would explore possibilities of consolidating trade links, which for many years had operated in the shadows.

"We want to trade officially because Pretoria has been a long-time trading partner," Mr Chiluba said when he blessed Mr Mwaanga's visit to South Africa, the first such official trip by a Zambian government official since independence in 1964. Zambia was also expected to establish diplomatic relations with Pretoria after a declaration letter in Harare by the Commonwealth heads of governments had been adhered to.

Zambia has since re-established diplomatic relations with Israel. — Sapa.
Kaunda and his friends wiped off city streets

LUSAKA — After soundly defeating Kenneth Kaunda two months ago, the new government of Frederick Chiluba seems determined to wipe off any memory of Dr Kaunda and his friends from the national consciousness.

Paintings and posters of the defeated president have already been removed from public places and buildings, and Dr Kaunda's appointees in the huge parastatals which control the country's economy have been sacked.

Now the government is turning its attention to Dr Kaunda's former companions and friends, whose names appear prominently in the main streets of the Zambian capital. The government wants to remove the names of all who have earned a reputation as dictators.

The Saddam Hussein Boulevard (named after you know who) which runs past State House and leads to one of Lusaka's exclusive suburbs of Kabulonga, is to be renamed Los Angeles Boulevard. The change should please the handful of American diplomats residing along the drive.

The Iraqi leader was one of Dr Kaunda's closest friends and the name change will not please the former president at all. The two leaders share the same birthday and Dr Kaunda was the last foreign head of state to visit Baghdad just before the outbreak of the Gulf War.

The Josep Tito Road, named after the revered former president of Yugoslavia, is to become the Simon Kapwepwe Road in honour of the late Simon Kapwepwe, the country's second vice-president who later fell out with Dr Kaunda.

According to a notice from the district council, the Halle Selassie Avenue will become the Harry Nkumbula Road.

Mr Nkumbula was one of the founding members of the African National Congress (ANC), the first political party to fight for independence in the then Northern Rhodesia.

A road is also to be named in honour of one Juli Chikamoneka who gained notoriety by stripping naked in front of shocked officials in 1960 to protest against colonial rule.

The changes are expected to take effect before January 1.