ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1975 - 1976

F.M. 27/3/75

ZAMBIA GENERAL

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MOZAMBIQUE – ZAMBIA

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Talking transport

A high-powered Zambian delegation, including three Cabinet Ministers, has concluded talks in Mozambique aimed at alleviating the severe transport bottleneck at Beira.

According to Mozambique Railways, 42 000 tons of cargo destined for Zambia stands idle awaiting trucks from Malawi Railways for trans-shipment. Some of the cargo, including 14 000 tons of desperately-needed sulphur for the Copper Belt and 2 000 cars, has been at Beira docks for more than two months.

Just how severe the Beira problem is can be gauged by the fact that the 42 000 tons now on the docks exceeds by 3 000 tons the total Zambian cargo (imports and exports) that passed through Beira in the whole of 1974.

Since January, Malawi Railways has been restricting the number of trucks available for Zambian use and is currently allocating only 20 trucks per day for all cargo entering Malawi from Beira. This is because Malawi Railways has neither the personnel nor equipment to cope with the increased Zambian traffic.

To solve the immediate problem, Zambia has asked Mozambique Railways to begin shipping Zambian cargo to the rail head at Moatize in Tete Province. From there it is to be transported by land (over almost non existent roads) to the Zambian frontier at Zumbo. Haswell Mwale, the Zambian Minister of State for Contingency Planning, said in LM that the Zambian and Mozambican governments had agreed that this road link will be improved as a matter of priority.

Zambia has also agreed to investigate a joint Mozambique-Zambian project to construct a new railway from Moatize to Zambia along the northern bank of the newly-created Lake Cabora Bassa.

This would be the first rail link between Zambia and Mozambique not passing through a third country.

Before leaving LM — and with an obvious eye to the future — the Zambian delegation placed an order for 400 railway trucks to be built by Cometal-Mometal in Machava.

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ZAMBIA: A LONG WAY YET TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The first glimpse of light at the end of the Zambian economy's very dark tunnel came flickering through in January. The news that Benguela Railway shipped 50 000 tons of copper from Lobito and that Dar es Salaam's surcharge had been cut from 30% to 20% was welcome indeed.

Better, the announcement that the Tanzam Railway will become operational to Mpika, half way into Zambia, "as soon as possible" (which may mean next month), could significantly ease some of the strain on the economy.

It should also put in proper perspective some of the wilder post-détente rumours that see Zambia abandoning the Chinese-financed railway, just at the time when it should start being useful.

But whether relief will come soon enough to save the Zambian economy from its roughest ride since independence is another matter. Finance Minister Alexander Chikwanda admitted in his January Budget that in 1973 Zambia's GDP grew by 0,3% and that 1974's growth was estimated at slightly above 1%. The target set by the National Development Plan is 7,4%.

The import bill for fuel increased from R16,6m in 1973 to R45,4m in 1974. While this could be stomached with a copper price that reached R1 953 a ton in April last year, it could be disastrous at a price around the estimated break-even point of R900.

Zambia's problem has always been its massive reliance on imports. This, in addition to the heavy drain on foreign exchange, has also caused big transport problems. Copper, with its high density and high value, has never presented any problem. But imports with a lower density and a higher net weight (1,4m tons compared to 800 000 tons in 1972) have produced an increasing share of headaches.

After the border closure with Rhodesia at the beginning of 1973, Zambia's bacon was saved by the unexpected capacity of the Benguela Railway. A UN investigating committee estimated at the time that the line could handle 23 000 tons a month. But by the end of 1973, it was handling nearly double this amount.

The completion of the Cubal variant in October last year again doubled capacity but labour difficulties at Lobito made Tanganyika Concessions' R30m involvement irrelevant.

It is ironic that Zambia's major challenge came not from Rhodesia's border closure in 1973 but as a result of movements towards independence in Angola in 1974. It has left Zambia chronically short of coking coal, now imported from West Germany.

Dar es Salaam, meanwhile, has been able to handle much less than the 65 000 tons a month estimated by the UN. The main reason for the congestion at Dar has been the inability of Zambia to clear its goods from the dockside. Dar has allocated two of its newest berths to Zambia, providing a total capacity of 47 000 tons of general cargo. However, this has been cleared at a rate of about 24 000 tons in a bad month and 40 000 tons at best.

Delays are mainly a result of the inadequacies of the 1 000-strong trucking fleet. The trucks should have a weekly turnround. Due to breakdowns and bad organisation the average has fallen to one round trip a month.

As for the Zambian economy as a whole, Kaunda is hoping for an adequate harvest and some recovery in the copper price.

The decision to peg capital and recurrent expenditure at R755m, while making no serious attempt to replace falling copper revenues gave the last budget a fairytale charm. Concessions to farming were also a remarkable turnabout. Expatriate farmers can now borrow money locally without restrictions. They are allowed also to send 10% of their profits to their country of origin and accumulate another 10%.

Given the increases in prices for commodities such as wheat (up to R16 per 90kg bag), increases in fertilizer subsidies, and a cut in the tax on fencing wire, White farmers in Zambia can hardly stop smiling.

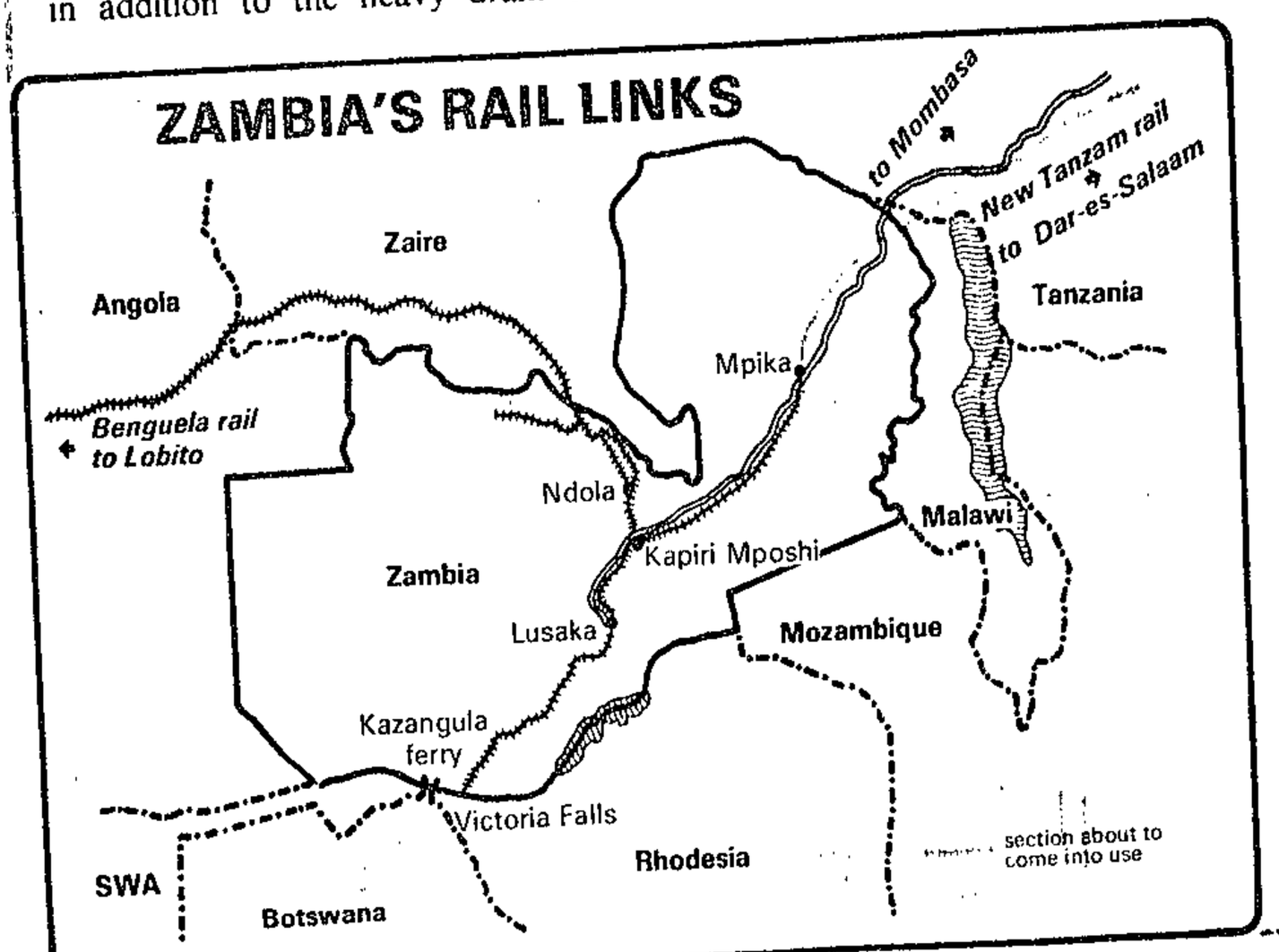
As Chikwanda told the Zambian Parliament: "Unless we move away from dependence on copper to agriculture, our economic future will not be a happy one."

ZAMBIAN IMPORTS

	1972*	% of total†	1973*	% of total†	1974* 1st half	% of total†
By road	393 994	31,22	484 975	51,67	368 196	60,3
By rail	857 030	67,92	426 412	45,33	223 867	36,8
By airfreight	10 812	0,06	28 100	3,00	16 301	2,68
Other	929	0,07	8 699	0,92	87	—
Total through Tanzania	210 985	16,22	280 397	29,89	254 388	41,82
Total through Zaïre (incl Lobito)	743 796	11,40	305 043	32,50	223 865	36,8
Total through Rhodesia	856 642	67,89	133 210	14,19	—	—
Total through Malawi	38 672	3,06	166 224	17,71	94,245	15,49
Total through Kazungula	—	—	16 844	1,79	19 478	3,2
Total**	1 261 836		938 487		608 364	

** In tons.*
*** Excluding oil imports by pipeline from Dar es Salaam.*
† Including pipeline.

ZAMBIA'S RAIL LINKS



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N. Mail 14/6/74

Three in Lusaka court

LUSAKA — Three South Africans, two of them alleged to be agents of the South African Bureau for State Security, yesterday appeared before a three-man tribunal in the High Court here for a review of their detention.

They are alleged to have entered Zambia with intent to engage in activities designed to undermine the independence and security of Zambia, and were detained by order of the President.

Mr. Clive Goby, also known as Mr. David Knowles (27) a Kitwe accountant, Mr. Henning Cornelius Petrus Buitendag and a Black South African, Mr. Siphosethu Neville Goba, applied to the Lusaka High Court Tribunal for their release because they did not agree with the grounds of their detention.

It was alleged that in September 1973 Mr. Goby entered Zambia to carry out acts of espionage as an agent of the Bureau for State Security and took photographs of copper mines and mining equipment. He appeared in the Lusaka High Court last Year, but the charge against him was withdrawn.

In January at a habeas corpus application hearing, Mr. Justice Geoffrey Care ordered Mr. Goby's immediate release, but as soon as Mr. Goby left the Ndola High Court he was again detained on the orders of President Kaunda.

His case was adjourned to June 26.

Mr. Buitendag's grounds of detention said that between January and February 16, 1974, he obtained information about machinery capacity at the south ore body shaft, Kitwe. His hearing was adjourned to June 23.

Mr. Goba (23) told the Court he came to Zambia from South Africa to claim political asylum.

The tribunal, headed by Mr. Justice Brian Gardener, reserved its recommendations to President Kaunda until it had seen some exhibits alleged to have been found on Mr. Goba when he entered Zambia. — (Sapa.)

ZAMBIA'S economy — still based almost entirely on copper exports more than 10 years after independence — is facing one of its most serious periodic crises as foreign exchange reserves dwindle and continuing low world copper prices make extraction of the mineral unprofitable.

Zambia's foreign exchange reserves on April 30 stood at less than 24-million kwacha (about R23-m), and informed sources said the position had worsened slightly since.

This compares with reserves of 195-million kwacha (R193-m) last September.

Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) Limited, one of the country's two giant copper mining companies, made a loss before tax of more than two-million kwacha (R2-m) in the first three months of 1975.

When copper — described by director of planning Mr W. K. Nkowani as 'the backbone of the economy' — is weak, it exposes the fragility of the rest of the economy and its dependence on copper earnings.

Zambia's leader and outside experts are, for example, agreed that the country should be able to feed itself.

But it does not. Instead, foreign exchange earned from copper is used to make up the national lar-

Yet Zambia could become a major granary, capable of producing surpluses for hungry nations.

A diplomat specialising in economic affairs commented: 'The country has tremendous potential. There is virtually an unlimited supply of land, plenty of sunshine, water potential, a substantial unemployed labour pool.

'Why then isn't there a steady increase in agricultural production?

'There seems to be only one factor missing — Zambians saying we are determined to make a success of this and we will make a success of it.'

Mr Grey Zulu, secretary general of the ruling United Independence Party (Unip), the country's only legal political organisation, said recently: 'It is inconceivable that after 10 years of independence Zambia still has to import essential commodities like cooking oil.'

He might also have added to his list beef, a major import to help feed Zambia's population of less than five-million despite the existence of a national cattle herd of

From Fred Bridgland in Lusaka

Informed sources said licences for the second quarter (April to June) illustrate the continuing Government commitment to belt-tightening. Importers sought permission to bring in foreign consumer goods worth 172-million kwacha (R171-m). The Government approved such import licences to the value of only six million kwacha (R5,8-m) — nearly all of these being reissues of licences cancelled in early 1975.

Such luxury products that are still in the shops result mainly from a generous allocation of import licences last year in the wake of high copper prices.

The new stringency, though necessary, has nevertheless impressed economists attached to foreign missions here, who stress Zambia's good record in honouring international payments.

International confidence in Zambia's long-term strength-based on the assumption that copper prices will rise again — can be seen in the loans arriving to help the country through the crisis.

'A lot of people are prepared to come to the rescue because the long-term health of the Zambian economy is in their interests too,' one Zambian banker said.

The most important loans are those the Government has permitted the copper companies, RCM and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) Limited, to raise in the international money market for maintaining plant, continuing imports of spares and raw materials, and financing expansion in anticipation of the day when the economic blizzard stops howling.

RCM, whose pre-tax loss in the first months of 1975 follows a pre-tax profit in the last financial year of 222,5-million kwacha (R221-m), has raised foreign exchange loans worth more than 40-million kwacha (R39-m) from Barclays Bank International.

This will partly finance, for the period until June next year, RCM's 1975—82 development programme, for which final spending forecast is 340-million kwacha (R337-m).

At least 110 000 tons of Zambian goods are stuck in the port, and ships are waiting offshore for up to 20 days for a chance to load, incurring penalties of at least R1 200 a day.

Essential new equipment, spares and chemicals for the copper industry are trapped at Lobito and other African ports. A large volume of copper export is also caught in the bottleneck, and customers do not pay until the mineral has been delivered.

Zambia hopes to open a new dirt road soon to the Mozambique railhead at Tete so that Zambian goods piling up at Beira can be moved, but this can only alleviate the transport problem, not solve it.

Great hopes have been held out for the 1 860km Tanzania-Zambia railway being built by China at a cost of about 300-million kwacha (R309-m), linking Zambia's copperbelt with the port of Dar es Salaam.

But copper industry officials are worried about the ability of Dar es Salaam to handle the great quantities of copper they wish to transport by the new railway, due to begin operations late this year or in 1976.

One official said: 'Dar es Salaam is not adequately equipped to handle the traffic it will be getting. The railhead is not at the dockside, which necessitates expensive trans-shipments. Handling and berthing facilities are inadequate.'

Even if the copper industry weathers the storm, there seems little doubt that Zambia will have to devote more attention to its agricultural potential and to manufacture based on raw materials available locally.

Clues to future developments seem certain to be given when President Kenneth Kaunda makes a major policy speech on June 30 in Lusaka.

Weekend Argus
21/6/75

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in from Tanzania, to supply the country's fledgling cotton manufacturing industry.

Mr Elijah Mudenda, the recently appointed Prime Minister, rammed home the point when opening a new session of the House of Chiefs earlier this month.

He said Zambia, despite its abundant fertile land, was importing food which could be grown locally, and went on: 'The problem is that we are not well organised to utilise these resources fully.

'Planning and purposeful use of the resources can completely remove the importation of almost every type of food required.'

But agricultural development is a long-term proposition, especially when peasant farmers have to be persuaded of the advantages of changing traditional, centuries-old methods of cultivation and pastoralism.

Meanwhile the immediate crisis has to be tackled, and the Zambian Government is moving with vigour.

Within three months Zambians and the country's large expatriate population will have to adjust to the absence of a wide range of luxury and semi-luxury products they have come to accept as part of the good life in the Central African sun.

The sort of products likely to disappear from the market, or be in very short supply, include foreign cars, Scotch whisky, French brandy, stereophonic equipment, cameras, watches, European breakfast cereals, canned dog food, cosmetics and foreign-made footwear.

Presumably canned products such as smoked oysters, caviar, breasts of chicken, frog legs and Alaskan shrimps will also lose their former prominence on the supermarket shelves; maybe also canned peanuts from Britain and the Republic of China will cease depriving trade from peasant women who sit on the pavements outside big shops with fresh Zambian peanuts for sale at more reasonable prices.

The saving in scarce foreign exchange is achieved through an import licencing system.

Import licences for the first quarter of 1975 were recalled when the Government realised there was insufficient foreign exchange to back the licences issued.

Land and newspapers for State

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RDM 11/7/75

'MAIL' AFRICA BUREAU

LUSAKA.

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday announced the nationalisation of all privately-held freehold land, cinemas, and the country's main newspapers, The Times of Zambia, and its sister Sunday paper, both owned by the British firm, Lonrho.

Addressing the National Council of the ruling United National Independence Party, he took a firm grip of his country's ailing economy through a series of sweeping nationalisation measures directed against the rapidly growing Black capitalist elite.

The President also earmarked a number of other areas for state control. These included privately-owned rented housing, tobacco factories, the Lonrho-owned printing company, Printpak, and private nursing homes.

With effect from today President Kaunda said freehold titles to land in Zambia would be abolished. All land held by freehold farmers would be held as leasehold for 100 years by the prescent titleholders. Unused farmland would immediately be taken over.

This measure affects several hundred European farmers still in Zambia. But more importantly it affects the Black elite, many of whom have bought large farms and who have been profiteering by selling tracts of land.

In the urban centres, freehold titles will also be converted to 100-year leases. Development on the land, such as buildings, can be sold, but what President Kaunda has effectively done is to rule out any future land sales or question of compensation for land held under freehold title.

'Insanity'

He told delegates about one company, Solar Investments (Zambia), which on April 3 this year bought three plots in Lusaka, each less than a quarter acre, for a total of 150 000 the same day they sold one plot for 100 000 kwacha to the Development Bank of Zambia.

"This is not merely profiteering. This is insanity and we must put an immediate stop to it," the President said. He ordered that the firm must return all money paid to the bank.

The Times of Zambia and its sister Sunday newspaper are to become UNIP's official newspapers and their nationalisation means that all the country's mass media are now under state control.

President Kaunda made no mention of compensation for any of the areas of outright nationalisation, but in the case of partial takeovers he has ordered negotiations with the owners.

Cinemas, most of which are owned by Lonrho, are also to be controlled by local authorities. He said he was taking this step because "we cannot have cinemas reflecting values which are contrary to Zambian values."

While stressing that Zambia was not against foreign private investment, President Kaunda spoke strongly against capitalist malpractices.

"I want to say to people found cheating by taking money out of Zambia illegally, they will not only be deported, but they will also have their business confiscated without compensation."

Daily Disp. 1/7/73

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Zambia nationalises newspapers, land

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday announced the end of freehold land, the political takeover of two of Zambia's main newspapers and nationalisation of private hospitals.

In a series of major reforms given in a six-hour speech, the President said all freehold titles to land were to be abolished and converted to 100-year leases.

The Times of Zambia and its sister paper, the Sunday Times — at present owned by the industrial conglomerate, Lonrho — were being taken over by the country's sole political party, the United National Independence Party.

Sixty per cent of Printpak, which prints the two papers, would be nationalised.

The country's other main daily, the Zambia Daily Mail, is already owned by the Government.

"All cinemas, of which well over half are owned by Lonrho, are to be taken over by the state," he said.

Private fee-paying hospitals would be taken over by the Government and charges will be abolished.

Expatriates living in Zambia would no longer get loans to build their own houses.

He made no mention of compensation for companies involved in outright nationalisation, but he has instructed negotiations with existing owners in the case of partial takeovers.

The economy was in a poor state and redundancies could be expected, he said. The redundant would not be allowed to remain jobless in the cities but would be sent back to their rural areas to assist in rural development.

One reason for the poor state of the economy was that in the first four months of this year only half as much money had been earned from copper as compared with the same period last year, he said.

Zambia's foreign earnings come from copper exports. — SAPA-RNS.

(338)

Rhodesia feud costs Zambia millions

By CHRIS VAN DER MERWE

LOURENCO MARQUES, Saturday.

THE closure in January 1973 of the Rhodesia border will cost Zambia R250-million by the end of the year.

Details of Zambia's losses have been reported in the authoritative international magazine, Africa. The latest edition also has a 17-page supplement on the Tanzam railway being financed and built by the Chinese, and which is being completed two years ahead of schedule.

The 1 859-km railway line, named Tazara, links the Zambian Copperbelt with Dar es Salaam, and is of major importance to Zambia and Tanzania for transporting minerals to the coast.

The closure of the border with Rhodesia meant direct capital costs to Zambia, and it also had to borrow. During 1973, 1974 and 1975 direct capital costs were an estimated R32,6-million, and additional borrowing about R3,8-million a year.

Up to June 30 last year, recurrent costs (including the cost of additional borrowing) amounted to R60-million, and in the next 18 months they are expected to amount to R84-million.

Zambia's railways lost revenue when Rhodesia closed its border with Zambia.

However, when the Tazara link from Kapiri Mposhi is in operation, rail traffic will increase. With this in mind, the Zambian Government has increased investment in its railways to R63,3-million.

Tanzania, meanwhile, has been rapidly expanding her ports to meet her neighbour's needs. In 1970 there were only three deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam. Now there are eight, with three more under construction. Some of these may be made available to Zambia exclusively for the exporting of her copper.

Sun. Times 6/7/75

KAUNDA BEMOANS 'PARADISE LOST'

Attacks luxury in face of want

By DAVID MARTIN

LUSAKA, Saturday.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA, of Zambia, this week attacked the economic wastefulness of his country with this biting comment: "The decoration on the front of the Mercedes has almost become our national emblem, instead of the pick and hoe, displayed on our coat of arms."

Dr Kaunda said in an economic report to the national council of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) that the nation did not need to be reminded that it wasted money foolishly.

Lusaka Airport, the broad highway into town, the £4-million Mulungushi Hall with its copper dome, and the downtown glass and concrete skyscrapers are all evidence that the nation forgot it was poor.

You can buy imported cheeses, tinned frog legs, snails and an unlimited selection of wine and whisky in the supermarkets. In the shops there are expensive evening gowns and radio equipment.

Alongside the Intercontinental Hotel, Zambia's third casino is being built, and inside the hotel hundreds of thousands of rands' worth of Persian carpets are for sale.

But this week you could not get tractors, cultivators and building timber. The extravagant tastes of the population are well catered for. But those of the farmer are neglected, and many tractors are lying idle because of shortages of spare parts — in a land which is basically an agricultural country.

Also at the heart of Zambia's economic problems is copper, the price of which has plummeted. In addition, Zambia has suffered greatly because of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965, and particularly since the border was closed in 1973.

Expensive airlifts and emergency trucking operations had to be undertaken. New roads and railways had to be built.

However, the key to the country's economic ills lies in the failure of President Kaunda's Government to do anything effective to mobilise the rural population, who make up more than three-quarters of the 4,6-million people.

The agricultural statistics speak for themselves. Of the country's 9 200 farms, only about 3 000 are occupied. About 550 farmers last year produced 52 per cent of the country's maize, 35 per cent of the beef, 61 per cent of milk, 69 per cent of pork and bacon and 50 per cent of the tobacco.

Tobacco is Zambia's only real agricultural export, but even so, the country still imports millions of rands' worth of luxury cigarettes.

Of the farmers, 41 per cent are British, 33 per cent Zambian (Whites included).

Last year R45-million was spent on food imports. Milk production fell 40 per cent, and only 30 tons of wheat was produced. Only one third of one per cent of the whole country is effectively farmed.

In a situation in which copper, barely economic to mine, foreign reserves down to R19-million and the agricultural sector stagnant, Zambia is no longer the rich paradise President Kaunda once boasted it was.

Capitalism

President Kaunda's problems are compounded by the unhealthy cynicism which exists and which in many quarters greeted his speech.

While declaring war on capitalism and committing Zambia to socialism, President Kaunda said in an authoritarian speech that he was willing to accept people in the Cabinet and Central Committee who had business interests, as long as they did not take Government salaries.

Therein lies part of the Zambian leader's dilemma, for that clearly poses conflicts of interest and raises an ideological contradiction.

Today, Zambia, in the centre of the world stage because of President Kaunda's role in Southern Africa, is in deep economic trouble.

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Zambia, Rhodesia in joint project

STAR 11/7/75

11/7/75

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zambia and Rhodesia have been working on a joint construction programme to rebuild the Victoria Falls Bridge roadway, it was announced here last night.

Working in the shadow of armed Zambian soldiers, a gang of 28 Rhodesia railwaymen have already completed two months' work.

Zambia railways is represented by two senior supervisors who operate from an office on the northern end of the bridge.

The two governments are sharing the R24 000 cost in the first joint project between the two nations since the border closure in early 1973.

The rebuilding of the roadway was ordered when it was discovered the steel road foundations on the bridge had become badly corroded with rust.

But even though the work is expected to be finished before Christmas, it will not be opened to traffic until the Zambian border post on the northern bank of the river is reopened.

It has been closed since early 1973 when the two countries clashed over guerrilla raids from Zambian territory.

NO HINT

Last night's statement from the Rhodesian Ministry of Information, gave no hint as to whether the co-operation might lead to the re-opening of the border.

But the Ministry said: "The joint project has gone without a hitch despite the delicate political climate and the delays caused by the almost constant fall of spray from the nearby falls."

Zambian and Rhodesian supervisors maintain close liaison and "overcome any ticklish political problems" which may arise because of the movement of workers across the border in the centre of the bridge, the statement said.

CUSTOMS

Although the bridge is officially closed, Rhodesian immigration and customs men continue to operate but check P only the movement of the bridge workers.

They also check trains which still cross the rail bridge.

A contractor working for the Rhodesian Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic is to move on to the bridge in August to lay the concrete base and tar matt surface of the new road.

At the same time, painters are giving a face lift to the railway section of the bridge.

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Zambia ends rest homes

Natal Mercury 30/7/75

LUSAKA — In line with President Kaunda's recent announcement of an end to "exclusive health facilities for the privileged few," Zambia's Minister of Health, a woman, Dr. Mutumba Bull, yesterday gave all medical aid societies and the nursing homes they administer until tomorrow to close.

In addition, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr. Noah Kalala, announced that expatriate doctors will no longer be allowed to practise privately in Zambia after completing Government contracts.

Existing private practitioners will not be affected, although their fees were being studied.

Dr. Bull said that from tomorrow no more patients would be admitted to medical aid society nursing homes and those currently in for treatment would be transferred to local city hospitals.

Staff would be offered employment with the State on public service terms, she said, stating that many of the professional staff were highly qualified and badly needed in Zambia. — (Sapa.)

Sunday Times 10/8/75

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re Rhodesia

KAUNDA TELLS SA

PRESIDENT KENNETH KAUNDA of Zambia has made a powerful plea to South Africa to keep out of the war which will begin in Rhodesia if settlement talks break down.

In an exclusive interview with the SUNDAY TIMES he said that this weekend's Smith-Vorster negotiations in Pretoria were crucial to the achievement of peace.

If the South African Prime Minister failed to persuade Mr Smith to continue negotiations, "we are in for a bad time", he said.

In a wide-ranging interview — the first with a South African journalist for almost a year — the Zambian President spoke with amazing frankness of the vital issues affecting Southern Africa.

He was generous in his praise for the South African Prime Minister.

He said: "If any White man in South Africa can change matters for the better, that man is Mr Vorster."

As the affairs of the sub-continent enter a critical stage, President Kaunda's candid, often conciliatory statements — made in Lusaka on Friday — could have a far-reaching effect on events.

Here are his views on the vital Southern African issues:

From J. H. P. SERFONTEIN in LUSAKA

ON THIS WEEKEND'S TALKS IN PRETORIA:

"Very much will depend on the talks between Mr Smith and Mr Vorster. The question is whether Mr Vorster will prevail in persuading Mr Smith to accept the importance of continued negotiations.

"I hope Mr Vorster succeeds. If not, we are in for a bad time."

Told that Mr Smith and some of his Ministers were still insistent that they would not accept Black ma-

ple of somebody who is much stronger and better organised."

Dr Kaunda warned that the leaders of independent Black states should not be tempted too far by Mr Smith. The fact that Zambia and other countries had been given the authority to negotiate on the Rhodesian issue should not be mistaken as a sign of weakness.

ON DIVISIONS IN THE RHODESIAN ANC:

He stressed that outside countries such as Zambia could not play a significant role in uniting opposing factions. It was something for the Black Rhodesians to solve themselves.

However, he deplored the fact that Mr Smith seemed to welcome these divisions and believe that it would play into his hands.

Question

The important question for Mr Smith was whether he wanted to delay the

Sun Times 10/8/75

Kaunda's spee

From Page 1

stake.

"We believe that the constitutional conference must take place as soon as possible. Because we share the fears of people like the Rev Sithole that they will be arrested if they return to Rhodesia, we feel that the conference should take place at any venue outside Rhodesia."

ON FAILURE TO SETTLE: "It will be a very sad thing, which I do not even want to contemplate, I can do no better than repeat the words of your Prime Minister when he said that it was something too horrible to contemplate."

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR: If it started, it was inevitable that Zambia and also other countries would be drawn into it.

Dr Kaunda made an impassioned plea for South Africa to stay out of such a war.

"I would hope that South Africa will recognise the important place she has gained in the independent African world. The Lusaka Manifesto recognised South Africa as an independent African state.

"In spite of so many high-sounding declarations by people addressing the OAU conference, it is significant that the representatives there agreed with the recent Dar es Salaam declaration which was based on the Lusaka Manifesto.

"This means that South Africa will have to take note of it. The recognition by the OAU of South African independence and the condemnation of apartheid go together and should be recognised as factors from which the South African Government and the people should be able to move. I therefore hope South Africa will not be drawn into a war in Rhodesia."

ON MR VORSTER: Referring to the final withdrawal of South African police from Rhodesia, Dr Kaunda said: "It is with great delight that I can state that I am glad that he has withdrawn his 'forces' from Rhodesia. I welcome this move because it lessens the areas of difference between South Africa and Zambia."

Dr Kaunda said he made it clear in October last year that the three factors standing in the way of co-operation between him and Mr Vorster were the policy of apartheid, independence for Namibia, South West Africa and South Africa's involvement in Rhodesia.

"After his withdrawal from Rhodesia, I hope he will also move fast on the question of Namibia, and will take a more enlightened line on apartheid in South Africa."

Sincere

Dr Kaunda said he had said many good things about Mr Vorster in the past which he honestly and sincerely meant.

ON SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES: Dr Kaunda made it clear that all responsible Black African leaders regarded them as White Africans.

"The White people of South Africa have a future. But let them help Mr Vorster to meet the challenge of change and let them not create more problems."

He said he knew of no African leader of stature, who has ever proclaimed that the Whites in ...sia and in South ... should be driven ... ocean."

The people of ... believed that "we ... children of God, w... same soul, whether ... White, Brown or ...

"Because of this, ... that every man mu... equal opportunity ... respects."

He pleaded with ... South Africans no... influenced by "wha... be said in Kampal...

He said: "We kn... Kampala is. It is ... yardstick of what ... is."

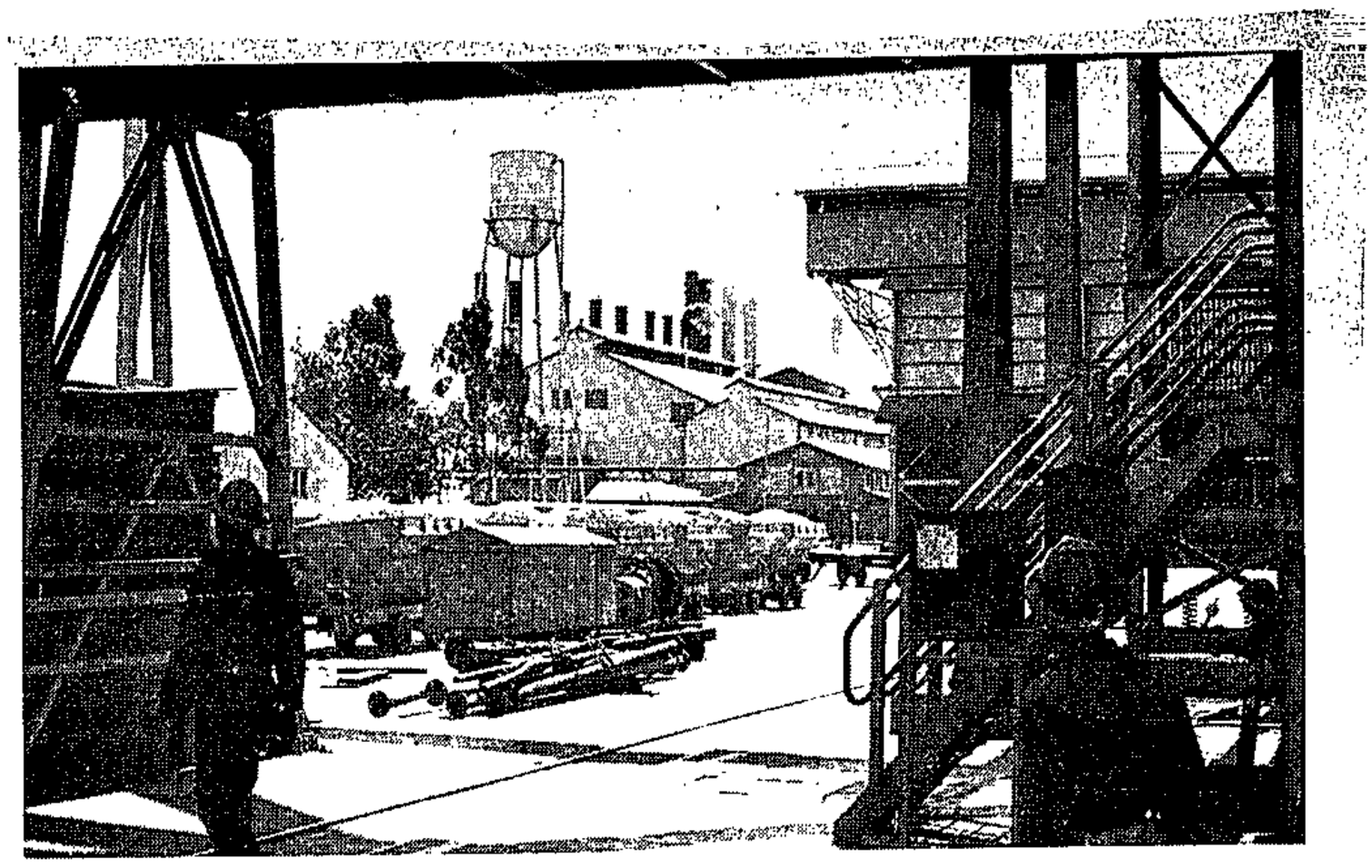
He deplored the ... while every coun... against Hitler, ... seemed to regard ... as the yardstick of ... leaders.

He stressed that ... other Black leader... condemn the opp...

338 re Rhodesia

ZAMBIA F.M. 22/8/75

Copper bottomed 338



Zambian copper mine . . . where's the output getting out?

Zambia will have to stockpile copper at the rate of 15 000t/week now that its mines have been forced because of the war in Angola to abandon all hope of continuing to ship via Lobito.

And, as the stockpile grows and the country is denied revenues from 30% of its copper output — which in total accounts for around 90% of Zambia's foreign earnings — the headaches for President Kaunda's government will grow with it.

The landlocked country could have afforded to snap its fingers at the problem a couple of years ago when copper was selling at over £1 000/t and its finances were correspondingly strong. But with the metal quoted at £600 and Zambia's finances in a parlous state partly as a result of the gigantic re-routing exercise for both imports and exports after the closure of the Zambia/Rhodesia border in 1972, the situation could become serious very rapidly.

The situation is very likely to force its way into, or at least heavily influence, next week's Victoria Falls talks on Rhodesia's future.

Assuming that SAR could find room for the extra 15 000t of freight each week — and within the current manoeuvering over détente it is reasonably certain they would — it would be a simple matter to move the copper through Rhodesia over the same line on which Ian Smith's and Bishop Muzorewa's carriage will be parked and to Bulawayo to connect with the South African system.

That's of course, if the Smith-Muzerowa talks bear fruit. But that's where Kaunda might well come in. If the copper could be magically transferred from the Zambian border at Livingstone to the SA border out of Bulawayo there is no doubt that President Kaunda would heave a gigantic sigh of relief. The Zambians have made no secret of the fact that they do trade and will continue to trade with SA to the extent of letting the South Africans ship their copper, but they will have no truck with the Rhodesians until a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional problem appears on the horizon.

Though Zambia's policy towards a Rhodesian settlement has never been solely guided by economic reasons, this latest development — at this time — will inevitably be weighing heavily on the minds of the ANC leaders as they leave the Zambian capital of Lusaka fresh from President Kaunda's hospitality and help — they owe their freedom to him.

Further, it is clearly impossible for more than 5 000 t of the 22 000 t of copper shipped every week from Zambia to Lobito to be transferred to the other routes presently used by Zambia.

Sources within the Zambian copper industry say that up to last week 50% (27 500 t) of Zambia's weekly copper export was being routed via Dar es Salaam. That port is, however, stretched to the limits of its handling. Of the remaining 50%, some 40% (22 000 t) went via Lobito and the remaining 10% (5 500 t) via Mombasa and the Mozambican ports of Nacala and Beira.

It has always been Kaunda's policy to provide his landlocked country with as many outlets to the sea as possible and plans are in hand to improve facilities at Nacala and the necessary road and rail links from Zambia to the ports via Malawi. The Tanzam line to Dar should be ready later this year.

But Zambia's problem is immediate. Thus, this week has seen a lot of political activity between the Zambian government and the Angolan liberation leaders. Unita President Dr Jonas Savimbi, whose movement controls the area of Angola through which the Benguela railway — the present link between Zambia's copper belt and Lobito — runs, has been a frequent visitor to Lusaka. But Savimbi is currently powerless to open Lobito with the MPLA

Zambia, SA to hold separate talks

Cape Times 25/8/75

Cape Times Correspondent

MR VORSTER and President Kaunda, of Zambia, besides meeting for the first time today at the talks on Victoria Falls Bridge will gather for private talks in Livingstone, on the Zambian side of the bridge, after attending the formal opening of the Rhodesian settlement conference.

This was announced yesterday in Lusaka and Pretoria at the same time and brings to an end speculation about the two leaders attending the talks between the Rhodesian Government and the African National Council (ANC).

No further details of the meeting were immediately available — except that the talks between the two leaders will be of vital significance to the future of Southern Africa and could be as important as the Rhodesian settlement talks.

In an announcement yesterday Mr Vorster said: "I will attend the opening meeting at the Victoria Falls Bridge.

"While at the Falls I will meet President Kaunda of Zambia and I hope to have frank and fruitful discussions on Southern African affairs."

At the Zambian State House a spokesman said President Kaunda took the first historical meeting with Mr Vorster very seriously and hoped that it would be fruitful in the interests of the peoples of Southern Africa.

He added that the President will take the opportunity of this meeting to have a frank exchange of views with the South African Prime Minister on the future of Southern Africa within the framework of the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) declarations.

The President, he said, was attending the Rhodesian conference at the invitation of the ANC. It was not known on whose invitation Mr Vorster was attending — although he was probably invited by both the ANC and the Rhodesian Government.

"The President will take the opportunity to deal with the Southern African

Cape Times 25/8/75

Separate talks

From page 1

issues of conflict in a frank spirit in the hope that a racial war and the human suffering it entails can be avoided," the State House spokesman said.

The fact that both Mr Vorster and President Kaunda will be present at the Rhodesian talks is of great significance and could have a vital bearing on the successful outcome of the first formal meeting between the Rhodesian leaders.

It is generally considered that the presence of Mr Vorster and President Kaunda will have a restraining influence on both the Rhodesian Government and the ANC delegations.

A Rhodesian Government official also announced that the South African Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Brand Fourie, and a Zambian Government Special Envoy, Mr Mark Chona, arrived at the Victoria Falls yesterday by air from Zambia.

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ZAMBIA - General

Leaders face to face for first time

Cape Times 25/8/75

From ANTHONY RIDER

SALISBURY. — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the President of Zambia, Dr Kaunda, will be present today as observers when the Rhodesian Government and the African National Council hold their historic meeting on the Victoria Falls railway bridge.

Mr Vorster and President Kaunda, who are the two main movers in the Southern Africa détente exercise, will be meeting face to face for the first time.

President Kaunda arrived in Livingstone late yesterday afternoon and Mr Vorster is due at the Falls today.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith, arrived at the Falls yesterday with a pledge that he and his colleagues were going to the constitutional conferences opening session "in all seriousness to play our part" to abide by the Pretoria Agreement.

And across the Zambesi River the ANC President, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, told me in a telephone call: "We are determined that the conference must succeed."

Informed observers discount speculation that the bridge-meeting could founder because of a clash over the terms of the Pretoria Agreement that set up the conference.

Earlier last week the ANC had said it rejected the idea of committees negotiating inside Rhodesia and declared it wanted the whole conference to be held on the bridge.

'Provocative version'

This was in response to what ANC sources said was a provocative version by Mr Smith of what was agreed in Pretoria.

But it was inconceivable that the conference could be wrecked before it started because of a wrangle over the terms of the agreement even though, as Mr Smith correctly said, it was signed on behalf of the four northern presidents (of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia) and the ANC.

The ANC view was that it was not represented directly in Pretoria. But the real difficulty appeared to be where the substantive negotiations would be carried out.

As a result, the co-guarantors of the agreement, South Africa and Zambia, have been busy behind the scenes.

The South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie flew to Zambia to work with top Zambian representatives, including President Kaunda's close advisor, Mr Mark Chona, who was at the Pretoria talks.

Peace declaration

They have smoothed the way for Mr Vorster and President Kaunda to be in the conference coach on the bridge today to observe the peace declaration by Mr Smith and Bishop Muzorewa.

Sources close to the ANC maintain that the Pretoria Agreement will be ratified after a few modifications.

These relate mainly to the substantive work of the conference. The ANC has consistently said it must be done in a neutral area because it fears for the safety of detainees/members who are liable to be arrested if they return to Rhodesia.

Mr Smith has already said the conference will adjourn after its bridge meeting to enable both sides to discuss settlement proposals in committee inside

PM, Kaunda face to face

Cape Times 25/8/75

From page 1

meeting in the dining saloon of the South African President's White Train parked in the middle of the bridge.

By prior agreement, Mr Smith will make his declaration first. It is not known whether he has a formal prepared address but ANC sources say Bishop Muzorewa has spent several days on his declaration which could take at least half an hour to read.

Sapa reports from Salisbury that the Rhodesian Government said last night that the presence of President Kaunda and Mr Vorster at the conference at Victoria Falls indicated the importance the two leaders attached to ensuring that the terms of the Pretoria Agreement would be implemented.

A government spokesman said that Mr Smith had expressed his pleasure that it had "become possible" for the two leaders to attend the opening session on the Victoria Falls bridge at 10am today.

LUSAKA. — Zambia needs the border with its relatively wealthy neighbour, Rhodesia, opened as soon as possible because there is no doubt at all that she is facing the biggest economic crisis in her independent history.

On the world market copper prices are historically low although they are rising in anticipation of some shortages, because of the Angolan civil war and the abandonment of Lobito as Zambia's main export and import route.

This vital commodity, upon which almost the entire economy rests, is just about economic to produce at the moment.

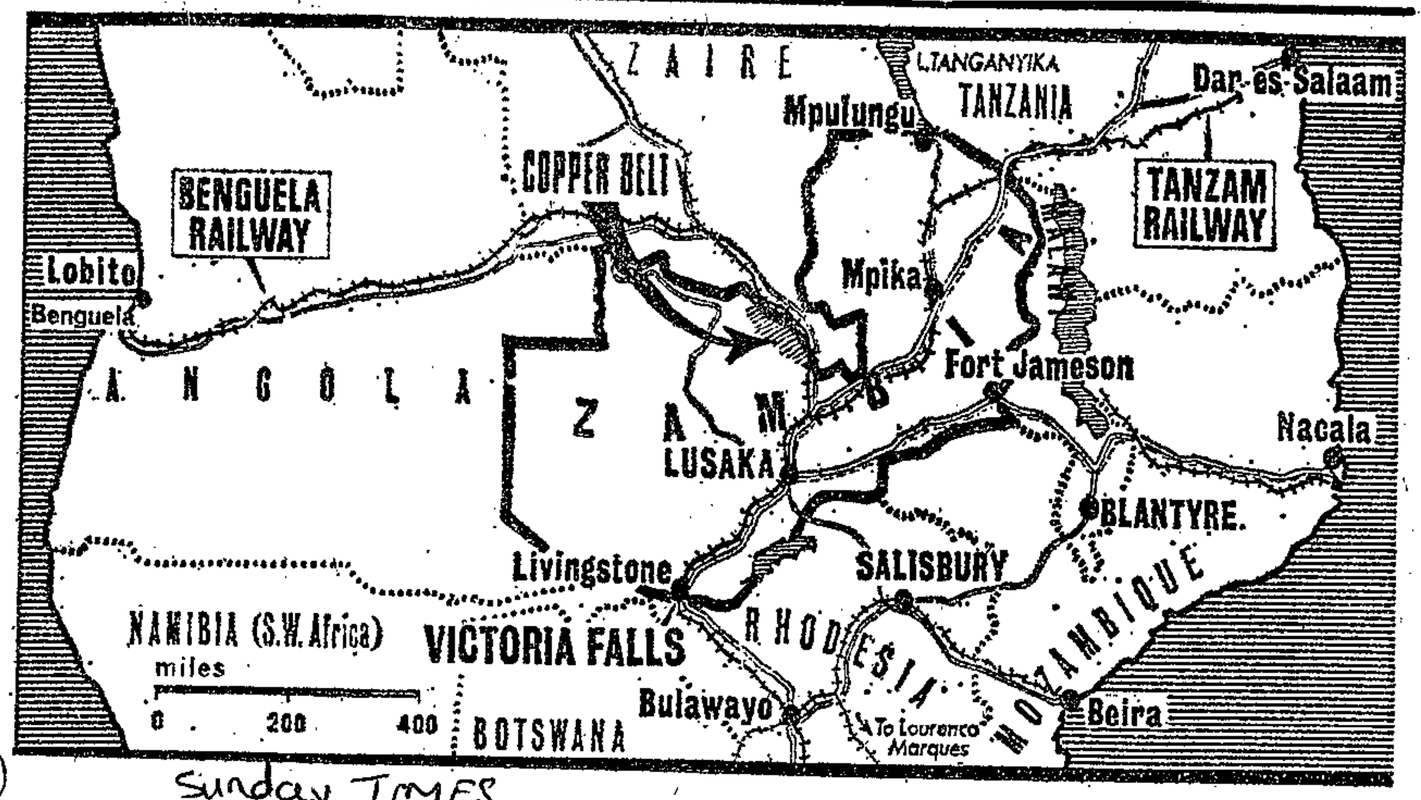
Import bills have been soaring and, as the President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, told members of his ruling party, Unip, on June 30, the country has simply been living beyond its economic means since October 24, 1964 — Independence Day.

The agriculture sector has been badly neglected and Zambia imports most of her food requirements, from wheat to meat and from cooking oil to a whole variety of luxury goods, which will soon disappear from store shelves now that Dr Kaunda has launched his new "economic revolution" based on the homespun philosophy of humanism.

Zambia is desperately short of foreign exchange and is paying a high cost for its principled stand against the remaining White regimes of Southern Africa.



Kenneth Kaunda



(338)

Sunday TIMES 31/8/75

Zambia needs route to sea as never before

IT IS essential for Zambia that the Victoria Falls talks — which have, for the moment, ended in stalemate — should continue and ultimately succeed.

The success of the talks could be a watershed in the development, both politically and economically, of this 10-year-old land-locked nation of 5-million people whose economy is based entirely on copper.

Kaunda

Kenneth Kaunda, a moral man with a very astute political head on his shoulders, is certainly aware of the advantages that would come to his people should there be an acceptable political solution in Rhodesia.

Zambia would be able to buy once again from the comparatively cheap markets of the South and, at the same time, draw on the expertise of White Rhodesians and South Africans.

She would also have the fastest and cheapest access to the sea open again through Rhodesia to the port of Beira (and later Nacala) in Mozambique.

Zambia's present transportation problems are appalling, and this week her precarious position was highlighted once again.

Lobito has been abandoned because of the civil war in Angola.

Some 500 000 tons of Zambian goods went through that once highly efficient port and along the Benguela railway (British-owned).

Now nothing is moving and some 30 000 tons of copper, worth around R24-million, are stranded along the route, which is reported to have been damaged by fighting.

A massive re-routing exercise is under way to Beira and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. The 1 860 km Chinese-financed TanZam railway will officially open on October 24, and is operational between Dar es Salaam and Mpika in Zambia at the moment.

Cargoes

But whether the Tanzanian port can handle more Zambian-bound cargoes at present is a hard question to answer.

The old way of sending copper out of Zambia and receiving goods into it is looking more and more attractive. The Rhodesians have already told the Zambian Government they are prepared to "help out" during its present transport crisis.

It was a gesture of "friendliness" that must have delighted Mr Ian Smith in Salisbury.

That is the economic side of the talks coin. The other is purely political. Dr Kaunda has said repeatedly that Africa's attitude towards Mr Smith and South Africa is contained in the 1969 Lusaka Manifesto, which says Black Africa would rather talk than fight to reach an acceptable political solution to problems in this part of the world.

Zambian Ministers have grown weary of criticism from other OAU leaders on their policy of detente and dialogue with Salisbury and Pretoria. Former Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga, without mentioning names, branded such critics as "microphone revolutionaries."

Dr Kaunda has said that Zambia will continue to shoulder its moral responsibilities to the "unliberated" Blacks of Rhodesia and South Africa as long as necessary.

But in Africa — more so than anywhere else — political heads roll when economies grind to a halt. And there is no "come back" here. Hence the concern over the present Rhodesia-ANC talks.

Perhaps more than any other leaders, Dr Kaunda and his counterpart in South Africa, Mr Vorster, can see the implications of failure of the talks.

War

Dr Kaunda has often predicted a Vietnam-type war in Africa involving the big powers and their frighteningly huge military arsenals, if the Southern Africa stalemate continues.

Their seriousness has led some people to call Monday's meeting a "shotgun" marriage with Dr Kaunda pressuring the African Nationalists and Mr Vorster twisting the arm of the stubborn, but far from stupid, Ian Smith.

The ANC is cynical about the outcome of the talks, and it is an open question if it is really united over what it wants out of them.

Of the four leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa is without grass roots support. Joshua Nkomo is by all accounts a reasonable man. He is also a legend in his own lifetime, like his main rival, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who until recently wanted a military, not a political settlement.

James Chikerema is an astute politician and a strong influence on the Bishop's thinking, but his strength inside Rhodesia is not really known and has not yet been tested.

There is the cynicism mentioned but the ANC leaders are realistic enough to know that anything can happen in this part of the world. Everyone is hoping that reason will prevail: few expect it to happen.

Trevor Grundy

Copper firm runs at huge loss

MERCURY
2/9/75

LUSAKA—Zambia's largest copper company announced it is running at a huge loss and will fail to pay a dividend for the second successive quarter. Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) issued its second quarter results as reports appeared of another blow at the hard-pressed Zambian economy.

In a letter published in the Zambian Daily Mail, the port manager in Dar-es-Salaam — Zambia's main ocean terminal since fighting erupted in Angola — said insufficient transport would be available to cope with a sudden increase in Zambian imports.

The letter followed a report released yesterday by leading Zambian businessmen alleging that President Kenneth Kaunda's Socialist reforms had created "uncertainty, despondency and lack of confidence in the country's economy, both at home and abroad."

LABOUR INFLUX

The report by a special committee said the economy was heading for crisis because of severe unemployment, which was likely to worsen.

This was likely to worsen because of Zambia's lack of liquid assets and because of a fresh influx of school - leavers on to the labour market.

The Zambian economy has been hit by a fall in world copper prices and the loss of its two major outlets to the sea.

The route through Rhodesia was lost when the border was closed in 1973 and that through Lobito, railhead of the Benguela railway, was closed recently because of the fighting in Angola.

About 30 000 tonnes of Zambian imports have been diverted from Lobito each month to Dar-es-Salaam. This cargo was not taken into account when the Dar-es-Salaam port manager, Mr. P. M. Cholobi, assessed the situation.

He said 46 000 tonnes of Zambian cargo has piled up at Dar-es-Salaam and this was likely to increase to 56 000 tonnes by the middle of next month.

Mr. Cholobi said the Zambia - Tanzania Road Services (Zamtan), which moves Zambian cargo to and from Dar-es-Salaam over the 1 600km of road, never had enough capacity to cope.

"I do not believe this company is in a position to gear itself to emergency situations," the port manager said. "I do not consider it competent to deal effectively with the emergency looming over us at present."

Storage space is now so short at Dar-es-Salaam that 18 000 tonnes of fertiliser for Zambia have been stored in the Tanzanian national stadium.

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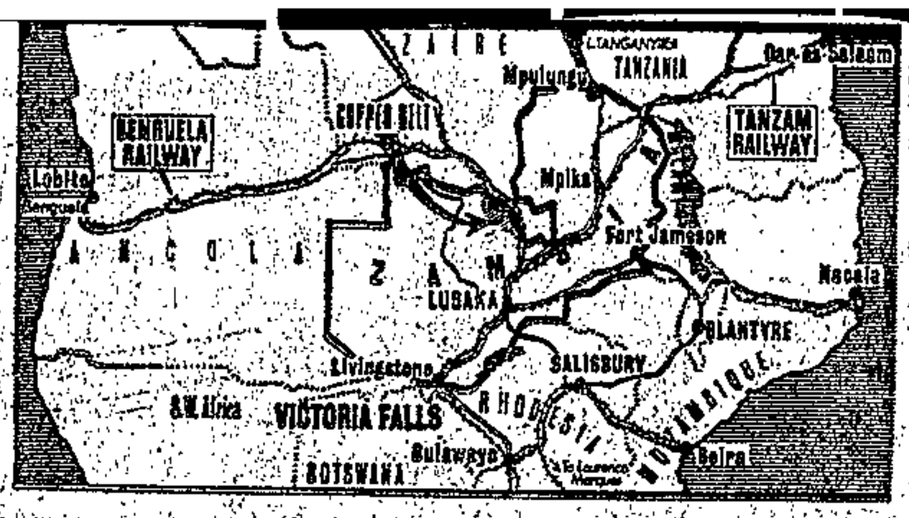

Copper crises in Zambia

STAR 4/9/75

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government's decision, along with its two mining companies Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines, to declare a 20 percent force majeure on 1975 contractual copper shipments will hit the country to the tune of at least R10,5-million a month.

A joint statement from the two mining companies said that force majeure restrictions to customers would start from September "until further notice."

"This decision has become necessary as a result of transportation difficulties following the closure of the Lobito route together with reduced production in compliance with the 15 percent cutback," it said.

STOCKPILE

The last time force majeure was declared was in 1969 when tragedy hit the country in the shape of the Mufulira mine disaster, which claimed more than ninety Zambian lives and slashed copper production by half.

Informed mining sources say, however, that because of the situation at Lobito, the slump in world copper prices and skyhigh inflation rates, the Zambian predicament today is not unlike the crisis days of 1969.

The copper price per tonne stood at R875 on the London Metal Exchange and it is understood that 400 000 tonnes of prime copper are stocked at the LME warehouse. World copper demand is in the region of six and a half million tonnes per annum.

Zambia produces roughly 700 000 tonnes a year or 60 000 tonnes a month, half of which used to be exported through Lobito along the British-owned Benguela railway line. That port — Zambia's number one in the past — is now closed because of fighting between the rival Angolan nationalist movements.

This weekend two African leaders directly concerned with Zambia's transport problems, Dr Nyerere of Tanzania and Samora Machel of Mozambique, are scheduled to discuss the Rhodesian problem and the whole area of Southern Africa with President Kaunda.

CHINA VISIT

It is clear that nobody can separate Zambia's economy with the desire to reach a quick settlement in Rhodesia. Reopening of the border would give Zambia access to the sea (Rhodesia to Mozambique) and open up relatively cheap markets in areas geared to Zambian requirements.

Three days ago the secretary-general of the ruling and only political party, Unip, travelled to Peking for talks with Chinese leaders. Today, Zambia's Minister of Mines and Industry, Mr Axon Soko, flies to Iran.

the Zambia Copperbelt to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Iran is one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

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Tanzam line may be late

STAR 15/9/75

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — The Tanzam railway is expected to be late, and not two years ahead of schedule as forecast by the communist Chinese.

It has been announced that a meeting in Peking this week will discuss "final details," and that the line will be officially inaugurated at Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia on October 25, to coincide with Zambia's independence anniversary celebrations.

But the announcement from Lusaka and Dar es Salaam added that the official "handing over" of the line will not take place until next year.

Tanzanian officials indicate that work on the 1 860 km railway from Dar es Salaam to the copperbelt is not now expected to be completed until mid 1976 — nearly a year behind schedule.

Launching the project on October 26 1970, China's Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, Fang-Yi, said it was scheduled for completion within five years.

A year later, the Chinese predicted the work would be finished by 1973.

But according to railway officials, work is nowhere near finished, particularly on the Tanzanian side.

Although the line itself is built, very little work has been done on such things as railway stations, junctions and goods sheds.

As a result the line's capacity is limited. Over the past three weeks it has carried between 30 000 and 40 000 tons of mixed cargo to Zambia to help ease Zambia's crisis over the diversion of cargo from Lobito.

This traffic fell far short of the announced capacity of 146 000 tons a month, because trains must go slow over many sections where work is incomplete.

China has promised to withdraw all its personnel from East Africa when the railway work is completed.

MERCURY 6/9/75

(1) ~~[illegible]~~

(2) Zakia

Presidents call off summit

LUSAKA — The summit meeting between four African leaders to discuss the Rhodesian constitutional crisis has been called off.

The Zambian Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that the meeting scheduled this weekend between President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Machel of Mozambique, President Seretse Khama of Botswana and President Kaunda of Zambia would not take place.

A spokesman refused to give any reason for the cancellation, but said it had been "postponed indefinitely."

From Salisbury, the Mercury correspondent reports that the ANC called on all its members and supporters to ignore the meeting that followers of the former Zapu leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, have called for tomorrow in Salisbury.

The meeting has been called by the ANC's national chairman, Mr. Samuel Munodawafa, a strong Nkomo supporter, purportedly as a meeting of the national executive.

But the ANC's deputy president, Dr. Elliott Gabellah, has already called an official executive meeting for September 21.

He said in a statement yesterday that tomorrow's meetings was unconstitutional.

It was a gathering of executive members who were formerly members of the People's Caretaker Council — the identity assumed by Zapu after its banning in 1963.

Dr. Gabellah said the decisions made at the meeting would not be ANC decisions.

Support detente says King

5/7/75

Mercury Africa Bureau

MBABANE — King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has placed his country firmly behind the current detente exercise in Southern Africa and has called for the "voice of reason" to prevail over violence.

Speaking at Swaziland's seventh independence anniversary celebrations outside Mbabane on Saturday, the 76-year-old monarch said he would do everything to speed up the "decolonisation" process in Africa "because of Swaziland's belief in the necessity of recognising human dignity."

But this process should be achieved through negotiation such as the talks now being held in neighbouring countries.

He also warned other countries against trying to dictate what line Swaziland should follow in detente.

"We are a sovereign, independent country and have the right to follow whatever policy we wish," the King said.

Although no official diplomatic ties exist between Swaziland and the Republic of Mozambique, at least four representatives of the Frelimo Government were present.

The King also included in his speech a call for friendly relations between the two countries and promised that relations would be closer in the future.

The anniversary was also the first occasion since Swaziland's independence in 1968 when King Sobhuza failed to dance with his thousands of tribal warriors assembled in the arena.

Swazis expecting the King to announce their new constitution, suspended by the King in 1973, were disappointed.

The King made no mention of the findings of the Royal Commission inquiring into a new constitution which submitted its report in secret two months ago.

(1) Chalmers
(2) Zalera.

Detente blow as Machel, Nyerere get tough with SA

Daily Dispatch 9/9/75

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's pursuit of detente in Southern Africa has been dealt a sharp setback by an aggressive communique signed by Mozambique's President Machel and Tanzania's President Nyerere.

The presidents agreed on several major points that could delay the timetable for peaceful coexistence in Southern Africa.

These are some of their standpoints:

On South West Africa:

The illegal occupation of the territory by the South African racist regime of apartheid constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

The international community should exert the maximum pressure on South Africa to withdraw its occupation forces and its illegal administration of the territory.

Their recognition of Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia was reaffirmed.

The people of Namibia should rally more strongly around Swapo to reject the Bantustan policy and to "unmesh the manoeuvres" of the South African regime aimed at dividing the masses through the farce of constitutional talks.

On South Africa:

Despite Mr Vorster's much vaunted detente policy the blacks of South Africa continued to suffer the indignities of racial discriminaton and were refused all opportunities for human development and fulfilment.

Total moral, material and political support was offered for the South African liberation movement in its struggle for a society free of racial discrimination and founded on human equalities and dignity.

On Rhodesia:

Independence in Mozambique had radically altered the balance of forces in favour of African nationalists in Rhodesia and created better conditions for the success of the Zimbabwe people's struggle.

If the objectives of the people were not achieved by peaceful means then they would carry out totally the causes of the Dar-es-Salaam manifesto on Southern Africa.

Total support was offered to the African National Council of Rhodesia.

On Angola:

Strong condemnation of the aggression and occupation of some parts of Angolan territory by South African mercenary forces backed by certain countries.

A demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Angola.

The full text of the joint agreement, signed at the weekend, was released last night by the Ministry of Information in

ANC has 'lunatic fringe' — Zambia

Natal Mercury 17/9/75.

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The murder of a Zambian Army officer at an ANC camp outside Kabwe, 150 km from here, was the straw that broke the back of Zambia's patience towards the "lunatic fringe" wing of the Rev Sithole's supposedly defunct ZANU organisation.

Even outspoken "hawks" within the nationalist umbrella movement that unites ZANU, ZAPU and the small Frolizi movement, are admitting that things are now so badly out of hand President Kaunda, his army and police force will now be justified in taking whatever action they think fit to restore order to the movement.

Judging from his past actions and against the realisation that the 51-year-old Zambian head of state can act as a very tough politician when he has to, the next move against ANC troublemakers, or as they are called here "murderers" will probably be ruthless.

ANGRY

The Zambian people are angry. First there was the insulting remark made by a former ZANU man, Mr Enos Nkala, that the Zimbabweans did not need Zambia or President Kaunda.

Then came the news yesterday that Lieutenant Lidson Libweshe had been speared to death by ZANU militants.

The nation quietly mourns the young lieutenant who suddenly seems to represent a kind of sanity in the war that has now broken out between the rival factions of Bishop Muzorewa's ANC.

DISGUST

The killings at Kabwe occured two days before the opening here of a five-African nation "mini-summit" to discuss the Angolan and Rhodesian situations.

It seems certain they were discussed by President Kaunda and his two closest political friends on the continent — Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Disgust with the ANC nationalist leaders probably led to their "eviction" on Tuesday night from the guest wing at State House to smaller apartments at Mulungushi village.

Mr Sithole, particularly, was closely watched over the weekend and the Zambian leadership was furious with the ANC who on Thursday night released a statement here expelling one-time ZAPU from the movement.

The following day the three ANC leaders here, Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Sithole and Mr James Chikerema went to "Lagos Lodge," home of the Nigerian High Commissioner, and drove away with a cheque for R20 000, a gift to the ANC from the Nigerians.

The bishop said it would help the "armed struggle."

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Zambia gets tough with guerillas

Rand Daily Mail 9/9/75

LUSAKA.

ZAMBIA, one of the partners in the Southern Africa detente campaign, is taking a tough line with the Black liberation movements based in the country.

It has ordered the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) to stop all military activities from Zambian soil and to vacate a camp it runs near Lusaka.

The government has also lost all patience with the divided Rhodesian nationalists in Lusaka, according to informed sources, and will tell their leaders in the next few days to get out of Zambia.

In a general tightening-up on the activities of Zambia-based liberation groups the government has also demanded:

- The names, pseudonyms and passport photographs of all guerilla trainees and administrative officials;
- The names of their home villages and local chiefs.

Sources close to Swapo said yesterday the Zambian authorities had intercepted all Soviet arms supplies to the Swapo military wing, which has its camps in Southwest Zambia and Southern Angola.

Both these and independent diplomatic sources said the government had told Swapo to stop all military activities from Zambian soil, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Swapo has also been ordered to vacate, by the end of September, a camp it runs on a farm just outside Lusaka. The sources estimated the number of South West Africans on the farm as between 400 and 500.

Killing

Predicting the expulsion of the Rhodesian ANC leaders, the sources said the last straw for Zambia was the killing last week of an army lieutenant during fighting between two rival factions [illegible] of whose

Three of the four ANC leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr James Chikerema and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, are at present based in Lusaka.

Zambia has become increasingly angered by splits within the ANC which have prevented any further moves towards a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesian issue.

The bitter war of words culminated two weeks ago in the sacking by Bishop Muzorewa of the fourth leader of the ANC, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who is in Bulawayo.

An informed source said yesterday the Lusaka-based leaders will be told to leave Zambia within the next few days.

Zambia denies taking hard line on Swapo

338

Star 19/9/75

338 234

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government and Mr Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, today indignantly denied reports that Zambia is taking a hard line to stop SWAPO activities from here.

But some diplomatic sources here and one of the several factions within Swapo insist that Zambian action against the movement is imminent.

Zambia's two daily newspapers, both Government controlled, today used the denials on their front pages.

The Zambian Daily Mail quoted Foreign Minister Rupiah Banda as saying the report was "a fabricated lie which should be treated with the contempt it deserves."

SOVIET ARMS

The Times of Zambia quotes Mr Nujoma as saying the reports were aimed at causing "hatred" between Swapo and the Zambian Government.

The reports said that Zambia had ordered SWAPO to stop all activities from Zambian soil, had blocked Soviet arms supplies to SWAPO and had ordered the closure of a SWAPO camp of several hundred people near Lusaka.

They stated, also, that Zambia was likely to order out within a few days the local leaders of the Rhodesian Black nationalists, who have been deeply divided by the split within the African National Council.

Observers here believe President Kaunda and the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, might have reached some preliminary agreement on South West Africa when they met at Victoria Falls last month.

(1) 338

(2) 224

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Girl kidnap began 'war'

Star 19/9/75

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The kidnapping of two girls by ZAPU members sparked the shooting at the Kabwe camp last week in which 10 Rhodesian nationalists were killed, according to reliable sources here.

The fracas arose when about 700 ZANU members marched on the ZAPU/Frolizi camp to demand the return of the two girls.

Zambian troops interven ed and suggested that the leaders of the Rhodesian African National Council factions retire to neutral ground to discuss the matter.

ZANU members jeered at the Zambian soldiers and suggested they were better at holding rifles than using them.

Then a ZANU man grabbed a rifle held by one of the Zambians. A tent pole was rammed through the head of a 27-year-old Zambian army lieutenant, killing him.

According to the sources, the Zambian troops, who were under strict orders to avoid incidents with the ANC men, fired warning shots over the heads of the ZAPU members.

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(1) 338
(2) 226

Zambia denies move

RDM 20/9/76

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government and Swapo have jointly denied a Reuter report alleging that the Zambian Government ordered Swapo to cease military operations on Zambian soil.

A government spokesman said the report, which also claimed that the Zambian Government had intercepted Swapo military equipment from Russia, "should be treated with the contempt it deserves".

WARNING OVER KAUNDA'S SUPPORT OF ANC GROUP

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—Attacks on Zambia's President Kaunda by a faction of the African National Council (ANC) "may drive us into supporting the other group," Zambian Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr. Mainza Chona said here yesterday in an open letter.

The letter published in the Zambia Daily Mail was referring to recent attacks on the Zambian head of State by a Rhodesian - based ANC official, Mr. Enos Nkala.

Mr. Nkala was reported by the Press in Rhodesia last week as saying the nationalist movement could do without President Kaunda and that it could still get support from Tanzania and Mozambique.

Mr. Chona has said in his letter: "President Kaunda is not committed to any particular individual but to the welfare of the masses of the men, women and children in Zimbabwe who are living as slaves in 1975.

"Any individual who will satisfy him that he has got the interest and support of these people will have Kaunda's support."

Zambia's refugee concern

Star 9/10/75

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A spurt in the influx of the Watchtower sect refugees from Malawi into Zambia is causing mounting concern in Government circles here.

The number of refugees has trebled over the past week, bringing the total close to 3 000.

They compound a problem posed by the presence in Zambia of 25 000 refugees from Angola and the 2 500 still remaining from an exodus from Mozambique.

In an attempt to stem the flow of Watchtower sect refugees from Malawi, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Dominic Chilao, has been sent to Zambia's Eastern Province.

Repatriation of the 25 000 refugees from Angola will start when the country becomes independent on November 11, said Miss Anna Demmer, the local representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees.

She said the Mozambican refugees would be repatriated soon. Most of the 8 000 who were once in Zambia returned to Mozambique after it became independent last June.

Mr Arron Milner, the Zambian Minister of Home Affairs, said arrangements were being made with the Malawi Government for repatriation of the Watchtower sect refugees.

(338) ~~(1)306~~ (2)352 STAR 21/10/75

Tan-Zam line steams ahea an imperial drean

LONDON — The Tan-Zam railway, linking the Zambian copper belt to Dar es Salaam 1 860 km away, will open officially on Friday.

Built by the Chinese for R324-million, two years ahead of schedule, it is lightly constructed. Trucks can only be half-loaded, and the brakes are non-standard.

Nevertheless, three trains a week are already carrying 600 tons of copper to the sea.

The country is flowering along the line of rail.

At Kapiri Mposhi junction the new link joins Zambian Railways and connects with the whole Southern African network — and trains still cross the Victoria Falls Bridge.

At Dar, though there is a break of gauge, there is a link with the East African Railways with possible through-running to northern Uganda.

So only one gap is left in a dream first inspired just 100 years ago by Sir Edwin Arnold: a direct "imperial line" of communications by rail (and river steamers) between the Cape under British rule and Cairo, destined for British domination, as Disraeli had bought control of the Suez Canal in 1875.

That gap, between Arua in Uganda and Wau in Sudan, is more than 1 000 km through tough but not impracticable terrain for rail-builders.

In the high noon of imperialism "Cape to Cairo" was the slogan for Africa.

In August 1888 Sir Harry Johnson wrote to The Times in London to propose that Britain should now provide the continent which Livingstone, Speke and Stanley had opened up with an "iron backbone" and iron ribs branching off to the east and west coasts.

But it was late, politically.

Germany, Belgium and Portugal were moving to pre-empt the gap between British influence in the north and her colonies in the south, where the Boer republics, booming on gold, were planning to seize central Africa ahead of the field.

Johnson's idea was to sign up the "native chiefs" along the line, put them under British protection with self-government on the model of the Indian Maharajahs, and replace the slave trade with rail-carried commerce.

Johnson was introduced to a rich young "bounder" called Cecil John Rhodes staying at the Westminster Hotel in search of a Bechuanaland concession. They sat up until 3 am planning the Cape-to-Cairo scheme.

After Rhodes's death, his Northern Rhodesia line was linked with Katanga and subsequently eastwards to Lobito Bay and (tenuously) northwards by rail and river to Stanleyville. Sir Harry's efforts generated the Kenya-Uganda ("lunatic") line, while Kitchener took a railway south to Khartoum. But huge gaps remained in the route both east and west of the l Africa is still ambiti ly building railways, so the Uganda-Sudan may be filled.

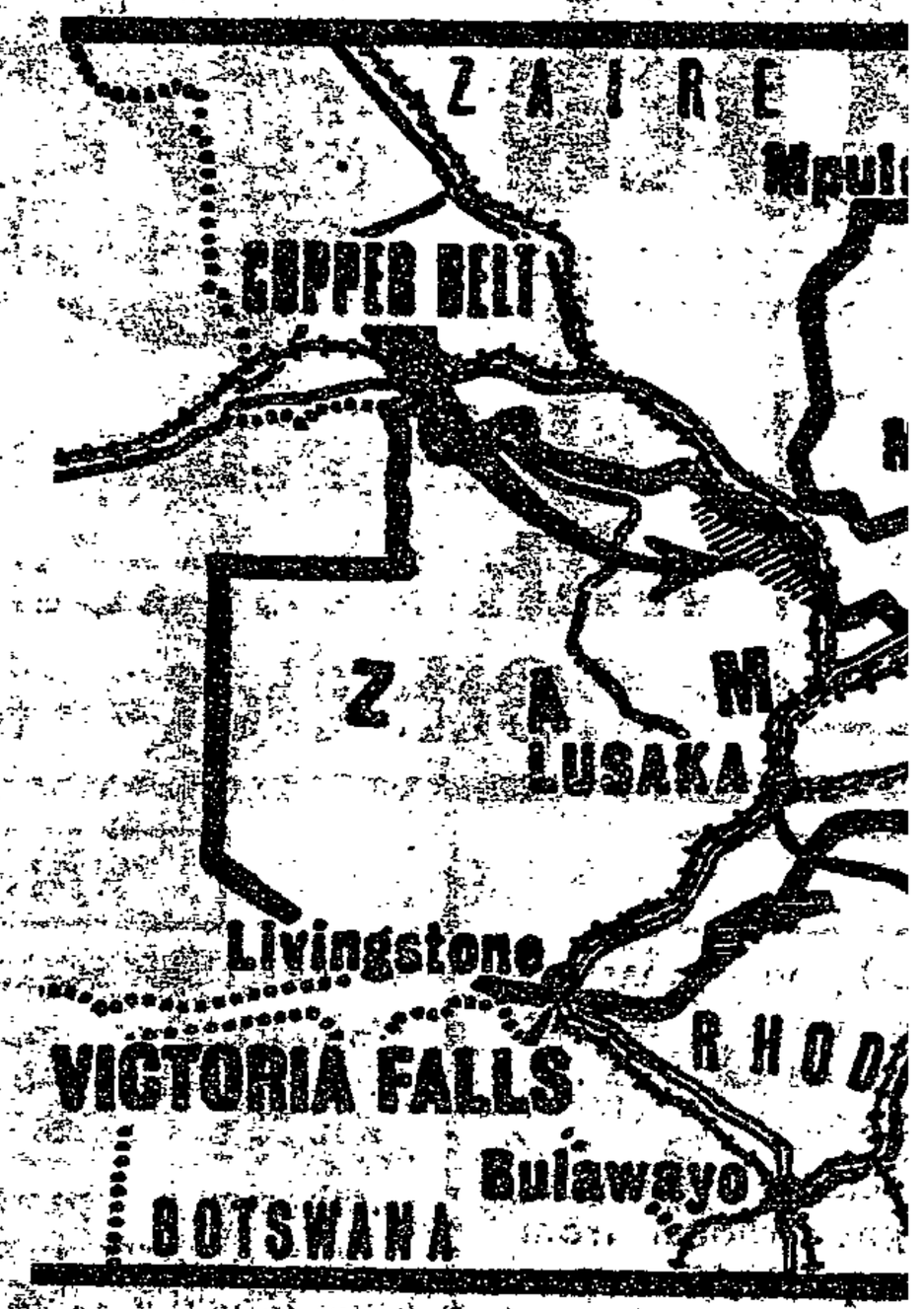
The Stanleyville-U gap is narrowing. The with West Africa is predicated just as Jo son predicted. As with Tanzara (Tan-Zam r way), a road has been built.

Pan-Africa patri would like their contin to have an indust Economic centre.

IRONY

The irony is that Ta ra was built not to knit Africa, but to re those neo-colonial mar — and if it fails, or if port system fails, Zam may face collapse.

Yet Tanzara could f part of the network of future, opening up centre and increasing terregional trade. It is to Africans to fu Rhodes's dream for A Africanist ends.



The new line, opening officially this week, links still cross the Victoria Falls bridge.

STAR 22/10/75

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STAR 22/10/75

DAR ES SALAAM—China's biggest aid project in Africa, the multimillion-rand TanZam railway, will be opened by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda tomorrow.

The line stretches 1 860 km from the Indian Ocean across southern Tanzania to Zambia's copper belt to link with a local line heading south to Salisbury and Cape Town.

Completed in five years, two years ahead of schedule, the line will be formally opened at the Zambian terminal of Kapiri Mposhi.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere insists it will not pave the way for any Chinese political influence in his country.

"People who believe that the purpose of one country giving aid to another is either exploitation or political dominance want to judge China through their own notions," President Nyerere told journalists.

The Tanzanian leader first put forward plans for the railway in 1965, soon after Rhodesia declared its independence from Britain. He was later supported by president Kaunda.

After the project was turned down by the World Bank, Britain, Canada and the United States as too costly and too difficult to build, President Nyerere looked to Peking in 1967. China, emerging from nearly 20 years of international isolation, seized the chance to show its technological capabilities and befriend a leading Third World country.

The estimated 15 000 technicians working on the railway since 1970 have lived a secluded life in camps, isolated from Tanzanians.

During their average two-year stints in Tanzania, the Chinese have been rarely seen, except on occasional sightseeing tours of Dar es Salaam.

The majority of Chinese workers will have returned home by the time the railway is fully operational and handed over to joint Zambian-Tanzanian management in July next

Zambia — time runs out

F.M. 24/10/75

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A continuation of depressed copper prices, coupled with the closure of the Lobito link, threatens to topple Zambia's floundering economy. How long can Kaunda last?

Zambia is on the eve of its 11th anniversary of independence. After nearly a decade of prosperity its economic and political facade has unfortunately developed some major cracks. In a turnabout of public attitudes that would have been unknown less than a year ago, political dissidents are openly opposing President Kaunda's command to "practise humanism". Moreover, there are those who privately maintain — and not without arguable reason — that short of opening the border with Rhodesia, Kaunda may not last more than another six months.

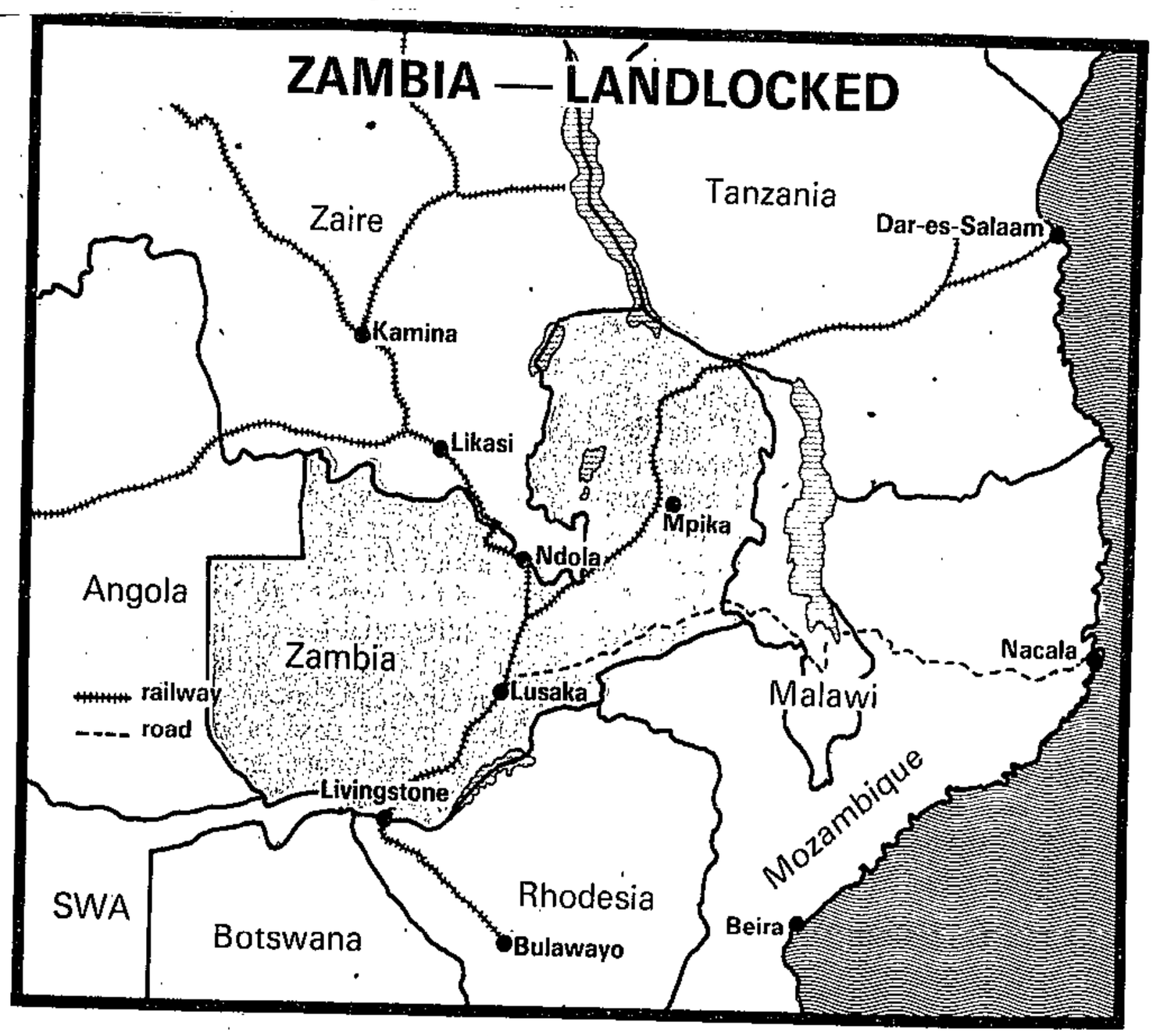
With all members of government belonging to the only legal and recognised party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP), there is no chance of governmental change arising from official opposition groups.

However, that does not rule out the possibility of a dissident force; either completely non-aligned, such as Arthur Wina, Simon Kapwepwe or Harry Nkumbula, or possibly someone from within the present Cabinet (such as Mainza Chona), taking over the reins of power. Those in the running must be numbered but, as someone recently commented on the Rhodesia ANC situation, "the real leader may not yet have surfaced".

The current desperate situation is rooted in the prolonged period of depressed copper prices which have declined nearly 62% from almost £1 400/t to a low of £530/t over the past 17 months. Although the price has been sustained at around £560/t during recent weeks, even this level is below the break-even points of some of the mines. However, while the price drop itself was enough to cloud the nation's future, the closing last month of the Angola link to the sea is the straw which threatens to break the camel's back.

Lobito provided an outlet for around 45% of Zambia's 56 000-60 000 t/month of copper output and, since copper exports account for almost 95% of the country's foreign exchange, the effects of such a loss are staggering. In August, government announced a 20% state of *force majeure* for both Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM). Two weeks ago it was increased to 30% and 40% respectively which means that an estimated 20 000 t/month will have to be stockpiled as production is not being cut back.

At that rate, the stockpile by December 31 will probably top 80 000 t, representing nearly 15% of annual production. This makes no allowance for the unconfirmed, but reasonably well-sourced, report that Zambia "lost, or is unable to account for, 20 000 t of copper in the railway pipeline to Lobito".



to Lobito".

The severity of the economic downturn can be seen from a private forecast of a probable "small" foreign trade deficit, following last year's K401m (approximately R520m) surplus; the cancellation of all foreign exchange allowances for overseas travel; and the noticeable absence of goods in the shops. Items like soap and laundry powder, even those varieties supplied by the Chinese, are virtually unobtainable through normal channels although a black market in certain commodities is flourishing.

The lack of imported luxury items is certainly an inconvenience. However, the prospect of not being able to offset (with imports) what appears to be a maize shortage, nor to prevent the possibility of a complete breakdown in milk production as a result of an inability to import urgently-needed machinery components, is a very real problem.

Curiously, despite the bleak foreign exchange position and total banning of import permits for such things as Mercedes-Benz motor cars, there is no shortage of contradictions and short-sightedness. Only recently a printing concern was able to get special priority from the Department of Contingency Planning for paper supplies, primarily for cigarette boxes, which were being held in Dar. Barely two weeks ago, Toyota and MB jointly signed a concession agreement with government to establish a light- and heavy-duty commercial vehicle assembly plant at Kasama in the northern province. Many regard this as a purely political gesture.

Another move unlikely to get off the ground is government's proposal to establish an iron/steel plant in the largely undeveloped, and unpopulated, north-western province. The Export-Import Bank has agreed to consider it provided the Zambians furnish a feasibility study. This, the *FM* is told, has caused some indignation in government since it believes the project to be necessary. This stalemate is unlikely to be resolved.

The nation's capital shortfall for the year to December 1976, given less than a dramatic improvement in the copper market, is in the region of R1 000m. Slightly more than half arises from mining industry needs. However, efforts to raise finance abroad, even small amounts, have met with mixed responses. The Chinese recently refused a request from Zambia's Minister of Finance, A B Chikwanda, for funds to build another couple of stations along the Tazara route. Austria, on the other hand, signed an agreement only two weeks ago for a loan of about R1m and the Swedish government has also offered financial assistance. These, however, are only token gestures in relation to Zambia's expansive — and expensive — needs.

Not surprisingly, creditors are already apprehensive about payment since government's last general disbursement for goods and services was on July 6. Moreover, it is widely believed that the mines will need help even to finance their October payrolls. Bearing in mind the limited role Anglo and Roan Consolidated now play in Zambia's mining structure, it is unlikely they will come forward even with bridging finance.

Despite evidence of an enveloping economic miasma, the gravity of the situation has not been fully realised in government circles. The new Tazara line may well be unsuitable for more than light traffic (7 000 t in September) for another nine months since the electrification and signalling systems have not yet been fully installed and the railbed will need at least one rainy season to settle.

Minister of Transport, Dr Sefelino Mulenga, has said that "the ceremony which will take place at Kapiri Mposhi on October 23 is just to celebrate the completion, on June 7, of the track-laying of the Tazara project". Mulenga added that "on the same day (October 23) trial-run operations for passenger services will be launched. These trial railway operations will run for at least one year before the line is fully commissioned".

Even if the line could immediately handle, as it will be capable one day, all of Zambia's copper, Dar could not possibly cope with it. Dar can handle upwards of 300 000 t of copper annually, less than half of the projected 690 000 t Zambia will produce this year, and while improvements to the port have been planned, it will be another three years before they are made. Furthermore, given the on-again/off-again relationship between Tanzania and Zambia, there are those in Zambia who would not like to see a stockpile accumulating in Dar.

Dr Mulenga hastened to add that "Zambia ... has decided to leave all options open and therefore no specific tonnage would be allocated to any one port". The only alternatives to Dar are Nacala and Beira. Neither are wholly reliable since rain makes the roads impassable for several months of the year. The only other potential alternative is Mombasa".

All of these alternatives involve drawbacks. And yet, stubborn pride prevents Kaunda from accepting the only practical short-term solution — opening the border with Rhodesia. In any case, despite the "official" closure, coke from Wankie is coming into Zambia directly from Rhodesia and destined for Kabwe. Despite visual evidence Mulenga stands by his claim that "no Zambia traffic has come into Zambia through Rhodesia since the border closure, except for that which is intended for other sister Republics (Zaire) to the north of us".

Traditionally, Zambians are a non-violent lot. It takes time before disenchantment becomes dangerous. However, events are pushing them to the point where there must be a very real possibility of the Russian-backed MPLA taking over on November 11 in Angola and being the catalyst which will bring about change in Zambia. What shape this change will take is impossible to guess. But internal pressures suggest that a commercial reconciliation with Rhodesia should be high on the list of priorities.

'Crisis to crisis' in Zambia

Star 24/10/75

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The Star's Africa News Service

KAPIRI MPOSHI — Crises have now become "part of the national way of life," President Kaunda told thousands of people at the new Kapiri Mposhi railway station — terminal point of the Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam.

The president, flanked by the Chinese Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Li Yao-wen, and Tanzania's Second Vice President Mr Rashidi Kawawa, was speaking yesterday at a colourful ceremony marking the completion of track laying of the Chinese-financed line and the start of regular passenger services.

"Since (independence) Zambia has gone through a succession of crises beginning with UDI in Rhodesia.

"In 1973, following the border closure with rebel Rhodesia we lost the greatest number of our compatriots in any one single year.

"But we have faced each crisis in turn and have scored resounding victories."

CLEAN RECORD

Dr Kaunda said China's massive aid would have embarrassed the Tanzanians and Zambians but for their "clean record in helping liberation movements in Africa."

Hundreds of Chinese railway workers applauded wildly when they heard President Kaunda describe their communist chairman as "the great leader."

President Kaunda said that President Nyerere had not been able to attend the ceremony because of presidential and general elections in Tanzania.

He said that Angola — "a tragic spectacle for Africa" — had led to the closure of yet another of Zambia's lifelines to the sea.

The Tazara line is now carrying goods to and from Dar es Salaam.

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Marais had talks with Kaunda

SUN. TIMES 26/10/75

DR JAN S. MARAIS, President of the South Africa Foundation, and Mr Peter Sorour, Director-General, have returned from a visit to Zambia, where they saw President Kaunda.

Dr Marais said yesterday that this visit was in line with the Foundation's fact-finding and fact-distributing work and similar to his visit to the United States two weeks ago.

He said he and Mr Sorour had extensive talks with a large number of leading personalities, including the heads of the Bank of Zambia and the other banks, Ministers, members of the Central Committee and also a long personal discussion with Dr Kaunda.

He said that there was high regard for the work of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in pursuing his detente policy. Similarly the President of Zambia



Dr Jan S. Marais . . . fact-finding.

wanted peace and progress in Africa.

One of the important matters discussed was economic co-operation in Southern Africa and the tremendous advantages this could bring, not only to South Africa and Zambia, but to Southern Africa, the rest of Africa and in fact, to the world.

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Critical blows to copper industry

Cape Times 27/10/75

By PENELOPE GRACIE

LONDON. — Zambia's Minister of Mines and Industry believes that the demand for copper will increase rapidly in the future, triggering off a sharp rise in the prices of raw materials.

Speaking in London to Memaco, the marketing organization for Zambian copper, the Honorable Mr A J Soko said that the copper industry was going through a difficult period as a result of the recession. Zambia with its logistic problems was particularly badly hit.

Mr Soko said that with the Rhodesian border closed since January 1973, and the closure of the route to Mombasa, the recent breakdown of the Benguela railway and the stoppage of port operations at Lobito has been a series of critical blows. Bafore the closure of Lobito, half Zambia's metal production was routed through this port. "Now onl two ports are available to us," said Mr Soko.

CAPACITY

"Nacala with a handling capacity of no more than 15 000 tons a month and Dar es Salaam, which up to now has handled little more than 30 000 tons a month."

Mr Soko reminded his audience that at current production levels, Zambia requires transport capacity of at least 60 000 tons a month to export all her metals, including lead and zinc, and that the present difficulties have forced the mining companies to stockpile a proportion of their production on the mines.

However, Mr Soko feels that all is not lost and that as Zambia has lived through crises, so it will survive the present problems.

He said: "I should like to assure you that the present transport problems which have led to a declaration of force majeure, will be resolved and Zambian copper, lead and zinc will again begin to flow regularly to all our customers."

Increasing road traffic through Malawi is currently helping to ease the situation as will a new direct road link to Mozambique, when opened and Zambia is using the Tanzam Railroad on a trial basis.

"When the railwyay is fully operational it will have the capacity to haul Zambia's entire metal production. However, until port facilities at Dar es Salaam are improved, we will continue to use alternative routes."

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Star No. 475

Zambia's big maize bonanza

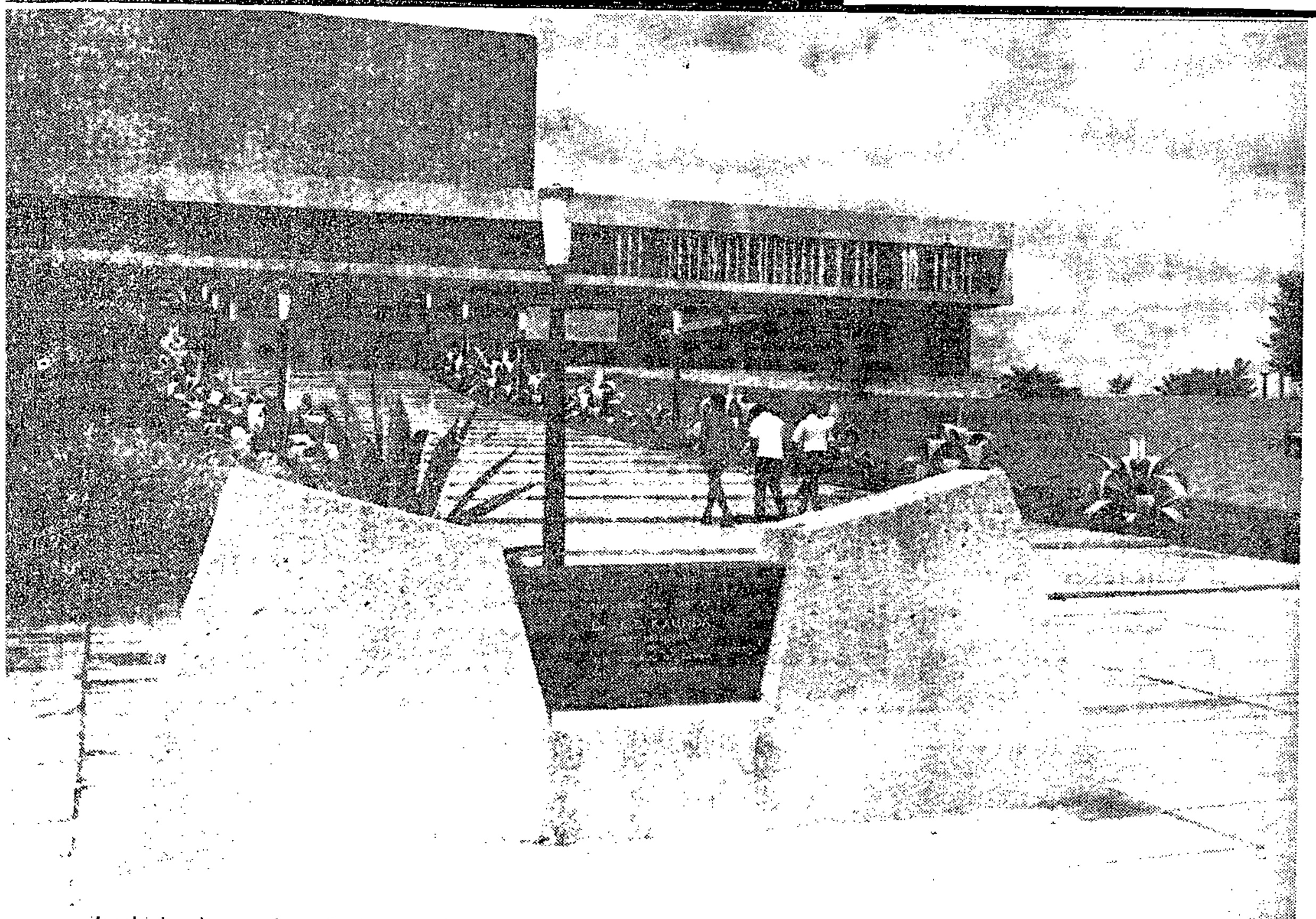
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard) purchased over 6m ninety-kilogram bags of maize from Zambian farmers as at October 23, the Minister of Rural Development, Mr Paul Lusaka announced here.

The Minister also said that the target for 1976 is eight million bags.

Mr Lusaka told a Namboard reception that the organisation had received a telephone call from outside the country (presumably from either South Africa or Rhodesia) asking how many bags of maize Zambia would like to buy to supplement this year's shortfall.

The Namboard general manager, Mr Dominic Mulaisho replied: "Send us a couple of bags as samples."



Zambia's ultra-modern Parliament building is dominated by a huge copper-covered tower. Copper mining provides 95 per cent of the country's earnings, but a slump has badly affected the country's economy.

Zambia's free-spending era ends

D.D. 5/11/75

A slump in world copper prices coupled with increasingly serious transport problems and the rapidly escalating cost of imported goods is forcing Zambia to abandon a decade of free spending and plan for a more modest life style.

In a little over a year the price of copper has tumbled from a peak of around R2 340 a ton to less than R1 080 a ton while the civil war in neighbouring Angola has cut off one of the main export routes and forced the copper mines to cut production by more than 30 per cent.

Zambia relies on copper for more than 90 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings but at the present copper price it is barely economical to mine and Zambia's copper revenue is likely to slump from nearly R1 260 million last year to less than R180 million this year.

Already foreign reserves have fallen from a respectable R342 million in June last year to less than R36 million and by the end of this year Zambia should be deep into the red.

During the past few months the Government has had to introduce sweeping cutbacks to conserve foreign exchange and, at the same time, take a long look at the mistakes of the past decade. In September the Government banned all holidays abroad by Zambians and announced a 35 per cent cut in foreign exchange allowances for businessmen.

At the same time it stipulated that dividends to non-resident shareholders in Zambian companies could amount to no more than 50 per cent of company profits.

The Government has also cancelled large numbers of existing import licences in an effort to cut imports this year from an originally-budgeted R756 million to less than R468 million. But even this reduced level of imports will not be able to be paid for out of revenue and economists here are predicting a thundering R360 million balance of payments deficit for the current financial year.



The statue to freedom in Lusaka's Independence Avenue shows an African breaking the chains that symbolise colonialism. But now the independent state is in economic trouble.

Such a calamitous situation in what is, after all, a Third World country would probably evoke considerable sympathy if it wasn't for the fact that many of Zambia's economic problems could have been avoided.

"Zambia," as one diplomat in Lusaka put it, "has had more money than virtually any

Dispatch 5/11/73

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country in Africa. But it has squandered it and now has to learn what it is like to be really poor."

Even President Kenneth Kaunda admits this. He told his countrymen recently: "The great inflation in the price of copper gave us the illusion that we were wealthy people. Too often we spent the money like newly-rich drunken men. We are not rich. We are a poor people and we have a long way to go in order to build a solid and prosperous country."

If anything the President's indictment was an understatement. Since independence in 1964 Zambia has squandered millions of rands without reducing fractionally its dependence on copper and without even making it self-sufficient in maize, the staple food of four million Zambians.

Its inability to feed itself could pose the most serious problems in the immediate future.

It is also clear that the rural reconstruction programme announced by Kaunda earlier this year is running into serious problems.

Unemployed youths have been taken to more than 50 centres throughout the country to till the land but many of these centres have been poorly planned. They have insufficient equipment to do the job properly and many of the recruited youths regard the centres as little better than concentration camps.

Kaunda's economic policies show contradictions which are difficult to explain. He admits that the companies which have been taken over by the State or completely Zambianised have almost all proved hopelessly inefficient, a fact borne out by statistics showing the performance of "parastatal" organisations.

For example, the national grain marketing organisation increased sales by 30 per cent over three years. But in the same period salaries went up by 70 per cent, administration costs by 190 per cent and handling expenses by 117 per cent.

Other parastatals and Zambianised companies have shown equal financial mismanagement and Kaunda said recently that the internal mismanagement of Zambian organisations had cost the country more than had imported inflation or the re-routing of goods because of political problems.

"I am sorry to say," he told the nation, "that the only companies where there seems to have been a resistance to higher local costs have been those where management has been provided by (foreign) minority interest."

Yet, despite this open admission of failure, Kaunda has promised to put Zambia more firmly on a socialist course. Already all freehold land titles have been replaced by leasehold titles and a number of private companies have been nationalised. The senior civil servant charged with looking at ways of achieving greater Zambian participation in other foreign-owned companies has been talking openly of "smashing capitalism."

The logical although perhaps not inevitable conclusion to all this is that the still efficient sections of the Zambian economy will soon become as inefficient as the rest. And that hardly seems like a good recipe for economic recovery. — OFNS.

— *John Borrell*

World Bank to boost Zambia's ailing economy

Star 10-11-75

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A team of world bank experts has arrived in Zambia to ascertain this country's requirements during the third national development plan, due to be launched at the end of next year.

The team is led by Mr S Shahid Husain, the bank's regional vice president for Eastern Africa and includes advisers on central and southern Africa from Washington.

Nearly every department of the Government has been hit hard by the fact that copper is at an all-time low on the London Metal Exchange, foreign reserves are low (about R36m), and imports of essential goods have been drastically reduced.

CONTINUE

A World Bank spokesman said it had made 18 loans to Zambia, totalling 432m dollars. Four of the loans were made before independence and are backed by the British Government.

The spokesman added that the World Bank proposed to "continue its participation in key sectors and institutions such as power, telecommunications and urbanisation and help Zambia to overcome some of its main development constraints in agriculture, manpower development and transport."

At independence with copper prices high, Zambia had one of the healthiest economies on the continent — in terms of revenue. The first task after 1964 was to diversify the economy and reduce its dependence on copper. It has taken Zambia a decade to start that operation.

● Meanwhile, Canada has given Zambia a R4 380 000 interest-free loan to help offset this country's foreign exchange problems. The loan will be repayed over 50 years, after an initial 10 year grace period.

● Zambia is getting a consignment of 300 tons of beef from Australia to avert the beef shortage that has hit the county.

The general manager of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia, Mr Safeli Mwamba, said it would be the fourth consignment the Board had received from Australia this year.

Mr Mwamba said the beef shortage in Zambia was due to unwillingness by farmers to sell their cattle. Early this year commerical and peasant farmers complained that the prices offered by the CSBZ for animals was too low.

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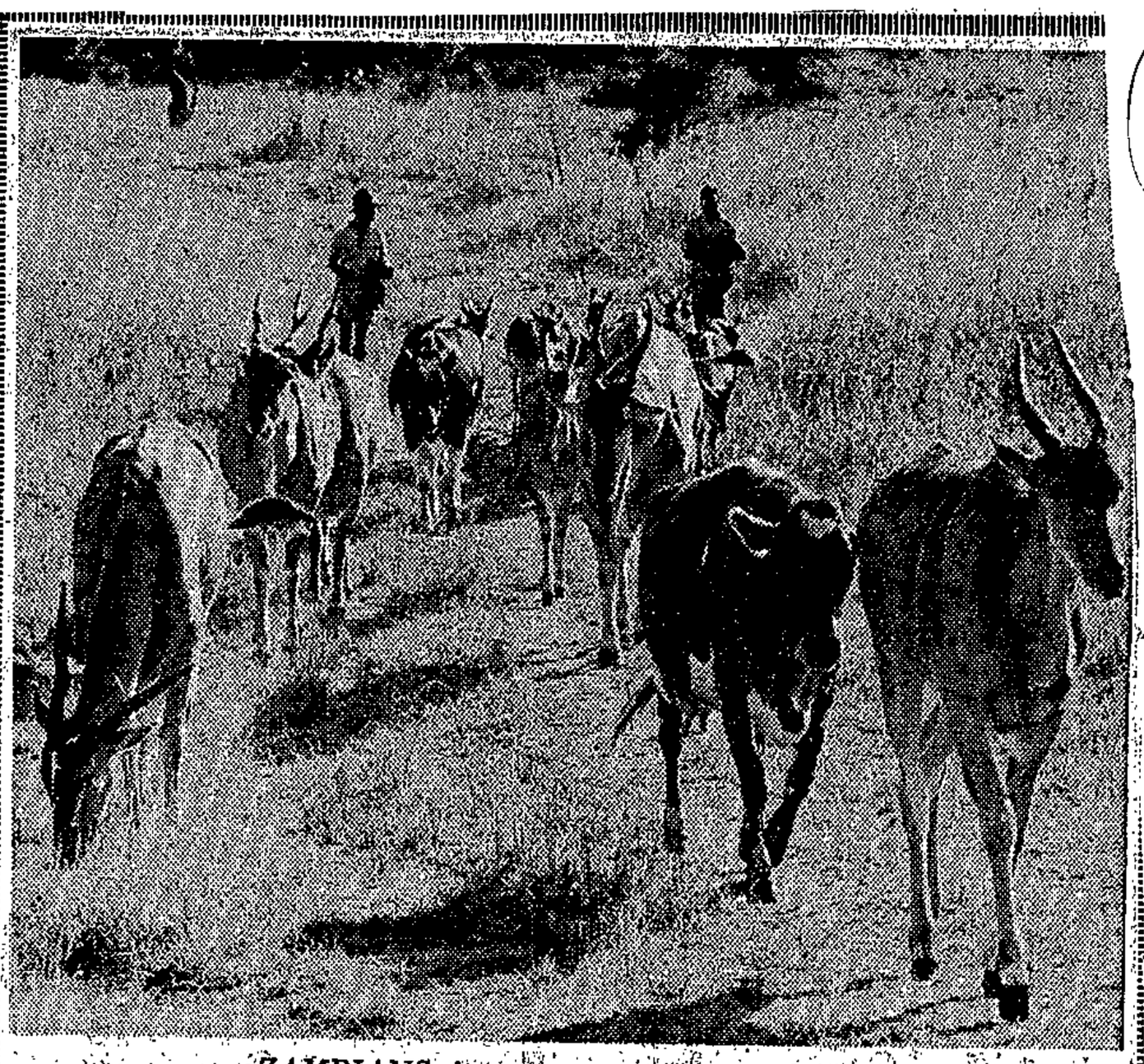

ZAMBIANS face an agrarian revolution.

Zambia goes back to land

ARGUS 10/11/75

The Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — A team of World Bank experts has arrived in Zambia to ascertain this country's requirements during the third national development plan, due to be launched at the end of next year.

The team is led by Mr S. Shahid Husain, the Bank's vice president for Eastern Africa, and includes advisers of central and Southern Africa from Washington.

Nearly every department of the Government has been hit hard by the fact that copper is at an all-time low on the London metal exchange, foreign reserves are low (about R36-million) and imports of essential goods have been practically cut.

A World Bank spokesman said it had made 18 loans to Zambia, totalling 432-million U.S. dollars. Four of the loans were made before independence and are backed by the British Government.

Since 1964, four loans have been made for agricultural development, three for education, two for highways, two for power, one for programme assistance and one for urban development.

The spokesman said the World Bank proposed to 'continue its participation in key sectors and institutions such as power, telecommunications and urbanisation and help Zambia to overcome some of its main development constraints in agriculture, manpower development and transport.'



World Bank plays crucial role in developing the country's economy.

At independence, with copper prices high, Zambia had one of the healthiest economies on the continent — in terms of revenue.

The first task after 1964 was to diversity the economy and reduce its dependence on copper. It has taken Zambia a decade to start that operation.

The decision to 'go back to the land' and create an agrarian revolution aimed at making the country self-sufficient in food comes at a time when copper prices are so slow it is now uneconomic to produce.

Essential consumer commodities are often in short supply and imported luxury goods are being phased out under the import restrictions made necessary by the low foreign reserves.

Certainly, President Kaunda would like to see the whole economy move leftwards and he is now talking about the land and the land revolution with the same enthusiasm as his close political colleague, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

But the danger is that if the move to the left is made too quickly, foreign confidence in the ailing economy could decline even more than it already has.

Naturally, the World Bank's role in further developing the economy will be crucial. But the World Bank is no longer the world's 'Father Christmas.' In the past, say its critics, it was over-generous. That is no longer the case and requests for aid are now scrutinised very carefully, indeed.

The bank team plans to hold a Press conference here when it will become clearer what has been discussed with the Zambian Government.

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Zambia to fight copper surcharge

R.D.M. 13/11/75

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's already ailing economy, based mainly on copper exports, is in danger of being hit hard by the new 10 to 15 per cent surcharges imposed on her cargo by the East African Harbours Corporation early this year.

Zambia's Minister of Power, Transport and Works, Dr Sefelino Mulenga, at the head of a six-man delegation, rushed to Arusha in Tanzania to present his country's case at a ministerial council meeting of the East African community.

Before his departure yesterday, the Minister noted that although the corporation had promised to suspend the new rates, it was still sending statements to mining companies and other business groups based on the new surcharges.

Dr Mulenga said: "I have ordered the mining companies not to honour these statements because the increase is just too high. If we allow the increase we are going to bleed the economy of the country."

He said "our brothers in the EAC are being inconsiderate to Zambia's economic problems" and he pledged to go and fight "until these new charges are scrapped".

The Zambian Minister said the community did not even have the courtesy to inform the Zambian Government that it would impose the new charges.

He said as far as Zambia was concerned, it would not recognise the increases and if the corporation wanted its financial demands honoured, they must be based on old charges.

"Even the international law of the sea says that land-locked countries like Zambia are entitled to concessionary charges. These countries must contribute to the liberation of Africa by understanding Zambia's position in southern Africa," the Minister said.

Question.....
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Cash pours into Zambia

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LUSAKA. — Zambia has received an all-time high grant and loan totalling R58-million from the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank.

The Minister of Planning and Finance, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, confirmed yesterday that R40,5-million was a grant from EDF and R18-million a loan from EIB.

The loan and grant are part of an agreement signed in Lusaka yesterday by Mr Chikwanda and the European Economic Community director-general, Mr Maurice Foley.

Question.....
on both sides of the paper

Zambia's Jehovah's Witnesses warned

RDM 14·11·75

338

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kaunda has given a month's ultimatum to thousands of Jehovah's witnesses in Zambia to make up their minds whether to go with the rest of the nation or remain anti-government and party.

Addressing a mammoth rally at Mansa yesterday during his tour of the Luapula province, he reminded the sect followers that their movement had been banned in Zaire, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

He called on his security officers throughout the country to compile reports on the subversive activities of the sect and asked its members to put their case through leaders of the ruling party.

The ruling United National Independence Party's policy-making body, the National Council, will meet on December 8 to decide the fate of the Witnesses.

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BARRIER BUSTERS

South Africans work with Frelimo to help Zambia beat copper chaos

JUN TRIB.
16/11/75
338

By DEREK TAYLOR

A SECRET "détente rescue operation" has cleared Zambia's massive stockpile of copper through Rhodesia and Mozambique — and South Africans are working with Frelimo to speed the exports.

The backlog of Zambian copper — blocked by the Angolan war's closure of the Lobito Bay railway — has been reduced from over 90 000 tons to only two or three weeks' production.

The key port of Lourenco Marques and its feeder rail systems has recovered from the crippling loss of Portuguese experts and is now handling more cargo than before.

SANCTIONS

"Sanctions and prejudices have been shoved aside by economic realities," a shipping expert, newly returned from Mocambique, said this week. "Everybody's exports are moving — Zambian and Zaire copper, Rhodesian chrome and South African ores," he said.

"Frelimo has eliminated the corruption that dislocated port-handling systems and South African Railways and Harbours experts have replaced the Portuguese staff," he said.

Zambian and Rhodesian officials have refused to acknowledge the resumption of import-export traffic over the Victoria Falls bridge.

But Sunday Tribune correspondents have confirmed that Zambian copper is rolling south again and copper from Zaire has been exported south since the closure of the Lobito Bay route in September.

Jun. Tribune
16/11/75

338

SUCCESSFUL

Ships officers have described the "weird" spectacle of armed Frelimo soldiers reinforcing the authority of South African transport advisers in Lourenco Marques, and a Railways spokesman confirmed yesterday that experts have for months been collaborating closely with Frelimo's transport officials.

A South African Railways and Harbours spokesman confirmed the collaboration.

"The operation has been extremely successful and heartening," said the spokesman. "Tonnage rates have actually increased over last year."

Official silence on the Zambian decision to move copper through Rhodesia stems from general concern to avoid embarrassing President Kaunda at a critical moment in the effort to obtain a Rhodesian settlement.

Zambia's moral standpoint on use of Rhodesia Railways has cost it more than R470-million in extra import-export bills over the last two years.

Stricken by the plunging world price of copper — now down to Zambia's production cost — the country's economy could not survive a continuing blockage of that half of its copper formerly exported through Lobito Bay.

SETTLEMENT

A spokesman for Anglo American Corporation confirmed yesterday that the Zambian backlog of copper exports had now been largely cleared.

"But I have no knowledge that Zambian copper is being exported through Rhodesia," he said.

Despite the immediate relief to Zambia, President Kaunda's Government faces a continuing economic crisis with an anticipated balance of payments gap of about R360-million for the current year.

Only the resurgence of Western industrial demand anticipated for the end of next year can restore the copper price and Zambia's fortunes.

Zambia's plight has charged the detente process towards a Rhodesian settlement with grave urgency.

South Africa has made plain its willingness to help Zambia through its crisis with practical aid. But real negotiations for such help can only begin after an acceptable settlement is reached in Salisbury.

Zambian copper mystery

RDM 18/11/75

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By ANTHONY RIDER
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Rhodesian authorities have denied that Zambian copper is being secretly transported through Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Transport said in Salisbury: "We have no knowledge of Zambian traffic passing to and from Rhodesia."

Observers noted that the statement did not amount to a specific denial of reports that Rhodesian Railways has helped clear the backlog of Zambian copper.

Officially, the two or three trains a day that trundle across the Victoria Falls bridge are carrying traffic to and from Zaire.

Even the casual onlooker at Victoria Falls can see the Zaire markings on the trucks — many bearing copper from Union Miniere and other Katanga mining companies.

But observers believe that in recent weeks the Zambians have reached an agreement for their copper to be included in the Zaire consignments to Beira and Lourenco Marques.

The Rhodesian Government closed the border with Zambia in January, 1973. It re-opened it a week later but the Zambian Government kept its customs posts closed.

Transport and harbour logjams in Angola and Tanzania caused Zambian copper shipments to pile up, and the alternative Malawi overland route to Nacala and Beira provided only fractional relief.

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D.D. 19/11/75

Reconsider trade route Kaunda told

LUSAKA — Member of Parliament for Livingstone, Mr Arthur Wina, has called on the Zambian Government to review its stand on what he described as "economic and efficient" route to the south through Rhodesia.

The MP, a former finance minister, said that Zambia should review her policy on the traditional trade route to the south closed early in 1973.

Zambia had fulfilled her commitments to the international community, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Commonwealth countries regarding the Rhodesian problem and the country has paid a high price as a result.

Mr Wina said the ball was now in the court of the people of Zimbabwe since the necessary help has been given to the nationalists adding that no one could point an accusing finger at Zambia.

President Kaunda, he noted, had devoted an unexpectedly high proportion of his time to the Rhodesian dispute with remarkable results culminating in the Victoria Falls bridge talks between the nationalists and the Rhodesian Government.

"As far as people of Zambia are concerned, no one can point an accusing finger at us. We have done everything possible in the circumstances and at a high price".

He said Zambia as a landlocked country must exploit all available outlets to the sea to enable her to manoeuvre economically and also to reduce the chances of economic blackmail "like what was the case during the Rhodesian UDI in 1965".

"By diversifying our outlets, the country will face less chances of exploitation at the points of entry for her goods, because she will have the choice of using alternative routes".

Meanwhile, Zambia will continue paying old tariff rates for her goods passing through East African ports until an agreement has been reached with the East African Community to scrap the ten to 15 per cent increase slapped by the East African Harbours' Corporation. — DDC.

Zambia 'voice of reason' in Africa

ARGUS 20/11/75 (338)

The Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Many Zambians believe that Mr Arthur Wina's call for a re-appraisal of the Rhodesian routing problem is the latest 'voice of reason' in Africa.

The former Finance Minister and controversial Member of Parliament for Livingstone held nothing back last weekend when he told constituents that Zambia had fulfilled all of its international commitments on the 10-year-old Rhodesian question.

He said:

- Zambia has done its duty to the OAU and the Commonwealth.
- The ball is now in the court of the Rhodesian nationalists.
- The time has come for Zambia to review its stand on the route to the south.

Mr Wina's statement coincided with a visit here by Mr Joshua Nkomo, president of his own faction of the ANC inside Rhodesia.

TALKS

Earlier it was reported that Mr Nkomo hoped to have talks on the constitutional issue starting within 10 days with Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith.

Although Zambia has maintained a strictly neutral position concerning the split within the ANC the facts speak for themselves.

Zambia wants to see a peaceful solution to the Southern African question in line with the 1969 Lusaka Declaration.

She wants to see a Black leader emerge in Rhodesia and a speedy move towards majority rule there.

She wants to maintain good relations with all African countries and preserve her reputation as a front-line fighter against White minority rule in Southern Africa. At the same time she wants to get to grips with a looming economic situation caused mainly by transportation difficulties and a slump in copper prices.

ANGOLA

Zambia maintains a neutral position regarding the warring movements in Angola, but many economists here back Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, because he says Unita can get the Benguela Railway open to Zambian traffic within a month.

At the moment Zambia has only two main routes to the sea: the Tazara Railway to Dar es Salaam and various routes via Malawi to the Mozambique ports of Nacala and Beira.

At least seven thousand metric tonnes of goods are stockpiled at Dar es Salaam.

The route through Malawi is expensive and difficult and will be even harder now the rains have broken.

BORROWING

Meanwhile, Zambia has little more than R50-million in foreign reserves. She is borrowing heavily from overseas countries and banking consortiums.

Prices have soared since the 1973 closure of the border with Rhodesia.

No one argues that Zambia has suffered more than any nation because of UDI. The border closure cost her millions of kwacha. Dr Kaunda's attitude has been one of morality versus practicality for 10 years.

But things are changing. Zambians are disgusted with the squabbling within the ANC, the petty jealousies and the physical fighting between members of the former Frolizi, Zanu and Zapu.

As Africans say: 'When two elephants fight it is the grass that suffers.'

But the grass in Zambia is tired of being trampled upon.

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Zambia is hard hit as imports held up

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A record 87 000 tons of Zambia-bound cargo is stockpiled in Dar es Salaam, it has been officially announced here.

A grim picture of this country's number one access to the sea was painted last night by Mr C J Simumba, operations manager of Zambia-Tanzania Road Services — the company formed to rescue Zambia after the first Rhodesian border closure.

He also disclosed that seven ships carrying goods for Zambia cannot get into Dar es Salaam harbour, and more than 9 000 tons of goods are still to be offloaded from ships diverted from the Angolan port of Lobito, closed because of the civil war.

LIMITED

The previous highest stockpile was 45 000 tons in August.

Even with the Tanzam Railway working, the goods are likely to stay in Tanzania for months. Tazara is only able to shift about 25 000 tons a month.

Mr Simumba said the company also faces a looming transport problem. It has 160 trucks inoperative because of a shortage of spare parts.

Stranded goods include wheat, Vital spare parts for the mining industry, coke, and fertiliser.

And last week Zambian importers complained they are being charged about R700 for licences to operate in Tanzania.

Earlier, Mr Arthur Wina, former Zambian Minister of Finance, said Zambia had fulfilled its international commitments to Rhodesia and called for a reappraisal of the border closure.

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Mercury 9/12/75.

Warning to Zambia

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—President Kenneth Kaunda has called on Zambians to tighten their belts to cushion the adverse effects of his country's ailing economy brought about by the fall in the price of copper.

Addressing more than 500 delegates of the ruling party's National Council here yesterday, he said the people should know "the hard economic situation and its adverse effects on the cost of living and unemployment."

The Zambian leader added: "Do not emphasise the importance of loans. We have enough people financially and morally wrecked by the crushing weight of loans."

The Zambian President reiterated that he had warned before against the danger of over-dependence on copper for the country's development.

"Now the crisis is here. We cannot sit down and moan over the misfortunes of our economic situation which, as I have said already, is a problem confronting the whole world," President Kaunda said.

He told the policy-making National Council that Zambia had not yet gone through the darkest period of its difficulties. There was some light "at the end of the tunnel, but things could be worse for us before they become better."

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(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?

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DD 24/12/75

Zambia deports six Witnesses

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has deported six expatriate members of The Watchtower sect because their activities were contrary to the well-being of the state, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr A. Milner, confirmed here yesterday.

The minister also warned that this was only the beginning of an exercise to get rid of expatriates who were allegedly bent on disrupting peace and stability in Zambia.

He said those deported were three expatriate couples, one Canadian and two British. The couples were Mr and Mrs John Fergusson and Mr and Mrs I. L. Rehaton and Mr and Mrs John Jason.

Mr Milner said: "This is a serious warning that no religious revisionism will be allowed to show its ugly head in this progressive and peaceful country.

"This is a lesson to those Watchtower sect followers who are Zambians that from now on the government will brook no nonsense whatsoever," the minister said.

Another announcement by Mr Milner yesterday was that Pres Kaunda had released self-styled prophetess Alice Lenshina 56, of the banned fanatical Lumpa Church after 12 years of detention.

Mr Milner, said that she had been told that her former church had been banned in Zambia and that she should not try to revive it.

During her church's uprising in 1964, 700 people were killed in Zambia's northern and eastern provinces. These included her followers and members of the Zambian security forces.

Mr Milner also said that for the moment, Lenshina would be restricted to the Lusaka area and had been reminded of the grave hardships she brought to the nation.

He said: "Lenshina wishes to inform the nation that she is grateful to Pres Kaunda, the party and government, for making it possible for her to be free and to live a normal life and to join forces with the people of this nation in developing Zambia."

The minister added that any former Lumpa followers who were outside Zambia were free to return to Zambia and join churches of their choice — churches whose existence was authorised by law.

Lenshina has been told to join a church of her choice in Zambia and she was willing to do so, the minister said. — DDC.

Dr Kaunda—chief censor for 1976

R.D.M. 5/1/76

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MAXWELL KAUSENI: Lusaka

ZAMBIANS are wondering how the Press and entertainment media will shake down in 1976 following Government measures. After "nationalising" the Press the Government is now handing privately owned film theatres to local authorities.

The media shake-up was one major step taken by the party and Government in a concerted drive towards a more socialist order. It was announced by President Kaunda at the party National Council on June 30.

The ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) — Zambia's only political party — must implement these socialist measures.

The measures have included takeover of the only independent daily, Times of Zambia, and its sister Sunday paper, all the film theatres in the country and a ban on the screening of sex and violence films on TV. Radio is undergoing a major overhaul, and already much of what is being put out on radio and TV — except on news programmes — is locally produced.

The biggest brush occurred at the offices of the Times of Zambia. The President has personally sacked the paper's deputy editor, accusing him of heedlessly acting outside national principles.

Earlier the news editor of the Zambia News Agency, Jimmy Chimbelu, was fired by the Public Service Commission on instructions from the President.

The atmosphere created by the presidential actions is one in which journalists must measure professional ethics against political reality. The media must reflect the thinking of the party.

The party has forbidden criticism of officials in public places or the Press. Aggrieved persons must seek recourse to the party machinery through the central committee and other institutions like the Ombudsman.

A memorabe tug-of-war between Times Newspapers Limited, then owned by Lonrho, and the party in mid-1971 over a sex series the Sunday Times was publishing created emotional scenes when it was recalled at the National Council recently.

The Times had defended the sex series in an editorial which charged that the Government threat of punishment was unjustified because the "Government cannot see beyond the buttocks of a naked woman".

The remark angered Kaunda and he recalled it to show how disrespectful the Press had been towards Government. He even castigated the Zambia Daily Mail, which the Government bought in 1969, for criticising television.

As a resut, it is now taboo for the Press to carry critics' columns on television. Only the usual weekly review of films (for the cinema) appears in the Daily Mail and the Times of Zambia.

The ban on sex and violent films on TV has already produced protests from advertisers, but the authorities have brushed them aside. Advertising revenue is likely to be affected and many people have handed back their hired sets in protest at the move.

Films already banned include "Kung Fu" and other violence films of this type. Sex films are still finding their way into the cinemas with the usual "X" certificate granted by the Government-appointed censorship board.

The films being screened are those which do not include explicit sex scenes. Such films are normally screened in other African countries after being approved by censorship boards.

So far, only the Central African Republic has actually closed the cinemas. President Jean Bokassa felt that they were glamourising crime. This is unlikely to happen in Zambia.



KAUNDA — Zambia's media to be part of his socialist order.

As the Reds crowd in, a bid for a realignment

Zambia '76... where the dogs of war are a dying breed



Kaunda does not want to be surrounded by Russian client states and wants a realignment with more sympathetic countries ... even if it means shaking hands with Vorster outside a Livingstone hotel

TREVOR GRUNDY reports from LUSAKA

THE CRY in Zambia today is "Enough is enough".

Ten years ago Zambians took as their national slogan the words of Shakespeare's royal hero, Henry V, who urged his troops to war with the battle hymn: "Cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war".

In Zambia 1976 most people have had enough of havoc and the dogs of war are a dying breed, rapidly being replaced by the doves of peace.

A number of factors have brought about this transformation, being recorded daily in the words of backbenchers in Parliament, businessmen in the vital copper industry and the man in the street.

Ten years ago there was a heady feeling here that a militant OAU, spearheaded by the thoughts of Julius Nyerere, weapons from the two great Communist powers, Russia and China, and the courage of the Zambians would sweep aside the forces of "reaction" on the continent of Africa — Ian Smith in Rhodesia and Dr Verwoerd in South Africa.

The feeling was that great liberation armies, using boldness as much as Russian arms, would sweep the continent, overrun Rhodesia and cross the Limpopo to clean up South Africa itself.

Nearly every major Western power, led by the idealistic if impractical Swedes, was behind the freedom movement. But the British were unpopular because of their handling of UDI and Africans cast suspicious glances at Washington, which gave verbal support to liberation and material aid in the form of investment to South Africa.

Today it seems incredible that those sentiments, so passionately held and loudly expressed, have gone full circle. Only this week in Lusaka MP's stood up in the copperdomed National Assembly and called for a fast re-opening of the Rhodesia-Zambia border, closed in 1973, and strong trade links with South Africa.

Malawi, said one experienced backbencher, has shown Zambia the way. It condemned apartheid but traded with the Republic. It is being recalled that Dr Banda once said he would sup with the devil — and that his people today have supper.

The Malawian philosophy is becoming popular.

Many people have claimed in Africa — and this has infuriated Zambia — that Dr Kaunda's Government is acting out of selfish interests with its new policy of detente and good neighbourliness in Southern Africa.

Sunday Tribune
25 Jan 1976

Such critics do not know their history.

The Lusaka Manifesto of 1969 spelt out in considerable detail the kind of changes Africa wanted to see in Rhodesia and South Africa and stated categorically that it wanted the changes to come peacefully.

The militant Dr Julius Nyerere up in Dar es Salaam put his signature to that document and it was accepted as OAU policy.

Now Kenneth Kaunda, a missionary's son who tackles political issues with the fervour of an early saint, has put that policy into action.

Within the OAU the dogs of war are howling. And the noise increases in direct proportion to how far their respective capitals are from the River Limpopo.

Several factors have influenced the Zambians.

First, they know the danger that faces Africa in the event of a military confrontation with South Africa.

They are frightened that war would develop into another Vietnam, with all of the big powers intervening — not because they love Africans but because they have an eye on South Africa's natural resources.

They also differentiate between the nature of South African rule and Russian rule. South Africa has not actually committed an act of aggression against Black Africa.

The Zambians recall East Berlin in 1953, Hungary in 1956, and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

They know from watching that when it comes to the crunch the Soviets have no respect for small, liberal governments — whether White or Black.

The Zambians have also thought again about the nature of liberation in Africa after the outbreak of the Angolan civil war.

Zambia throughout has called for elections and the formation of a government of national unity. She is furious following African allegations that she is protecting only her economic interests in Angola.

Zambia has suffered more than any state and has lost the use of Lobito, which used to handle half her imports and exports.

Zambia regards the growing Russian influence on Julius Nyerere with some fear.

Marcelino dos Santos, the brain behind Samora Machel in Mozambique, is well known for his Russian sympathies and is a key figure in the Russian campaign to win over Nyerere from the Chinese.

That makes Zambians think again about the future of the 1 860-kilometre Tazara Railway to Dar es Salaam.

Zambia does not want to see a series of Russian client states around it and is anxious to realign itself with more sympathetic countries, even if that means shaking hands with Mr Vorster outside a Livingstone hotel.

Politics is not the only reason for the new, much more pragmatic views of Zambia today.

- Copper has tumbled on the world market. It is now uneconomic to produce.
- All Zambia's sea outlets are blocked. There are around 120 000 tons at Dar es Salaam. The border with Rhodesia is still closed to Zambian businessmen, although open to Zaire.
- Zambia is importing Western inflation, and unless Kaunda's back-to-the-land policy succeeds there will soon be no more money to pay for imported food.

Zambia is bitter, too, about the lack of gratitude shown by the militant wings of the Rhodesian freedom movements. In a moment of despair Kaunda once called them "chicken in the basket" nationalists — a reference to their favourite meal at Lusaka's Ridgeway Hotel.

Zambia has lost millions of rands supporting them. Now she has to take abuse night and day, mainly from former Zanu supporters now in Dar es Salaam or Lourenco Marques.

This will be a year of decision here and throughout Central Africa. And it looks as if Zambia may well opt for a new economic and political set-up, linking her to a friendly Angola — unless the MPLA wins — Botswana, a Rhodesia under Joshua Nkomo, Kenya and a far friendlier South Africa.

RDM 23/1/76

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Forge new SA links, MPs tell Lusaka

23/1/76 RDM

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Two Zambian Members of Parliament yesterday called on the government to consider re-opening the border with Rhodesia and to re-establish economic links with South Africa.

The MPs, Mr Francis Chembe and Mr Peter Chanshi, said such a move would minimise the serious economic problems facing their land-locked country.

Mr Chembe said Zambia should learn from an example set by Malawi, which although it opposed apartheid and colonialist policies, had not severed trade links with South Africa.

He told Parliament that although Zambia claimed to have broken off trade links with South Africa, goods from that country still found their way into Zambia.

Mr Chanshi said the government should seriously consider reopening the border with Rhodesia to reduce the country's economic problems resulting from the border closure early in 1973.

But the Christian Science Monitor yesterday reported that Zambian copper is being quietly shipped through Rhodesia to Mozambique, despite the closed frontier.

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DD 29/1/76

Emergency in Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda declared a full state of emergency last night to counter what he called a grave security situation.

The President said the Government was taking the powers to put itself "in a position to counter any moves to destroy our country."

In a television and radio address to the nation Pres Kaunda said: "We as a nation must prepare for the worst. We are at war. Make no mistake. There is foreign interference in our country."

In a reference to the civil war in Angola, he said: "A plundering tiger with its deadly cubs is coming in through the back door. The effects of foreign intervention are now being felt in Zambia."

Late last week the President criticised the involvement of the Soviet Union and Cuba on behalf of the pro-Soviet MPLA.

The grim-faced President, seated before the Zambian flag, said: "I wish to announce to the nation that I am today invoking the full powers of the state of emergency which already exists throughout the Republic.

"The police and other members of the security forces will with immediate effect apply in full all the powers under the relevant laws relating to the emergency.

"The full application of the state of emergency means that the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals will be affected.

"Regulations to this effect will be published from time to time while the application of the full state of emergency continues."

The state of emergency has existed on the statute book since Rhodesia declared independence from Britain in 1965, but the full powers have never been applied.

"The developments on our borders since independence have been deteriorating and now they pose a grave threat to peace and security in Zambia," Pres Kaunda said.

"We have witnessed imperialism at work in all its manifestations," he said. "Africa has fought and driven out the ravenous wolves of colonialism, racism and fascism from Angola through the front door.

"But a plundering tiger with its deadly cubs is now coming in through the back door. The effects of foreign intervention are now being felt in Zambia.

"We have thousands of refugees still pouring across the Zambian border from war-beleaguered Angola."

Pres Kaunda charged that "a number of foreigners and people financed by foreigners have infiltrated" Zambia. Unidentified armed gangs were roaming the country.

"Some of our institutions of learning have been infiltrated. Some student groups are like an orchestra with an invisible conductor on the payroll of a socialist imperialist power."

Students at the University of Zambia in Lusaka recently held a large demonstration in support of the pro-Soviet MPLA in Angola. A student statement accused Pres Kaunda of "criminal treachery." — SAPA-RNS.

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20/1/76

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The mis[illegible] five Kenya [illegible] reported to a Cabinet meeting this week. Kenya Minister for Finance and Planning, Mr [illegible] Kibaki, who led the [illegible] said vaguely that [illegible] had been to [illegible] closer ties [illegible] two countries [illegible] eye to eye on [illegible] problems [illegible] Africa today."

And on Wednesday this week — three [illegible] after the mission's [illegible] — Mr Kibaki made a major speech to a Nairobi seminar of the Association of African Development Finance Institutions in which he accused African countries of [illegible] too much in politics at the expense of economic development.

In the last ten years [illegible] had been too much politics in Africa.

Now, he said, is time for African institutions to give more attention to the realities of development.

Behind all the political slogans and ideologies African countries face the same development problems, he pointed out.

Mr Kibaki's declaration reflected the thinking of any African economists who see their countries' salvation in the face of the oil crisis and world inflation in reopening and strengthening economic links with South Africa, provided no political strings are attached or implied.

The argument for a Southern African "common market" is put by a commentator in the February issue of the influential magazine, "East African Report on Trade and Industry" published in Nairobi.

Claiming that the need for a joint Southern African effort is likely to become greater, not less, the article asks: "So m where does the intensification of economic con- realities of developent. political conflict) make sense?"

The article continues "Is it anyy help to the labourer in Zambia, or the tribesman in Rhodesia, or the dock worker in Mozambique, that by pursuing a certain political ideology or policy his country's external objectives can be achieved.

"All of them have one overpowering desire, and that is to house and feed their families, clothe and educate their children, and provide all with the basic necessities of life.

"Telling the masses that they must continue to wait for the essentials, because politics is more important than economics, is no answer.

"Votes alone do not buy food, and UN resolutions do not fill stomachs.

"This is where the world organisation, instead of trying to intensify the problems of Southern Africa, should be seeking ways [illegible] bring the [illegible] closer, and [illegible] couraging S[illegible] with her [illegible] know-how and resources to take the lead."

DISTORT[illegible]

The magazine [illegible] to complain that [illegible] al considerations are distorting economic co-operation, that goods which could be obtained next door are instead imported from halfway round the world, that facilities that have been u[illegible] decades are being eliminated in search for roundabout routes, and that raw materials are being exported to far off countries to be fabricated and processed, then delivered to a next door neighbour.

Such luxurious anomalies, it says, might have been permissible in boom times.

But they certainly cannot be justified in today's economic situation.

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Young Zambians back Kaunda on Angola

DS. 26/1/76

LUSAKA — Crowds of youths of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party yesterday staged country-wide demonstrations in support of their country's stand on Southern Africa.

In Lusaka, the youths, mostly from secondary schools, hailed Zambia's stand on a government of national unity in Angola.

At a State House demonstration, they told President Kaunda that recognition of one of the three warring factions in Angola would lead to genocide.

Addressing the youths, President Kaunda made it clear that the Zambian Government would not change its policy on Angola.

He said: "We believe in the right of any group of people on this earth to decide for themselves who they want to be their leader. Who are we to support and recognise MPLA, Unita or FNLA?"

The President also reacted angrily to a comment allegedly made by a Russian to a Zambian saying that since Zambia did not support the MPLA Dr Agostinho Neto's government would close the vital rail link to Zambia in the event of winning the war.

"What idiocy. We are not going to be cowed into doing wrong things because of routes. If the MPLA government will victimise us because of sticking to our principles, let them go ahead," he said.

Commenting on a call by some MP's that Zambia should consider re-opening her border with Rhodesia, he said he did not understand what they were asking for.

"These MPs speak as if Kaunda had the keys to the border with rebel Rhodesia. In any case if we decided to open the border, who are we going to deal with?"

The Zambian leader declared that until Rhodesia attained majority rule, Zambia had no intention of re-opening the border with Rhodesia.

In Ndola, a member of the central committee, Mr Frank Chitambala, told the demonstrators that MP's who had called for the re-opening of the border were speaking out of ignorance.

Contrary to the MP's call, the re-opening of the border would increase insecurity and that such a move would not help in the liberation struggle being waged in Rhodesia and Southern Africa, he said.

The demonstrators carried placards calling for the expulsion of all Rhodesian blacks from Zambia. — DDC.

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Zambia denial of SA links

STAR 30/1/76

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia continued its attack on leftists today with an accusation that they are trying to brand it as an ally of South Africa to create an excuse for striking at this country.

The accusation was made by the Prime Minister, Mr Elijah Mudenda, a day after President Kaunda threw the nation into a full state of emergency which brought out troops to man roadblocks and guard key installations.

Mr Mudenda said: "Efforts are being made by enemy countries to lump Zambia with racists and use this as an excuse for a possible attack.

"The attacks and distortions are coming from some so-called progressive countries."

He said Zambia was still committed to fighting racialism and to the Southern Africa liberation struggle.

Observers in Lusaka expect the declaration of a full emergency (Zambia has had a partial emergency since Rhodesia's UDI in 1965) to be followed soon by a clean-up of the more extreme left-wing elements who in recent months have been using the growing economic crisis and spiralling living costs to arouse opposition to President Kaunda.

Less than 48 hours after the declaration of emergency, Zambians are today to be given what officials say will be the toughest budget.

Predictions are that food prices, and the prices of liquor and cigarettes, will jump massively after the budget.

KAUNDA PLANS RED PURGE

ZAMBIA ON VIRTUAL WAR FOOTING AS RIFT WITH COMMUNISTS GROWS

By WILF NUSSEY, Editor, Tribune Africa News Service

LUSAKA: Zambia took drastic action this week to counter a rising communist threat to its external and internal security.

The full emergency powers assumed by President Kaunda and his government on Wednesday have put the country on a virtual war footing, although there is little obvious sign of it in Lusaka where life continues as usual.

The twin targets of these measures are pillaging and plunder spilling into western Zambia from the civil war raging in Angola, and spreading internal subversion feeding on discontent over the economic crisis which has forced prices up sharply and caused shortages of many basic commodities.

Athough it has not mentioned Russia by name, it is clear that Zambia blames the Soviets for both of these threats.

President Kaunda could hardly have been more specific when he talked of the "plundering tiger and its deadly cubs" — Russia and its Cuban soldiers — now stirring war in Angola.

A massive clean-up of Russian and Russian-hired agents in Zambia is expected here at any time and might also include citizens of some African states who have openly backed the Russians and the MPLA movement in Angola, and have criticised the moderate Zambian stance on that country.

The first step seems likely to be against the instigators of a recent demonstration by several hundred Zambian university students who accused President Kaunda publicly of treachery in not recognising the MPLA, but calling for a government of national unity in Angola.

Meanwhile, the hunt is continuing in Zambia's western province for gangs of armed men who have been roaming the region and have killed at least four, possibly more, Zambians.

Sources here believe the gangs are remnants of the Daniel Chipenda wing of the Southern Angolan FNLA forces who were fighting alongside Unita until the two split.

Hundreds of FNLA troops who refused to fight in the front line against the MPLA have been killed since Christmas Eve in clashes with Unita, who mopped up the last few at Habo on Tuesday.

But many FNLA men have escaped and crossed into Zambia or are hidden in the wilderness of south east Angola, an area known as "the end of the world".

Daniel Chipenda himself and some three hundred former Portuguese PIDE officers are reported to be roaming somewhere in southern Angola after looting banks in that country of about R50-million.

There are fears that some of the gangs might be MPLA troops probing into Zambia, which the MPLA regards as an enemy, in a deliberate effort to stir trouble for President Kaunda.

There is widespread dissatisfaction among Zambians at the high rate of unemployment, caused largely by a drift from the rural to urban areas (and at spiralling costs caused by the low copper price and Zambia's import-export transport problems).

Russia is said to be trying to turn this dissatisfaction into revolt against the Government.

The anger at Russia's activities here and in Angola draws sharply the difference in African attitudes towards the Russians and Chinese.

Because it is a developing nation, and a member of the Third World, China, is not regarded as imperialistic, but as a country honestly trying to help Black Africa.

There was speculation here that the emergency was also connected with Zambia's budget yesterday but nothing in the budget suggests this is so.

The budget painted a grim picture of a Zambia today without earnings from its copper this year, but was surprisingly gentle on the people in relatively minor increases in taxes

Even Government spokesmen had predicted that the budget would be the toughest ever.

R.D.M. 2/2/76.

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Zambia silent on detained Britons

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Three Britons —two journalists and a university lecturer are still being held by the Zambian authorities, although the government has not yet officially admitted they are in detention.

The three men are Mr Bruce Loudon, of the Daily Telegraph, Mr Stewart Dalby of the Financial Times, and Mr Lionel Cliffe, a lecturer in political science at the University of Zambia.

A British High Commission spokesman in Lusaka said that it seemed certain the two journalists had been detained, but despite continued inquiries the High Commission had still not had this confirmed by the Zambian authorities.

Mr Cliffe was picked up from his Lusaka home on Saturday morning and his wife, Doris, was shown a warrant ordering his detention.

It is thought that new representations will be made by the High Commission today to the Zambian authorities concerning the three men.

The Zambian President, Dr Kaunda, last week put into effect the full powers of a state of emergency and announced a "survival budget".

The budget will fall the hardest on the middle and upper wage earners through increased taxation and higher prices for luxury goods.

But the withdrawal of subsidies on maize and on fertilisers will also force up food prices and affect the lowest-paid workers.

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Campus bid for release of lecturer

NM 6/2/76

NATAL MERCURY 6/2/76

LUSAKA—Several hundred Zambia University students demonstrated yesterday for the release of British lecturer Mr. Lionel Cliffe.

The demonstrators said the arrest of the 39-year-old lecturer last week was an affront to academic freedom, and later called for a strike by students and lecturers at the University.

Some lecturers ignored the strike and demonstration, and students interrupted classes.

Two British journalists, Mr. Bruce Loudon of the Daily Telegraph and Mr. Stewart Dalby of the Financial Times, were also arrested last week but have been released and are allowed to stay in Zambia.

Mr. Cliffe's wife, Doris, said police arrested him at their home early in the morning and searched the house for any literature on Angola. Later they gave her a copy of a detention order, which said her husband could be held for 28 days while it was being decided whether a further order would be made against him.

The students recently demonstrated in favour of the Marxist-backed MPLA and against Zambia's support for a government of national unity in war-torn Angola. — (Sapa-AP.)

ODDS AGAINST KAUNDA MAKING IT

WE ARGUS 7/2/76

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Dr Kaunda

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — After 12 years of independence and 11 of combating Rhodesia's UDI at huge cost to Zambia, President Kaunda is no stranger to crisis.

But it will be a near miracle if he can pull himself and his country out of this one alone.

Zambia is now under urgent and appalling pressures threatening it politically, economically and socially and seriously increasing its vulnerability to the Russian imperialism already entrenching in next door Angola.

There is real doubt here whether Zambia can survive the perils of this year without outside help and there is deep concern among most South African leaders about the dangers to President Kaunda himself, one of the Black Africa's giants and an important voice for peace and moderation.

PRESSURES

The pressures are threefold: On the national security, on the economy and on the delicate fabric of Zambia's people welded together by President Kaunda from a number of often conflicting tribal groups.

The external danger is, of course, the Angolan war, which looks set to boil for a long time and already gives Russia a base for subersion here.

The President announced recently that armed gangs were killing and pillaging in Zambia's Western Province, abutting on Angola.

He did not identify them and it is generally accepted here that he meant they were remnants of the Daniel Chipenda wing of the FNLA dispersed after clashes with its former ally, Unita.

But Dr Jorge Sangumba, Unita foreign secretary, said here that he did not believe they were Chipenda men who, he said, had dispersed completely and elsewhere.

He could not identify them with certainty but indications are that they are probably probing groups of the Russian-backed MPLA movement, which regards Zambia as an enemy for failing to unilaterally recognise an MPLA government.

OMINOUS

The implications are ominous. Zambia's Western Province is wild and with ill-defined borders. Countering subversion and terrorism there would require a massive socio-military operation probably beyond Zambia's present capacities.

The internal threat is from Marxist and other pro-MPLA individuals within Zambia whose activities have triggered a powerful official blast at the 'social imperialists' formenting sabotage and subversion.

Under the full state of emergency powers assumed by the President last week, the Government has begun what looks like a large sweep of these leftwingers which is also likely to net numbers of the more extreme people in the liberation movements here.

In Parliament this week the former finance minister, Mr Arthur Wina, now MP for Livingstone, warned that unless Zambia's economic problems were solved fast, they could be exploited by political adventurers.

This is believed to be happening already.

Zambia is seething with discontent and controversy over the sudden doubling in price on Monday of its staple food, mealie meal — and this after a budget which gave no hint of these increases, and after much praise of the Government in the Government Press for not raising mealie meal prices.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The new prices hit virtually every Zambian where it hurts most — in his stomach. Families already struggling against rampant inflation and unreal prices now have to either eat half as much or earn twice as much — an impossible challenge when unemployment is soaring on the copper-belt and in other urban areas.

So Zambians in Lusaka's township and street bars are openly ciritcising the Government as never before.

Resentment is running high and comparison is being made to Malawi, which has no mineral wealth but where everyone has enough food.

This dissatisfaction, on top of all other difficulties and discomforts Zambians have, richly fettilises the soil of subversion for the communists next door and within.

The Government's report to criticism of the mealie meal price and to calls for a reduction is: It is your fault, go back to the land, produce more, reduce the national dependence on copper.

It is true that world copper prices are beyond Zambian control and at present barely cover the cost of mining the stuff.

But this fact did not soften the shattering budget news last week that Zambia will this year get no money from copper and that, in fact, the big mining groups have to be subsidised to surive.

DECLINING RESERVES

It is the declining price and declining foreign reserves which have forced the Government to end its 60 percent subsidy to the 'parastatals' — the State — controlled enterprises which handle among other things, food production and distribution.

The mealie meal price hike is a direct result of the ending of these subsidies.

The question increasingly being asked is: 'Why did Zambia not save for rainy days when the copper price was high?'

The answer is simple. Bad financial planning and management, aggravated by some nepotism and a pervasive reluctance below Cabinet level to make decisions.

In 1973 Zambia had reserves of some R440-million. In 1974 it paid out some half of this to pay off entirely its debt to the mining companies for the 51 percent shareholding it had taken for the State, although it could have staggered the payments and there was no pressure for urgent settlement.

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Zambian riot police seal off varsity

8/2/76

Tribune Africa Service

LUSAKA: Armed Zambian police sealed off the University of Zambia campus in Lusaka while about 150 men of the riot squad and the paramilitary police marched in.

The government appears to have closed it.

The riot police carried long clubs and wore helmets and the paramilitary police carried automatic rifles and tear gas canisters.

Whistling and jeering students retreated towards the campus buildings as the police advanced.

The police action follows demonstrations by the students in favour of the MPLA movement in Angola and criticism of President Kaunda and the detention a week ago of Dr. Lionel Cliffe, senior lecturer in the department of Political Science.

His arrest triggered another demonstration by students this week and was criticised by 72 members of the faculty, who signed a petition of protest.

Plainclothes police apparently began moving on to the campus at about lunchtime yesterday and students were seen on top of the campus buildings, set back from the main road to Lusaka's airport.

Shortly after four the airport road at the university was blocked and traffic diverted while riot and parliamentary police gathered at the entrance.

A uniformed officer with a sten gun chased away onlookers.

A helicopter flew overhead.

The Zambian Government has recently strongly denounced social imperialists at work to sabotage and subvert this country.

The government is acting under full emergency powers assumed by President Kaunda last week. Student demonstrations were illegal under the state of emergency.

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STAR 9/2/76

Criticism in Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The head of Zambia's most powerful trade union movement has launched a scathing attack on the Government for declaring a full state of emergency at a time when the country is in a critical economic situation.

Mr Newstead Zimba, general secretary of the Zambian Council of Trade Unions and leader of 68 000 Copperbelt miners said the Government had left the people to fend for themselves through the economic crisis.

He also hit at what he termed "loudmouthed leaders, the unfair budget, high prices, poor economic planning and poor management of the parastatal organisations."

Mr Zimba has been a persistent and vocal critic of the Government in recent months. His speech made at a union meeting in Livingstone, was prominently displayed in the Sunday Times of Zambia.

DIFFICULT

Mr Zimba said the suspension of Part Three of the Zambian Constitution — which guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, thought and conscience — under the state of emergency declared last week made it difficult for trade unions.

They could no longer speak freely on issues affecting the Zambian worker who had "always been called lazy by national leaders who were themselves lazy."

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Zambian varsity closed

NM 10/2/76

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — The University of Zambia, scene of anti-and pro-Government demonstrations during the past few weeks, was closed down yesterday.

The Minister of Education Mr. Fwanyanga Mulikita, said in a radio announcement that the campus would be closed indefinitely.

Two more lecturers were arrested by police early yesterday under Zambia's state of emergency proclaimed by President Kenneth Kaunda two weeks ago.

University sources said the lecturers, American Mr. Dario Longhi, lecturer in social science, and Mr. Robert Molteno, South African-born and a lecturer in political science, were seized by police yesterday.

Two other lecturers, Dr. Lionel Cliffe, from Sheffield, England, and Mr. George Siemensma, from Holland, were arrested last week and are still in gaol.

Mr. Molteno is married with two children. He has worked in Zambia for about eight years and South African authorities have refused to renew his passport.

He was therefore believed to be stateless.

He is co-author of a major work on Zambian politics, and was one of the organisers of a petition by 72 members of the university staff last week calling for the release of Dr. Cliffe.

Africa

University of Zambia closed down

LUSAKA. — The University of Zambia, scene of anti- and pro-government demonstrations during the last few weeks, was closed down yesterday.

The Minister of Education, Mr Fwanyanga Mulikita, said in a radio announcement that the campus would be closed indefinitely.

The closure came after two more lecturers had been arrested early yesterday under Zambia's state of emergency, proclaimed by President Kenneth Kaunda two weeks ago.

University sources said the lecturers, American Mr Dario Longhi, lecturer in social science, and Mr Robert Molteno South African-born and a lecturer in political science were seized by police.

Two other lecturers, Dr Lionel Cliffe, from Sheffield, England, and Mr George Siemensma, from Holland, were arrested last week and are still in jail.

A fleet of 20 buses arrived at the university yesterday morning to take about 2 000 students to their homes in various parts of the country.

Students from outside Zambia would also be provided with fares to travel home, a university spokesman said.

Friends of Mr Longhi said his wife was trying yesterday to find out where her husband was being detained. They have two children.

Mr Molteno is married with two children. Although born in South Africa, he has worked in Zambia for about eight years and South African authorities have refused to renew his passport.

He was, therefore, believed to be stateless, friends said.

Mr Molteno is co-author of a major work on Zambian politics and was one of the organisers of a petition by 72 members of the university staff last week calling for the release of Dr Cliffe.

University sources said a number of students had been taken to hospital over the weekend but it was not known whether they were injured in clashes with police or in inter-factional fighting on the campus. — Sapa-Reuter.

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11/2/76.

The Natal Mercury,

Zambia toys with clamp on teachers

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — The Zambian Minister of Education hinted at possible action against politically unsympathetic expatriate teaching staff at the University of Zambia.

In a statement to Parliament yesterday on the reasons for the closure of the university, Mr. Fwanyanga Mulikita, said he intended to review the university statutes concerning staff appointments.

He said there is a greater need for guidance of the young students and the appointment of lecturers and teachers who would understand and support the aspirations of our nation.

Mr. Mulikita said that a march to State House (President Kaunda's residence) had been planned for February 4 by the students.

There was need to re-examine the whole concept of academic freedom and autonomy in institutions of higher learning in a developing country with so many priorities.

The concepts of academic freedom and autonomy must be exercised in a manner that is in accord with Zambia's national aspirations and needs.

The university was closed on Monday when more than 2 000 local and foreign students were sent to their homes.

Informed sources here say about 37 students, forming the entire executive of the Students' Union at the university have been arrested and detained at a maximum security prison in Kabwe north of Lusaka.

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No detente — Zambia

DP 26/2/76

NEW YORK — Zambia has launched a full-blooded campaign here to try to assert a militant image and to dispel widespread charges that President Kaunda is in the hands of South Africa and the Western powers.

There is no detente between Zambia and South Africa, its Washington Ambassador, Mr Sikete Mwale, has claimed in a broad-ranging interview in which he suggested that South Africa had in fact sought President Kaunda's overthrow.

Only Zambia has so far borne the brunt of the fight against "the racists," and had lost "many of its people" as a result of incursions by "colonialists" in pursuit of "freedom fighters," its United Nations Ambassador, Mr D. Kamana, has claimed in a major statement.

Mr Kamana charged that "desperate attempts" were being made to isolate Zambia from "those countries with whom she has stood in the battle to liberate Southern Africa."

It was the height of malice to suggest that Zambia was in any way veering from its noble objective. Right now, guerilla armies stood equipped, trained and ready and with nothing to lose. He warned: "The time bomb continues to tick away."

Mr Mwale said in Washington: "South Africa has tried hard to get Zambia." He did not elaborate.

But he also attacked Russian and Cuban intervention in Angola, which he said had created a "war mentality" that threatened to stimulate violence across Southern Africa.

Mr Kamana claimed Zambia was being attacked as a Western stooge by "lip-service" revoluntionaries and countries who had not lost a single citizen in the battle that had raged between the "fascists" and the "freedom fighters."

Another reason was that Angola had provided certain African countries with the "happy prospect" of winning similar Soviet military support if they ever needed it.

Both ambassadors stressed that Zambia had nothing against the MPLA.

Both appeared to indicate Zambian recognition of the MPLA regime was not far off.

Mr Mwale flatly denied the recurrent claims that Zambia is getting financial aid from South Africa.

Zambia's dealings with Pretoria had been greatly misunderstood, he said, particularly the Victoria Falls meeting between Mr Kaunda and Mr Vorster. That meeting had been called simply to attempt to resolve the Rhodesian and South West African issue by peaceful means.

Meanwhile Zambia is apparently facing a blockade by Angola.

The Times of Zambia quoted informed sources in the Zambia railhead of Ndola as saying yesterday that although trains had arrived in the Angola port of Lobito to take aboard goods destined for Zambia, the MPLA authorities had given orders they should not be loaded.

Zambian imports stranded at Lobito included heavy machinery for the country's copper mines, hydro-electric projects and explosives industry, as well as sulphur, foodstuffs and medicine, the newspaper said.

Before civil war broke out in Angola last August, Zambia imported goods along the Benguela Railway, which leads from Lobito through Angola to Zaire and Zambia. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Lusaka-Rand direct air link restored

STAR 5/3/76.

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA—The Mozambique-Rhodesia border closure has resulted in the resumption of direct flights between Lusaka and Johannesburg.

An Air Malawi spokesman said Zambia has given permission for Air Malawi flights from Blantyre to Salisbury to overfly Zambian territory following the border closure by President Machel.

But the Blantyre-Salisbury flights have been temporarily suspended and the route will now be Blantyre - Lusaka - Johannesburg and back again.

This is the first time there have been direct air links between Johannesburg and Lusaka for more than 10 years.

The normal route is through Blantyre or Gaborone, and Francistown.

There has been tension between Malawi and Frelimo for several years, and the cessation of flights is probably an attempt to keep this at a minimum, although there has been no official diplomatic notification to Malawi to stop the flights.

Air Malawi and Air Rhodesia operated about eight passenger flights each a week between Blantyre and Salisbury. There were also several cargo flights.

Flights between Blantyre and Salisbury overflew Mozambique's Tete district.

Mozambique's actions against Rhodesia include anyone dealing with Rhodesia, and it is believed the Malawian action was a precaution to avoid incidents involving Air Malawi aircraft.

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(Zambia - General

Detained lecturer moved

22/3/76. STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — South African university lecturer Mr Robert Molteno (33), detained here under emergency regulations, has been moved from prison into hospital, his wife said.

Mrs Marian Molteno said her husband was moved into Kabwe General Hospital about 160 km north of Lusaka last Wednesday morning.

He was suffering from ringworm infection which had festered and spread over his neck, chin, head, right shoulder, left armpit and legs.

There was no immediate official confirmation of the transfer of Mr Molteno from Kabwe Maximum Security Prison to the hospital.

Mrs Molteno said she only learned of her husband's condition when she went for her weekly prison visit last Friday, two days after his transfer to hospital.

The University of Zambia was closed by authorities following demonstrations in favour of the MPLA last month.

Zambia - General

CAPE TIMES 29/3/76

Zambians free SA lecturer

Staff Reporter

MR ROBERT MOLTENO, the South African-born political science lecturer who has been detained in Zambia since February 9, has been released and is to be deported.

Mr Molteno, son of ths late parliamentarian and constitutional law expert, Mr Donald Molteno, had been teaching in Zambia for the past eight years. He and his wife Marion and two children have been given a week to leave Zambia. His mother, Mrs Molly Molteno, said in an interview from her Constantia home that she understood that her son would be taking up an academic post in England or Holland.

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Leaders in Africa get a warning

STAR. 23/4/76

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, warned in the Assembly yesterday that the killing of innocent people could have far-reaching consequences for Southern Africa.

Speaking in the resumed Budget debate on his vote, he appealed to leaders behind such acts of violence to "reflect deeply" about the effect which such actions could have in this part of the continent of Africa.

The Prime Minister said South Africa was not seeking war.

"Unfortunately there are leaders in Southern Africa who talk very easily of war, knowing that they cannot afford it economically or otherwise," Mr Vorster said.

In this process, insults were also directed at South Africa, but he would not reply to these now.

Mr Vorster said he only wished to make an appeal to these leaders that "it can go too far."

GOODWILL

Referring to President Kaunda of Zambia, Mr Vorster said he wished to tell him "in a spirit of goodwill," as he had done on a previous occasion, that the President should not "overstrain the bow" in his utterances.

Mr Vorster continued: "I want to say the killing of innocent men, women and children, is not only barbaric and despicable but can ultimately be dangerous."

Such acts could unleash forces that could have far-reaching consequences.

Referring to the situation in Rhodesia, Mr Vorster said South Africa had never been involved in Rhodesia's internal differences and had never been asked to become involved. It was a matter to be sorted out by White and Black Rhodesians themselves.

VIEWPOINT

Other states should take the same viewpoint as South Africa on this matter. This would be to the benefit of the subcontinent.

South Africa's viewpoint on this issue was clear — in the last 10 years it had not taken part in any boycott or in any border closing, and South Africa had no intention to take part in such actions in the future.

Mr Vorster said various demands and appeals had been made to him. But he could say, with the best will in the world, that South Africa's foreign policy towards any neighbouring state would not be determined by the United Nations, nor by any government in Africa. South Africa would determine its own policy and actions.

POINTS

Other points made by Mr Vorster included:

● British newspapers had made certain appeals to him in regard to the Rhodesian issue, but they should rather make appeals to their own Government. If it was Britain's viewpoint that Rhodesia was its territory and that its subjects lived there, then there was a special obligation on Britain and not on Rhodesia's neighbouring state.

● The South African Government had gone out of its way to seek peace in Southern Africa and to normalise relations. South Africa had progressed on this road.

● It was not true, as some people were saying, that peace moves have come to an end after recent events. There had been setbacks, but despite this the peace initiative was not dead but alive.

● He (Mr Vorster) would continue seeking peace, no matter what happened now, or in the future.

Mr Vorster added: "It is the duty of every leader to seek peace as long as it is possible.". This was his viewpoint because he realised what the consequences of an escalation of violence could be for Southern Africa.

SA must heed Black cry for help

Star 5/4/76



From President Kaunda, the unspoken words — "For God's sake, do something!"

Behind the sound and the fury which Black Africa has unleashed after the collapse of the Rhodesian talks is a silent scream for help. ALLEN PIZZEY of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Lusaka.

To the untuned ear the sounds of fury are frightening. Even the moderate and rational Kenneth Kaunda is crying "fight" and be damned with the "talk."

But behind the din of blood calls and Kalashnikov - rattling in Black Southern Africa there is a silent scream for help — and it is directed in part at Pretoria.

For all their declarations that no one can talk to Ian Smith, that there is only one way to go and that is violence, the Black leaders of Southern Africa are mortified at the thought of a racial war in Rhodesia and what a spillover into their countries



South Africa again if possible.

Moderate Black African leaders are willing to talk to and deal with South Africa. What they want are definite signs that South Africa wants to behave like an African state, not a White supremacist "bastion of Western civilisation."

These leaders believe that as a giant step in saving the sub-continent from the horrors of a racial bloodbath, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, must unequivocally state that South Africa will not send troops in to bail Mr Smith out.

That South Africa will not give Rhodesian goods priority at ports and on rail lines must be made equally clear.

After the equivocation and in some instances outright prevarication (albeit to save some of the Black states embarrassment) about its role in Angola, nothing short of a crisp statement of position will restore South Africa's credibility.

That the states to whom it must be said already know the position both on Angola and Rhodesia is irrelevant. They must justify their "toenadering" to the Organisation of African Unity.

To keep the "detente" express rolling once this is done, the Black nationalist leaders in South Africa must be given a stake in the decisions of the future.

Such moves will cost a great deal, notably in losses to the Nationalists on their right wing.

But the question is: which is worth more, peace with militant neighbours or a few parliamentary seats when the party already has a majority of 75.

The spillover from Rhodesia of violence into South Africa could be even greater than into Black Africa.

One need only hark back to the mildly hysterical feeling that rolled through the South African Black urban townships when Frelimo was handed Mozambique.

A Black takeover of Rhodesia — which will come by the gun if not by civilised means — will be an even greater stimulus for South African Blacks.

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Kaunda, Machel warn of conflict

STAR

26/4/76

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Presidents of Zambia and Mozambique have jointly condemned the new ties between South Africa and Israel as "a racist-fascist alliance directed at continued domination and oppression of the people of South Africa and Palestine."

In a joint communique issued at the end of the five-day state visit to Mozambique by President Kaunda of Zambia, the two leaders declared their continued opposition to apartheid as "a racist and fascist system" condemned by the entire world.

The two Presidents said the victories of Frelimo, the MPLA and the PAIGC had "smashed the myth that an oppressed African people cannot successfully take up arms and inflict humiliating defeats on colonialist, imperialist, racist and fascist forces."

President Machel, said the communique, "stressed that the unity of the progressive and revolutionary forces constituted a solid and indestructible base to launch sharp demolishing strikes against the common enemy."

WARNING

The Presidents reiterated their decision to establish a permanent joint commission to foster economic and other cooperation between Zambia and Mozambique.

In a speech at Beira over the weekend, President Kaunda warned that Southern Africa was about to be enveloped in a conflagration in which many lives would be lost.

According to a report in the Sunday Times of Zambia he said Black Africans would not be to blame for this racial conflict, because it was not their choice.

Kaunda says war is on

NM. 8/5/76

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LUSAKA — President Kaunda says an intensified armed struggle for the "liberation" of southern Africa has started.

Addressing a military passing - out parade at Chindwin barracks, about 270 kilometres north of Lusaka yesterday he said: "We are now walking the road of intensified armed struggle and there will be no let up until majority rule is achieved.

"We served notice that none of the enemy's machinations can break our will to soldier to final victory in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa) and to the total destruction of apartheid in South Africa itself."

Dr. Kauda also warned that "the enemy" would resort to bombings of defenceless people, sabotage, murder, espionage and psychological warfare "to break our morale."

In Copenhagen Tanzania's President Nyerere said the question of peace or war in southern Africa did not depend on Black Africans but on the Whites.

Speaking at a news conference, he said that to avert war the White rulers of South Africa and Rhodesia had to start a process that would lead to rule by the Black majorities.

Asked how long Black Africa could wait, he replied: "Time has run out already. As we are speaking now, there is fighting, and that fighting will go on to the end, even if it takes 10 years."

Dr. Nyerere praised the British Labour

"I hope the fighting will persuade Smith to go to London for constitutional talks leading to majority rule," he said.

African officials in Dar es Salaam studied a document by Black Rhodesian terrorists denouncing the political leaders of the African National Council.

It demanded recognition by the OAU of ANC-Zipa — the "ANC-United Zimbabwe People's Army."

OAU officials said ANC-Zipa was a force operating from Mozambique led by an 18-man high command.

In Salisbury, the Rhodesian Ministry of Defence has appealed to employers to continue making up the pay of men called up for indefinite military service.

Employers are not forced to make up the difference between army pay and the salaries of their workers but most companies do so. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

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F.M.

ZAMBIAN WHEAT 28/5/76

Seeds of success?

A three-year project designed to lay the foundation for wheat farming on a scale that will eventually make Zambia self-sufficient, has just started near Livingstone. The $5,5m project is being funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as one of its biggest single projects in Africa.

The project will establish how and where wheat can best be grown in Zambia, and the Canadian government is expected to provide further funds and technical assistance at the end of the project to help establish commercial wheat farms.

The Canadians have started small trial plots near Livingstone and will later try other areas. Wheat is grown successfully in at least two other Black African countries — Kenya and Tanzania — but at much higher altitudes than in Zambia.

According to Dr George Dion, of CIDA, it should be possible to grow wheat on a large scale in Zambia. "Preliminary trials have shown that we can expect a much lower yield," he said. "But dry farming will work out much cheaper than irrigated wheat farming and Zambia has no shortage of land.

"If we have the right inputs, and government support, we should be able to make Zambia completely self-sufficient in wheat in 15 to 20 years."

Zambia, like most African countries, is importing increasing quantities of wheat to meet the demand for bread from rapidly increasing urban populations. Wheat imports last year cost $35m, against less than $6m a decade ago.

FEAR OF LI

5/6/76.

① ~~224~~

② 338

LUSAKA — Mr. Andreas Shipanga, a leading member of Swapo, yesterday said through his lawyer that if his detention under protective custody by the Zambian Government continued, his life could be endangered.

The lawyer, Mr. Ali Hamir, was speaking before the Lusaka High Court where he planned to serve a writ of habeas corpus to determine whether or not Mr. Shipanga's detention 45 days ago was lawful.

The judge granted an appeal by a State lawyer for a one-week postponement of the hearing to allow the State to prepare its case.

Mr. Hamir said: "My client has instructed me to say he believes that if the State takes a certain course and he continues in detention, his life could be in danger."

The lawyer did not elaborate on why Mr. Shipanga thought his life could be threatened. Mr. Shipanga did not appear at the hearing.

The Government has said Mr. Shipanga and at least nine other leading Swapo members are being held in protective custody for their own safety at a former Rhodesian terrorist training camp near Lusaka.

All the detainees are members of the Swapo faction which has levelled charges of corruption tribalism and incompetence against the present Swapo political and military leadership.

The group, which has become known as the Pro-Congress faction, has also called for the convening of a party congress to hold new leadership elections, which are more than two years overdue, and the setting up of a commission of inquiry to investigate its allegations against the leadership.

Meanwhile, Swapo sources said the Swapo executive, under president Sam Nujoma, had set up a 10-man commission to investigate the allegations by the Pro-Congress faction.

The sources said the 10, who include Swapo's United Nations representative Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, and the Lusaka representative, Mr. Peter Tshehama, did not include representatives of the Pro-Congress group. (Sapa-Reuter.)

35-3

Banker sues government

STAR 9/6/76

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian government is being sued for wrongful detention by the former governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Bitwell Kuwani, his wife, Nora, and an inspector of schools, Miss Jane Kalulu.

The three were detained last month and Mr Kuwani was dismissed as governor. A hearing of their application for a writ of habeus corpus was adjourned.

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Rhodesia is threatened by Zambia

NH 21/6/76

Mercury Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The Secretary-General of Zambia's ruling party, Unip, Mr. Grey Zulu, yesterday said that Zambia would go to war with White-ruled Rhodesia if its troops attacked any part of Zambia in "hot pursuit of nationalist guerrillas."

He made the declaration when he addressed a mammoth rally at which he and three Black nationalist leaders condemned the recent killing of more than 100 Africans in Soweto.

Mr. Zulu, number two to President Kenneth Kaunda in the party hierarchy, told the mass rally that Rhodesia's troops would be wiped out if they attempted to enter Zambia and that Zambia was capable of pursuing Rhodesian troops inside their own country.

He said: "If Ian Smith wants us to side with the freedom fighters openly, then let him attack us. The threat to attack Zambia and Mozambique by Rhodesia is real and not an empty threat.

"We warn Smith to stop the madness of oppressing Black people in Rhodesia and he should stop talking about 'hot pursuit'."

And from Chipinga Sapa reports a senior police officer as saying that Rhodesian security forces were ready and fully equipped to deal with any new provocations by Frelimo troops in the sensitive Mount Selinda border area.

He was commenting on reports that some local farmers wanted the security forces to take stronger action against Frelimo aggression.

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SADF denies shelling Zambian village

CAPE Times 13/7/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Defence Force yesterday denied responsibility for the alleged shelling of the Zambian settlement of Sialola near the South West African border.

This is the second time in the past month that South African forces have been accused of violating the Zambian border and it follows a similar claim made by the Angolan Government last week.

In reply to the latest claim by Zambia that South African forces shelled the village from across the border, a defence spokesman said: "South African forces are not responsible for the alleged incident."

In June Zambia claimed that one civilian had been wounded and a building destroyed when South African troops shelled a village across the Zambesi River.

At that time the SADF said that Zambian troops had fired with an anti-aircraft machine-gun at a SAAF aircraft while it was flying at least 3 000 m inside the South West African border.

"Later the same day small arms and mortar fire was directed at South African positions. We returned the fire until the firing from the enemy positions stopped," said the spokesman.

South African forces were also accused of planting a landmine in Zambia which killed one soldier and wounded three others. The Defence Force denied responsibility and said: "There were so many bandits and terrorists moving about the area that it is impossible to say who planted the mine."

At the weekend, President Neto of Angola claimed that South African forces had crossed the Angolan border and that Angolan forces had confronted them.

The Defence Force denied that accusation as well.

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Call to UN over 'attacks' by SA

Cape Times 17/7/76

LUSAKA. — Zambia says it is to call an urgent session of the United Nations' Security Council to debate "wanton and unprovoked attacks" by South Africa against it — claims which South Africa has denied.

Making the announcement in the Copperbelt mining town of Mufulira yesterday, President Kenneth Kaunda again accused South African forces of shelling a border village and gave brief details of the alleged attack.

He claimed that 22 people had been killed and 45 others wounded in a helicopter and jet assault on the settlement of Sialola near the border between Zambia and the Caprivi Strip in South West Africa last Sunday.

South African Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria has already denied any responsibility.

President Kaunda also claimed that South Africans had planted landmines that had killed a number of his people.

South Africa has also denied the other allegations. — Sapa-AP

Botha gives UN details

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Gang given SA shelter

28/7/76 STAR

Hugh Roberton

New York South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Pik Botha, admitted yesterday that South Africa gave asylum to a gang leader who is now terrorising north-west Zambia.

The Zambian Government has publicly charged that South Africa deliberately trained Bratson Mushala and a gang of more than 100 men to spread terror and subversion in Zambia.

The gang's activities have become so serious that in the last week Zambia has instituted a convoy system on roads in the north-western province to protect motorists from attacks by Mushala, has put armed guards on buses and is discouraging night travel.

In the Security Council yesterday, Mr Botha said that Mushala and 67 followers were granted asylum in 1974 when they arrived in South West Africa, but that they absconded in late 1975.

Well-armed

Zambia says they went to South West Africa for training.

The gang is well armed, but it is not known where they got their weapons.

Zambia's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Aaron Milner, said they had killed at least 15 people, including villagers and policemen, but the death toll is reputedly considerably higher.

In yesterday's Security Council meeting, Mr Botha said that on Sunday, November 17 1974, an aircraft arrived from Angola at Rundu in Kavango in the north of South West Africa, with Mushala and 67 of his followers, including women and children, on board.

Difficult

No prior notification of the aircraft's arrival was received. Mushala is a Zambian. He presented his group as refugees and asked for asylum. The authorities were thus confronted with a difficult situation.

"After consideration of the alternatives, it was decided to grant asylum to the group for humanitarian reasons, but it was made clear to them that the asylum was conditional, the condition being that under no circumstances would they undertake, nor would they be allowed

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● "Let us not march into war?" — Page 29.

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Zambia

12/7/76 STAR.

shelling denied

Defence Correspondent

The Defence Force today denied Zambia's second accusation in a month that South African troops had violated its borders.

This follows denials by the Defence Force of a charge by President Agostinho Neto of Angola that South African troops had crossed into Angola last week, burning down three villages and wounding one Angolan citizen.

A Defence spokesman said the SADF "completely denied" last night's allegation, by a Zambian presidential representative, that South African troops in the Caprivi Strip had shelled the Zambian settlement of Sialola, near the border.

South Africa has admitted shelling Zambian forces once — but that was some time ago. The circumstances of that incident were revealed today by Colonel Kobus Bosman, a Defence Force spokesman.

He said: "On that occasion we put the facts straight. What happened was that Zambian troops fired an anti-aircraft machine-gun at a South African Air Force aircraft which was flying in an easterly direction at least 3 000 m inside the South West African border.

"Later the same day, small arms and mortar fire was directed at South African positions. We returned the fire, neutralised the Zambian position, and firing on both sides stopped.

Denial

"In the same statement we were accused of planting a landmine in Zambia which killed one soldier and wounded three others.

"We denied responsibility and said there were so many bandits and terrorists moving around the area it was impossible to say who had planted a mine."

President Neto of Angola said at the weekend that "two or three days ago" South African troops had entered Angolan territory and the Angolan "military organisation had again to confront the South African troops."

'Untrue'

The London Financial Times reports that President Neto, speaking at Luanda's naval base, said frontier violations were occurring on Angola's northern and southern borders.

Brigadier Cyrus Smith, director of public relations for the SADF, said there was absolutely no truth in the allegations.

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Zambia gang got asylum

28/7/76 STAR

From Page 1

to undertake, any subversive activities against Zambia," Mr Botha said.

"Subsequently it became doubtful whether Mushala would abide by his undertakings. Consequently, he was separated from his followers and both he and they were restricted to two camps at different points and attempts were made to keep them occupied by offering them work.

"These attempts were unsuccessful. They did not want to work."

Mr Botha said that in 1975, after renewed assurances from Mushala that he and his group would not try to subvert the Zambian Government, they were reunited.

"During the night of December 7 and 8 1975 Mushala and a number of his followers absconded, after raiding a storeroom in the vicinity. Efforts to track them down failed as rain had obliterated their tracks."

Mr Botha emphasised that the South African Government had had no contact with Mushala or his camp followers since they absconded, and that South Africa categorically rejected the accusation that it was supporting the group in their current terrorist activities in northern Zambia.

"Mushala was granted asylum for humanitarian reasons. He is a disreputable character who became a nuisance and an embarrassment for us. He is not welcome and should he again try to cross the border, he and his followers would be arrested and handed over to the Zambian authorities," Mr Botha told the council.

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Mushala's mystery terrorism

Cape Times 30/7/76

Defence Reporter

WHO is Adamson Mushala, the shadowy terrorist leader who has forced President Kaunda to apply intensive counter-insurgency measures in Zambia's North-Western Province — and has he any "South African connections?"

Till little more than two months ago few South Africans had ever heard of the man — even though he is said to have been active in the North-Western Province since the end of 1972, not only as a terrorist but also as a recruiter of would-be "freedom fighters" dedicated to Dr Kaunda's overthrow.

Till this week just as few South Africans believed Mushala had any links with the South African government — and then heard UN Ambassador, Mr Pik Botha say so in the Security Council debate on alleged South African aggression.

Yet a part portrait of the man and his activities can be pieced together from news reports, official statements and court proceedings that reach back over at least three years.

● His full name is Adamson Bratson Mushala and his is a Zambian national of North-Western Province origin. In October 1964, at the time Zambia became independent, he was employed as a game guard.



President Kaunda

● Nothing has been made known about Mushala's activities between that date and late 1972, by which time he is said to have become active in the North-Western Province, setting up a guerilla anti-government operation and recruiting would-be anti-Kaunda "freedom fighters", funnelling them through to South West Africa for training by South African military personnel. (This has been hotly denied by the South African government).

● Between late 1974 and late 1975 he and a large band of followers spent 13 months in South West Africa after being granted asylum on humanitarian grounds, but then vanished without trace.



Mr Pik Botha

Speaking during the Security Council debate on alleged South African aggression against Zambia, Mr Pik Botha made it clear that while Mushala had thus once had a South African connection, it had been an innocent one and could never be resumed: that in fact Mushala was now a wanted man in South West Africa.

Mr Botha stated Mushala and 74 followers had flown to South West Africa from Angola on November 17, 1974, and were granted asylum for humanitarian reasons on condition they did not undertake subversion against Zambia.

Later, Mr Botha added, the authorities had become doubtful about the Mushala group's intentions to abide by this condition and placed the group under restriction.

In December last year, however, Mushala and some of his followers absconded and disappeared without trace.

Mr Botha concluded that Mushala was a "disreputable" character. He was no friend of South Africa's and would be arrested if he tried to return.

Three questions remain unanswered:

● Who is backing Mushala—The Zambians say it is South Africa. South Africa has denied this. Yet somehow, somewhere, Mushala has training camps safely outside Zambia, not to mention a source of instructors, weapons and other supplies and war material.

● What was Mushala doing in Angola in November 1974, at a time when three Angolan movements — the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita — were preparing for independence from Portugal —

● Where was Mushala and what was he doing between October 1964, when he was a civil servant, and late 1972, when he became active in Zambia's North-Western Province?

Till these — and other — questions are answered, the terror leader of the North-Western Province will remain faceless.

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Cape Times 30/7/76

From Richard Walker

NEW YORK. — South Africa yesterday backed a proposal to send a Security Council fact-finding mission to investigate the charge that it launched a land-and-air attack on the Zambian village of Sialola.

Khama accuses SA of violating border

Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — President Sir Seretse Khama has accused South Africa and Rhodesia of violating Botswana's borders and air space "in an arrogant show of unnecessary force against a powerless country".

In a report from the official party accompanying him on his visit to China, the President said: "We take all these acts as a sign of what could happen to us in the event of a full-scale racial war in South Africa."

This is the first time Sir Seretse has complained about alleged border violations by South Africa, but he did not elaborate.

He said, however, that villages in Botswana had been attacked by Rhodesians "in an attempt to cow us into submission".

The President also said that South Africa had no right to be in South West Africa in defiance of decisions by the United Nations.

"The South African Government will give its full co-operation," said Ambassador Pik Botha.

His offer to the council was delivered just as it was about to begin its third day's hearing of Zambia's plea that it is the victim of "repeated aggression" by South African forces.

If the offer is taken up, the composition of the mission and how it goes about its task "will no doubt be decided by consultation", Mr Botha said.

The mission proposal was put to the council on Wednesday evening by Liberia, whose Ambassador Mrs Angie Brooks-Randolph, noted South Africa's "categorical denial" of involvement in the attack and asked whether it was willing to "accept and co-operate fully with a fact-finding mission of the Security Council . . . Is the South African Government willing to make available to that fact-finding mission all relevant information on its troop movements during this period?"

Dilemma

Mr Botha yesterday announced that "the authorities of the area have been consulted and have indicated their willingness to co-operate fully. Accordingly the South African Government has in principle agreed to the proposal" — Pretoria "will give its full co-operation as requested."

The move immediately posed a dilemma for the council, and for Zambia and the African bloc who are pressing for a resolution strongly condemning South Africa's "so-called policy of hot pursuit of freedom fighters" and menacing the Republic with the threat of sanctions if it is not abandoned.

It also put Swapo on the spot.

Zambia openly concedes that the alleged attack, on July 11, was against a Swapo transit camp at Sialola and the whole issue revolves around the guerilla situation on the South West Africa-Zambia border.

Recognition

Diplomats immediately noted that any co-operation with the South African authorities could be seen as tacit recognition of Pretoria's authority over South West Africa — something the UN absolutely denies.

One diplomatic source said the fact-finding mission and condemnation were incompatible, since the council should not condemn before it had established facts.

Mr Botha's offer, diplomats noted, seemed cleverly worded to drive this point home, particularly in that he said that "the authorities of the area" had first been consulted and then observed that "the composition of the fact-finding mission and other modalities will no doubt be decided by consultation."

Initial Zambian reaction was cautious and uncertain. Even before Mr Botha delivered his challenge, Foreign Minister Mr Siteke Mwale was complaining that the Liberian proposal had been made without enough consultation.

The area was infested with land mines, he said. There could be no guarantee of the safety of the mission.

Black leaders meet again

Red state

2/8/76 STAR.

joins in

The Star's Africa News Service

Dar es Salaam

The two most militant "front-line" African presidents — Nyerere of Tanzania and Machel of Mozambique — met again yesterday to discuss the Southern African situation, and were joined by President Siad Barre of Soviet-backed Somalia.

The meeting in Dar es Salaam came as a surprise since Nyerere and Machel had met only last Thursday in Maputo with the third "front-line" president, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

The Maputo talks were reported to have broken up prematurely and President Kaunda did not attend the Dar es Salaam talks.

President Machel was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, who was reported by Tanzanian radio as saying any attack by South Africa on any of the four, "front-line" states might result in joint military retaliation.

From UN

Mr Chissano went to Dar es Salaam from the Security Council meeting in New York that condemned South Africa for what was accepted as an attack from the Caprivi Strip on a Swapo camp at Sialola in Zambia.

A Radio Mozambique broadcast monitored in Johannesburg said President Machel was accompanied by several members of his Cabinet and other top Government officials.

The meetings between the African presidents are being held against the background of the continuing efforts by the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, to develop a peace plan for Southern Africa.

Setback

His efforts are believed to have been set back by the Security Council's condemnation of South Africa for the alleged attack on Zambia, which must play a key part in any peace moves in Southern Africa.

Meanwhile, the Turnhalle constitutional talks in Windhoek resume at committee level tomorrow amid indications of mounting urgency to produce tangible progress for the Security Council before the expiry of its August 31 deadline for a South African response to its demands on South West Africa.

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Cape Times 2/8/76

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, fears that the UN Security Council's condemnation of South African "aggression" could upset his diplomatic efforts to head off widespread bloodshed in Southern Africa.

Officials disclosed at the weekend that this is why the United States envoy to UN, Mr William Scranton, abstained from joining the rest of the council in condemning South Africa for a raid on a Zambian village on July 11.

The UN resolution also reiterated that the "liberation" of South West Africa and of White minority-ruled Rhodesia are essential for "justice and peace" in Southern Africa.

The Council condemned South Africa for the "armed attack" against Sialolo, where reportedly 24 were killed and 45 wounded, even though the South African ambassador, Mr Pik Botha, had accepted a Liberian proposal that an investigating team should be sent to the spot.

First admission

The Zambians admitted that the village was a base for "freedom fighters" run by Swapo. It was the first time they have specifically conceded that such bases exist on their territory, according to observers at UN.

Mr Scranton told the Security Council it should have sent in the investigators the South Africans invited. He also said that "current efforts of a serious nature are being made to make progress toward a solution in Southern Africa" — a reference to Dr Kissinger's June meetings in Bavaria with Mr Vorster.

There have been continual rumours that Dr Kissinger and Mr Vorster will meet again in Tehran, which is the Secretary of State's next stop after London this week for a conference with the British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan.

The London talks will centre heavily on the Rhodesian problem, officials here agree, but they have lately been at pains to deny there are plans for an early second round with Mr Vorster.

Time running out

American officials say that time may be running short if the spread of violence from Rhodesia is to be arrested.

To this end, Britain and the United States agree that Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith must be forced to give in on majority rule.

Mr Botha has indicated that snags have occurred that would make another Vorster-Kissinger encounter next week unlikely. The Americans are saying the same.

But they are also suggesting that next week's trip to Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan may be the last overseas that Dr Kissinger makes as Secretary of State.

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Caprivi in the firing line now

12/8/76 nm.

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—South African forces killed one Zambian soldier and wounded another in a Caprivi Strip border skirmish last weekend, according to Mr. Aaron Milner, Zambia's Home Affairs Minister.

Mr. Milner said in an interview here yesterday that the incident at Mamboya, 320km south-west of the Zambian capital, was part of a continuing pattern of South African moves against Zambia.

A Defence spokesman in Pretoria said that last Saturday's incident was caused by Zambian troops firing on South African positions inside the Caprivi Strip.

"They fired with mortars at our positions on three occasions during the day. We returned the fire only after the second and third burst of fire from their side.

"The South African side sustained no casualties whatsoever, and of course, we don't know of any casualties on their side."

Mr. Milner had said a child had been injured a month earlier when South African heavy artillery shelled the town of Shesheke, 80km west of Mamboya.

At the time, the SADF confirmed that South African troops had fired on Shesheke but pointed out that they had done so only after Zambian troops had shot at a SAAF aircraft flying inside South West Africa and had fired on SADF positions inside Caprivi.

Mr. Milner also charged South Africa with daily violating Zambian air space and planting landmines in the border region between SWA and Zambia, causing casualties among the villagers.

His allegations followed Zambia's recent complaint to the United Nations Security Council that South African forces had attacked a Zambian settlement on July 11, killing 24 people and wounding 45.

The SADF denied all responsibility for the incident at the time.

President Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday that the "independence struggle" in southern Africa was hotting up and South Africa itself was in serious turmoil.

In welcoming the new Russian Ambassador to Zambia, Dr. Vasili Solodovnikov, President Kaunda said the minority groups in southern Africa were in "dire trouble" because the masses whom they were oppressing would not rest until justice prevailed.

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SA hits back over border

12/8/76
DN

JOHANNESBURG — South African troops killed one Zambian soldier and wounded another in a Caprivi Strip border skirmish at the weekend, according to Zambia's Home Affairs Minister, Mr A. Milner.

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Meanwhile, Pres Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday that the independence struggle in Southern Africa was hotting up and South Africa itself was in serious turmoil.

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Hundreds quit SA border

Zambian pull-back

STAR. 16/8/76

Lusaka

Zambian authorities are moving hundreds of villagers from their homes near the troubled borders with Rhodesia and South West Africa, the Sunday Times of Zambia has reported.

The newspaper, owned by the ruling United National Independence Party, said villagers from the Kazugula and Mambova areas south of here would be resettled to ensure their safety following border clashes.

Many had already fled their homes and were refusing to return, it added.

Local officials were not available to comment on the report.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Aaron Milner, has said one Zambian soldier was killed and another seriously injured in a clash with South African forces at Nambova a week ago.

There have also been unconfirmed reports that two people died in a shooting incident at nearby Kazungula last Sunday.

Mr Milner said the Nambova incident was part of a continuing pattern of South African moves against Zambia.

Complaints

Over the past month, Zambia has made several claims that South Africa attacked it, culminating in a complaint to the United Nations Security Council that South Africans raided a border settlement last July 11, killing 24 people and wounding 45.

The dead were believed to be mainly guerillas from the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), widely recognised as the leading liberation movement in South African-ruled South West Africa, according to Swapo and diplomatic sources. — Sapa-Reuter.

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These 'saboteurs' must be exposed

The Star
18/8/76 CT

The Star leading article, Monday, August 16, 1976.

WHATEVER the Rhodesian raid on Mozambique may have done to aid the cause of communism, it was an understandable reaction, and an honest one. The same cannot be said of the so-called "Sialola raid", an action from which South Africa still tries to dissociate itself and which history may yet determine to be one of our major setbacks.

The Sialola raid, in which our troops are supposed to have killed 22 people in a Zambian village, is a matter of critical concern for every South African. It not only damages our relationships with moderate Africa and with the Western world, it also rases serious questions about loyalty within our country.

To understand the gravity of the matter it is necessary to examine the Sialola furore. On July 11 a Zambian Presidential spokesman claimed that South African troops had attacked Sialola. The next day a spokesman for the South African Defence Force "completely denied" the allegation. On July 27 the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Pik Botha, said emphatically that the South African Government "had no knowledge" of the alleged raid. A few days later the commander of the South African forces in the Eastern Caprivi Strip denied the allegation and said that his troops could not have carried out the raid even if they had wanted to.

Who is responsible?

In spite of the weight of denial, the UN accepted the raid as fact and condemned South Africa accordingly. This was hardly surprising (given the UN's record) but what was surprising was the emphatic declaration of the British representative who expressed himself completely satisfied that the raid had taken place. Also surprising — up till that moment — had been the perceptible change of attitude, from co-operation to hostility, of Zambia and Botswana and other neghbouring states towards a dialogue-seeking Ambassador was telling the truth when he said the Government had no knowledge of the raid. Nor is there anything to suggest that the Eastern Caprivi commander, Commandant Eddie Webb, was not telling the truth.

This leaves us with two assertions: 1, There was a raid involving South African troops; 2, The Government, as such, was unaware of it.

There can be only one conclusion: A raid across the sensitive Zambian border was authorized and executed without "Government" approval or knowledge. It is also fairly clear that the raid may have been the critical factor in the swing of moderate Black states away from détente, dialogue and co-operation.

Reckless game

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, said correctly on Friday that Rhodesia's "hot pursuit" attack into Mozambique and the actions which provoked it were precisely what the Russians and Cubans were waiting for — an excuse to get involved. In this context, the Sialola raid (without the justification of "hot pursuit"; without Government blessing; without sufficient reason even to be publicly acknowledged) is infinitely more dangerous. It is clear the Sialola action was in direct conflict with the Government's carefully conceived and delicately balanced push for peace in Southern Africa.

Those who authorized the attack on another country may be regarded as having sabotaged this diplomatic initiative. They have played a dangerous and recklessly irresponsible game, and they must be brought to book. South Africa cannot afford to indulge a few reckless militarists, operating within the narrowest of horizons, while her leaders are playing across the globe for bigger, more important stakes.

The Defence Department itself cannot afford to have men acting independently of its national role and of national policy. Such men should be exposed so that they may take full responsibility for the international rift they have caused. The secrecy, much of it unnecessary, which shrouds military matters has allowed this serious aberration to occur. It must not happen again.

The Star has been endeavouring to get to the facts of this important matter. The normally conservative British Foreign Office had told our representative in London that it could be taken that Britain's UN stance was an indication that Britain had been given enough information "to be confident of the substance of the Zambian allegation".

Further investigations by The Star in New York, London, Lusaka and at home lead us to believe that South African troops did indeed attack Sialola.

However, our investigations also indicate that our UN

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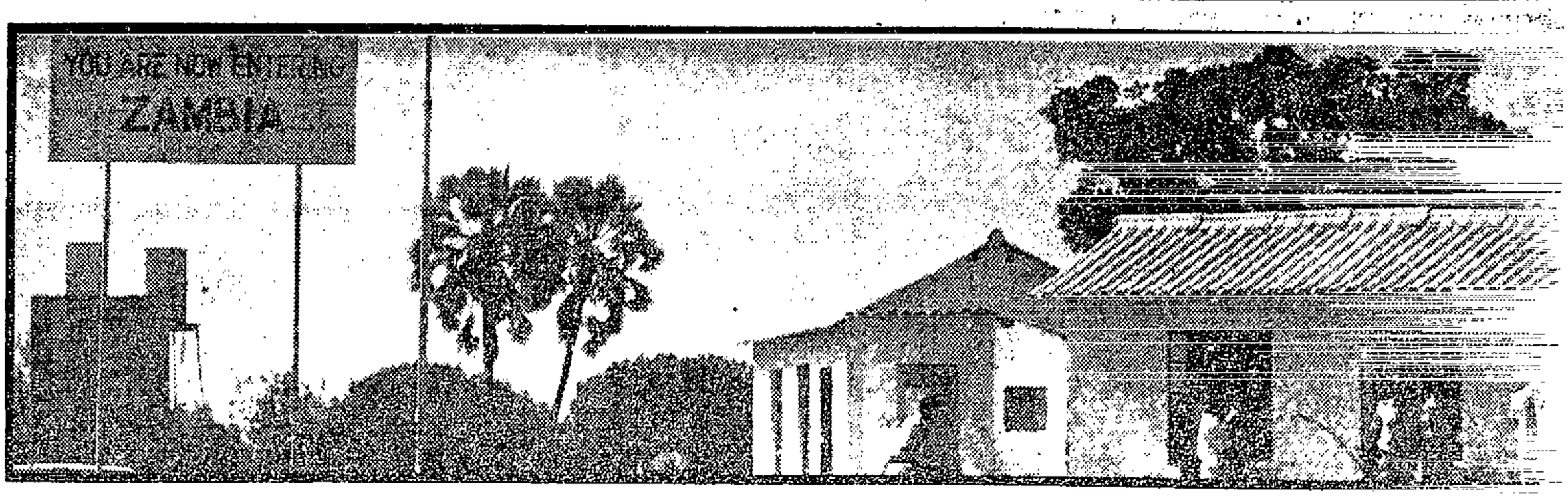

WELCOME to Zambia — where you can have biltong for lunch but where chocolate costs too much.

Zambia keeps on

THE ARGUS AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

LUSAKA. — In an office in central Lusaka a Zambian secretary was speaking to a man called Swanepoel in Johannesburg. Two other Zambian office workers were eating biltong for lunch.

The scenario might appear unlikely in the present stormy political climate between Black and White states in Southern Africa but it is a perfect example of the bizarre situation in which Zambia, and South Africa for that matter, find themselves.

Zambia is in a sense a country at war against 'racists and colonialists' but a stroll down Luzaka's main street of Cairo Road depicts the Zambians as reluctant participants in conflict.

ARMED

Armed police might guard the Central Post Office at night and soldiers one of the banks by day — admittedly because the army payroll is inside — but otherwise all is calm on the Lusaka front.

breakdown of detente, and the situation in 'Namibia' and Rhodesia are the talk of the bars here, the conversation can just as easily switch to the price of beer and spirits, as was the case last month.

At month-end, when salaried staff are paid, there is a run on beer but this time the hotels ran out because of problems at the state-owned brewery.

Angry Zambians were forced to pay around R1,30 for a Scotch-and-soda or gin-and-tonic, and the conversation changed rapidly to the problems at home.

FRUSTRATING

Zambia's lack of foreign exchange reserves since the collapse of the copper price in 1974 and transport problems mave made Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns frustrating to live in.

The high price of imports — like Scotch — might be one problem, but there are also shortages in the supermarkets and shops that make the fruits of the 'good-life' many city Zambians difficult to taste.

Butter had been nonexistent for months earlier this year until word spread through Lusaka's bush-telex and telephone that the dairy board had stocks which had just arrived from Ireland.

PLEA

The two national newspapers issued pleas to the public not to rush the board's offices, but still the queues formed. And in a flash the stocks had melted away.

Cigarettes are also in short supply, but this shortage provides pocket money for teenagers who buy cigarettes as soon as they appear in the shops, and then sell them at inflated prices on street corners when the supply runs out.

Zambia exports tobacco, but is short of the paper to make cigarettes.

AUSTERE

The state-run supermarkets and private shops look austere by South African standards but some of the luxury goods dusty. Some are still imported and others are just leftovers from the days of Zambia's wealth before the fall in the copper price..

It is odd to find that a supermarket might not have essentials like soap, bread or cooking oil but have bottled olives from Spain or tinned mushrooms from Australia on the shelves. There is also chocolate from Britain but at over R1 for a modest slab it does not have many takers.

South African goods provide some relief and the Zambians welcome the items from 'down South' because they are cheap and plentiful.

DANGER

Zambians, however, agree there is a danger in relying too heavily on imports from South Africa at a time when their Government is trying to diversify its economy away from past reliance on copper.

The South African connection, though, goes beyond trade and Zambia remains one of few Black South Africans can still visit with easily obtain visas.

Zambians generally are friendly people and they like to show off their multiracial society. They are also not afraid to draw attention to its economic problems, and say they are confident prosperity will return.

AFRIKAANS

A grim-faced soldier stands guarding the Kafue River bridge, protecting this vital link between Lusaka and Southern Zambia from 'the enemy.' Almost within sight of him is a family out fishing, and their language is Afrikaans.

Back at Lusaka's Inter-Continental Hotel, a young Zambian puts the Southern African situation into warped perspective.

He holds up his last bottle of beer as supplies run out and points to the label on the bottle, which now shows the Victoria Falls instead of the 'Castle' of the brewery's former owners, South African Breweries.

'See,' he jokes, 'even the picture of the falls was taken from the Rhodesian side.'

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Zambia clash with court threatens

7/10/76 STAR,

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A clash between the Zambian Supreme Court and the Government or at least the Minister of Legal Affairs — is looming over efforts to have a top Swapo official brought back from Tanzania.

The court has upheld its earlier order that the official, Mr Andreas Shipanga, be brought back to Zambia from Tanzania, where he was sent at the request of the Swapo leadership.

The court gave the Zambian Government until October 14 to ask the Tanzanian Government to secure Mr Shipanga's release and produce him before the court.

But the Legal Affairs Minister, Mr Mainza Chona, told the court its order for Mr Shipanga's return was "not in the best interests of the liberation struggle."

OVERTAKEN

He said the Swapo leadership had refused to release Mr Shipanga, former Swapo publicity secretary, despite a habeas corpus order obtained by his lawyer and the Supreme Court's order last month that he be returned to Zambia.

Deputy Chief Justice Leo Baron (sitting with Chief Justice Annel Silungwe and Mr Justice Brian Gardner) told Mr Chona the court's decision had already overtaken other prerogatives and the Zambian Government should ask the Tanzanian Government to have Mr Shipanga returned.

Mr Chona replied that this could not be done without an agreement with Tanzania, and there was no such agreement.

"The reason you are reluctant to approach Tanzania is because you don't agree that the decision of this court is in the best interests of the struggle," Mr Justice Baron told him.

"How do you reconcile this with the rule of the courts, their power and the independence of the judiciary?"

When Mr Chona replied that the court's decision was not in the best interests of the liberation struggle, the judge said: "It doesn't have to be in the interests of the struggle. This has something to do with respect for the court's decision."

Zambia asks UN for guns to overthrow SA

Cape Times
8/10/76
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NEW YORK. — Zambia yesterday called for "guns, medicines and other war materials" to overthrow the South African Government and to back the intensified armed struggle in Rhodesia until African majority rule "is assured and achieved."

It also called for "practical material assistance" for Swapo to effectively make war in South West Africa. It insisted that fighting in SWA must continue until South Africa withdraws and Swapo takes its "legitimate place" as the people's "sole authentic representative."

In the most warlike manner yet, the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Siteke Mwale, told the United Nations General Assembly: "The freight train of revolt is on the move in South Africa and the Vorster racist regime, with all its military arsenal with all the kith-and-kin support from its traditional allies — will be violently pushed aside or knocked down never to rise again."

To this end Zambia appealed to all nations to render more material assistance to the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress "so that they can wage the struggle for their birthright."

New Zimbabwe

Zambia was determined that the new Zimbabwe should be born under a genuine, free and independent government. To achieve this, intensification of the terror war was inevitable, Dr Siteke said.

In calling for the coming British-run conference, the African frontline states were taking precautions against giving the Smith Government "any semblance of legitimacy or legality," and Zambia rejected the Smith strategy of a council of state and council of ministers in which he planned to be chairman and to keep Defence and Law and Order portfolios in White hands.

Sanctions

Meanwhile Zambia appealed for the maintaining of sanctions against Rhodesia and declared it "imperative" that neighbouring states imposing sanctions receive more assistance. Dr Siteke said sanctions had cost Zambia R410 million in the past three years.

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19 held in Zambia on Kaunda's orders

CT 11/11/76

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kaunda of Zambia has detained 19 people here under the preservation of public security regulations. No specific reasons for the detentions have been disclosed.

According to the detention order published in the Government Special Gazette released here, the detainees are being held at Kansenji maximum security prison in Ndola on the Copperbelt.

The detention orders have all been signed by the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Sundie Kazunga. According to Government sources, the detainees are alleged to be relatives of the notorious terrorist leader of a group known here as the "Mushala Gang".

The "Mushala Gang" is said to have been responsible for a spate of killings in the North-western Province.

The Zambian Government has also accused the South African Government of being responsible for the military training of the gang.

Early this year, Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale, tabled documents at the UN supposedly seized by the Zambian Government from the gang.

President Kaunda said then that "Zambia reserves her right to defend herself and her people against these South Africans' acts of piracy and international gangsterism".

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Star 15/11/77

Top men held in Zambia

LUSAKA — The head of Zambia's State-controlled National Transport Corporation and two senior executives in the corporation were being held by police, Home Affairs Minister Mr Aaron Milner said today.

He added that police inquiries which led to the arrest of NTC managing director Mr Samuel Kafumukache, a chief accountant and a freight manager were continuing.

Mr Milner indicated that efforts to remove "bad elements" from Government departments had been intensified. Six immigration officials would soon appear in court on corruption charges.

The Government had this year collected more than R3-million in fines and penalties for currency offences, and 169 foreign nationals had been deported. — Sapa-Reuter.

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ZAMBIAN TEACHERS UNPAID

Nat · Mor 20/11/76.

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda last night admitted that his country is currently experiencing its "worst economic setbacks" for various reasons, including geographical position.

Addressing a group of representatives for the blind and handicapped at State House, President Kaunda said his Government was concerned over 20 to 30 thousand tons of Zambia's imports and exports along the Benguela Railway and at Lobito port in Angola.

He said 700 Zambia Railway wagons were trapped, together with Zambia's imports and exports, by the Angolan Government authorities.

The Zambian leader added that his Government was paying heavily and was losing goods worth several thousands of Kwacha at the borders in neighbouring African countries. He did not name any other country apart from Angola.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education has completely exhausted its funds for teachers salaries and hundreds of teachers, who were to receive their salaries last week, have not been paid.

Education Minister Professor Lameck Goma said he was still battling it out with the Finance Ministry in a bid to secure supplementary allocation to pay teachers for both primary and secondary Government schools throughout the country.

[redacted]

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4/12/76 ✓

Avoid war — Zambia

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia yesterday urged super powers not to use Southern Africa as a base for confronting each other.

Briefing the visiting vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Republic, Mrs Meta Vannas, the Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale, said Zambia would not want to see another Vietnam war or nuclear confrontation in Southern Africa.

Referring to independence for the Black majority in Rhodesia, the Minister said Zambia supported a negotiated peaceful settlement to the Rhodesian problem.

But, he said, if the current Geneva talks "flopped", Zambia would continue to support the armed struggle for the liberation of Rhodesia.

In reply, Mrs Vannas said that if the Geneva conference failed to bring majority rule in Rhodesia, the USSR would also back the armed struggle being waged by guerillas.

She said her country's policies towards the liberation of Rhodesia and South West Africa were similar to the policies of most Black governments in Africa.

● Zambia yesterday received two loans from the United States totalling K21m (25,6m US dollars) to finance the importation of fertilizers, animal feeds and equipment for the agricultural and mining sectors.

The two agreements were signed by Mrs Lily Monze, Minister of State, on behalf of the Zambian Government and by Mr Stephen Low, United States Ambassador, on behalf of the United States Government.

The loans will be repaid over 40 years. The first ten years will be a grace period carrying an interest rate of two percent. The interest rate for the remainder of the loan will be three percent.

The two agreements signed yesterday are among several programmes of economic co-operation between Zambia and the United States which are currently under way or being drawn up, including a 1,6m US dollars loan signed in August for the importation of edible oils.

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4/12 Star

Keep out, Russia told

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia has told Russia bluntly that she does not want Big Power intervention in Rhodesia.

Such intervention, says Zambia could turn Southern Africa into another Vietnam with the danger of nuclear war.

The warning came from Zambian Foreign Minister Dr Siteke Mwale.

It was given to Mrs Meta Vannas, vice-chairman of Russia's Praesidium, who is now visiting Zambia.

Earlier she told Mr Mwale that if the Geneva talks seeking a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia failed, Russia would step up support of guerillas in Rhodesia.

She said: "We in Russia cannot feel free when other people in other parts of the world are not free."

And she warned that if the Rhodesian situation was not properly solved, a danger existed of nuclear war.

Mr Mwale replied: "We would not like to see another Vietnam in Southern Africa or a show of nuclear might as a result of the struggle for independence going on in this part of the world."

AN OPTION

Zambia hoped the Geneva talks would succeed, he said, but if not Zambia had no option but to support an intensified struggle.

"We have no romantic views about the freedom war," Mr Mwale added, "but if it helps not to bring about a super-power confrontation in Southern Africa we will be very pleased."

Meanwhile, America has granted Zambia a R26-million loan to help offset economic problems arising from her support for majority rule in Rhodesia.

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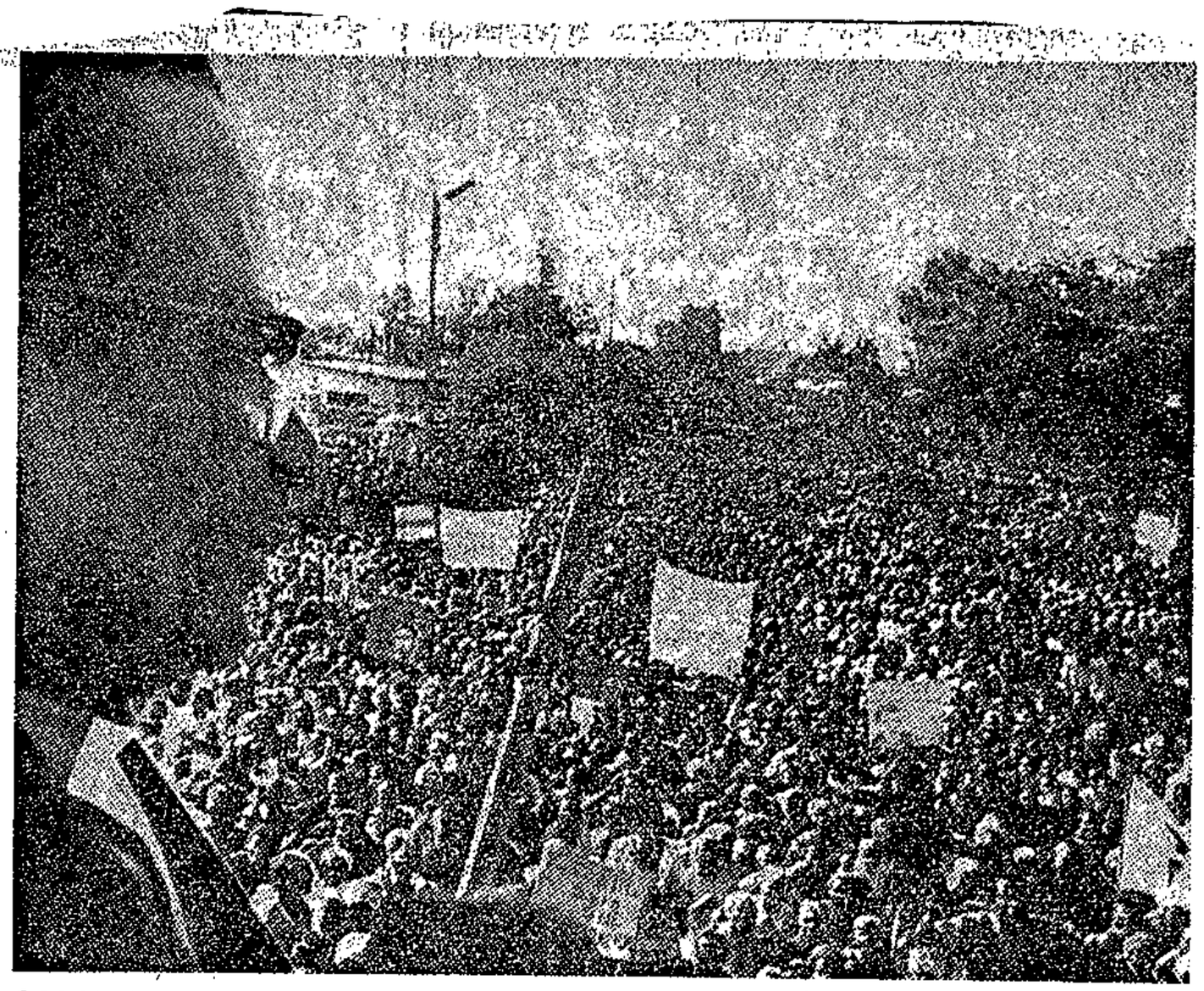

SALISBURY—Bishop Abel Muzorewa gazes at the huge crowd which turned out to welcome him on his return from the Geneva conference. He said he came to consult his supporters.

His African National Council did not believe that the senator chiefs in Rhodesia had any meaningful support. Mr. Smith should forget any negotiations "with his stooges."

The Bishop warned Mr. Smith "not to delude himself because such an exercise would not only be futile but also catastrophic to he prospect of an orderly transfer of power from the minority to the majority.

"At this stage of the struggle for Zimbabwe, no real solution can be found outside the constitutional conference such as the one currently being held in Geneva."

Bishop Muzorewa said: "The more Mr. Smith employs these delaying tactics and adopts a negative and evasive negotiating posture, the more will our country move from the frying pan into the fire, with disastrous consequences for all its people, Black and White, civilian and military.

"Mr. Smith must be told in the clearest of terms that by being fanatically glued to the so-called Kissinger package he is irresponsibly delaying the cessation of hostilities and indirectly creating the situation whereby bloodshed is the order of the day in our country."
—(Sapa-Reuter.)

Zambian link raises hopes

SM 13/12/76

LONDON — The U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, flew home from Britain yesterday carrying new hopes of a settlement to the Rhodesia problem.

The optimism arose after a message which Dr. Kissinger received here on Saturday night on the second day visit of his last official visit to Britain.

The message was from President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, one of the front-line African States, Sapa-Reuter reports.

The contents were not disclosed, but U.S. State Department spokesman said: "On the basis of the mes[illegible] we [illegible] cspec[illegible] for making progress in the Geneva negotiations on Rhodesia."

The message was delivered by Mr. Mark Chona, special assistant to Dr. Kaunda.

The U.S. spokesman said: "The Secretary and Mr. Chona agreed that the outcome of the negotiations should be a Government in Zimbabwe under which the people of all races will be able to live in peace, security and freedom."

When he arrived in London Dr. Kissinger made it clear he had no plans for any new Rhodesian initiative.

British officials have described as Press speculation reports that a British representative might take over the portfolios of defence and justice in an interim Rhodesian administration.

The question of who holds those portfolios has been one of the big stumbling blocks at Geneva.

Meanwhile in Salisbury Bishop Abel Muzorewa warned Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith against negotiating a settlement outside the conference, our correspondent there reports.

The nationalist leader returned from the talks in Geneva to a rousing welcome from his supporters. Some reporters estimated the crowd to number 200 000.

While in transit in Johannesburg, Bishop Muzorewa said he had been told Mr. Smith was preparing to leave Geneva possibly to negotiate with "thousands of moderate Blacks."



LONDON — Dr. Kissinger waves from plane steps before leaving Heathrow for Washington yesterday.

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F.M. 17/12/76

ZAMBIA

Beefing about prices

Zambia's 300 White farmers produce more than 30% of the country's maize and about 60% of its beef. But whether they will continue to do so is questionable as a result of government's. recently announced prices.

The coming season's maize price is the same as last year's — K6,30 a bag (about R7) — despite a strong farmers' lobby for an increase to around K8 a bag (R8,80). As a result, many farmers are cutting back on plantings. Some smaller growers have gone out of maize completely.

The Commercial Farmers Bureau, which represents White and Black growers, reckons production could fall by as much as 25% this year. It does point out, however, that if the coming season is as good as last year, when Zambia produced a record 8m bags of maize, a cutback in plantings would not be too serious.

The farmers believe that Zambia has been lucky with the weather during the past three or four years and a bad season soon is inevitable. "If we get a bad season the drop in commercial production could be critical. We are only just self-sufficient in good years," says one.



Not so bullish on beef these days

Ranchers are equally concerned about government's introduction of price controls on beef last month which, in effect, has given the Cold Storage Board a cattle purchasing monopoly. Prices set are more than 50% below those farmers were getting when they were allowed to sell direct to butcheries.

But consumers, who welcomed the statutory price cuts (fillet steak, for example, was reduced from K5/kg. to K3,70/kg) found their joy short-lived. Within days it was easier to buy eggs than meat in Zambian butcheries. Most farmers simply held on to their cattle. Even those willing to sell found it difficult to do so because the Cold Storage Board, a notoriously inefficient organisation, didn't have the cash or the buyers available.

At the best of times Zambia is a net importer of beef, mainly because of the reluctance of village producers to sell cattle. Farmers warn that now the shortage will worsen.

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Zambia moving to socialism

17/12/76

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Pascal Luvualu, a roving ambassador for the MPLA Government in Angola had private talks with President Kaunda of Zambia last week.

Two days later Jorge Sangumba, information secretary for Jonas Savimbi's Angola Unita Party, which is fighting a guerilla war against the Cuban-backed MPLA government in Angola, was quietly asked to leave Zambia.

The incident went unreported by the Zambian Press. But observers saw it as yet another tiny move by Zambia into black Africa's socialist camp.

Hitherto, Zambia had supported Unita.

During 1976 the existence of creeping socialism in Zambia has become as obvious as its adverse effects on the lives and living standards of ordinary people.

The Government has recognised the MPLA in Angola, enforced sweeping nationalisation measures to give it control of all major industries, brought chaos in many fields of endeavour through its grossly inefficient parastatal monopolies and, through its media, launched and sustained an exhaustive and frequently ridiculous campaign to stress the evils of capitalism.

It is very tempting for African leaders to take the easy way out, to merely adopt basic socialist or communist principles and then sit back and let Soviet or other East European experts do their thinking for them

Kaunda criticizes 'oil kings' for increase

20/12/76 C.T.

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LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday criticized Arab "oil kings" for their continued increases in the price of oil and warned that the proposed 15. percent increase would severely hit the economies of developing countries.

The Zambian leader, who interrupted his holiday at Chinsali in the northern province for a visit to Zaire, said on his return here that developing countries would face more difficult economic situations next year if oil prices rose.

The meagre aid given to African countries by the oil producers to help offset hikes in oil prices did not mean anything because they hardly helped cushion the adverse effects.

Little change

He said that while the oil-producing countries would get some money "from here and there" to assist developing nations of Black Africa and although this was appreciated, it made "very little, if any change".

President Kaunda said: "The developed countries will also increase their prices. This means that tractors for agriculture, machinery for mining copper and production costs will go up so that this aid is eaten up in no time at all."

● Opec may reduce oil output, page 4

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Zambia cuts ties with Muzorewa

DD 20/12/76

LUSAKA — The African National Council (ANC) led by Bishop Muzorewa may be banned in Zambia for its accusations that Zambia, Britain and the Lonrho company were conniving to install Mr Nkomo as Prime Minister of the proposed interim government in Rhodesia.

"Our relations with the ANC were suspended while in Geneva," Mr M. Chona, special assistant to Pres Kaunda, said at the weekend on his return from the Geneva conference which he attended as an observer. "But we asked the liberation movement to apologise, make an explanation and produce concrete evidence to substantiate their allegation."

The ANC Secretary-General, Dr Gordon Chavunduka, made the conniving accusation in Salisbury last month.

The Muzorewa wing has so far not responded to Zambia's demands. The ANC chairman of finance, Mr G. Nyandoro said if there was to be an apology, it would have to come from Salisbury.

The Muzorewa faction has been thrown out of Mozambique and Tanzania. Only Zambia out of the five frontline states has allowed the movement.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, Mr Nkomo claimed yesterday security men had warned him of an assassination plot against him by a group of whites.

"I was told a group of white people here were organising to kill me because it is said I have said I am the leader of a terrorist organisation.

"Let me tell you this — there is no such thing as a terrorist organisation in this country. They are liberation movements that have been struggling for the last 20 years to free this country."

He said he did not intend to hold any discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Smith, during the adjournment.

He also denied Bishop Muzorewa had any meaningful part to play in the conference, and rejected the idea of the Bishop's participation in a government here.

Asked if the Geneva conference could be effectively continued without the participation of the Muzorewa group, Mr Nkomo said: "What is the Muzorewa group?"

"We are not discussing church matters, we are discussing politics. He (Bishop Muzorewa) may be well meaning, but it is not well-meaningness that matters."

Asked if he considered Bishop Muzorewa or Mr Smith to be his major opponent at the conference, Mr Nkomo replied: "I have only one opponent — that one opponent is imperialism itself, as projected by Britain."

Were this "imperialism" to fall away, he said, Mr Smith would no longer be able to hold a place at the conference table. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

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Cubans not defecting, says Zambia

+ 28/12/76

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Milner, has denied reports that 120 Cuban soldiers defected from Angola to Zambia.

Asked to comment on the reports that the Cuban troops had crossed the border into Zambia and were seeking political asylum in the United States, Mr Milner said: "It is news to us."

There are strong rumours in Lusaka of the defections, but no concrete evidence at this stage.

Fighting in southern Angola between MPLA-Cuban-Swapo forces and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement have sent thousands of refugees into Zambia and South West Africa.

REFUGEES

Mr Milner said Angolan refugees were pouring into Zambia at the rate of about 800 a week. "There are now about 16 000 Angolan refugees in Zambia.

"The country has appealed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take a more prominent role in helping the refugees because the Zambian Government can no longer shoulder the responsibility because of economic problems," Mr Milner said.

Zambia has now ordered all officials of Unita to leave the country.

Mr Milner said this was in accordance with the OAU charter which forbids member states to harbour groups of persons fighting another legal member state.

Get out, Zambia orders Unita

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has banned Unita from operating in Zambia and all Unita officials have been ordered to leave the country.

The Minister of Home Affairs Mr Aaron Milner, said in Lusaka yesterday the action was in accordance with the OAU charter.

The charter stipulated that no members should harbour groups fighting the legal government of another member.

"There is no more Unita in Zambia and all its officials have been ordered out of the country," Mr Milner said.

Zambia had supported Unita in the Angolan civil war until it was defeated by the Cuban-backed MPLA forces early this year.

Recently, President Kenneth Kaunda said Zambia recognised the MPLA government and sought its friendship.

Mr Milner said Zambia would soon be faced with a refugee problem after the recent influx of Angolan refugees who have entered Zambia because of fighting in southern Angola between Unita rebels and MPLA forces.

He said last week about 800 refugees crossed into Zambia, bringing the total to 16 000.

Zambia could not continue looking after the refugees.

ZAMBIA - GENERAL

1977

'Hired guns' ple... from Zambians

6/11/77 NM

LUSAKA—Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Iteke Mwale, yesterday called on 12 countries, mainly in the West, to halt the flow of "mercenaries" from their countries to Rhodesia where they were joining the armed forces to fight terrorists.

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Mr. Mwale said the nations concerned should take "deterrent measures" to discourage their nationals from going to Rhodesia.

According to Zambian information there were about 1 000 foreigners in the Rhodesian armed forces, who come from the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Canada, Greece, Portugal, New Zealand, Sweden, Sri Lanka, the Netherlands and Australia.

Mr. Mwale said: "If reports are true that hundreds of foreign mercenaries are fighting alongside the Rhodesian Army, then Smith must know that he is provoking a dangerous aggression against Black people in Rhodesia."

All Western countries were collaborating with Mr. Smith because of their political and economic investments in Rhodesia.

"Unless the Smith Government and its collaborators stop employing foreign mercenaries there will be a military confrontation in southern Africa.

"Africans in Rhodesia, Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa are fighting against human injustices and apartheid," he said.

The Minister also attacked Britain for rejecting a proposal to send a "peacekeeping force" into Rhodesia during the transition to African majority rule.

He said Britain did not

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Kaunda warns of hard times ahead

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda predicted hard times ahead for Zambia and said yesterday stringent economic measures would have to be taken.

Speaking at the opening of parliament, he attributed his country's economic troubles to fluctuating world prices for copper — Zambia's main foreign exchange earner — and soaring oil prices.

"Hard times still lie ahead in 1977," he said. "The nation basically remains heavily dependent on copper and our fortunes fluctuate with the price of that mineral."

On oil, he told deputies: "We must register our grave concern to the oil-producing countries." He was not optimistic about the future of oil prices, and warned that fuel conservation measures would be necessary in 1977.

Pres Kaunda said copper prices had remained at rock bottom in 1976 and the price of copper gave the nation no cause for encouragement in 1977.

"We must therefore look for a solution elsewhere," he said. "We will therefore be taking measures to solve this (foreign exchange) problem . . . some of the measures will be stringent in the immediate and short term.

"We must create foreign exchange from our soil without the middlemen we find in the copper market."

Zambia wanted partners in development: "I therefore assure foreign and local businessmen that Zambia welcomes them." — SAPA.

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Because of the productive capacity of the modern big machine, breakdowns losses in income ar of considerable carried out by skil and preseason che than ever. me greater import

The development of roductive machines has reduced the re ar in many farming functions particula operations while the increased soph machines has increa the requirement fo ly skilled operato

The most dramatic e ate the reduced de for labour that ca adoption of moder harvesting machine al picking of cotto Since the date of tton cultivation i South Africa lack ys been considered limiting factor to ion. Mechanical harvesting demands sive level of farmi and many modificat rowing and cultivat practices such as ors, soil preparati row widths and in harvesting the use of defoliants also in order to reduce risk of contaminat leaf debris. In sp of these added cos aving in labour cos make cotton growin arvesting a viable proposition especi per hectare is incr with improved produ... d cultivars.

Kaunda: Stand by to repel racists

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kaunda yesterday called on the Zambian people, especially the security forces and party militants, to guard their border and to repel attacks by Rhodesian and South African troops.

Speaking in Parliament, he said: "Because of Zambia's commitment to the liberation struggle the dangers of wanton aggression from racist regimes remain grave.

"We must isolate Ian Smith while strengthening the fighting capacity and effectiveness of the nationalist guerillas.

"I therefore, call on the security forces, party militants and the entire nation to heighten their vigilance."

President Kaunda said Zambia would continue to help the Geneva conference to achieve majority rule in Rhodesia.

At the same time it would support the nationalist guerillas.

Zambia would also continue supporting Swapo.

Speaking about Black unrest in South Africa, president Kaunda said it gave him confidence that Africa's objectives would soon be achieved.

On the situation at home, he said that Zambia's recession, inflation and a foreign exchange crisis had slowed down industrial expansion. However, agricultural production was up.

Referring to the ever rising cost of oil, which has hit the country badly, he said the question would be raised at the coming Afro-Arab summit in Cairo.

In Countries/...PAGE: 13,

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

sday, Jan. 27, 1977. 7

Come back to UNIP Kaunda tells rival

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has said the former leader of the outlawed United Progressive Party, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, is free to contest the post of President.

But he must first rejoin the ruling United National Independence Party.

The Zambian leader told a panel of newsmen on Nigerian television when he visited five West African countries that the doors of UNIP were wide open to former leaders and followers of the UPP.

Dr Kaunda said: "I told Kapwepwe: Look, if you want to fight me for the Presidency, you must rejoin the party at the branch level according to the party constitution."

He also told Mr Kapwepwe, his boyhood friend who was once Zambia's Vice-President, that if he wanted to contest the presidency in 1978, he should rejoin the party now instead of operating from outside.

This was in September last year, but Mr Kapwepwe chose to remain silent until this year when he replied through the Press that the conditions set for him to rejoin Unip were unacceptable.

On August 22, 1971, Mr Kapwepwe broke away from Unip, the party he helped form in the late fifties. He formed the short-lived UPP, accusing the Unip Government of being corrupt.

"The whole leadership is corrupt. The nation has no discipline, and neither has it got a disciplined party to carry out the revolution," Mr Kapwepwe said when defecting from Unip.

When he broke away, he took with him some former government Ministers who had been sacked from the party by President Kaunda the previous week.

Most of the new UPP leaders, Mr Justin Chimba, Mr James Chapoloko and Mr Musonda Chambeshi, a former trade unionist, were from the Bemba tribe of the Northern Province. The secretary of the party, Mr Henry Msoni, came from the Eastern Province.

the party was

Africa Mr. R.	c/o SALDRU	RONDEBOSCH 7700
Aires Mr. A.	Dunbrody Est	15
Antrobus Mr. G.	Economics	AHAMSTOWN 6140
Archer Mr. S.	c/o School	CH 7700
Ardington Mr. A	P O Box 5	
Ardington Mrs. L.	P O Box	
Baffoe Mr. F.	The National	)
Bates Mr. R.	14 Park Crese	)0
Behrmann Prof. H.	Universit	TERMARITZBURG 3200
Birt Mr. M.	c/o School of	NDEBOSCH 77●●
Bloch Mr. N.	c/o SALDRU, S(	ONDEBOSCH 77●●
Boonzaier Mr. E.	2 Baronrat	own 7700
Botha Mr. D.	c/o Die Burger	
Boyle Mr. B.	c/o The Argus	ROGGEBAAI C T. 8012
Bowery Mr. M.	Wesbro Investme	California, Santa
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Brown Mr. P.	P O Box 71, Hilt(	
Bromberger Mr. N.	7 Cavendis	CLAREMONT 7700
Budlender Ms. D.	c/o Economic	7700
Christie Mr. R.	20 Cook Stree	
Clarke Mr. D.	c/o Dept. of Ec	7700
Cummings Ms. P.	37 Carditt R	ETERMARITZBURG 3205
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Dorrington Dr.J.	P O Box 47	
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Evans Mr. A.	P O Box 41, Viljo	
Finlay Mr. W.	Tue Moss, Klein	A 7800
Ford Mr.	Cape Midlands Bantu	ox 14024 PORT ELIZABETH
Fiske Mr. S.	6 Pat Newson Roac	
Frean Mr. N.	c/o S.A.Cane Grow	3 DURBAN 4000
Gebhardt Ms. B.	P O Box 469, W	



PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia (left), Mr Joshua Nkomo (centre) and Mr Robert Mugabe (right with glasses), follow the coffin of Mr Jason Moyo, terrorist organiser during a funeral service on Saturday. Mr Moyo was killed when he opened a parcel bomb in Lusaka.

ARGUS 31/1/77

Africa poised for racial war—Kaunda

The Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Southern Africa was on the brink of a racial war in which the superpowers would be involved, and Africans knew the West would not be on their side, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda claimed here at the weekend.

'The dangers of a bloodbath have never been worse,' the Zambian leader told the opening meeting of the Organisation of African Unity liberation committee on the eve of a meeting with British diplomat Mr Ivor Richard who arrived here last night in what amounts to a last-gasp effort to resuscitate the Geneva peace talks on Rhodesia.

'We are only a step away from a racial war in which the superpowers cannot but be involved,' President Kuanda said.

'Africa must know that in the event of a real racial war in Southern Africa the West will not be counted on the side of the oppressed.'

'We wish they would,' he added with emphasis, 'but history shows they will not.'

EASTERN BLOC

Evoking the spectre of Eastern bloc forces being directly involved in the Rhodesian conflict, the Zambian leader said: 'We know our allies.'

Only hours before Mr Richard's arrival last night from Botswana the 'Patriotic Front' leaders issued a joint statement accusing Britain of showing 'scant regard' for Rhodesian Blacks, and said any meeting with Mr Richard was 'out of the

USEFUL TALKS

After an hour-long meeting with the OAU liberation committee secretary - general, Mr William Eteki Mboumoua today, Mr Richard said the two had had 'useful talks' and that Britain will continue its effort to try to force the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, to the negotiating table on the basis of British proposals for a transition to majority rule.

Mr Mboumoua had made some suggestions which he was prepared to consider, Mr Richard said.

He will take the OAU official's views back to London tonight and hopes to discuss them with Mr Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, who is about to tour Africa.

Mr Richard is to meet President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia this afternoon for talks on Rhodesia.

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Kaunda warns of Red aid

31/1/77

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia said yesterday Rhodesia's black nationalists reserved the right to seek "aid from any quarter" if South Africa gave military support to the territory's white minority government.

The Zambian leader, addressing the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee prophesied superpower involvement in Rhodesia's guerilla war and harshly attacked Western oil companies for "running Smith's war machinery."

"We are only a step away from a racial war in which superpowers cannot but be involved.

"In this hard and bitter struggle, Zimbabweans reserve their right to seek aid from any quarter should South Africa intervene on the side of Smith in this war," he said.

Pres Kaunda did not elaborate but hinted the communist world was the likeliest source of aid.

"In the event of a real, bloody, racial war in Southern Africa, the West will not be counted on the side of the oppressed.

"We wish they would, but history shows that they will not. We know our allies," he said.

The President said that with the collapse last week of Mr Ivor Richard's peace mission to Rhodesia, "all initiatives to attain Africa's objectives by peaceful means have failed."

He said sanctions against Rhodesia should be extended to oil supplies which allowed the Smith government to keep the war going.

"The time has come for these oil companies to choose between Ian Smith and co-operation with Africa," he said.

Turning to last year's bloody riots in Soweto and other South African townships, the Zambian leader said: "The 1976 uprising in Soweto and Langa and other townships gave a final signal that South Africa had entered an era of revolution. The blacks will not simply accept to be underdogs."

Also in Lusaka, black Rhodesian nationalists pledged to step up their guerilla war and "assail the enemy in his citadel."

Nationalist leaders Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint heads of the Patriotic Front, were speaking at the funeral of Mr Nkomo's top military aide, Mr Jason Moyo, killed by a parcel bomb here a week ago.

Mr Mugabe said Mr Moyo's death must be a signal for the nationalists to close their ranks and intensify the war.

Mr Nkomo, visibly moved, said: "Zipa (Zimbabwe People's Army) will fight and win."

And in Salisbury, the Rhodesian Minister of Health, Mr Rowan Cronje, said that if Marxists came to power in Rhodesia, it could be the catalyst for the bloodiest fighting yet in Southern Africa.

Addressing the annual congress of the Afrikaans Rhodesians' Association, Mr Cronje said the question of resolving Rhodesia's problems was no longer simply a case of how it should be done, but, more importantly, who would make up the government.

"Marxist puppets in control in Rhodesia would spell the end of a modicum of reasonableness in Zaire, Zambia and Botswana and would certainly fan the flames of revolution in accordance with the wishes and instructions of expansionist Russia.

"Mugabe has no support internally and Nkomo has very minor support, but of course they are the favourite sons of Marxism. Clearly, exactly the same situation as in Angola and Mozambique must therefore arise where we have an unwanted, detested minority regime imposed and foisted upon an unwilling populace by force of arms," he said. — SAPA-RNS.

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Kaunda, Nyerere talk war

Sunday Times Reporter

DAR ES SALAAM. — Two African front-line Presidents were beating war drums in Dar es Salaam this weekend in an effort to influence Western policies on Rhodesia during the visit of US envoy Mr Andrew Young.

President Kaunda of Zambia said that Bishop Abel Muzorewa could expect the support of Black Africa only if he joined the armed struggle against Rhodesia.

"If not, then, of course, he will be excluded from the settlement," Dr Kaunda said.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere offered troops from his small army to assist Mozambique to beat off Rhodesian incursions.

According to diplomatic sources, Tanzanian troops — perhaps as many as 600 — are already in Mozambique.

The two Presidents are meeting Mr Young this weekend.

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Manganese mine restarts in Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA—Manganese production is to be resumed in Zambia this year after a 10-year break.

The Government is reviving a manganese mine near Mansa in Luapula Province. The manganese, together with zinc and lead from Broken Hill, will be used to make torch batteries at a factory near the Mansa mine.

With an annual production of 770 tons, the mine is expected to last 10 years.

The Zambian Industrial Development Corporation holds a 70 percent interest in the project with the remainder held by a Finnish company, Oy Airam.

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Zambia deports US deserter

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA—Dennis Pearce, an American who deserted from the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI) last month and flew a stolen plane to Zambia, has been deported to the United States.

Zambian Minister of Home Affairs Mr Aaron Milner said Pearce was deported at the weekend, but the Piper Cherokee he allegedly stole from Prince Charles Airport near Salisbury and flew to Luansha on the Zambian copperbelt was still in the country.

Mr Milner could not comment on what would happen to the plane. One which landed here last year after being stolen in South Africa was kept after the pilot was deported to South Africa.

Pearce did not have any arms with him when he landed in Luanshya last month. He was kept in detention from his arrival.

Asked whether any request had come from Rhodesia to have Pearce sent back to face charges Mr Milner said: "We do not deal with the regime."

ROBBERY

Pearce was allegedly involved in a jewel robbery along with a fellow RLI deserter and a deserter from the Grey Scouts, a specialist cavalry unit.

One of the other men was picked up in Johannesburg, but the third reportedly slipped through a security cordon at Jan Smuts and got to Brazil.

A spokesman for the US embassy here said the embassy had not been informed of Pearce's deportation.

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Leyland Zambia strike is settled

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — About 3 000 Zambian employees of the British Leyland Motor Corporation today agreed to return to work, ending a week-long strike that threatened the corporation's operations in Zambia.

The decision came after the British Leyland management had given an assurance to the local union that the transfer of 50 men from the company's assembly plant in Ndola to Lusaka would be delayed until accommodation had been found for the men.

The employees had gone on strike in sympathy wth colleagues who were being transferred without accommodation, which is hard to come by in the capital.

Mr James Grant, managing director of the Zambian subsidiary of the troubled British firm, said the workers were being transferred to save them from redundancy. The corporation's problems stem from import restrictions imposed by the Government, and a lack of spares because of the civil war in Angola.

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Kaunda praises Russia for aid

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — On the eve of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny's arrival in Zambia, President Kenneth Kaunda praised Russian aid for the Southern Africa guerilla movements and castigated the West for lack of action.

"We believe the West cannot march with us to Salisbury. If anything we may find them fighting on the side of the racists," President Kaunda said.

Speaking at a special Press luncheon yesterday, the Zambian leader stressed that his praise for Soviet efforts did not mean Zambia was in the Eastern bloc camp, however.

Zambia and other frontline states had sought a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian war "in spite of the fact that we are aware that these people (the Smith government) have existed not only with the blessing but with actual practical support from Western powers," President Kaunda said.

"We have not received a single gun from Western powers," he added.

President Podgorny's four-day visit to Tanzania fizzled out with the unexplained cancellations of scheduled Press conferences by Podgorny and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, reports Henry Reuter from Dar es Salaam. They had been expected to comment on relationships between Russia and the frontline African states and to announce a heavier Soviet arms flow to African liberation movements, but neither President had anything to say after their third and final round of talks yesterday afternoon.

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Kaunda calls on Reds for massive support

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia yesterday called for massive material support for "liberation movements" in Southern Africa from the Soviet Union to overthrow the governments in white-ruled Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa.

He made this call at a banquet in honour of the visiting Kremlin leader, Pres Podgorny.

Dr Kaunda said: "Millions of people in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa need more material support to wage their struggle against the enemy.

"Blacks finally have no choice now but to answer fire for fire, bullet for bullet and blood for blood, for this is the method the racists prefer. This road is Smith's choice and it is a road to white exodus and they will have it," he warned.

The Zambian leader said Salisbury and Pretoria had put obstacles in the way of peace and by use of force had compelled liberation movements to take up arms to liberate themselves.

Referring to his country's support for terrorist movements, he said: "We are absolutely determined to honour our pledges and support for the oppressed people throughout the world and will not rest until the whole of Southern Afric is free."

Pres Podgorny told th guests Southern Afric remained an instrumen of oppression and ha become ever more dangerous "hotbed" of in ternational tension.

He said: "The bes guarantee of safety fo the white populatio would be to disassocia themselves from racis and to renounce rac regimes unconditiona and speedily."

Pres Podgorny arriv in Maputo today on t last leg of a three-coun tour which has provok Western fears of incre ed Soviet influence Southern Africa. — D SAPA-RNS.

'Come and see a nonracial nation for yourselves'

3/4/77

EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE — By DEREK TAYLOR

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda this week invited South Africans who are worried about a lonely future to visit Zambia and see for themselves the problems and achievements of a non-racial nation.

In an exclusive interview after Russian President Podgorny's visit, President Kaunda said he was concerned, not only with the injustices inflicted on South Africa's Black majority, but also with the dilemmas of sections of the White minority.

"There are two groups who might especially benefit from visiting us," he said, "those who are afraid of what a future shared fairly between all races might bring and those whose beliefs are ahead of their community, and who must feel lonely and oppressed in those beliefs."

"To any sincere inquirer, I say: Come and see our failures and our successes and our continuing projects.

"Zambia is, obviously, not South Africa and there will be differences of size and proportion, but the principles at stake are the same.

"We are learning all the time and we will welcome anyone from South Africa who also wants to learn."

The Zambian President's invitation came after an emphatic analysis of the Rhodesian issue as a deadlock that only the West, South Africa, or the continuing guerrilla war can change.

"I recommend most urgently that South Africa considers the dangers and penalties of giving too little, too late to the Rhodesian problem," said President Kaunda.

His concern for the continuing erosion of Rhodesia's resources of racial goodwill — and the increasing risk of a White evacuation that would leave a future Zimbabwe with a ruined infrastructure — is obvious.

But Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's agility in dodging the eventual issues of all negotiations since UDI has hardened the front-line Black states' will to talk no more.

"The war for majority rule and a just society in free Zimbabwe will go on without any further negotiations until victory — if that is what the West and Smith want," Dr Kaunda told me.

"We have no romantic view of fighting for fighting's sake. But we are not going to be tricked into a pause or some other advantage for Smith again.

"If new proposals for negotiation come forward, of course we will look at them. And if they are really meaningful we will take them to our bosses, the OAU.

"Meanwhile, I do not know what else the Western camp can expect us to do.

"Now we have entertained our ally, the USSR head of state, we are supposed to be jumping into the communist camp. We will go on as a non-aligned state, of course, and we will go on being grateful to the socialist countries who have provided the weapons for the liberation wars,"

"If the West is so concerned about the Eastern socialist countries' influence on the Zimbabwe issue, then let them look to their own contribution.

"Rhodesia does not make her own oil, weapons, ammunition, helicopters and the other imported supplies which keep Smith's war going.

"We have not received a single weapon from the West for the liberation of Zimbabwe, although certain countries have given the struggle some support."

Kaunda and his colleagues are genuinely puzzled by South Africa's continued support for Rhodesia, and what they see as a total evasion of the promised changes in domestic policies to improve life for South African Blacks.

"It is hard to understand what the South African government actually wants and what it's statements mean," said President Kaunda.

"But I suppose a lot of South Africans share this problem with us."



[illegible] Eli'ah Mudenda in Lusaka last [illegible]

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Kaunda next Red target — Botha

WINDHOEK — The invasion of Zaire was part of an attempt by Russia and its satellites to eliminate the moderate leaders of Africa and should it prove successful, Pres Kaunda of Zambia might be next on the list, Mr P.W. Botha, Minister of Defence, said here yesterday.

He said the communist countries were trying to establish a "Red belt" across Africa.

Mr Botha was speaking after an extensive tour of the northern operational area in South West Africa and after talks yesterday with the security committee appointed by the Turnhalle working committee.

Asked about his impressions of the security forces, Mr Botha said, morale was high.

There was growing cooperation between the security forces and the inhabitants who realised that chaos reigned across the border in Angola.

There was a lack of food, medical services and the absence of an infrastructure across the border. The local population were adamant that these conditions should not spread to South West Africa.

Replying to a question, Mr Botha said he wished to emphasise that 17 per cent of the members of the security forces in the northern operational area consisted of black and brown units from South West Africa.

Asked whether an escalation of terrorist activities against South West Africa could be expected in future, Mr Botha said he would not like to make predictions.

"All I know is that, as long as Marxism has a role to play in Africa, anything is possible," he said.

On the talks with the Turnhalle security committee, Mr Botha said he had repeatedly been requested unanimously by delegations for the South African Defence Force to remain in South West Africa.

Regarding interim government and the eventual independence of South West Africa, there had to been tentative talks with the committee on steps to be taken to es-

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Going concern

DAR ES SALAAM.—The Chinese-built Tanzam railway linking Tanzania and Zambia earned more than R15-million in its first six months of operation officials said yesterday. The railway carried 530 000 tons of cargo and 413 000 passengers.—Sapa-Reuter.

LUSAKA — Pres Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia this weekend spelled out at length his attitude to the problems of Southern Africa in an exclusive interview which lasted more than two hours.

In it he paid particular attention to the position of whites in South Africa.

Matters discussed by him were:

The reasons for the frontline countries supporting the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia;

The Owen initiatives and the American involvement;

The reasons for rejecting the Turnhalle constitution;

His attitude towards the communist presence in Southern Africa;

His personal philosophy on Christianity and the Western world.

This was the fourth interview in 21 months that I have had with this key statesman in Southern Africa. Nothing could have illustrated more effectively the dramatic and rapid changes in the subcontinent since August 1975.

On that occasion, on the eve of the Victoria Bridge meeting, the President was hopeful and full of praise for Mr Vorster. By April last year the detente exercise was on the point of collapse with Pres Kaunda highly critical of Mr Vorster.

The third interview in August last year was characterised by anger and bitterness on the part of the President when he condemned Mr Vorster in the sharpest language for the deterioration of the racial conflict in Southern Africa.

On this occasion he was relaxed and philosophically optimistic about the future, confident that the white governments in Southern Africa cannot last much longer.

However, his deep and serious concern was for the future of the whites themselves. He found it incomprehensible that the attitudes of the white governments in Salisbury and Pretoria were aggravating the situation and undermining their own future under a future majority government.

When I left him after an informal lunch discussion at State House in Lusaka I asked him: "Mr President, when do you think you will set foot in Pretoria?" After a brief pause he smilingly predicted with confidence: "I think I will be there by 1983."

Here follows the full view during the formal interview.

Question: Do you believe that the new diplomatic initiative of Dr David Owen will succeed where all other efforts in the past have failed?

Answer: To me the visit of Dr Owen was welcome but whether or not in the end it will achieve its objectives is at the moment of little consequence to the struggle. The reason why I say this is that so many times in the past we have tried the path of peace and so many times have we failed.

We have decided, as you know, to back the Patriotic Front in their just struggle. We are doing it to the best of our ability. We see it as the only way in which such visits of Dr Owen can be successful insofar as his objectives are concerned. Without the fighting, nothing will ever move. We have come to this sad conclusion.

What will be the next step in the Owen initiative?

It is for Dr Owen and the British Government to answer. On our part I cannot over-emphasise the fact that what is required is to fight this just war and win. If as a result of the fighting Ian Smith and his colleagues are driven to a conference table, at least we have done our part in an honest matter. What the British Government do next is their own matter.

What was the significance of your Luanda summit? You said you were more successful than Dr Owen.

We have strengthened the instrument of the struggle in Zimbabwe, we have strengthened the instrument of the struggle in Namibia and in South Africa. This was no mean achievement.

Are the frontline states still supporting the special position of the Patrioric Front?

The Patriotic Front is not an exclusive club at all. It is open to all those who understand that nothing in Zimbabwe today can move without the liberation war.

If therefore other people like Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Sithole believe, as we believe after having done everything possible to find a peaceful solution, that nothing more can move Ian Smith now than war, they must come out and join the forces of war that are fighting the just struggle. Once they do that they are welcome to join the Patriotic Front. As far as we know the organisation that has got cadres that are fighting. Without the war nothing will move Ian Smith from where he is.

Do you accept a US co-chairmanship and co-sponsorship of a constitutional conference in view of the rejection by the Patriotic Front of a direct US role?

I cannot speak for the frontline states but only Zambia. We very well understand the sensitive nature of the situation in which we live today. On the other hand I made it clear on behalf of Zambia when I met Ambassador Young earlier this year that without US participation the British will be unable to move.

I was saying this from the painful experience of the last 12 years. I told Ambassador Young that the US had to move. I know that he and others were saying that this was primarily a British job. But facing the realities I am glad to say that the US have come to Zambia's point of view. The British cannot move on their own. They need US support.

All I can say is that I hope that the suspicions of the Patriotic Front leaders will not be confirmed through a wrongful action by the US Government. But on the other hand we have the assurances of Pres Carter. He is as far as I know, and I have no reason not to believe him, a great believer in basic elementary human rights.

As such I do not think that the US Government will involve itself in a manner that will be subject of criticism at a later stage. I do not believe that I am wrong.

I do understand the suspicions of the Patriotic Front. US governments have kept out all these years. But now the US says it is prepared to co-sponsor the conference on Zimbabwe to be.

Have you got any indication that Mr Vorster is prepared to apply special pressure on Mr Smith and that Mr Smith is prepared to move from his position?

We have no evidence at all that Mr Vorster is prepared to apply pressure or that Mr Smith is changing for the better. So our task is clear from there. It is to fight for the right of the emancipation, not only of the oppressed masses of Zimbabwe, but for the emancipation, moral and spiritual, political and economical of the oppressor himself.

What are the chances that the five Western

Kaunda: path of peace has come to a dead end

(353)

From HENNIE SERFONTEIN
Daily Dispatch Special
Correspondent.

ment of an interim government in Namibia and convening an international conference?

That is for the Western powers to answer. But for us as frontline countries and specifically for me as leader of the Government and the people of Zambia, I have not had any more hopes of Mr Vorster doing the right thing on Namibia since he rejected our appeal that he should show how genuine he was when he said that this was a matter for the people of Namibia.

Everybody knows that South Africa is the colonial power of Namibia. Everybody knows that if Mr Vorster decided to move in the right direction and to leave his disastrous ideas of Bantustans and racial segregation, and leave behind him the fear of Swapo as a communist - inspired organisation and treat Swapo as a nationalist organisation, as he himself leads the Afrikaner nationalists, we all would be a lot happier because he will be making the right decisions.

But because of his preoccupation with a fear of the communist bogey his place in the whole of Southern Africa is on fire.

I can only hope that the West will succeed where we have failed. But our task on it is clear. It is to defend what is right, fair and just to all men, regardless of their colour, creed and religion. This is how we see it. We have no hope at the moment in the sort of polite political approach that the West is making to Mr Vorster and

the Turnhalle with all its weaknesses is a major step forward. Why do you reject it as an instrument for peaceful settlement?

I agree that it is a major step forward but towards what? That is the question — towards Bantustans. I would not be a party to anything that is Bantustan — the degradation of mankind as a whole to which, of course, Mr Vorster belongs.

I really do not see anything at all to speak of in such glowing terms. This is a retrogressive step and one which therefore does not deserve support.

Prof Kerina has claimed that senior Zambian Government members were sympathetic to the Turnhalle, that your Government will allow him to open a pro-Turnhalle office in Lusaka and that the Organisation of African Unity is splitting on the interim government.

I will be so strong as to say: let him name them. I will fire them. He is living in a day-dream as far as the OAU is concerned.

Are you at the moment in direct or indirect contact with Mr Vorster on the crisis situation in Southern Africa?

I told Mr Vorster, if I meet him I will have to meet him publicly and not in secrecy as a matter of

Unlike your Prime Minister, when I say something I mean it. Subject to the usual arrangements and if this is done by special organisations which we know are fighting against apartheid, we will be happy to receive South Africans from those organisations that we respect.

In the past you have on occasion directed yourself to the South African whites. Have you got something special to say?

We look at the South African whites who are born there, or are naturalised as South Africans, as Africans. We do mean exactly that when we say it.

But then you see if they are Africans, as indeed they are, we ask them to remember what Christ taught — and they say they believe in him too as we do: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, or Love thy neighbour as thou love thyself.

As long as the South African whites are not prepared to do unto the black man as they would have the black man do unto them, they are asking, actually inviting, trouble of unimaginable proportions. It is not possible for them to stop this revolution coming. But they can make it land softly by simply fulfilling Christ's message.

Does the presence of Mr Oliver Tambo at your recent summits mean formal recognition of the ANC as the only South African liberation movement?

No, we cannot say that. The host country, Angola, included the ANC as we dealt with the organisation in discussions. We in Zambia recognise only the ANC. On the other hand we realise that if we stop other South Agrican organisations from operating on Zambian soil they have no chance of doing anything. So we have allowed them to operate although we only recognise the ANC, together with Angola.

In many South African circles there is a widespread feeling after the Podgorny visit that you have moved from a neutral position closer to the communist camp. Some suggest even that you are a kind of Russian "colony."

(Laughter). We consider the Russians as fellow human beings, first and foremost. We consider them as members of the same human race to which we belong. It must be the programme of every thinking nation to build bridges and not to dig gulfs. We in humanism believe that we are treading the socialist path which is leading us to our cherished goal of creating a humanist state.

We have no permanent enemies and endeavour to make permanent friends. We think that this is the right direction towards which mankind as a whole must move. We therefore received Pres Podgorny with open hands in a spirit of non - alignment.

It is said that you have changed your attitude towards the Soviet Union and abandoned your hard line of the past? Why did this happen or didn't you change?

I just explained that we are pure as ever so far as non - alignment is concerned. It is crystal clear to any unbiased observer.

Certainly we have quarrelled with the Soviet Union on one or two issues in the past. But how many times have we quarrelled with South Africa, how many times have we quarrelled with the US on its South-East Asia policy? Fortunately they have changed for the better and once that obstacle to good relations between the US and ourselves was removed we became good friends.

The same goes for the Soviet Union or for any other nation. If tomorrow your people ceased to be racists, you do not know how much co-operation there will be between South Africa and us. The only barrier between us is apartheid. The moment you remove apartheid as a philosophy, as a way of life, all the gates in Zambia will be open and co-operation will be meaningful.

Do you regard the defence arrangement between the Soviet Union and the Marxist states of Mozambique and Angola on your border as a threat to your security?

Certainly the answer is No. There is no question of a Marxist Angola or Mozambique being a threat to our independence at all. We are colleagues and comrades in one common struggle.

One thing which appears perhaps you have not understood and which I would want to take this opportunity to explain is that the only difference that I see between my faith, which is Christianity, and that of Marxism and Leninism of the Soviet Union and of Marxist Leninism, Mao Tse-tung thoughts of the Chinese is this: they do not believe in God as we do. Otherwise the programmes are very similar.

I blame the commercialisation of Christ by the capitalist countries. To me the greatest revolutionary who ever lived on this earth is Christ himself. But those who are called upon to propagate his message commercialise it through the methods and desires of capitalism.

The communists say that religion is the opium of the masses. I partly agree with this, and partly I do not. I agree with them so far as the Western Christians are concerned, but certainly not so far as we are concerned in Zambia or in Tanzania. In these two sister states religion can never be the opium of the masses. Religion here is part and parcel of the progressive programme of the masses, because religion is preaching freedom, justice and fair play in Zambia and in Tanzania. It is teaching them socialism as a way of organising society to achieve these objectives that I have mentioned.

To speak of freedom in capitalism is a misnomer, because without the peasants and workers controlling the economy of any given country political independence is not fully independence.

It is like a man hopping along on one leg saying that he is walking while in fact he is just hopping. This is a very similar programme to Marxism and Leninism. But if in the implementation of their programme they put ideology before men, it is a mistake.

I have told this to a number of my good Marxist - Leninist friends. You cannot put ideology before men. Man comes first. Ideology is for men and not the other way round. Man is central. Ideology is an instrument for man's self - realisation, for his spiritual, moral, political, economical, social and military freedom. So ideology cannot be more important than man.

This is the difference between those who believe in Christianity on one hand and those who believe in communism.

I saw Pres Neto's mother last week in Angola at the State House. She is practising Christiany like myself. I have met Pres Machel's father several times and he is a practising Christian.

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really no question o Angola and Mozambique being enemies of Zambia or threatening Zambia's security because they are Marxist states.

Is it not better to choose an apartheid government as the lesser of the two evils? Will the destruction of a white South African government not play into Russian hands and weaken the position of the West and the free world?

How free are human beings in the so-called free world? I think these are questions we should not talk about like parrots as if we are parrots. Because this was invented 20-30 years ago at the height of the cold war between East and West. Can you really say that South Africa is a free world?

But it is argued that, although South Africa is incomplete with weaknesses, for strategic and mineral reasons it is vital to the West and the free world?

I am sure myself that even in a number of African countries as indeed in Western and other countries we have not yet reached the stage where we can truly say we are free as God would like to see his men. That stage of freedom is far far away.

When we have poverty, extreme poverty coexisting with extreme riches, then there can be no freedom in such a country. How can South Africa then be called part of the free world.

Those who are afraid of communism should remove those sources of evil in our society or those societies that make communism more attractive than capitalism.

I have already told you that it is Western countries that are protecting South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia. It is communist countries which are supporting the masses in their struggle.

So long as that contradiction continues, the masses of the African people, who are very religious indeed, without suddenly becoming communist themselves, will always look at communist countries as their friends, colleagues and comrades, in a common struggle. So the ball is right in the court of the Western countries.

DD 25/4/77

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Do you believe the Western countries will implement selective sanctions against South Africa on the Namibian issue?

I do not know. I will only believe that when I see it.

Many critics of the South African Government inside South Africa and in the West say that badly. I see no point in continuing with contacts that do not bring fruits at all.

One should not forget that these contacts were made as far back as 1969 and 1971, when he threatened to expose me as a double dealer. (The President chuckled and gave a laugh). When he failed to achieve his objective he raised the point of contact again. I obliged because I felt that he had learned his lesson and now perhaps he will know that he is dealing with an honest man. When we failed to agree, we cut off contacts and have not renewed them again.

But do you believe that in view of the very special situation in Southern Africa now the time is right for talks between Mr Vorster and all frontline states or perhaps the OAU?

Look, Mr Vorster is a very intelligent man. He cannot be so ignorant as not to read the writing on the wall. He cannot be so ignorant as not to be able to realise that he alone holds the key to the future of Southern Africa in terms of whether there is going to be a racial conflagration compounded by ideological conflagration. He must know that.

He therefore should be able to move in the right direction, both internally and externally. By internally, I include here Namibia because it is still a colony of South Africa.

The frontline states will thus not make future approaches unless you believe something is really moving in South Africa?

Yes, very definitely.

Mr Vorster has said he will move away from race discrimination. Are you impressed by changes in South Africa in recent years?

When did he speak about changes the first time? It was some years back in 1974 when he asked for six months. How many six-month periods have gone by since then? Must we be told again to wait for another six months? No, I am not impressed; I am afraid.

What is now required is action not words. I remember that at one time I was very happy with what he said because I thought I could trust him as a man of his word. I said so publicly. I chose that path for him because I thought that responses from the Zambian people of that nature were important to encourage him both internally and externally to do the right thing. But, as I say, many moons have gone by and nothing has happened.

Recently you said that South Africans should come to Zambia to see peaceful racial co-operation. Are you following the offer through and will you allow South Africans to come and have a look?

Kaunda sacks top men

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27/4/78

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda has sacked two top-ranking army officers and three Zambian Government Ministers in a move to stamp out corruption and mismanagement which has added to the country's economic crisis.

Dr Kaunda has also accused two of the dismissed Cabinet Ministers of being involved with a banned opposition party in this one-party state, and he banned all campaigning for next year's general elections "until the time for campaigning is announced by the party."

Although the general election is not until next year, tension has been rising in the country with many people blaming the ruling United National Independence Party for the economic problems.

Mr Axon Soko. Minister of Mines and Industry, was accused of helping to reorganise the banned United Progressive Party, formerly led by Mr Simon Kapwepwe, an old rival of the president.

Dr Safelino Mulenga, Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism. was also sacked but he was only accused of "abuse of office."

But the Minister of State in the same ministry. Mr Zongani Banda, was dismissed for being involved with the Progressive Party.

The dismissed army officers are Brigadier General Lodfre Miyanda. head of the mechanical services branch of the Zambia National Defence Forces, and Colonel Nsemiwe, in charge of the building section of the defence forces.

Dr Kaunda, accusing them of abuse of power, said the army officers had failed to recognise they were "servants of this nation. The nation cannot bow down to young army officers."

The commander of the defence forces, Major General Kingsley Chinkuli, is being moved to the Ministry of Mines and his place will be taken by the present chief of staff, Major General Peter Zuze.

Cape Times 26/4/77

Kaunda: The only barrier . . . is apartheic

From J H P SERFONTEIN

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia last week spelled out at length his attitude to the problems of Southern Africa in an exclusive interview which lasted more than two hours.

In it he paid particular attention to the position of whites in South Africa.

Matters discussed by him were:

- The reasons for the frontline countries supporting the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia.
- The Owen initiatives and the American involvement.
- The reasons for rejecting the Turnhalle constitution.
- His attitude towards the communist presence in Southern Africa.
- His personal philosophy on Christianity and the Western world.

This was the fourth interview in 21 months that I have had with this key statesman in Southern Africa. Nothing could have illustrated more effectively the dramatic and rapid changes in the subcontinent since August 1975.

On that occasion on the eve of the Victoria-bridge meeting the President was hopeful and full of praise for Mr Vorster.

fact that what is required is to fight this just war and win.

If as a result of the fighting Ian Smith and his colleagues are driven to a conference table, at least we have done our part in an honest matter. What the British Government do next is their own matter.

Q: What was the significance of your Luanda summit? You said you were more successful than Dr Owen.

Q: Have you had any indication that Mr Vorster is prepared to apply special pressure on Mr Smith and that Mr Smith is prepared to move from his position?

A: We have no evidence at all that Mr Vorster is prepared to apply pressure or that Mr Smith is changing for the better.

So our task is clear from there. It is to fight for the right of the emancipation, not only of the oppressed masses of Zimbabwe, but for the emancipation, moral and spiritual, political and economical of the oppressor himself.

Namibia

Q: What are the chances of the five Western powers succeeding in preventing the establishment of an interim government in Namibia and convening an international conference?

A: That is for the Western powers to answer. But for us as frontline countries and specifically for me as leader of the Government and the people of Zambia, I have not had any more hopes of Mr Vorster doing the right thing on Namibia since he rejected our appeal that he should show how country and the frontline countries as an honest and meaningful approach on the OAU manifesto on Southern Africa.

He failed us badly. I see no point in continuing with contacts that do not bring fruits at all.

One should not forget that these contacts were made as far back as 1969 and 1971, when he threatened to expose me as a double dealer.

When he failed to achieve his objective he raised the point of contact again. I obliged because I felt that he had learned his lesson and now perhaps he will know that he is dealing with an honest man.

When we failed to agree, we cut off contacts and have not renewed them again.

Q: But do you believe that, in view of the very special situation in Southern Africa, now the time is right for talks between Mr Vorster and all frontline states or perhaps the OAU?

A: Look, Mr Vorster is a very intelligent man. He cannot be so ignorant as not to read the writing on the wall.

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But as I say, many moons have gone by and nothing has happened.

Q: Recently you said that South Africans should come to Zambia to see peaceful racial co-operation. Are you following the offer through and will you allow South Africans to come and have a look?

A: Unlike your Prime Minister, when I say something, I mean it. Subject to the usual arrangements and if this is done by special organizations which we know are fighting against apartheid, we will be happy to receive South Africans from those organizations that we respect.

Q: In the past you have on occasion directed yourself to the South African whites. Have you

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On the other hand we realize that if we stop other South African organizations from operating on Zambian soil that they have no chance of doing anything. So we have allowed them to operate although we only recognize the ANC, together with Angola.

Q: In many South African circles there is a widespread feeling after the Podgorny visit that you have moved from a neutral position closer to the communist camp. Some suggest even that you are a kind of Russian "colony".

A: We consider the Russians as fellow human beings first and foremost. We consider them as members of the same human race to which we belong.

Programme

It must be the programme of every thinking nation to build bridges and not to dig gulfs. We in humanism believe that we are treading the socialist path which is leading us to our cherished goal of creating a humanist state.

We have no permanent

from the list, all of us — Vorster, Smith, Kaunda, Seretse Khama, Julius Nyerere and now Neto and Samora Machel — are in one boat on the River Zambezi.

I have been warning you about this all along. I was saying that unless you did this thing then there will be a racial conflagration compounded by an ideological conflagration.

I first said this to the first American ambassador here in Zambia, now Professor Good. He said I was day-dreaming. I said no I was not. I said: 'Look, it is simple. Can't you see? Can't you see the situation you will get if there is no change in favour of majority rule in these three countries? We are going to have a fight,' I said.

But we do not make weapons and depend on the Eastern bloc for them. 'You will say,' I told him, 'that — when the time comes for fighting — that you must protect your interests against communist interference.

I said: 'You will be doing that. And because we will be getting weapons form the Eastern countries you will say you must now side with the racist because they are defending the interests of the West.'

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By April last year the détente exercise was on the point of collapse with President Kaunda highly critical of Mr Vorster.

The third interview in August last year was characterized by anger and bitterness on the part of the President when he condemned Mr Vorster in the sharpest language for the deterioration of the racial conflict in Southern Africa.

Optimistic

On this occasion he was relaxed and philosophically optimistic about the future, confident that the white government in Southern Africa could not last much longer.

However, his deep and serious concern was for the future of the whites themselves. He found it incomprehensible that the attitudes of the white governments in Salisbury and Pretoria were aggravating the situation, and that they were undermining their own future under a future majority government.

When I left him after an informal lunch discussion at his official residence/office at State House in Lusaka I asked him:

Mr President, when do you think you will set foot in Pretoria?" After a brief pause he smilingly predicted with confidence: "I think I will be there by 1983."

Interview

Here follows the full question and answer interview:

Q: Do you believe that the new diplomatic intiative of Dr David Owen will succeed where all other efforts in the past have failed?

A: To me the visit of Dr Owen was welcome but whether or not in the end it will achieve its objectives is at the moment of little consequence to the struggle.

The reason why I say this is that so many times in the past we have tried the path of peace and so many times have we failed.

We have decided, as you know, to back the Patriotic Front in their just struggle. We are doing it to the best of our ability. We see it as the only way in which such visits of Dr Owen can be successful insofar as his objectives are concerned.

Without the fighting, nothing will ever move. We have come to this sad conclusion.

Q: What will be the next step in the Owen initiative?

A: I really do not know. It is for Dr Owen and the British Government to answer. On our part I cannot overemphasize the

A: We have strengthened the instrument of the struggle in Zimbabwe. We have strengthened the instrument of the struggle in Namibia and in South Africa. This was no mean achievement.

Q: Are the frontline states still supporting the special position of the Patriotic Front?

A: The Patriotic Front is not an exclusive club at all. It is open to all those who understand that nothing in Zimbabwe today can move without the liberation war.

If, therefore, other people such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend (Ndabaningi) Sithole believe, as we believe after having done everything possible to find a peaceful solution, that nothing more can move Ian Smith now than war, they must come out and join the forces of war that are fighting the just struggle.

Once they do that they are welcome to join the Patriotic Front. As far as we know the Patriotic Front is the only organization that has got cadres that are fighting. Without the war nothing will move Ian Smith from where he is.

US role

Q: Do you accept a US co-chairmanship and co-sponsorship of a constitutional conference in view of the rejection by the Patriotic front of a direct US role?

A: I cannot speak for the frontline states but only for Zambia. We very well understand the sensitive nature of the situation in which we live today.

On the other hand I made it clear on behalf of Zambia when I met Ambassador Young earlier this year that without US participation the British will be unable to move.

I was saying this from the painful experience of the last 12 years. I told Ambassador Young that the US had to move.

I know that he and others were saying that this was primarily a British job. But facing the realities I am glad to say that the US have come to Zambia's point of view. The British cannot move on their own. They need US support.

All I can say is that I hope that the suspicions of the Patriotic Front leaders will not be confirmed through a wrongful action by the US Government.

But on the other hand we have assurances of President Carter. He is, as far as I know and I have no reason not to believe him, a great believer in basic elementary human rights.

As such I do not think that the US Government will involve itself in a manner that will be the subject of criticism later. I do not believe that I am wrong.

I do understand the suspicions of the Patriotic Front. Respective US governments and administrations have kept out all these years. But now the US says that it is prepared to co-sponsor the conference on Zimbabwe to be.

genuine he was when he said ... this was a matter for the people of Namibia.

Everybody knows that South Africa is the colonial power of Namibia. Everybody knows that if Mr Vorster decided to move in the right direction and leave his disastrous ideas of bantustan and racial segregation, and leave behind him the fear of Swapo as a communist-inspired organization and treat Swapo as a nationalist organization, as he himself leads the Afrikaner nationalists, we all would be a lot happier because he will be making the right decisions.

But because of his preoccupation with a fear of the communist bogy his place in the whole of Southern Africa is on fire.

I can only hope that the West will succeed where we have failed. But our task on it is clear. It is to defend what is right, fair and just to all men, regardless of their colour, creed and religion.

This is how we see it. We have no hope at the moment in the sort of polite political approach that the West is making to Mr Vorster and his colleagues.

Q: Do you believe the Western countries will implement selective sanctions against South Africa on the Namibian issue?

A: I do not know. I will only believe that when I see it.

Turnhalle

Q: Many critics of the South African Government inside South Africa and in the West say that the Turnhalle with all its weaknesses is a major step forward. Why do you reject it as an instrument for peaceful settlement?

A: I agree that it is a major step forward but towards what? That is the question. Towards bantustans.

I would not be a party to anything that is bantustan — the degrading of mankind as a whole to which, of course, Mr Vorster belongs.

I really do not see anything at all to speak of in such glowing terms. This is a retrogressive step and one which therefore does not deserve support.

Sympathy

Q: Professor Karina has claimed that senior Zambian Government members were sympathetic to the Turnhalle, that your Government will allow him to open a pro-Turnhalle office in Lusaka and that the Organization of African Unity is splitting on the interim government.

A: I will be so strong as to say: Let him name them. I will fire them. He is living in a day-dream as far as the OAU is concerned.

Q: Are you at the moment in direct or indirect contact with Mr Vorster on the crisis situation in Southern Africa?

A: I told Mr Vorster, if I meet him I will have to meet him publicly and not in secrecy as a matter of principle.

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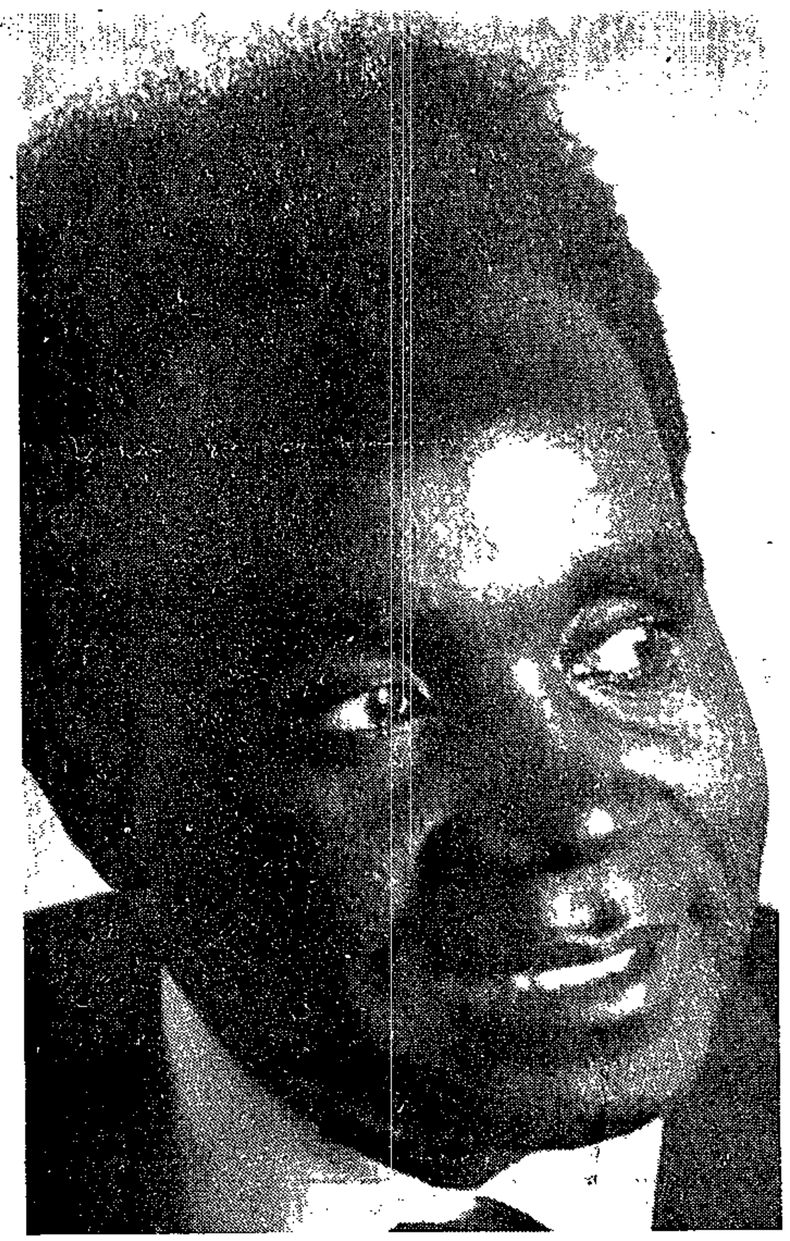

President Kaunda

not to be able to realize that he alone holds the key to the future of Southern Africa in terms of whether there is going to be a racial conflagration compounded by ideological conflagration. He must know that. I am sure he knows it.

He therefore should be able to move in the right direction, both internally and externally.

By internally, I include here Namibia because it is still a colony of South Africa.

Action

Q: The frontline states will thus not make future approaches unless you believe something is really moving in South Africa?

A: Yes, very definitely.

Q: Mr Vorster has said he will move away from race discrimination. Are you impressed by changes in South Africa in recent years?

A: When did he speak about changes the first time? It was some years back in 1974 when he asked for six months.

How many six months' periods have gone by since then? Must we be told again to wait for another 26 months' period? No, I am not impressed I am afraid.

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A: We look at the South African whites who are born there, or are naturalized as South Africans, as Africans. We do mean exactly that when we say it.

But then you see if they are Africans, as indeed they are, we ask them to remember what Christ taught — and they say they believe in Him too as we do: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, or, love thy neighbour as thy love thyself."

It is as much a religious point as it is political. In the Zambian philosophy of humanism we believe in this.

As long as the South African whites are not prepared to do unto the black man as they would have the black man do unto them, they are asking, actually inviting, trouble of unimaginable proportions.

It is not possible for them to stop this revolution coming. But they can make it land softly by simply fulfilling Christ's message.

Q: Does the recent presence of Mr Oliver Tambo at your recent summits mean formal recognition of the ANC as the only South African liberation movement?

A: No we cannot say that. The host country Angola included the

enemies and endeavour to make permanent friends. We think that this is the right direction towards which mankind as a whole must move.

We therefore received President Podgorny with open hands in a spirit of non-alignment.

I do not think that I owe it to South Africa to explain this. But since they are also part and parcel of mankind I draw their attention to the contents of my speech at the State dinner in honour of President Podgorny in which I spelt out what our philosophy was and where we stood.

This is the candid way of telling our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union where we, their comrades and friends, stood, philosophically and ideologically.

Q: It is said that you have changed your attitude towards the Soviet Union and have abandoned your hard line of the past. Why did this happen or didn't you change?

A: I just explained that we are pure as ever so far as non-alignment is concerned. It is crystal clear to any unbiased observer.

Quarrelled

Certainly we have quarrelled with the Soviet Union on one or two issues in the past. But how many times have we quarrelled with South Africa, how many times have we quarrelled with the US on its South East Asia policy?

Fortunately they have changed for the better and once that obstacle to good relations between the US and ourselves was removed we became good friends.

The same goes for the Soviet Union or for any other nation. If tomorrow you people ceased to be racists, you do not know how much co-operation there would be between South Africa and us.

The only barrier between us is apartheid. The moment you remove apartheid as a philosophy, as a way of life, all the gates in Zambia will be open and co-operation will be meaningful.

So really please understand us for what we are, honestly trying to build ourselves as a young nation, trying to love in accordance with the values and norms of a decent society among so many other societies in the world.

Q: Are you not afraid that the reliance of the frontline states and the liberation movements on the Eastern bloc will lead to superpower involvement and an extension of Russian communist influence in Southern Africa?

A: What choice have we in the matter? You are telling me that now.

But I have been telling you that for the last 10 to 12 years. Saying that unless you solve the problems of Zimbabwe to be in favour of the majority, the problems of Namibia in favour of Swapo and the people of Namibia, and unless you remove apartheid

That good Christian ... wonder what he will be saying now.

I ask you to remember what I have been saying. I was called all sorts of names . . . bloodthirsty and so on. I told him I was merely analysing the situation for him which he could not see.

Weapons

But now, sorry to say it, I have not been proved wrong. The racial conflagration is here. And weapons are coming from the East.

And so really you cannot blame us because a civilized society is the one which looks after interests of all the people on equal terms, not through two measurements. One measurement only.

That, you people are not doing in Rhodesia, Namibia or in South Africa itself.

So we have no choice but to fight.

So please do not blame the communists. Do not blame us because by doing so you are putting it on the effect and not on the cause. The cause is racism in South Africa.

Q: Do you regard the defence arrangement between the Soviet Union and the Marxist states of Mozambique and Angola on your border as a threat to your security?

A. Certainly the answer is no. There is no question of a Marxist Angola or Mozambique being a threat to our independence at all. We are colleagues and comrades in one common struggle.

One thing which perhaps you have not understood and which I would want to take this opportunity to explain is that the only difference that I see between my faith, which is Christianity, and that of Marxism and Leninism of the Soviet Union and of Marxist Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thoughts of the Chinese is this: They do not believe in God as we do. Otherwise the programmes are very similar.

Revolutionary

If you read Humanism parts one and two you will see what I am talking about.

I blame the commercialization of Christ by the capitalist countries. To me the greatest revolutionary who ever lived on this earth is Christ himself. But those who are called upon to propagate his message, commercialize it through the methods and desires of capitalism.

The communists say that religion is the opium of the masses. I partly agree with this, and partly I do not.

I agree with them in so far as the Western Christians are concerned, but certainly not in so far as we are concerned in Zambia or in Tanzania.

In these two sister states religion can never be the opium of the masses. Religion here is part

economic, social and military freedom. In short the cultural freedom of man — the whole man. So ideology cannot be more important than man.

This is the difference between those who believe in Christianity on one hand and those who believe in communism.

I saw President Neto's mother last week in Angola at the State House. She is a practising Christian like myself. I have met President Machel's father several times and he is a practising Christian.

There can therefore be really no question of Angola and Mozambique being enemies of Zambia or them threatening Zambia's security because they are Marxist states.

Q: Is it not better to choose an apartheid government as the lesser of the two evils? Will the destruction of a white South African Government not play into Russian hands and weaken the position of the West and the free world?

A: how free are human beings in the so-called free world? I think these are questions we should not talk about like parrots as if we are parrots. Because this was invented 20 to 30 years ago at the height of the cold war between the East and the West.

Let us sit down to reason and find out whether the free world is really free. Can you really say that South Africa is a free world?

Q: But it is argued that, although South Africa has weaknesses, for strategic and mineral reasons it is vital to the West and the free world.

Far away

A: I am sure, myself, that even in a number of African countries as indeed in Western and other countries we have not yet reached the stage where we can truly say we are free as God would like to see his men. That stage of freedom is far, far away.

When we have poverty, extreme poverty coexisting with extreme riches, then there can be no freedom in such a country.

How can South Africa then be called part of the free world? So those who are afraid of communism, therefore, should remove those sources of evil in our society or those societies that make communism more attractive than capitalism.

I have already told you that it is Western countries that are protecting South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia. It is communist countries which are supporting the masses in their struggle.

So long as that contradiction continues the masses of the African people, who are very religious indeed, without suddenly becoming communist themselves will always look at communist countries as their friends, colleagues and comrades, in a common struggle.

So the ball is right in the court of the Western countries.

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Zambia in 'hot pursuit' of oilmen

3/5/77 RDM

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Minister of Legal Affairs Mainza Chona flew to London yesterday "in hot pursuit" of oil companies which have supplied oil to Rhodesia in breach of sanctions.

According to informed sources in Lusaka the companies were party to the agreements for the operation of an oil pipeline from Beira in Mozambique to Umtali in Rhodesia and of the refinery at Feruka from which Zambia's petroleum needs were supplied.

The sources said the oil companies assured the Rhodesian Government before UDI that they would continue to supply it with oil if UDI were declared and that sanctions would not be applied against Rhodesia because of Zambia's exposed position.

RDM 3/5/77

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Solving squatter problem

Zambia has launched a "progressive development" scheme to upgrade its squatter townships. It is one of the first countries in Africa to move towards a solution to the problem.

Piped water, roads, social amenities and sewage disposal are being provided as a priority. Other services will follow.

Between 1963 and 1975, Zambia's urban population increased from about 750 000 to 1 700 000 — a growth of about nine per cent a year. At this rate the population of Zambian cities will double by 1987.

The most rapid growth is taking place in the capital, Lusaka. In a population of more than 500 000, three-quarters are in squatter townships.

The government, in line with its policy of participatory democracy, has accepted that the best way to help the squatters and other unestablished residents to develop the cities is to let them do it themselves with the assistance of professional expertise and ideas and very small sums of money.

Lusaka council's housing project unit is supervising the provision of new services. The staff of the unit help residents devise the scheme in a way that suits their needs. The unit engages contractors to construct the new buildings, lay water pipes and build roads and encourages residents to work on a self-help basis.

Final decisions about where facilities such as roads, clinics and schools should go are made by the people themselves. Where houses are affected, they must make way. If the residents have to move, they are given a plot of land in the overspill, assistance in moving, technical advice in building and a loan to help buy building materials.

Squatter areas have been declared "improvement areas", residents registered by the council, and each house owner given a licence to stay within the area for 30 years. The licence may be renewed.

If the owner is not moving, the licence will be for the present house. If he is, the licence will be for the house in the overspill area.

If a business is affected by the development, a loan is offered to help rebuild shops. Anyone who has to move to make way for development automatically gets a plot in the overspill area.

If a resident wants to sell the house, he or she will have to advise the council and arrangements will be made to repay or transfer the loan if there is one. Residents provided with piped water and refuse removal must pay for the services.

The ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) has organised people into sections of 25 houses with a chairman. Each has a section leader who will ensure that every resident is law abiding and pays back the loan and rates for services provided by the council.

In most cases residents have come together to build projects like welfare halls and clinics themselves, using the money allocated to such projects by the council for other esseptial services and development of their particular section. — GNS

— Tim Chigodo

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FORM

A Leër / Newspaper of the SA Army

Registered at the GPO as newspaper

E/BORDER ISSUE Mei/May 1977

Swapo's time is running out in S.W.A.

A serious revolt amongst Swapo trainees has caused the organisation's leaders to establish a camp for "corrective training" near Mboroma, north of Lusaka in Zambia, Lt.-Genl. J.R. Dutton, SM, Chief of Staff Operations, said in Pretoria recently.

The Mboroma camp is divided into two compounds. The first, which houses over 700 dissidents at present, is used to brainwash and indoctrinate the inmates. Their living conditions are apalling, Lt-Genl Dutton said.

Once a satisfactory stage of "reformation" has been reached, the inmates of the first compound are transferred to the second compound. There they undergo refresher military training prior to being sent into Angola for action against South West Africa.

This corrective action has proved to be insufficient. At the end of April 1977, a group of about 100 "re-cycled" Swapo followers refused to leave their base camp in Zambia for action against the people of South West.

Internal rivalries caused by the alleged misuse of Swapo funds cause further problems. A renewed fund-raising campaign had to be launched by Swapo to replenish their coffers.

The progress towards a peaceful solution for South West Africa's problems has resulted in an increasing amount of desertions from the Swapo ranks. Swapo realises that it has to produce concrete results soon. Several options are open to Swapo in this respect.

The first is to "internationalise" the confrontation between Swapo and the south African Defence force. This can be achieved by involving the MPLA forces in Angola in a confrontation with the South African Defence Force. Such an incident took place earlier this year when Swapo elements occupied positions near an MPLA border post and started to fire on a security patrol in South West Africa. The South African security force members returned the fire causing an exchange of fire between the MPLA and SADF.

The other option is to shift Swapo's emphasis from military operations to the intimidation of the local inhabitants in S.W.A. This would be accompanied by an intensive propaganda campaign.

The typical propaganda strategy used by terrorist organisations in other parts of the world has up till now not been used by Swapo against the SADF. This entails the creation of atrocity stories to arouse the public opinion against the security forces. The good relations between the local population on the Border and the security forces have impaired Swapo inclination to use this tactic.

Lt.-Genl Dutton explained that it is difficult to guess what Swapo's next step might be, but it would have to be taken soon. Swapo's time appears to be running out.

Kaunda puts Zambia on war footing

Staff Reporters

LUSAKA. — Zambia is in a state of war with Rhodesia, and her armed forces have been placed on full alert, President Kenneth Kaunda told a Press conference in Lusaka yesterday.

The announcement follows a message from British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen to Mr Kaunda that Britain had received a warning from Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith that his country might strike against nationalist guerilla camps in Zambia because of Zapu incursions from there.

President Kaunda said yesterday that he had ordered his air force to shoot "any Rhodesian planes on sight using Zambian airspace."

"We have allowed at times what are called mercy flights," he said.

"There can be no mercy flights in a war situation."

Zambia is the main launching pad for raids into Rhodesia by Communist-backed guerillas from Zapu, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Kaunda said Dr Owen's letter read: "I have had a message from Ian Smith in which he says he has reliable information that Zapu plans a major offensive against Rhodesia. He might have no alternative but to strike against Zapu bases in your country.

"He asks me to use my good offices with you to prevent the escalation, which he believes could jeopardise our efforts to promote a political settlement."

Mr Kaunda said his immediate reaction was to doubt the authenticity of the letter. He checked with British Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan, who replied that the letter had the full backing of the British Government.

Mr Kaunda told the Press conference he might now not attend next month's Commonwealth leader's conference in London because as commander-in-chief of Zambia's armed forces, his presence might be needed in his country.

● In Salisbury, the Rhodesian Government confirmed that Mr Smith had sent a message to Dr Owen threatening pre-emptive strikes into Zambia if Zapu guerillas launch attacks into Rhodesia.

Zambia: We were provoked

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian troops exchanged fire with Rhodesian security forces at the Victoria Falls yesterday after they had been "provoked" a Zambian State House spokesman said last night.

The exact nature of the provocation was not revealed.

According to the statement the Zambians had responded by hitting the Rhodesians "very hard."

There were no casualties on the Zambian side.

The statement added: "The Zambian security forces are in no mood to stand the arrogance and provocations from the marauding rebel soldiers. Whatever trouble the rebel soldiers ask for, this time they will get it."

On Monday President Kenneth Kaunda revealed that the British government had informed him Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith was threatening to send his troops into Zambia to attack guerilla bases.

President Kaunda said he had placed his armed forces on full alert.

Tito pledges backing

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Yugoslavia has pledged to come to Zambia's aid if Mr Smith goes ahead with threats to attack Zapu bases in Zambia.

The solidarity pledge, which is the first from a European country, was made by Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Djuro Vukolic.

Addressing a Press conference, Mr Vukolic said already there had been "an intensification of contacts" between the Zambian President, Dr Kaunda, and President Tito over the invasion threats by Rhodesia.

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SA and Zambia swop fire

ARGUS 26/5/77

The Argus Defence Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN security forces and Zambian troops exchanged fire across the Zambezi River yesterday. Both sides say there were no casualties.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said today there were in fact two incidents on the Zambian - Caprivi Strip border yesterday.

'In the first incident Zambian troops without provocation opened small-arms fire on a security force observation post. The Zambian fire was returned and silenced,' the spokesman said.

'In the second incident Zambian troops opened small arms fire on an unarmed civilian aircraft flying on the Caprivi side of the Zambezi. South African forces were not involved in this incident.

'This sort of incident takes place occasionally — usually toward the end of the month when Zambian troops receive their pay or when their troops are rotated.

'Security forces have orders to return fire on such occasions when provoked. No South African casualties have been suffered during these occasional incidents,' the spokesman said.

An official statement from Lusaka's State House said last night that Zambian forces had exchanged fire with South African troops across the Zambezi at Sesheke in the western province of the country.

The statement said the incident occurred 'when racist troops provoked the Zambian forces who quickly responded and silenced the enemy.'

There were no casualties on the Zambian side, the statement added.

Sesheke is an administrative centre on the border with the Caprivi strip.

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Zambia shuffle

LUSAKA — President Kaunda has reshuffled top diplomatic posts in the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan and several other countries "to improve efficiency." — Sapa-AP.

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STAR
21/5/77

Zambia fires on post

Own Correspondent

KAZUNGULA — The Zambian Army fired on the observation post here in the second act of aggression by the Zambians since President Kaunda's "declaration of a state of war" on Monday.

The attack lasted for a short period and consisted of several bursts of anti-aircraft 12,7 mm fire.

The attack on the observation post, occupied by the South African Police some years ago, caused no serious damage other than a few isolated pock marks into the fake wooden base.

The post was not manned by security forces at the time and no members of the security forces were injured. It is thought some of the fire landed in Botswana.

The observation post is situated opposite a Zambian army camp close to the Botswana border and where the four territories of Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia, Zambia and Botswana meet.

Security forces here feel the attack was premediated and an act of direct provocation, in the same way the firing on Victoria Falls on Wednesday was completely unprovoked.

Idi Amin gets into Kaunda's hair

Cape Times 3/6/77

NAIROBI. — Ugandan President Idi Amin, smarting from criticism by President Kenneth Kaunda, has labelled the Zambian leader "an imperialist puppet microphone", Uganda Radio said yesterday.

The radio, monitored in Nairobi, said President Amin sent a telegram to Dr Kaunda expressing concern that the latest Rhodesian raid into Mozambique was not met by a combined military force from the front-line African states, which include Zambia.

President Amin told Dr Kaunda that white hair was normally regarded as a sign of wisdom — "but in your case it is a sign of weakness".

The Ugandan leader said it had been agreed after an earlier raid that such action would be taken.

He told Dr Kaunda he was surprised that "people like you who claim to be champions of liberty are also ready to indiscriminately embrace ideas proposed by the enemies of Africa.

"I can only describe you as an imperialist puppet microphone," the radio quoted President Amin as saying.

Last week, President Kaunda called Field Marshal Amin a "black dictator" and said: "Whoever condemns events taking place in South Africa and Rhodesia must also condemn the events taking place in Uganda.

The telegram said the problems of Southern Africa would not be solved by "breakfasting with (South African Prime MinisterMr) Vorster or (British Foreign Secretary Dr David) Owen". — Sapa-Reuter

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ZAMBIA PENSION FREEZE

LUSAKA: People in Rhodesia drawing pensions from here have been hit by the Bank of Zambia's suspension of all forms of payments to Rhodesia.

Mr Luke Mwananshiku, Governor of the Bank of Zambia, announced recently that payments were being suspended because of the "war situation" between Zambia and Rhodesia.

But he said that "very special cases" would be considered on merit, including pensions.

Tribune Africa News Service

A spokesman for Barclays Bank of Zambia said, however, as far as they were concerned a "blanket" ban had been imposed with no exemptions.

The Standard Bank of Zambia also said they were not remitting pensions to Rhodesia.

"There is absolutely nothing going through," said a bank official. "It is not only pensions but money being sent to relatives and dependents and even school fees. Some parents in Zambia send their children to school in Rhodesia and they are in a particularly difficult position."

The banks could not give any indication of how many pensioners were affected by the ban, but said the pensions would be placed in blocked accounts until the embargo was lifted.

Bank of Zambia officials declined to comment.

Banker warns Zambia of total economic collapse

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The chairman of Standard Bank (Zambia), Mr Elias Chipimo, has called on the Zambian Government to decide now whether to continue with a planned economy or reintroduce a free capital market as a means of saving the country from what is called "total economic collapse."

No one could contradict the fact that the state could not afford to stop promoting enterprise except for strategic reasons, Mr Chipimo told a meeting of the "Economics Club" here.

Mr Chipimo, a former High Commissioner to London and an outspoken critic of "state capitalism" said now was the time for both Unip, the country's sole political party, and the Government, to halt further state acquisition of businesses.

By surpressing the system of open capital forces, the Government was not eliminating greed and exploitation, but only succeeding in driving it underground and allowing unscrupulous members of the elite to develop subtle means to take more out of the dwindling resources, he said.

"If the economy is to be buoyant again and stay well above the Plimsoll line, come good times cr bad, greater encouragement than at present must be given to those elements, whether local or foreign, who are willing to save and put their capital at risk," Mr Chipimo told the meeting.

He added that there was political temptation to interfere in enterprise in Zambia, but since that had been tried and has "brought telling confusion" in the country's parastatal organisations, Zambia must look to other alternatives.

Sanctions cost Zambia R790m

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia will lose R750-million for the period 1976/7 to comply with United Nations economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

United Nations coordinator for UN assistance to Zambia, Sir Robert Jackson, said this in Lusaka yesterday, adding that "no UN member state has ever applied sanctions so effectively as Zambia".

Speaking at a Press conference, Sir Robert said there was every possibility that Zambia's costs for upholding UN sanctions against Rhodesia would increase to R800-million by the end of 1977.

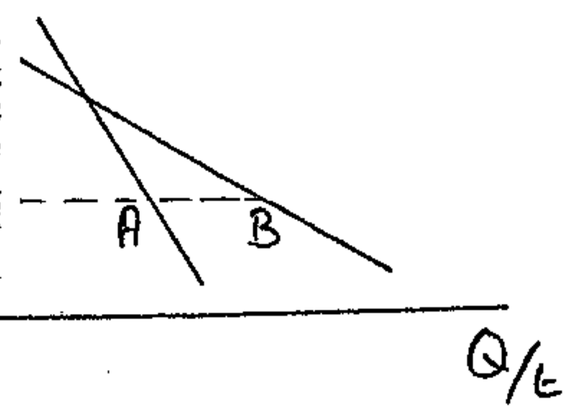
"No other UN member state has such a record figure of costs comparable to Zambia's in applying UN mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia," he said.

"If UN member states considered applying economic sanctions against Rhodesia as Zambia has done, the problem of the illegal regime in Rhodesia could have been resolved years ago."

12. Which of th ... a high price elasticity

1. Cigaret
2. Motor c
3. Chocola
4. Food.
5. Shoelac

13. Given two s ... coefficient of price elast... same horizontal line as A)

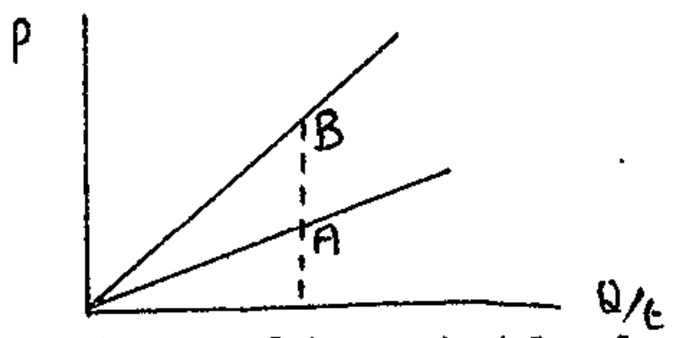


1. Less th
2. More th
3. Equal t
4. Depende
5. One cannot say.

14. Price elasticity of supply is defined as

1. $\Delta Q/P \times Q/\Delta P$
2. $P/\Delta P \times \Delta Q/Q$
3. $\Delta Q/Q \times \Delta P/P$
4. $\frac{\%\text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\%\text{ change in price}}$
5. $Q/P \times \Delta P/\Delta Q$

15. Given two straight line supply schedules, the coefficient of price elasticity of supply at B (which lies vertically above a) is



1. Less than at point A.
2. More than at point A.
3. Equal to that at point A.
4. One cannot say.
5. None of the above.

16. A rise in the price of refrigerator components would probably lead to

1. A fall in the demand for refrigerators.
2. A rise in the supply of refrigerators.
3. A leftward shift in the supply curve of refrigerators.
4. A rightward shift in the demand curve of refrigerators.
5. A leftward shift in the demand curve of refrigerators.

17. Income elasticity of demand is defined as

1. $Y/Q \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
2. $\Delta Q/Y \times \Delta Y/Q$
3. $Q/\Delta Q \times Y/\Delta Y$
4. $Q/Y \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
5. $\Delta Q/\Delta P \times P/Q$

Dig trenches, prepare for war says Kaunda

(353) 25/6/77 R.D.M.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday called on all villagers and schoolchildren on the borders with Rhodesia and South Africa to be vigilant. He also ordered them to dig trenches in readiness for attacks from Rhodesia.

At a Press conference at State House the Zambian leader predicted that the Rhodesian war threat would become a fact before the end of the year, because "the enemy means business".

Dr Kaunda who returned home on Wednesday after a three-week tour of eight Western European countries, said: "The enemy means business. Between now and the end of the year there will be something happening in Zambia.

"It is going to be tough, but we are becoming more prepared for it, for Zambia cannot sink. It is the Rhodesian boat that is going to sink. Zambia is ready to defend itself 24 hours a day.

"We have succeeded in getting our people in certain areas on the border to dig trenches. They have done this already in some parts of Western Province and Southern Province," President Kaunda said.

"But in those areas where they have not done so, they must dig trenches now especially at schools for the protection of schoolchildren."

President Kaunda said soldiers would teach people how to dig trenches.

Referring to his tour of Europe, he said: "On the military side all I can say is that we exchanged views on this subject with many European leaders, but I cannot tell you what the outcome was. This must remain a secret."

Answering a question on whether Britain would take effective measures in Rhodesia, President Kaunda said: "Britain and America believe they can still negotiate with the rebels and achieve some results."

President Kaunda said Zambia had gone beyond the talking stage. He regretted that lives were being lost in Rhodesia because of the West's vested interest in Southern Africa.

"So the masses are going to upset that order. They are going to introduce a new order of their own at gunpoint and those who want to talk must talk quickly if they want to stop it," he said.

27/6/77 N/MERCURY (353)

Zambia in new attack on border

ANTHONY RIDER

THE Rhodesian police post at Kazungula, 80km west of Victoria Falls, was attacked from Zambia yesterday with small arms, mortars and rockets.

The attack occurred at 3.30 p.m. There were no casualties, and security forces retaliated. Combined operations headquarters, which announced the attack in a brief communique reporting that 19 insurgents had been killed in the past 24 hours without loss by security forces, did not say who was responsible — Zambian forces or guerrillas based across the Zambesi.

However, the combined operations commander, Lt.-Gen. Peter Walls, told newsmen at Tsanga Lodge near Inyanga earlier yesterday that Zapu was increasing its forces on the Rhodesian border.

He declined to give numbers but said the Zapu build-up had been developing steadily. "It has been an accumulation of the threat, really," said General Walls.

The Kazungula attack was the second launched from Zambia over the weekend. On Saturday Zambian soldiers opened fire with small arms across the Victoria Falls bridge during the lunch hour.

The firing was sporadic and there was no damage, nor were there any casualities. Security forces did not fire back.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said yesterday that the Rhodesians fired across the bridge "so they could find an excuse to attack Zambia," reports Sapa-Reuter.

Zambian troops returned the fire, silenced their adversaries and suffered no casualties he said, according to State-owned Zambia Radio.

The Zambian attack was the second of its kind in a month, and came a day after Dr Kaunda urged his countrymen close to the Rhodesian border to dig trenches and prepare round-the-clock defences.

The Mercury correspondent reports that Rhodesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, said at a Press conference at Tsanga Lodge yesterday that the UN Security Council would meet this week to consider allegations by President Samora Machel of Mozambique that Rhodesia had invaded Mozambique.

If the council were to consider the allegations with "even a semblance of impartiality" it had to take heed of certain basic facts.

These included that it was not Rhodesia but President Machel who declared his country to be in a state of war with Rhodesia. He had done so on March 3, 1976, when he closed the border.

Mr. van der Byl said President Machel had fed and armed Rhodesian terrorists operating from base camps and staging posts in Mozambique.

Duty

"He has used his own troops as a screen on the border from which the terrorists can sally forth."

Mr. van der Byl said the Rhodesian Government had the right and the duty to protect its citizens from these attacks — first by hot pursuit and second by defensive action against the bases.

He said Rhodesia had no aggressive intentions against Mozambique or its troops.

Opening a hall in memory of the 476 members of the security forces and the Internal Affairs ministry killed since 1966, he said that Rhodesians would fight for every inch of their country to avoid unacceptable settlement terms.

Rhodesians had to make every effort for a settlement that might mean the end of the war and the end of the need for them to fight and die, "but we must not — and will not — come to any accommodation not in keeping with the ideals and the objectives for which these men have laid down their lives."

TO	Area	No.	Killed	TOTAL
2	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-
200	-	-	-	-
300	-	-	-	-
500	-	-	-	-
1 000	-	-	-	-
2 000	-	-	-	-
5 000	-	-	-	-
10 000	-	-	-	-
OVER	3 443	110	1 095	4 648

No plane shot by Zambia says Pretoria

DD 28/6/77

353

JOHANNESBURG — Pres Kaunda's claim that Zambians had shot down a South African aircraft after it had violated Zambian air space was denied in Pretoria yesterday.

The South African Defence Force rebuttal came a few hours after Pres Kaunda made the allega'o at a meeting of his party.

Pres Kaunda claimed the aircraft crashed and burst into flames on the South African side after being shot down.

He told the 500 delegates he had received a protest note from South Africa about the incident, but warned that such incidents would be repeated if what he called enemy planes continued to violate Zambian air space.

"If the enemy should dare to enter Zambia, we must make sure we either wipe them out completely or capture them alive."

"We are not warmongers and if we are not provoked, we will not disturb anyone."

"If need be, we will get the most sophisticated weapons on earth to defend Zambia and anyone daring to do what they have been doing in the past will meet the wrath of the Zambian masses."

White minority regimes in Southern Africa, he said, derived their political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, social, scientific and military support from Western countries.

Dr Kaunda said Western countries have been told to choose between withdrawing all their support "from the white racists thereby making a peaceful change possible, or continue as before."

He warned that if they continued "then they will see all their investments in minority ruled countries go up in flames as the fury of black masses ignite into a big and unquenchable fire of revolution."

If those who invest in these countries cannot be moved by principles, "then let them be moved by fear of the inevitable explosion."

The future of Southern Africa, while clearly set on the inevitable course to victory, is going to see some of the darkest hours in the field of human conflict, Dr Kaunda said. — DDC.

28/6/77 M/MERCURY

S.A. plane down claim

353

LUSAKA — Zambia Radio said yesterday Zambian forces had shot down a South African aircraft in flames after it intruded into Zambian air space.

President Kenneth Kaunda earlier told 500 delegates to the policy-making national council of his United National Independence Party that Zambian gunners had fired at the plane but he did not elaborate.

Dr. Kaunda's claim was yesterday vigorously denied by Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria.

Rebuttal

The rebuttal, issued in a written statement only a few hours after President Kaunda made the allegation, said: "A South African Defence Force spokesman stated categorically today that no South African Air Force aircraft had violated Zambian air space, nor had a SAAF aircraft been fired at."

Dr. Kaunda told delegates at the meeting that he had received a protest note from South Africa about the incident but he warned that such incidents would be repeated if "enemy planes" continued to violate Zambian airspace.

The State-owned radio reported that the plane had been brought down recently over the south-western Zambian frontier town of Sesheke close to the Caprivi Strip—a finger of South West Africa jutting into Zambia.

It said the plane crashed in South West Africa. The incident happened recently, the radio said, but gave no further details.

Observers have noted that on May 26 South Africa's Defence headquarters said Zambian forces had fired small arms at an unarmed South African civilian aircraft over the Caprivi Strip but there were no casualties.

In his speech, Dr. Kaunda also referred to Mr. Ian Smith's threat of possible "hot pursuit" raids into Zambia and said: "We, too, reserve the right to pursue the enemy deep into his territory if he should dare to step on to Zambian soil."

The Zambian leader, apparently anticipating incursions from Rhodesia in the near future, has already restricted civilian flights over his country. He has told Zambians to dig trenches in border areas and has ordered a full army alert.

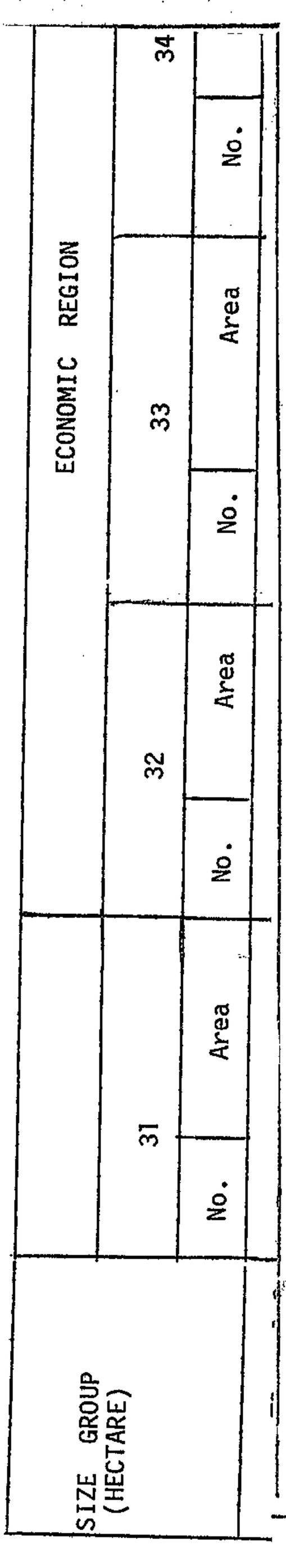
Provocation

"We are not war-mongers," he said [illegible] "but Zambian armed forces have firm instructions to hit back at any provocation. This is what they have been doing."

Last weekend he accused the Rhodesians of [illegible] exchange of fire across the Victoria Falls [illegible] bridge over the Zambesi River.

Dr. Kaunda told his countrymen yesterday to be prepared for "any eventuality," apparently continuing a campaign to ready Zambians for possible direct personal involvement in the Rhodesia war should Mr. Smith make good his threat to strike at Rhodesian Black nationalist bases in Zambia.

Dr. Kaunda held secret talks in Maputo yesterday with President



N/Mercury
28/6/77

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Provocation

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Last weekend he accused the Rhodesians of starting an exchange of fire across the Victoria Falls railway bridge over the Zambesi River.

Dr. Kaunda told his countrymen yesterday to be prepared for "any eventuality," apparently continuing a campaign to ready Zambians for possible direct physical involvement in the Rhodesia war should Mr. Smith make good his threat to strike at Rhodesian Black nationalist bases in Zambia.

Dr. Kaunda held secret talks in Maputo yesterday with President Samora Machel of Mozambique, whose country has been a target for cross-border raids by Rhodesian troops who say they have been pursuing nationalist fighters based there.

He indicated yesterday talks with President Machel had covered latest developments in the border war, but he did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, Somalia is ready to send "an army" to Zambia to repel any attacks from Rhodesia, Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance, Mr. Abdikassim Salaad Hassan, has declared in Lusaka. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

STAR 29/6/77

(353)

Pilot tells of rocket fire by Zambians

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The pilot of a private aircraft fired on by Zambian troops while landing in the Caprivi Strip has said it was a miracle he landed safely.

The attack on the Cessna Centurion piloted by Mr Tony Robinson of Windhoek may be the incident referred to by President Kaunda of Zambia in Lusaka on Monday.

President Kaunda told a meeting that Zambian forces had fired at a South African plane when it flew into Zambian airspace. A Zambian government official was later quoted by Lusaka newspapers as saying the plane was a military one, and was shot down in flames near Sesheke.

Mr Robinson's wife, Erika, said today her husband denied ever flying over Zambian territory.

FIRING

She said: "He was coming in to land at Katima Mulilo when they started firing at him from across the river.

"They were firing all around him. He could hardly see for the smoke," Mr Robinson said.

The attack on the plane on May 25 was revealed by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria shortly afterwards but no details were given.

Mr Robinson was flying four passengers to Caprivi when the firing began. None of the rockets hit the plane although some are said to have just missed.

ZAMBIA'S OTHER FACE

Sunday Times 3/7/77

...where the supermarket's full of South African goods, and they don't disguise it any more

SHIVA NAIPAUL, a West Indian from Trinida looks at Zambia from the unique perspective. H ancestors came from India and he is a broth of the well known novelist, V. S. Naipaul.

By SHIVA NAIPAUL

I BECAME alarmed when, without the slighest hesitation, the New Zealander with whom I was travelling (and New Zealand it will be recalled, was, at that time, in disfavour throughout black Africa because of its recent rugby tour of South Africa) told the immigration official at the Tanzanian-Zambian border post of Tunduma that he was intending to travel in transit through Zambia on his way to South Africa.

I was amazed at his foolhardy naivete. After all, Zambia is among the foremost of the front-line states supposedly locked in battle with white-supremacist South.

Kenneth Kaunda, one imagines (or is led to imagine) is made of sterner stuff than say, Seretse Khama of Botswana — another front-line president, who when he recently fell ill, was rushed off for treatment at a "whites only" hospital in Johannesburg.

And so my surprise was great when, without comment the passport was stamped and returned with a smile.

I soon learned not to be surprised at this permissive attitude. On the contrary: I soon learned to be surprised at any display of its opposite.

Rhodesia and South Africa, the traveller soon discovers, arouse more passion in the West than they do among the citizenry of the black front-line states.

The shelves of one Lusaka supermarket I went into were laden with South African merchandise — meat, toilet paper, detergent, tinned goods of all kinds.

In former days, apparently, the source of origin used to be disguised.

Nowadays, no one bothers to take the trouble. As I strolled along the alleyways of that Lusaka supermarket, I reflected ruefully on the crises of conscience occasioned in the past by my consumption of South African oranges.

The Rhodesian question provokes irritation rather than altruistic sentiments.

Poverty

The irritation was rampant in the young clerk who complained to me about the steep rise that had occurred in the cost of living.

He was, like all town-based Zambian males — and despite his declared poverty — flamboyantly attired: his shoes were platformed, his trousers flared, his red corduroy jacket exquisitely waisted, his tie exceedingly broad and colourful.

He did not attribute his poverty to the fall in the price of copper — which earns for Zambia the bulk of its foreign exchange — but laid the blame on the support the government was giving to the "liberation struggle".

"The Ministers are all right — they are rich men. The freedom fighters are all right — they get free food. But what about people like us who are not Ministers and not freedom fighters?

"They should look after us first."

Did he not, then, support the aims of the freedom fighters? He laughed.

"How can a man on seventy-five kwacha a month (one kwacha equivalent to one rand) support anything? My stomach comes first!"

I sympathised: Lusaka is one of the most expensive cities in the world.

Zambia's finances are so bad that the salaries of civil servants are often in arrears; the university is unable to buy books to stock its libraries; cigarettes are in short supply because the manufacturers have no foreign exchange to purchase the necessary packaging materials.

Work

When the copper markets sneeze, Zambia catches pneumonia. Many of the youthful unemployed and underemployed of Lusaka gaze with longing towards Rhodesia.

Several of those I spoke to said they would — if they could — go there to seek work. Naturally, the Zambian Government cannot allow that. If it did, it would, of course, be behaving no differently from the government of another front-line state — Mozambique.

The economy of Mozambique would probably collapse if the government did not allow substantial numbers of its citizens to work in the mines of South Africa.

As is the case all over East and Central Africa, it is not the whites who arouse the greatest animosity, but the Asians.

My stay coincided with a vigorous anti-Asian campaign in the Zambian Press.

Day after day, in the Times of Zambia, lengthy articles and impassioned letters to the editor were devoted to this enthralling subject.

Asian women were accused of harbouring feelings of superiority because they did not sleep with or marry Zambian men. Photographs were published showing suitcases filled to the brim with bank notes allegedly seized from Asians attempting to smuggle currency out of the country.

Asian business man predictably enough, were guilty of monopolising the distributive trades and exploiting innocent Zambians. Could Asians, one letter-writer wanted to know, ever become patriots?

Peasants, seething with righteous indignation, fired the crops on Asian-owned farms in the eastern part of the country.

The climax came with the front page headline which read: "Asian doctors kill their patients".

It was an open secret, an Assembly woman said, that Indians could buy their medical degrees on the streets of Bombay.

Philosophy

They then came all the way to countries like Zambia to practise their deadly art on unsuspecting black men.

In Kenya the official state philosophy goes under the name of "Harambee". (It is, strictly speaking, more of a slogan than a "philosophy".)

It is a Swahili word meaning "pull together" and is used to denote the national ideal of "self-help" — or "help yourself" as one cynic remarked to me.

In Tanzania the official state philosophy is, of course, "African socialism" as expressed by the ujamaa communes.

Zambia, not to be outdone, has its own unique philosophy, elaborated President Kenneth Kaunda. He calls it "Humanism".

"It means," a Lusaka police inspector told me, "that here in Zambia we put Man at the centre of things."

I asked him to be a little more precise.

"Well," he said, after thinking hard for a while, "the colour of your skin is not the same as the colour of my skin. Do you agree?"

I agreed.

"That's it, you see!"

I looked at him perplexedly. My obtuseness obviously saddened him.

"Well," he said, "you agreed that the colour of my skin is different from the colour of your skin.

"Would you also agree that we are friends?"

I said I would like to think that we were — even though we had met less than an hour before.

"That's it, you see! That's exactly it! Although my colour is different from yours, it doesn't stop me being your friend. And that is because I am a humanist. Do you understand now?"

I said I understood a little better — but not fully.

How, for instance, did Zambian humanism differ from Tanzanian socialism which also claimed that it put Man at the centre of things?

"Here in Zambia," he replied, "we are not so militant as they are in Tanzania. I would say we are about two-thirds socialistic."

The Lusaka intelligentsia are hardly any more enlightening than my friend, the police inspector.

"Zambian humanism," one of them declared, as if reading from a prepared statement, "aims at eradicating all evil tendencies in Man."

Its ultimate goal, he went on, is nothing less than "the attainment of Human Perfection" which will be achieved by ridding society of "negative human inclinations such as selfishness, greed, hypocrisy, individualism, laziness, racism, tribalism, provincialism, nationalism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, poverty, disease, ignorance and exploitation of man by man." He gazed at me breathlessly.

Such things as prisons and police forces would become utterly irrelevant.

I mentioned these hopes to the police inspector.

"It looks," I said, "as if you'll soon be out of a job."

He laughed. "I think it will be some time before that happens," he said, and happily poured himself — and me — yet another beer.

Obsession

Beer is a major — some say the major — obsession of the Zambian people.

Zambia [illegible] runs, is second only to Australia in per capita consumption of the beverage.

Zambians, young and old, male and female, rich and poor, drink with a dedication I have rarely seen surpassed.

"When my friend, the police inspector, ordered what he called a "round", it consisted of six bottles; and his round was followed by my round.

With certain individuals dedication becomes naked worship. I have watched a woman, her eyes closed in ecstatic surrender, her head thrown back, sucking at the mouth of a bottle with all the world-oblivious contentment of a baby at its mother's breast.

I did not witness that tableau on the street but in the bar of the not unrespectable hotel where I was staying.

The state-run television service clamours for abstinence in between its canned American and British shows. "How can Rhodesia be liberated if we Zambians spend so much of our time and money drinking beer?"

How can the humanist society take shape? Beer selling for 50c to 75c a bottle is not cheap by Zambian or any other standards.

Nevertheless despite the price, despite the complaints about the cost of living, Zambians still seem to find money to buy it.

NIMEREU 4/7/77

Trade treaty

LUSAKA — Zambia and Angola are to sign a trade agreement by the end of July, the Angolan Charge d'Affaires to Zambia, Mr. Andre Miranda said here. — (Sapa-AP.)

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N/MERCURY 4/7/77 (354)

Zambia to sue for oil losses

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambia is suing major Western oil companies for about R800 million for damages in respect of a "conspiracy" to deprive her of oil since Rhodesia broke away from the British Crown.

The claim is contained in 17 letters sent by Zambia's Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr. Mainza Chona, to the oil companies.

Economy

He says their action, which had caused considerable financial loss to Zambia, putting her economy "at very serious risk."

Mr. Chona also says that irrespective of any claim, the Zambian Government wants the companies concerned to use all their influence immediately to ensure that sanctions are strictly complied with in order to bring the illegal Rhodesian regime to an end.

Companies

The companies are Shell Petroleum Company, British Petroleum Company, Caltex Petroleum Corporation, Mobil Petroleum Company Inc., Campagnie Francaise des Petroles, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Central Africa Petroleum Refineries.

The minister has asked the companies concerned to inform him within 35 days upon whom legal proceedings should be served.

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Durban July Handicap ?

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To assist the players with their tour expenses your donation is greatly appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. The PRIZE is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be made on Wednesday 27 JULY 1977 and the winner contacted by telephone. Thank you for your support.

O. Metcalf.
MANAGER

NATAL MERCURY 9/7/77

Kaunda: War aid mine for the asking

(353)



LUSAKA — If the present hostilities between Zambia and Rhodesia flare up into a full-scale war Zambia's military forces will be joined by troops from "selected" foreign countries, President Kenneth Kaunda told a Press conference yesterday.

The nations from which military aid offers had been accepted in principle included Somalia and Cuba, he said.

Although he had had several offers, he had not yet made up his mind on whether this was necessary at the moment.

The Zambian leader also said he did not place much hope on the current Anglo-American initiative in seeking a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem.

On South Africa, President Kaunda said that if there were no change "it will make the French Revolution look like an early morning picnic."

He slated Western investment in South Africa and said the West must choose — and choose now — between South Africa and Black Africa.

Dr. Kaunda forecast that there would be increased border clashes between Zambian and Rhodesian troops, and accused South Africa of becoming more active in laying landmines on Zambian territory — a claim officially denied in Pretoria yesterday.

He called on those in a position to take decisions that would remove the causes of war in Rhodesia and southern Africa in general to do so quickly, for "neither they nor we have much time left."

He predicted that by this time next year Rhodesia and South West Africa would be free and would be represented by a Black Head of State at the OAU summit.

He called on Western countries who were investing in South Africa and Rhodesia to make their decision now, for sooner or later their investments "will be blown up and they will not have our sympathy."

He also criticised Western countries from whose capitals mercenaries for the South African and Rhodesian armies were being recruited, adding: "There will be no room for forgiveness to the mercenaries."

Commenting on the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's return to Rhodesia, President Kaunda said the nationalist leader who had said he would fight his way into Salisbury was now going back through South Africa.

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(Bureau [illegible] They said that Dr.

Natal Mercury
9/7/77

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"We know that Sithole has been meeting BOSS" (Bureau for State Security) in South Africa. "They met in Geneva in May and June and the last meeting was on Sunday, June 12," President Kaunda said.

The Zambian leader said if Mr. Smith, Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa came out with a solution to the Rhodesian problem, that would be "a sell-out."

A report from Salisbury says Rhodesia's service chiefs were called into talks yesterday afternoon with the Anglo-American diplomatic team which is visiting Salisbury in their Government's quest for an independence constitution and an end to the escalating terrorist war.

This is the first time foreign diplomats have officially been in direct contact with military chiefs.

A spokesman said the discussions lasted more than six hours. He described them as "detailed exploratory discussions," but gave no details.

Killed

Another reports says a 19-year-old White national serviceman has been killed in action.

He was Rifleman David Ian Barclay (19) who was single and came from Raffingora, a farming village north of Salisbury.

A London report says Mr. John Graham, head of the Anglo-American mission on the Rhodesia independence crisis, is expected to return to London on Monday or Tuesday to report to the Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, according to British officials.

They said that Dr. Owen was still hoping to go to southern Africa towards the end of this month with new proposals for talks with Black and White leaders.

They denied Press reports that he had cancelled his departure because of the hardening line adopted by the Rhodesian nationalist Patriotic Front.—(Mercury Correspondent, Sapa-AP and Sapa-Reuter.)

D.D. 16/7/77

Muzorewa, Zanu: we will fight on

LIBREVILLE — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the United African National Congress whose organisation was derecognised by the 14th summit of the OAU heads of state here on Tuesday, has said he will fight on and continue to lead his people from inside the country "as if nothing has happened."

Bishop Muzorewa has been stunned by the unanimous decision of the OAU to support the Patriotic Front of Nkomo and Mugabe as the sold liberation movement in Zimbabwe. But he has said he understands why even some of his allies like Zaire and Liberia finally supported the move to recognise the Patriotic Front.

"They had no option after being misled by the Zambian President Kaunda whose support for the Patriotic Front and Joshua Nkomo is well known," the bishop said yesterday.

"But I must emphasise that this is short-lived, a temporary victory for Pres Kaunda who has successfully campaigned for the recognition of the Patriotic Front."

The Zanu faction led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole which also suffered the same fate as the Bishop's UANC, has said in a statement it rejects the decision of the OAU.

"Our brothers (the frontline states) may help, but we believe they may not impose their wishes on us. The fact that we operate from their soil should not in any way make them assume a colonial role over Zimbabwe," the statement said. — DDC.

N. Mecury 18/7/77

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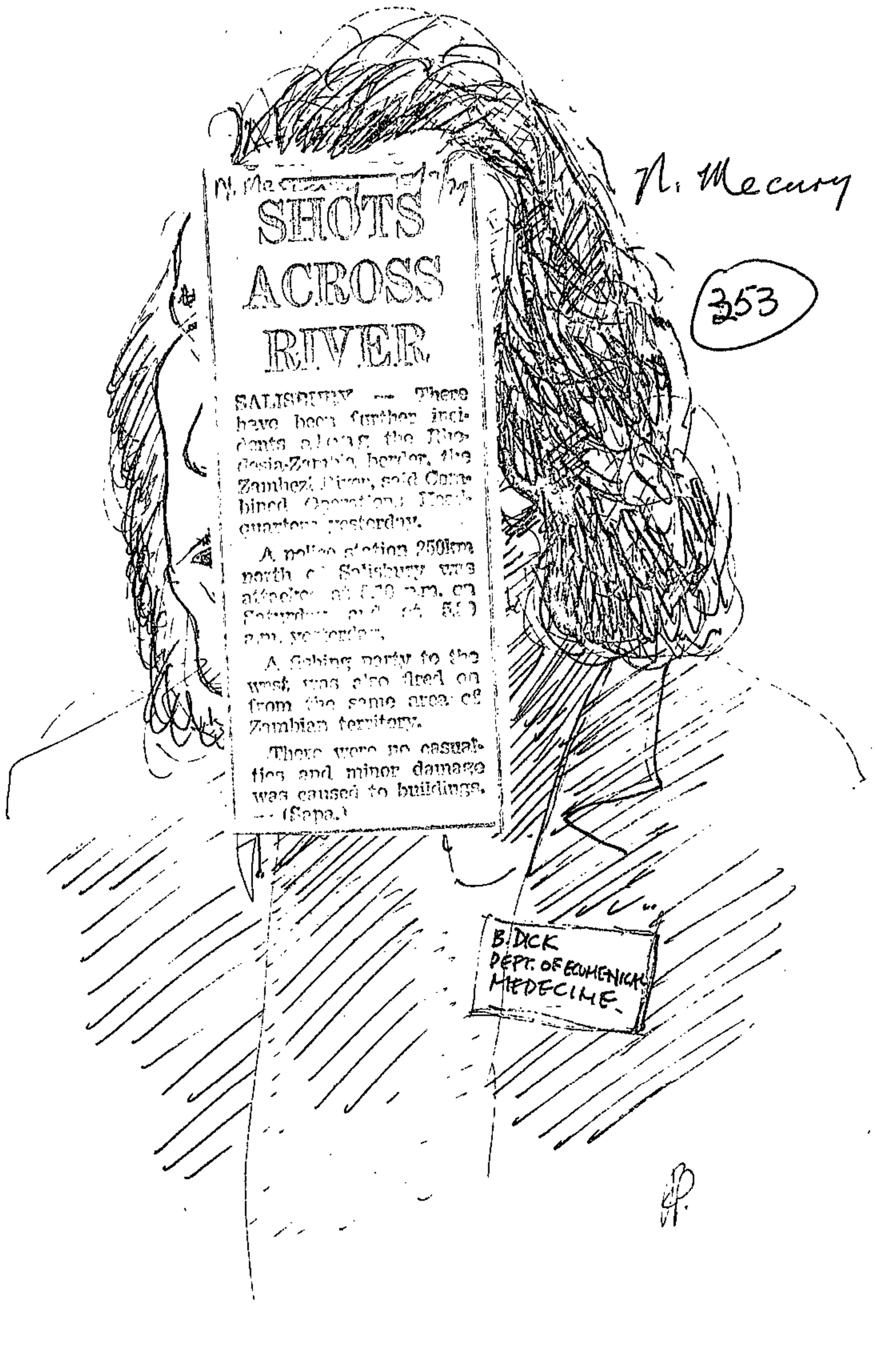

N. Mercury 1977

Family blown up by mine

353

ANTHONY RIDER

SALISBURY — A two-year-old White Rhodesian child is in hospital with serious head injuries after he was blown up with his parents and sister by a terrorist landmine 120km east of here yesterday.

Mr. Andries van der Merwe, his wife Anna Susannah, daughter Amanda (4) and son Isak Andries, were travelling in the Headlands farming area yesterday morning when their vehicle hit the mine.

They were all taken to hospital but only Isak's condition is serious.

Meanwhile on the northern border with Zambia the tension of the past six weeks continued to build up with another attack from Zambia over the Victoria Falls bridge yesterday afternoon.

There were no casualties.

In Matabeleland security forces have intercepted and captured 49 terrorist recruits on their way to Botswana.

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Front is fighting regime not the Whites

LUSAKA—The Patriotic Front alliance of Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe has called on "all Zimbabweans to join the organisation and wage a united liberation war against the Rhodesian Government.

The latest issue of its news bulletin, the Zimbabwe People's Voice, says the armed struggle in Rhodesia is not against the Whites but the system practised by a minority regime the majority of whose members are Whites.

"We are not fighting to have a divided nation. We are fighting for a free country for all regardless of whether he is White, Black or Yellow. Everybody is welcome in the Patriotic Front.

"We are fighting racism, fascism and brutalism," says the bulletin.

An association to "advance the struggle for majority rule, social reconstruction, human dignity and freedom in southern Africa" had been formed in Zambia, the bulletin says.

Known as the Zambia Association for the Liberation of Southern Africa its objective was to "provide national awareness of the liberation struggle, provide more material support for combatants and step up the ideological political consciousness of the masses to accelerate the revolutionary process."—(Sapa.)

N. Mercury 28/7/77

Zambian court for 'prophetess'

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Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Self - styled prophetess and founder of the banned Lumpa Church, Alice Lenshina, and 48 of her followers are to appear in court here today charged with attending a meeting of a banned society.

Lenshina was arrested on Tuesday night at her Chilenje South suburb home in Lusaka where she and 60 of her followers attended a meeting of her banned religious sect.

Acting Inspector General of Police, Mr. Elias Katambi, said 48 followers — 17 men and 31 women — had been charged.

Twelve others were children who would not be charged.

Lenshina was freed in December, 1975, after 11 years' imprisonment after the Lumpa uprising which claimed more than 700 lives.

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PUBLICATION OF CONFERENCE PAPERS

General

The proceedings of the biennial conferences of AFSSA are normally published in one of the two following annual volumes of the Association's journal French Studies in Southern Africa. It is therefore understood that the Editorial Board has the first right to publish, if it so wishes, any of the papers contributed to these conferences. The copyright nevertheless remains with the individual contributor. Contributors are expected to submit their papers to the Editor of the journal as soon as possible and in any case not later than three months after the close of the Conference, and will be advised within six months of the close of the Conference whether such contributions have been accepted for publication.

Style

Contributions submitted for publication should be typewritten in double spacing with wide margins, on one side of the sheet only, on non-glossy quarto or A4 paper. Footnotes should be at the end of the article. Titles and other words to be italicised should be underlined in the typescript. Words to be printed in bold type should be underscored with a dotted line. Phonetic transcriptions should make use of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The Editor reserves the right to amend the phrasing and punctuation of any article as may be deemed necessary.

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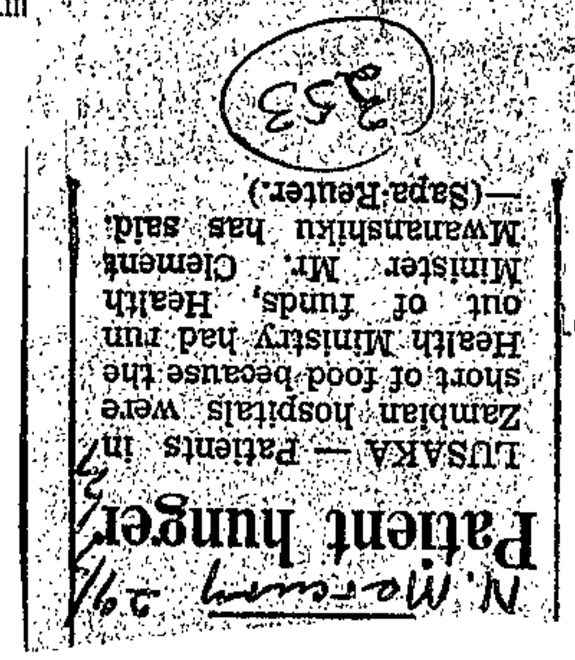
Contributors (or their nominees) will be sent the first proofs of their contributions and will be exp[illegible]turn them to the Editor, by airmail where appropriate, wi[illegible]t. Contributors will receive on publication twenty complim[illegible]ir articles.



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N. Mercury

Phone deal

2/11/77

LUSAKA — Zambia's Posts and Telecommunication Corporation and an American firm, North Electric Company, yesterday signed a R12-m contract to install 37 new telephone exchanges throughout the country. A Chinese broadcasting team is in the country carrying out surveys to improve radio reception throughout Zambia. — (Sapa-AP.)

They call him Mr Big

Sun. Tribune. 31/7/77

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Russia's new man in Zambia plays a shrewd and dangerous game with the terrorists

By PATRICK TAYLOR

SALISBURY: A short, portly Russian academic who squints nearsightedly through thick lenses at his guests is emerging as the new Mr Big of Southern and Central African black nationalist movements.

Dr Vasily G. Solodovnikov was appointed Ambassador to Zambia and Botswana last year and already Rhodesian and South African intelligence experts are viewing his shrewd and extraordinarily well planned moves with disquiet.

They say signs of his increasing influence in some black nationalist movements which include the African National Council, the African National Congress of South Africa and Swapo, are becoming more obvious every week.

"Compared with this man, some of the Western diplomats in Africa are light weights," a Rhodesian Government source told me. Solodovnikov is one of Russia's and the KGB's best men."

I learned also that the USSR ambassador is handpicking other Russian Africa experts for his embassy. He is carefully exploiting Dr Kenneth Kaunda's desire to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union to further Russian ambition in Africa.

Dr Solodovnikov quickly established close ties with Mr Joshua Nkomo and his senior aides when he took over his new post last year and is said to have had a hand in the downfall of President Podgorny.

The former Russian President had been showing signs of ineffectiveness, brought on many observers believe by old age, and Solodovnikov was deeply embarrassed when the Russian President inspected a Zambian guard of honour in Lusaka earlier this year with his hat on back to front.

He is an untiring worker and does not tolerate inefficiency in his staff.

"His influence over Nkomo is going to retard severely any progress towards a settlement in this country," the Rhodesian source said.

Solodovnikov is one of the Russian elite. He is considered Russia's most highly qualified Africa expert. In fact the 59-year-old doctor of sciences can speak at least four African languages.

In 1964 he was appointed director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He still holds this post and is also the chairman of the Soviet-African Friendship Association.

His appointment as Director of the Africa Institute heralded a new strategy in Africa. Unlike his predecessor, the staid Ivan Potekhin, Solodovnikov attaches more importance to practical rather than ideological considerations.

Previous Soviet studies in Africa had taken the Marxist-Leninist doctrinaire viewpoint, taking no account of African traditions or ways of life.

In 1967 he headed the Soviet delegation to the United Nations Economics Commission for Africa and the same year he was co-chairman of the International Congress of Africanists in Dakar.

The following year he paved the way for the opening of the USSR Embassy in Zaire.

One of his most noticeable studies was made on the role of women in the "liberation movements". Although his report was never published there has been a noticeable change of the role of women in Africa which could be attributable to Solodovnikov.

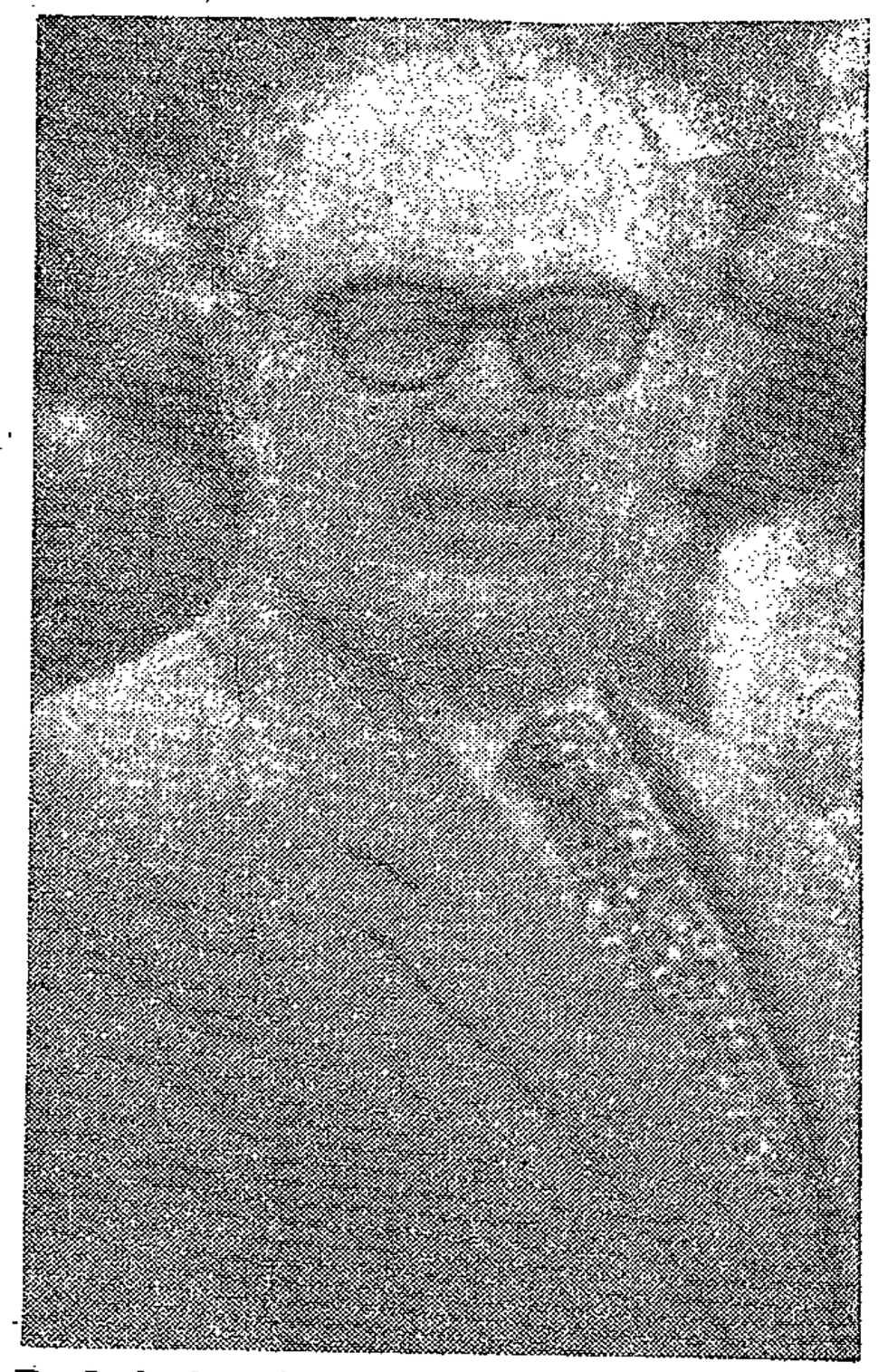
Swapo recently made use of young girls when they raided a mission school in Ovambo near the border with Angola and there have been increasingly evident signs that some of the black nationalist movements may put women in the field alongside men.

One of his biggest setbacks took place in 1974 when he visited Tanzania at the height of Tanzanian-Red Chinese co-operation. He was received coolly and his plan to set up a Tanzanian-Soviet friendship society failed.

While Southern Africa is uneasy about Solodovnikov's presence in the area he is one of the most senior men the USSR has ever sent to take up an ambassadorial post and it seems their aims are clear.

They want to manipulate Dr Kaunda into the Soviet camp and in addition Zambia is ideally situated to co-ordinate the efforts of the "liberation movements" operating from Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique and, of course, Zambia.

There are reports that Solodovnikov is a member of the KGB. He has had a perfect cover for too many years for them not to be using him.



Dr Solodovnikov — one of the KGB's best men?

M. Mercury 2/8/77

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Rockets fired at Nkomo HQ in Lusaka

LUSAKA — The Lusaka headquarters of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu came under rocket fire early on Sunday but there were no casualties, a Zapu spokesman said.

He denied earlier reports that bombs had exploded in the "Zimbabwe House" headquarters, saying they were "false and malicious."

Mr. Nkomo was not here at the time of the explosions. He is visiting Cuba seeking arms with which to intensify the widening bush war being waged by Zapu and Zanu in Rhodesia.

The Zapu spokesman said:

"A rocket attack was launched on Zimbabwe House. Altogether three rockets were fired."

The one-storey bungalow in a fenced compound is located at the junction of two dirt roads in a Lusaka suburb. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

N. MECURY 5/8??

Kaunda dismisses a friend

353

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has sacked his Minister of Interior Aaron Milner and has replaced him with former chief of Intelligence and Security Services W. V. Phiri.

The President has ordered an investigation "into allegations against Mr. Milner."

"I have constantly received reports which I can no longer ignore with a clear conscience except to the detriment of the nation," President Kaunda said in the statement.

Mr. Phiri, who has also been nominated as Member of Parliament, has also been permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Zambia's High Commissioner in Tanzania.

President Kaunda, a personal friend to Mr. Milner, said: "I have to announce with real grief that duty to the nation has demanded that I relieve Mr. Milner as minister."

He said he was sure this would come as a shock to the nation and "those who know my personal friendship with him and also my close working relationship in various portfolios he held in the party and Government.

"In the interests of justice and fair play I therefore have painfully decided that as in every other case dealt with before, the law should take its course."

Under these changes, Inspector General of the Zambia Police, Mr. Fabiano Chela, has been removed from Parliament but will remain Minister of State.

President Kaunda has also appointed former Prime Minister Mr. Elijah Mudenda as chairman of the Rural Development Committee of the Central Committee.

Former chairman of this committee, Mr. Frank Chitambala, has been appointed chairman of the Youth and Sports Committee taking over from Mr. Fine Liboma who becomes secretary and chairman of the executive committee of the Youth Brigade and remains a member of the Central Committee.

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

DTD. 3/8/77

Kaunda sacks Home Minister

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda overhauled Zambia's leadership yesterday for the third time in four months by sacking Home Affairs Minister Aaron Milner and suspending a member of the powerful central committee.

He gave no reasons for dismissing Mr Milner, 45, who had been in the Government for 10 years and was a close friend of the President. He often played golf at the nine-hole private course at Pres Kaunda's official residence.

Mr Milner, who had held the Home Affairs portfolio since 1973, was replaced by Mr W. Phiri, director-general of intelligence and security and a virtual unknown in Zambian politics.

Pres Kaunda said he was making the announcement with real grief.

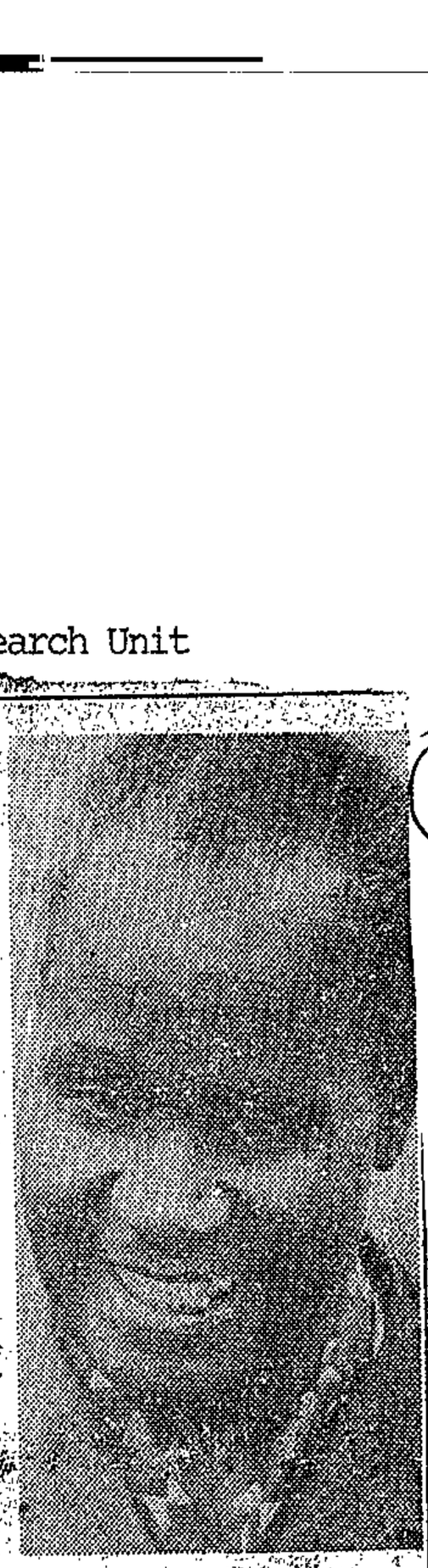
"However, I have constantly received reports which I can no longer ignore," Pres Kaunda said.

The law should take its course and unspecified allegations against Mr Milner would be investigated, Dr Kaunda said. He did not say what the allegations were.

Mr Milner, a Coloured born in Rhodesia, was accused last year of smuggling more than a million kwacha (which have approximately the same value in rands) to Britain. But when the Minister arrived back from a visit to London, he denied the allegations.

Mr Milner said: "I am a victim of rumour-mongering. Some people have fed the President with lies."

Another change in the central committee of the ruling party was Mr Ananaiah Chongo who was suspended pending investigations into the running of the State lake fisheries industry for which he was responsible. — SAPA-RNS.



PRES KAUNDA . . . law must take course.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

John Knight

Working Paper No. 11

Cape Town

June 1977

37. (353)

DEMANDS OF PRISON LIFE

N. Mercury 6/8/77

LUSAKA — Members of the outlawed Lumpa Church, which had once fought a "holy war" against the Government, alleged in court here yesterday that Zambian police had told them to drink their own urine in prison.

They appealed against being held in prison.

They face charges of attending a meeting of an unlawful society.

A spokesman for the group told the Magistrate: "We ask you to release us on bail because police officers are teasing us. They tell us to drink our own urine."

The Magistrate allowed their release on bail and ordered an investigation into their allegations. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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or less during a normal year and only 53% did so during a good year. The maximum number of bags during a normal year was 18 while 37% could produce more than than during a good year.

What these figures show is that extreme caution is needed when talking about agricultural productivity in the Transkei and Ciskei. A single year's measure could be most unreliable.

2.6 Factors Influencing Maize Yield

In spite of fluctuations in harvest from year to year we obtained a measure of yield in a "normal" year[34] for 38 interviewees. The average yield for a normal year was 4,0 bags per morgen[35] and 60% of the sample obtained less than or equal to this yield. Eighty-nine per cent of the sample reaped a harvest of 8 bags or less. These figures have to be treated with extreme caution because they are based on "guesstimates" on the part of workers 600 miles or so away from their homes. We also have no indication whether this did or did not include the green cobs that are picked and eaten before the harvesting commences.[36]

We tried to determine which factors influenced yield and applied a backward stepwise regression including, as independent variables, those factors which we thought would be influential. The results are summarised by the following three equations and explained in the paragraph below:

YIELD = 118,3 - 7,06 MORGEN - 33,92 PROPLAND - 19,7 HWFA (5)

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R^2 = 11,0%

Variables excluded (in order of exclusion) HWC, HSA, CATTLE, HUA, HSC, LONGDID, HNA, HNC, REMIT, HUC, HWMA.

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34. In the case where an interviewee did not specify his normal harvest, but did give his harvest in a good and a bad year, we calculated a "normal" harvest as the average between a good and bad harvest.

35. 200 lb. bags.

36. See M. Lipton (1976), pp. 4-5 for the importance of including or excluding this measure.

Zambian is shot

N. Mercury
9/8/77
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Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — A Zambian soldier was killed at Chirundu last Thursday during a three-and-half hour exchange of fire between Rhodesian and Zambian troops, President Kenneth Kaunda announced here yesterday.

Addressing a parade marking Youth Day, he said: "In this exchange we lost the life of one fighter. The exchange of fire was provoked by the enemy as usual.

"Our boys were naturally ready to defend our beloved country. The exchange started at 23.30 hours and lasted to about 0300 hours."

He called on Zambian youths to prepare themselves to defend "the nation against fascists and racists' until White leaders of southern Africa were overthrown by Black militant masses of Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa.

President Kaunda also warned that Zambia had the "capacity to inflict harm" on the "rebel" Rhodesians in the field of electricity supply.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Kafue Gorge Power Station south of here, he said Zambia was now self-sufficient in electrical power.

"You know that recently the rebels in their ignorance issued a threat before the world to cut our power supplies.

"They had to apologise that they had no power over us in the field of electrical supplies. The only harm they can inflict on us is through sabotage and we have to work very hard to defend all our power stations wherever they may be," President Kaunda said.

24. 1977

Zambia to sue oil firms

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LUSAKA — Zambia is planning to give 17 oil companies, including leading British, French and United States firms, two weeks to appear in the High Court here to face allegations of Rhodesian sanction-busting, the Justice Ministry said yesterday.

Zambia is also claiming huge damages from the companies for allegedly starving Zambia of oil to Rhodesia's benefit, a spokesman said. — SAPA-RNS.

Zambia fears air raids

28/8/77 **Tribune Africa News Service and Sapa Reuter**

LUSAKA: President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday that Zambia expected an air attack from Rhodesia in the next 10 days. The President quoting "accurate military intelligence", told a Press conference if the Rhodesians "want to have a show of air power, we will have that show".

President Kaunda said Rhodesian allegations that Zambia was provoking border incidents were intended to prepare internatonal opinion for air attacks.

President Kaunda also accused South Africa of providing military assistance to Rhodesia and said a South African armoured car had recently been used in a shelling attack on Zambia.

SMITH AND HIS ARMY MUST GO, SAYS NYERERE

Tribune Africa News Service

LUSAKA: The latest Anglo American package on Rhodesia must provide for the removal of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the end of the Rhodesian Army if it is to get the backing of the front line states, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said yesterday.

He was addressing a Press conference after the front line states' representatives and the Patriotic Front leaders had talks with British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen and U.S. Ambassador Mr Andrew Young.

"We will accept the propositions if they are aimed at helping us to achieve the objective which we have clearly defined," he said.

The objective is to remove Mr Smith and his army, President Nyerere reiterated several times.

Details of the new force could be worked out, but removal came first.

The Tanzanian leader said the nationalists still wanted to build a multiracial society. Only a few years ago they only wanted Mr Smith himself out, now it was Mr Smith and the army. By 1989 it would be the whole structure that would have to go, he said.

Dr Owen and Mr Young will hold further talks with Patriotic Front leaders Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Mr Joshua Nkomo today and will then fly to Pretoria to meet Mr Vorster. This is seen as the crucial meeting of the trip as the support of the Pretoria government is key to any settlement deal.

Apparently committed to an internal settlement of the prolonged independence dispute Mr Smith who is headed for an overwhelming victory at the polls in Wednesday's general election, has already publicly rejected resigning and disbanding his army.

The electorate, he has said, would not accept his stepping down while he stated categorically at Wankie on Friday that any plan demanding the disbandment of the security forces was "totally unacceptable."

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Working Paper No. 6

October, 1976

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Rhodesian air strike claim

LUSAKA — Zambia said last night Rhodesian jets bombed Zambian territory early yesterday near Zambian border town of Feira.

A Government spokesman said the raid came after an exchange of fire at 9 am between Rhodesian and Zambian troops near Feira, which is close to the borders with Rhodesia and Mozambique.

The spokesman said in a statement released by the Information Ministry that shortly after the exchange of fire "rebel Rhodesian jet bombers crossed the border and dropped bombs on Zambian territory."

It said the Rhodesian attack was repelled by Zambian troops.

No further information was immediately available.

The statement came three days after Pres Kaunda had publicly predicted that Zambia would come under air attack shortly.

He had already warned Zambians that they were on a war footing with Rhodesia and should be prepared for so-called "hot pursuit" raids such as those launched by Rhodesia into Mozambique.

In Salisbury, a Defence Force communique said Rhodesian forces retaliating against Zambian fire "neutralised" two positions on the Zambian side of the border early yesterday. It made no mention of any air strike.

It said a building at Kanyemba, on the Rhodesian side of the Zambezi River border opposite Feira, was damaged in the exchange, but there were no Rhodesian casualties. — SAPA.

It should be borne in mind that whereas technically contract workers live singly, in actual fact there are no single quarters in any township which do not have a greater or lesser number of women and children in them. The number of women seems to vary according to the kind of accommodation, ranging from a high proportion of women in the recently built employer dormitories in Section 2 Guguletu, to a low proportion of women in the Barracks in Langa. (Clearly there are also a number of other important factors which will determine the number of women in a particular area).

Women with permission to be in Cape Town are legally allowed to be in the single quarters during the day, but apparently not during the night.

The children in the single quarters do not necessarily belong to the women. The contract workers often bring some of their young children with them from the reserves, although these children will not qualify for permanent residence in the urban area in terms of Section 10(1) a) or b) unless they were actually born in the urban area.

Zambians lazy says Kaunda

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D.D. 3/9/77

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia has threatened to resign if Zambia continues to be "a nation of lazy people."

Opening a refinery plant Pres Kaunda said: "If by next year all the five million Zambians chose to be lazy as they are now, I would willingly step down as President because I don't want to lead people with lazy bones."

He added: "I don't want votes from lazy people during next year's presidential and parliamentary elections. If you are one of the lazy ones, do not vote for me."

Pres Kaunda said lazy people were enemies of the revolution and were "as bad as racist John Vorster and rebel leader Ian Smith."

He said: "I am determined to see to it that Zambia's unfavourable economy picks up by next year and this must come up through hard work."

He also warned senior officials in the State organisations that he would sack them instantly if they were found to be lazy. — DDC.

ity Council. 53/

1976 amendment the Act now makes it not only an offence eign African' (defined as a person born outside Rhodesia) in a closed labour area (presently the main urban areas) n in employment such a person already in employment. mendment to the Act will only apply to men, but the Minister it could be amended to apply to women. The 69 000 foreign ot in agrarian or mining employment would appear to be those be first affected by this measure. They constitute 35 total number (196 000) of foreign male workers in 1975.

IGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1972-75

eign		All Workers		
ale	Total	Male	Female	Total
130	221 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

Year	Number	% of Total
1956	309 775	50,8
1961	278 373	45,4
1969	229 154	34,0
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an .....

TERRO'S KEER ANGLO

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4/9/77

SAKE-RAPPORT

Van Ons Korrespondent

LUSAKA

DIE Anglo American Corporation het besluit om sy prospekteerspanne wat met veldwerk in Rhodesië besig is, uit die land te onttrek. Volgens 'n woordvoerder van AAC is die besluit geneem weens die verskerping van die terroristeoorlog teen die Rhodesiese regering.

Hy het bygevoeg dat die huidige toestand in Rhodesië die doeltreffendheid van prospekteerwerk erg benadeel. Die besluit van AAC raak sowat 100 geoloë in diens van die groep.

Volgens die woordvoerder sal die meeste van die geoloë elders in Suider-Afrika gebruik word. Hy sê dat die Rhodesiëse departement van geologiese opnames ook sy bedrywighede in sekere gebiede gestaak het weens die gevaar van terroriste-aanvalle.

Anglo American Corporation, deur sy plaaslike filiaal Prospecting Ventures, was op soek na uraan, koper, nikkel en sink. Die maatskappy het alleenregte in 12 gebiede in Rhodesië en die toestemming van die owerhede sal moet verkry word alvorens bedrywighede in dié gebiede gestaak kan word.

Rhodesia accused of using napalm bombs

(353)

LUSAKA — Three Zambian soldiers were killed and five people injured by napalm bombs dropped on Feira district by Rhodesian planes on August 31, Pres Kaunda of Zambia told a mass rally here yesterday.

And according to intelligence reports received by the Zambian leader from Rhodesia, a 12-man sabotage squad from Rhodesia has crossed into Zambia to blow up strategic installations.

At a party rally, Pres Kaunda said napalm bombs were now being made in Zambia and that his armed forces were capable of dropping them in Rhodesia.

Dr Kaunda, weeping, said his conscience prevented him from ordering his army to hit back at Rhodesia with napalm bombs. In the eyes of the international world the use of napalm was barbaric.

Pres Kaunda also told the cheering crowd that Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith had sacked two of his military officers for allegedly supplying information to him (Dr Kaunda) on the Feira air raid.

"He has fired wrong officers. But I want to assure the nation that I am able to know all the military plans of rebel leader Ian Smith 24 hours before he acts."

He said no military might would stop the blacks from being independent.

Commenting on the Anglo-American proposals, Pres Kaunda said: "Our stand is very clear. Smith is a rebel and he will remain a rebel and the only reason why he is still there is the fact that he is white."

He called on Britain, the United States and their Western allies to put pressure on the Rhodesian Premier to get him to surrender to the blacks.

He said South West Africa would be independent before the end of next year, and that freedom would come to South Africa also. — DDC.

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Zambië wil swaarder leun op landbou

SAKE-RAPPORT 4/9/77

(353)

Van Ons Korrespondent

LUSAKA

DIT gaan glad nie goed met die ekonomie van Zambië nie. Behalwe sy finansiële probleme is die toestand van sy vermoë om vreemde valuta te verdien, ook baie lastig. Die reële groei in die ekonomie is nou al die afgelope vyf staties.

Dit raak vir die regering al hoe moeiliker om 'n begroting op te stel, terwyl daar met groot handelstekorte saamgeleef moet word. Zambië se ekonomie het weens die ernstige resessie in ontwikkelde lande en sy eie hoë inflasiekoers 'n kwaai knou weg.

Die koper wat elke jaar K700 miljoen aan buitelandse valuta bring, sê prys het skerp op die Londense Metaalbeurs gedaal, wat op sy beurt weer 'n uitwerking op die winsgewendheid van die mynmaatskappye het.

Dit het die land se staatsinkomste sleg getref en hy moes nog boonop 'n hele klomp inflasie saam met goedere uit die buiteland oor die afgelope drie jaar invoer.

Pryse bly styg terwyl daar 'n al hoe groter tekort aan sekere goedere ontstaan het. Dit was ook in Zambië dat die skerp styging in die prys van olie binnelandse pryse laat styg het.

Volgens die minister van finansies, John Mwanakatwe, het die benadering tot ontwikkeling in Zambië ook 'n uitwerking gehad op die land se probleme.

Dit wil voorkom of die land 'n ontwikkelingstrategie nagevolg het wat baie swaar geleun het op die gebruik van gesofistikeerde tegnologie soortgelyk aan dié wat tradisioneel in die mynbedryf geld.

„Ons het hoogs kapitaalintensiewe metodes in ons beleggingsprogramme gebruik. Dit is bekend dat hierdie weg tot ontwikkeling nie net op die invoer van kapitaalgoedere nie, maar ook op 'n groot aantal geskoolde en halfgeskoolde werkkragte uit die buiteland aangewese is," het hy gesê.

Hierdie aspekte stel hoë eise aan die land se skraps bronne aan buitelandse reserwes, terwyl nie grootskaalse werkgeleenthede vir die plaaslike bevolking geskep word nie.

Die minister het dit ook beklemtoon dat 'n groot deel van die inkomste uit koper vir verbruik en nie vir belegging gebruik is nie. Dit word weerspieël uit die feit dat die lopende besteding van die regering van K139 miljoen in 1965-'66 tot K612 miljoen in 1976 gestyg het.

Die kapitaalbesteding het aan die ander kant omtrent dieselfde gebly met 'n neiging om af te neem.

Mnr. Mwanakatwe meen ook dat die land nog nie veel gedoen het om sy landbou te ontwikkel nie, wat die beste vooruitsigte vir die ekonomie bied. Daar is egter nou pogings om te probeer om die landbou naas koper die grootste verdiener van buitelandse valuta te maak.

Paaie

Van Ons Korrespondent

LUSAKA

ZAMBIë is met 'n groot padbouprogram besig in 'n poging om sy landbou-potensiaal te ontwikkel. Daar is reeds meer as 20 000 km nasionale paaie voltooi.

Die paaie word in ooreenstemming met die behoeftes van die boere gebou. Die hoofdoelwit is om dit vir die boer so maklik moontlik te maak om sy produkte te kan vervoer.

Die regering van Zambië hoop ook dat hy met 'n beter padstelsel meer en meer van die werkloses in die stede en dorpe kan kry om terug na die landboudele te gaan.

Arrivals in Lusaka set scene in bush war

N. Mercury 5/9/77

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LUSAKA — There were significant developments here yesterday with the arrival of Nigerian President General Olusegun Obasanjo and former Swedish Premier, Mr. Olof Palme.

The Nigerian leader has in the past promised aid in Zambia's war with Rhodesia.

And Mr. Palme said yesterday: "There is no reason why the liberation of Africa should stop at the Zambesi."

He heads a socialist international delegation to meet representatives of movements seeking Black rule in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Speculation

There is speculation that General Obasanjo, as leader of one of Black Africa's larger military and economic powers may step up Nigeria aid to the front-line states.

President Kaunda has ordered a night curfew and blackout in Lusaka and three other towns.

Five days ago Zambia charged that Rhodesian warplanes had bombed the border town of Feira.

General Obasanjo, commander of Nigeria's 200 000-man army, the largest in Black Africa, met the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young, 10 days ago before the Western envoys launched their latest Rhodesia peace initiative. . .

Western diplomatic sources said the Nigerian leader was sympathetic to the Anglo-American proposals.

The peace package called for the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to surrender power to a British resident commissioner and a United Nations peace-keeping force, who would transfer power from its 270 000 Whites to its 6 000 000 Blacks

General Obasanjo was a member of the Nigerian contingent in the UN peace-keeping force in the former Belgian Congo (now Zaire) in the 1960s.

Western diplomats say his Country is widely expected to play a part in any similar force in Rhodesia.

Zambia, one of the front-line States with Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, pitted against the Rhodesian Government, provides bases for Zapu (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) terrorists crossing the Zambesi to fight in the territory's bitter bush war.

Dr. Owen has said he intends to put his peace package — part of which has been rejected by the terrorists — to the UN Security Council.

Nigeria, the largest single contributor to African funds for the terrorists could play a key part in winning African backing.

Dr. Kaunda has declared that Zambia is on a war footing with Rhodesia and he has told Zambians to expect a major intensification of the conflict before the year is out.

Lusaka and the strategic southern town of Kafue, Livingstone and Chilanga became darkened ghost towns on Saturday as the curfew went into force.

Residents are confined indoors between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Zambian officials said General Obasanjo would fly to Zaire today from the copperbelt town of Kitwe.

Important

Before arriving in Zambia he visited Mozambique and Tanzania as part of what is regarded here as an important tour of the "frontline" states that provide training and op-

Lusaka becomes a ghost town

RDM 6/9/77

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Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Lusaka was like a ghost town on Saturday night when the curfew — the first since independence — came into force. All lights in homes, streets and business buildings were put off at 8 pm.

Many Lusaka residents, despite the frequent announcements on Radio Zambia and public address systems about the curfew were caught napping in bars and streets.

It is believed, however, that more than 90% of the city's population obeyed the curfew.

Zambia Railways and Zambia Airways have changed their time-tables because of the curfew.

A railway spokesman said that with immediate effect, until September 14, there would be only one passenger train running between the Copperbelt and Livingstone.

A spokesman for Zambia Airways said changes had been made to London-bound flights.

Zambia's police were under orders not to beat up curfew breakers, the Inspector General, Mr Fabiano Chela, said.

Mr Chela said anyone beaten up for violating the blackout and 8 pm — 5 am curfew should lodge a complaint.

RDM 7/9/77

Blackout will stay

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Curfews and blackouts imposed by President Kaunda in Lusaka, Kafue, Chilanga and Livingstone have been extended indefinitely.

A State House spokesman said last night that the curfews and blackouts had been extended because circumstances made them still necessary.

Curfews will remain in force between 8 pm and 5 am every night.

The spokesman said the circumstances which led to the imposition of the curfews and blackouts "are not of our making but are the result of the activities of Zambia's enemies".

FRANÇAIS I

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Cours de langue

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA

PERFORMER'S DIPLOMA IN SPEECH AND DRAMA

A WOMAN OF ARLES

SPECIALIST ACTOR'S DIPLOMA IN SPEECH AND DRAMA

IMPORTANT NOTE:

TEACHING COURSES

All teaching courses referred to in this documentation are temporarily suspended, pending revision and negotiation for inclusion in the Faculty of Arts programme.

Prospective candidates for these courses should address enquiries directly to the Head, Department of Speech and Drama, Orange Street, Cape Town, not later than the 30th September of the year preceding the date of commencement of the course.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS

1. You should receive the following items:
   (a) Application Form
   (b) U.C.T. Arts Prospectus
   (c) Department of Speech and Drama Prospectus
   (d) Audition Procedure Notes
   (e) Which Item Reports (S&D3)
   (f) Personality Sheet (S&D4)

2. The completed Application Form (S&D1) should be returned to the Secretary, Department of Speech and Drama, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700, to reach her not later than the 30th November of the year preceding the date of commencement of the course.

3. The completed Personality Sheet (S&D4) should be handed to

4. The applicant will be informed whether or not he/she has been accepted as a candidate. Successful applicants should arrange

5. The applicant will receive

6. If the applicant is succes

There sat enthroned behind the counter a splendid mature Arlésienne, whom my companion and I agreed that it was a rare privilege to contemplate. There is no rule of good manners or morals which makes it improper, at a café, to fix one's eyes upon a person who is worthy of contemplation, and we therefore free to admire without restriction the noble contours of the face and the majestic amplitude of the figure. She was a large quiet Athenian with similar inclinations to the fashion of Chiton and Himation, and her costume was the latest Provençal variation of the same. She was of the massive type, yet wonderfully rich and robust, and full of a certain physical nobleness. Though she was not really old, she was antique; and she was very grave, even a little severe. She looked like a Roman matron of the Empire, and if they had been stamped with the head of Agrippina on her coins, no one would have been surprised. Her hair, which was of a dull black, was arranged in the manner in which the tresses of the Trasteverine women are dressed to-day, and by the end of the rainy season, Roman contadina contributes less to the picturesque appearance of the city than in the months of January and February. For the following five months, at least, the dress of the sweet and stately Arlesian is considerable part of the charm. Her head-dress, which was of white muslin, was in to wear it than the head; which is 500mm behind and 500mm above the ear. It is usual to have it ed to the of the Central Admissions Office, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700, by the end of April. Application Forms should be returned to the Secretary, Department of Speech and Drama, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700, by the end of April. Auditions are held in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth during the month of May. Decision whether or not candidates have been successful is usually well to the end of June. Candidates are then informed whether they have been successful or unsuccessful. Auditions are held in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth during the month of May. Decision whether or not candidates have been successful is usually well to the end of June. Candidates are then informed whether they have been successful or unsuccessful.

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Zambia claims oil conspiracy

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government had made out a prima facie case that 17 oil companies conspired to injure Zambia, and all the defendants could be summoned to answer the charges in Zambia, a Lusaka High Court judge ruled here.

Mr Justice Vasant Desai granted leave to the Zambian legal authorities to issue writs against the companies, who must appear in the High Court here within 40 days from the date they receive the summonses.

The companies being sued are Shell, British Petroleum, Caltex, Mobil and Total and their subsidiaries.

Zambia alleges that the oil companies jointly and severally conspired with each other and their subsidiaries and affiliates in Southern Africa, and with the Rhodesian Front Party and government, to illegally declare UDI and install an "illegal minority rule in power in Rhodesia", thereby causing damage to Zambia.

The defendants also allegedly conspired to "sustain the illegal regime". — SAPA.

Angry students quit Zambia

N. Mercury 30/4/77 353

LUSAKA — Twenty-three students from SWA, members of the South West African National Union (Swanu), have abandoned their studies at the United Nations Institute for Namibia (Unin) following allegations that the institute authorities were biased.

The director of the institute, Mr. Hage Geingob confirmed here yesterday that the 23 students had already left the institute and were now in Botswana.

He explained that the students were supporters of Swanu, a political party inside SWA opposed to Swapo, led by Mr. Sam Nujoma.

Mr. Geingob said the students created problems because they wanted to use the institute as a "political platform" which he and members of the management committee for the institute would not allow.

He said the students wrote a letter protesting to the senate of the institute accusing some lecturers of being biased in handling their affairs since they were students who supported Swanu instead of Swapo.

In their letter the students also demanded the dismissal of pro-Swapo lecturers who they accused of being "anti-Swanu."

"In fact the students in their protesting letter to the senate requested that I be dismissed.

"They further alleged that I, being a Swapo supporter, handled their affairs in a biased manner.

"They threatened that unless I was dismissed by the senate they would abandon their studies and go to Botswana," Mr. Geingob said.

He denied that the affairs of the 23 students were not properly handled since students were known to be supporters of Swanu.

"We treat all the students democratically and equally regardless of their political affiliations.

"No lecturer treated the students in an unfair manner.

"All these allegations by the students are completely false and unfounded," he added. — (Sapa-AP.)

The names of Jacob Burckhardt and Johan Huizinga are well known in the field of cultural history, as belonging to two of that discipline's most outstanding figures. Although separated by a common concern for the civilization of their own period and that of the past; from this concern sprang an effort to illuminate history in terms other than exclusively politics or economics. Because of their differing positions in the line of cultural historians, the specific roles they played are different: Burckhardt laid essential foundations, whereas Huizinga developed upon these.

Smith invited to Lusaka, says Rhodesian govt

SALISBURY. — The government here issued a statement yesterday saying that last week's visit by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, to Lusaka for talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was the result of an invitation.

The statement, quoting a spokesman for the Prime Minister, did not say who sent the invitation.

It said that in spite of contrary reports, the South African, British and American governments "were not aware that the meeting was taking place".

The spokesman said: "The Prime Minister was invited to go to Lusaka for the talks and readily accepted the invitation in the belief that such personal contacts between leaders of neighbouring states should be encouraged and could only assist towards the attainment of a satisfactory settlement."

The Rhodesian statement conflicted with one by a spokesman in Zambia. He said the meeting had been arranged at the instigation of the Rhodesians, that it had produced nothing of significance and that Zambia attached no importance to it.

Congratulated Mr Smith

Mr Joshua Nkomo's ANC-Zimbabwe in a statement yesterday congratulated Mr Smith for negotiating with "the real potent political forces".

It said the Prime Minister was now accepting that the "frontline" presidents were indispensible to a solution.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the ANC-Sithole, told a news conference he believed the talks had been constructive.

But the United ANC of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, which claims the support of most of Rhodesia's 6,5 million blacks, said a new and "more sinister" patriotic front had emerged — led by Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo.

Usual government sources here have remained tight-lipped about what went on in State House at Lusaka.

But a certain mood of quiet satisfaction could be detected in some areas close to government thinking. There was a dismissive attitude there towards statements in Lusaka on the grounds that they were aimed at public consumption.

But some puzzlement remained over Mr Smith's downcast demeanour when he delivered a speech on Thursday, five days after the talks. He declared: "It is better to perish in battle than look upon the outrage of our country."

Voltaire was followed by numerous other historians who also sought their evidence among sources different from the diplomaric material of the past. A number of these, W.Riehl, G.Freytag and F.Guizot, wrote history which [illegible] dealt. The two German writers confined their efforts to the history of Germany itself, while Guizot turned his attention to Europe in general. However, rather than attempt any detailed of particular periods, he

Zambia fires back in word war with Amin

10/10/77 (353)

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambia yesterday described Ugandan leader President Idi Amin as "a madman and hunter of news headlines" after his utterances that Dr. Kaunda was "a double-talker and a double-dealer."

A leading member of the central committee of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), Mr. Reuben Kamanga, said here yesterday that the world had now come to know the Ugandan military ruler as a man who uttered nonsense to make news headlines.

Mr. Kamanga, chairman of the political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs sub-committee of the central committee, was commenting on allegations by President Amin that the Zambian leader had blocked the liberation of southern Africa.

President Amin, who has in the past accused Zambia and the British Government of encouraging Ugandan exiles to overthrow his regime, made his charge against President Kaunda following the Zambian leader's recent meeting in Lusaka with Rhodesia's Mr. Ian Smith.

Mr. Kamanga said Dr. Kaunda was a man who "knows the values of morality in politics."

"If there is a double-talker and a double-dealer it is Amin himself," he said.

In a hard-hitting editorial, the party newspaper, the Sunday Times of Zambia, said: "The southern African situation as difficult enough without Idi Amin getting into the act with his asinine fulminations."

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replaced them. Eragrostis capensis and Setaria flabellata remained, indicating that retrogression had not reached a stage where Aristida species predominate. The particular plot used in measuring this type (plot 50) was overgrazed as access by bantu owned livestock was easy, due to the nature of the topography. Eragrostis lehmanniana is a species which is able to withstand trampling, as its roots penetrate deeper than some of the more susceptible species (Roberts, 1966).

Photo identification of this type is possible due to the short habit of the grass after grazing giving a fine-textured image, which is green in colour.

5.3.1 (v) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis plana co-dominant grassland community as represented by plot 13

The waterways of the mesa have different dominants as the clay fraction and salt concentration increases towards the lower parts of the micro-relief. Eragrostis plana is the most distinctive species as it is seldom grazed and stands one metre tall and retains its colour. The accompanying species are Eragrostis chloromelas, Kyllinga erecta, Elionurus argenteus, Setaria flabellata, Themeda triandra and Aristida congesta, which remain greener in this area as water remains available longer. The lushness of the vegetation gives this photo-unit a light-greyey-yellowy-brown (lgyybr) hue which helps define the limits of this community on species and habitat criteria.

Zambia urges oil boycott against SA

C.T. 11/10/77

(353)

NEW YORK. — Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Siteke Mwale, yesterday urged United Nations members to impose economic sanctions, including an oil boycott, on South Africa.

Mr Mwale told the world affairs debate in the General Assembly that chances for a settlement in Rhodesia would be improved by a determined bid to tighten sanctions against Rhodesia, particularly the oil embargo.

If Western multi-national oil companies stopped supplying South Africa directly or indirectly, this would cut off Rhodesia's supply and "immobilize both the military and civil machines which have sustained the Smith regime for this long".

The success of the Anglo-American peace efforts in Rhodesia depended on the willingness of these two Western powers and their allies to take decisive enforcement measures.

The stage had been set for the removal of Mr Smith and his government, but they would relinquish power and accept majority rule only if enough pressure were brought to bear on them.

What decisive action?

The Anglo-American proposals were silent on a vital question: What decisive action were the two powers and their Western allies prepared to take if Mr Smith refused to yield power as envisaged in the proposals?

Zambia and the other "frontline" African states had given qualified support to the Anglo-American plan, Mr Mwale said. But while talks were under way, the armed struggle would continue.

Most of the Anglo-American proposals were not new, he said. The principles contained had been advocated by African states for years. They had been set out in the 1969 Lusaka Manifesto.

On SWA/Namibia, Mr Mwale demanded a complete withdrawal of South African forces from the territory before any general election there.

He condemned South Africa's "political machinations designed to revive the spirit of Turnhalle".

He also condemned "the South African annexation of Walvis Bay, which we shall continue to regard as an integral part of Namibian territory".

Mr Mwale said Steve Biko's death had been "but the latest in a calculated programme of annihilating all opponents of apartheid".

'Bush fire'

The revolt in South Africa was "spreading like bush fire".

South Africa's "programme for developing nuclear weapons for aggressive purposes" further threatened world peace and security. But it did not deter the "liberation struggle" or the African countries who supported this struggle.

Mr Mwale noted with satisfaction the OAU appointment of a commission of seven to visit Opec countries with a view to implementing oil sanctions against South Africa.

"In all these efforts, we shall need the fullest co-operation from all member states of this august assembly," he said.

The New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Brian Talboys, said in the Assembly that his government would give its full support to any proposals to establish a mandatory arms

His government was "actively discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa" and "scrupulously observing" the voluntary arms embargo against the Republic.

There had been some progress on SWA/Namibia but formidable problems remained. One of the most taxing was Walvis Bay.

"There can be no question but that any exclusion of Walvis Bay from Namibia would undermine that country's integrity and impede significantly its chance of building a viable economy," he said.

Mr Talboys urged Mr Smith to seize the "last chance" offered by the Anglo American proposals, not only for his sake but "for the sake of Zimbabwe as a whole". — Sapa

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Ideas, pp.53-54.

White farmers threaten to quit Zambia

Mercury 19/10/77

(353)

— Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — White farmers in Kabwe area, north of here in Zambia have threatened to abandon their farms because of insecurity following a spate of attacks on farmers by "terrorists gangs."

Yesterday 20 farmers convened an emergency meeting to discuss their plight and expressed their concern at recent attacks on commercial farmers.

"We are concerned and very worried at the state of security on our farms. Unprovoked violence is now on the increase," said one of the White farmers, Mr. Thomas Godwin.

He told the meeting that recently a 70-year-old farmer, Mr. Francis Drake, and a night watchman were "brutally beaten to death by armed bandits."

Mr. Godwin told the emergency meeting that so far nine farmers including their night watchmen had been shot at or beaten with iron bars by terror gangs, "which the police have failed to track down."

The victims included Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Mr. Crighton's night watchman (killed), Mr. J. Ashworth and his wife, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Crighton (brutally beaten), Mr. J. du Preez and Mr. Wiless Mukena (shot and left lying in a pool of blood).

Mr. Godwin said: "If the violence continued the White commercial farmers would have no other alternative but to give up farming."

He said: "I personally don't want to engage in gun battles with the armed bandits because I don't want to kill anybody.

"We don't want to live by the gun because we are farmers who want to live by the plough.

"But if these bandits are not stopped we shall have no alternative but to hit back.

"Our lives are being threatened by the savages."

The farmers called on the Government and police to flush out the armed bandits.

Kaunda says thousands ready to take Bulawayo

LUSAKA. — Several thousand nationalist "freedom fighters", capable of capturing Salisbury and Bulawayo, have received their military training in Zambian-based guerilla camps, President Kenneth Kaunda said in a television and radio interview.

On the eve of his country's 13th independence anniversary celebrations, the Zambian leader said for the first time: "We are training cadres by the thousand and regardless of what Smith says, freedom fighters are ready."

Asked to comment on Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith's statement on Rhodesian television that he did not believe the Anglo-American independence plan on Rhodesia would work, President Kaunda said "freedom fighters are ready to reach Salisbury and Bulawayo".

He did not elaborate when they would reach the two major cities of Rhodeisa, but said "anytime, whether it takes two or three years, they will still reach with the support of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola (frontline states), the OAU and with the support of the progressive world".

D.D. 27/10/77 (353)

Kaunda ready to meet Smith

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia told foreign diplomats here he was prepared to meet Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith again if such a meeting would speed up majority rule in Rhodesia.

He also said when Mr Smith came to Lusaka on September 25, he had demanded to see heads of state of the Patriotic Front for a peaceful settlement on Rhodesia.

"But I rejected the demand as it was outside the Anglo - American proposals," Dr Kaunda told the Lusaka-based diplomats.

Pres Kaunda called on the international community to act now by using every possible pressure on Rhodesia and South Africa to hasten majority rule or else there would be a terrible explosion.

He asked the diplomats to tell their respective countries to accept that Rhodesia was in a serious war situation.

Western countries were waking up late to the serious situation in Rhodesia, South West and South Africa. They should critically ask themselves if they were doing the right or wrong thing by co-operating with Rhodesia and South Africa.

"This is a big moral issue. How would you feel if your own nationals were treated in the same manner as the oppressed masses in Rhodesia, South West and South Africa?" he asked.

Zambia would fully co-operate with foreign governments in any measures they might take against Rhodesia and South Africa.

Zambia had helped train thousands of freedom fighters because all other peaceful means had failed. These fighters were now in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. They are ready to pounce and liberate Rhodesia," Pres kaunda said. — SAPA.

Kaunda attacked on Rhodesia

DD 1/11/77 383

Should Robert Mugabe or Bishop Abel Muzorewa ever find himself in power in Rhodesia, chances are their relations with neighbouring Zambia's Pres Kenneth Kaunda would be extremely chilly.

Pres Kaunda has been the victim of sharp criticism for the role he is playing in moves towards a Rhodesian settlement, and more particularly for the secret meeting he held in Lusaka with Premier Ian Smith last month. The meeting has resulted in a wave of allegations that Pres Kaunda helped engineer a deal in which Joshua Nkomo would be imposed upon Rhodesia.

Among those with a great deal to lose from such a deal is Mugabe, whose Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) is linked with Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), in the Patriotic Front which is behind the guerilla war against Smith's Government.

After talks with Pres Kaunda in Lusaka, Mugabe stated flatly that the meeting with Smith "should never have taken place". He countered denials that Nkomo had sat in with Pres Kaunda and Smith by affirming that he did not "necessarily take what I am told as the truth". Mugabe complained that his faction "naturally felt ourselves excluded from the circle of people who had been informed about the visit".

Barely 24 hours after Mugabe's criticisms, Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC), held to enjoy most support among Rhodesian blacks, weighed in with its own attack on Dr Kaunda's alleged activities on behalf of Nkomo. James Chikerema, the UANC's first vice-president, alleged that Pres Kaunda, in league with Britain and Lonrho, was attempting to impose Nkomo on Rhodesia.



Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe . . . split in the ranks?

"Dr Kaunda's intrigues on behalf of Nkomo are known in every town, village and bush in Zimbabwe," Chikerema declared, denouncing Nkomo as a "black Smith" and "tribal warlord".

Coincidentally, there were loud complaints in the Zambian Parliament from MPs who said the country was paying too high a price in the fight to bring down the Smith Government.

Suspicion of Nkomo among his rivals has mounted to fever pitch since he pulled off a diplomatic coup last month by being invited to address the Security Council debate which led to the appointment of a United Nations special representative as provided for by the Anglo-American peace plan.

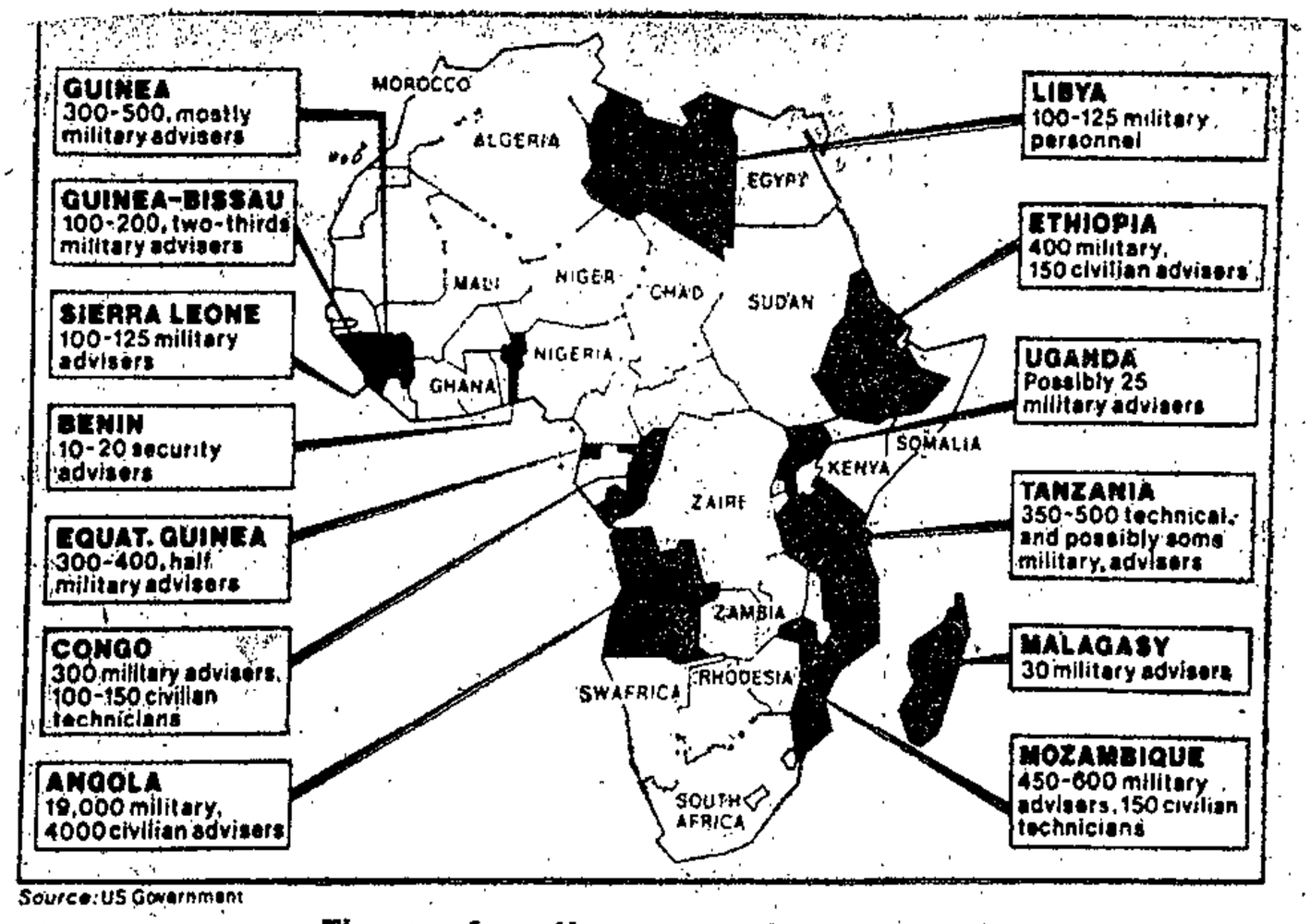
Anti-Nkoma nationalists claim that the ZAPU leader is on the verge of negotiating his own ceasefire which would leave the Rhodesian security forces free to turn their full strength on the guerillas controlled by Mugabe's faction. Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) operates largely in the west of Rhodesia while Mugabe's Mozambique-based Zimbabwe National Liberation Army (ZANLA) operates in the eastern region.

Rhodesian military spokesmen have claimed that elements of the two armies have already clashed in what is said to be the opening of a land-grabbing operation designed to place each faction in as favourable a position as possible in the event of a ceasefire taking effect. Attempts in Lusaka to unite the two armies have so far failed to get off the ground.

The Rhodesian Government has stuck to its official position that a possible return to the country by Nkomo was not among the items raised at the Smith-Kaunda meeting.

Nevertheless, government officials in informal contacts with journalists have lately started extolling the military qualities of Nkomo's guerillas, whose alleged valour and discipline is contrasted favourably with the qualities of Mugabe's troops. — OFNS

— Paul Ellman



Source: US Government

The men from Havana . . . where they are.

Zambia and Cuba ready for deal

Star 8/12/77

354

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Cubans may be planning to use Lusaka as a refuelling stop for aircraft flying troops and supplies from Angola to Ethiopia, according to Western diplomats.

In exchange, reports The Economist, President Kaunda may ask for Cuban support for Mr Joshua Nkomo if Rhodesia's rival black factions go to war.

The Cubans are said to be moving military advisers to Zambia to train Mr Nkomo's Zapu recruits there.

The Cubans in Angola are already training Zapu guerillas (and Swapo forces) at a camp thought to be near Mocamedes in Southern Angola.

ARTILLERY

The Zapu men are reportedly learning to use armoured cars and light artillery, and lighter weapons, in a nine-month course.

This is at least six months longer than the training most guerillas from the rival Rhodesian liberation movement, Zanu, receive in Mozambique.

Zanu now fears that the Zapu forces are being prepared for a showdown between the two organisations.

The Cubans also seem to be offering help to leftwing movements elsewhere. The Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma), which has close links with the Russians, says it has got the go ahead from Cuba to recruit Malawian exiles for guerilla training in Cuba.

Young Malawians are being assembled in Dar es Salaam for the flight to Cuba. American intelligence services say Dr Castro has a little finger in several other African pies as well (see diagram).

Cuba's total force in Africa is now put at 24 000 — more than a quarter of its 80 000-man army.

Meanwhile, Cuba's chances of a get-together with the United States are being damaged by Dr Castro's policies in Africa. Last month President Carter denounced the recent reinforcements of Cuba's army in Angola as "a threat to permanent peace there."

FRIENDSHIP

This was a reversal of the conciliatory policy the president had pursued since February, when he offered to end the diplomatic and trade boycott which the US has maintained against Cuba since 1961.

His offer of friendship was based on what the president understood to be an unofficial agreement from Dr Castro to reduce the 15 000-man force he had sent to Angola in November 1975.

What jolted Mr Carter was the recent intelligence estimate that Cuba had actually reinforced its Angolan military garrison by about 4 000 men, bringing the total number of troops there to 19 000 (plus about 4 000 civilian advisers).

The Americans estimate that the Cubans now have at least 400 soldiers and 150 civilian advisers in Ethiopia, compared with only 50 in May.

Sake-Rapport 30/10/77 (353)

Só wil Zambië groei uit sy probleme

Van Ons Korrespondent

LUSAKA

ZAMBIë se nuwe nywerheidsontwikkelingswet wat sedert 15 Oktober vanjaar in werking is, behoort 'n nuwe groeifase in dié land se ekonomie in te lui. Zambië is op die oomblik besig met 'n veldtog om meer buitelandse kapitaal te trek om sodoende sy swak ekonomie te kan versterk.

Zambië se ekonomie is al baie lank te afhanklik van 'n hoë koperprys terwyl veral die landbou baie verwaarloos is. Een van die gevolge hiervan is dat daar nie genoeg werkgeleentheid vir die land se groeiende bevolking geskep word nie.

Die doel van die nuwe wet is dus ook die skep van nuwe werkgeleenthede in die plattelandse en landbougebiede.

Die wet gee aan voornemende beleggers 'n waarborg van vrystelling van nasionalisering vir 'n tydperk van tien jaar, terwyl sulke nywerhede ook voorkeur sal geniet in die vorm van regeringsaankope.

Voorkeur sal veral gegee word aan beleggings in sekere prioriteitsnywerhede. Hierdie nywerhede sluit in dié wat maksimumgebruik maak van plaaslike grondstowwe, en wat grondstowwe en intermediêre goedere aan ander nywerhede lewer.

Die vestiging van nywerhede wat permanente werkgeleentheid skep en 'n bydrae lewer tot die ontwikkeling van plaaslike tegnologie en die opleiding van arbeid, sal ook aangemoedig word.

Volgens Zambië se minister van finansies, mnr. John Mwanakatwe, sal die wet ook dien as die basiese plan vir plaaslike en buitelandse belegging. Volgens hom het pres. Kaunda 'n deeglike studie van die wet gemaak en pas dit in by sy beleid van groter klem op die privatesektor van die land.

Die wet maak nie voorsiening vir 'n sekere minimum-staatsdeelname soos in Nigerië nie. Die regering sal egter nogtans volle beheer hê oor die land se belangrikste produksiefaktore.

Die President van die Bank van Zambië, mnr. Luke Mwananshiku, sê daar is in die land volop buitelandse en binnelandse kapitaal beskikbaar vir belegging, maar dat die regte aanwending daarvoor nie altyd gevind kon word nie.

ZAMBIA — GENERAL

1978

THE GUARDIAN, June 25, 1978

Le Monde

English Section

Zaire: a chronic sickness

by Jean-Claude Pomonti

KINSHASA — Dawn at Ngjili airport. A few Zairean soldiers were listlessly trying to get a hundred teenagers to stand in line.

"They're going to be sent to the base at Kamina," a French officer told me. "There they'll be fed every other day and made to hang around for two or three months. Afterwards they'll be taught to hold a rifle. Then they'll be ready for the front line — on a pay which will always be a long time coming."

In a few minutes on Boulevard June 30, in the heart of the Zairean capital, I witnessed "routine incidents." A man snatched a woman's earring and succeeded in getting away. Two adults were taken away by the police for an identity check. A Zairean drew me a picture of what usally follows. "They'll have him take his shoes off, for people here hide their money in their shoes. Then they'll turn him lose. All they're interested in is dough."

At night military roadblocks go up all over. Three soldiers picked up five children and took them away. "Their parents will go to get them back tomorrow in exchange for a ransom," I was told.

The shabby sub-continent of Zaire, which has yet to become a state, is badly under-administered, teetering on the edge of bankruptcy and incapable of defending its borders. The first Shaba war, a little over a year ago, ought to have provided an opportunity for initiating a recovery programme. The regime was saved from disaster by the intervention of Moroccan troops. Little or nothing has been done to avert a repetition. Worse still, Zaire's army (FAZ) behaved like a big marauding band, looting and holding people to ransom in Shaba province. The new "rebel" attack on Kolwezi put an end to the rare attempts to bring the situation under control.

Could it have been different? Diplomats posted to Kinshasa are split into two camps on this question. One side believes that General Mobutu is just the least of two evils, but irreplaceable, for his opponents are hopelessly divided. In a country where tribal factors are overriding, Mobutu is a sort of lowest common denominator. "He succeeded in preventing Zaire from falling apart," one of his followers told me, adding: "But of course he is cashing in on it and behaving as if everything were permitted him."

The other school of diplomats considers the "Supreme Guide" is heading a regime which no-one can save from collapse. One of these diplomats explained: "When Mobutu surrounds himself with a bodyguard of Moroccan soldiers in sharifian uniforms, he is admitting that he has been propped up in office since the second Shaba war only by a combination of international forces."

In the course of the past 12 years several foreign powers have tried to States, Belgium, Israel, North Korea, China, and more recently in a more modest way, France. All have failed. In recent years, attempts to straighten out the situation have been overtaken by events. The Kamanyola division — the so-called steel division put together by the North Koreans — fell to pieces in Angola when it came up against the Cubans who had come to give a hand in 1975 to the MPLA in the Caxito region.

The Zairean army's indiscipline and lack of cohesion at least have the effect of making the regime not look like the usual dictatorship. The economy's dilapidated state is as obvious as the mess in the army. No road has been built for the past 18 years and the railway network has not been kept in repair. The chaotic supply situation in the cities is due to the fact that foodstuffs are imported. Measures taken to repair the damage caused by the two serious mistakes in 1973 and 1974 — "Zaireanisation" and "radicalisation" — have only limited impact. Small Greek and Turkish businessmen have returned to Zaire. But only to find their capital and stocks have been rundown in their absence and their sales and supply networks disrupted. In addition, they have to cede a 40 per cent stake in their businesses to Zaireans and this is forcing them to widen profit margins — a prime cause of the soaring inflation here.

Though a second-class airman's "monthly" pay is 25 zaires ($22), a 60-kilo bag of flour fetches 90 zaires ($82) on the black market. At Lubumbashi, anyone arrested without identity papers has to pay up to 40 zaires (the monthly wage of a plant worker) to be released. "What we need are Moroccans, not political reforms," I was told by Thomas Tshombe, the brother of Moise Tshombe and State Commissioner (Political Bureau member) for Shaba. "President Mobutu is aware of it," he added.

Not everybody has the same faith in a head of state reputed to be one of the richest on earth. His entourage and cabinet include a large number of Equatorians compared with other tribal groups. One of his relatives, Mr Litho, who is said to be head of the family clan, is reputed to be a powerful influence. Owner of the famous Societe Generale d'Alimentation — it has a fleet of cargo planes and enjoys a monopoly in importing tax-exempt consumer goods — Litho is also reputed to be the biggest owner of land and buildings in the heart of Kinshasa.

These abuses are not helping Zaire's case in the West, where its reputation is hardly high. Consequently there is no longer unanimity over the proposition that it is "either Mobutu or chaos." The "lesser evil" theory is losing ground. A Zairean businessman whose opinions are moderate told me: "If this time Mobutu does introduce a few reforms, it will still do. If not, the people will turn against you, the French. Don't forget you saved him."

(June 13)

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Release P.10.1 Mining Production: June 1977.
For the whole year 1977 employment was 96 919.
A slight fall in output per manyear is con-
hat development work on several new large coal
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mber 1977. Average employment
by the Minerals Bureau of the Department of
Mining Statistics 1977 are as follows:

1977	Change 1976-7	Average 1970-77	Growth (% p.a.
13 186	—	16	1,2
9 371	-	6	
12 556	+	13	8
9 595	+	2	2
96 919	+	3	6
21 665	+	1	3

Zambia to probe aircraft shooting

Star 1/7/78

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has promised an official inquiry into the shooting down of a civilian aircraft by Zambian soldiers on Thursday. All four passengers in the plane, including a child, were killed.

A Zambian Government spokesman identified the dead as the pilot, Mr F Oldham; a Mr Fachin and his daughter, who is believed to have been aged 12, and Miss E Battersby.

The spokesman said the aircraft was shot down after it flew into a restricted area at Sesheke on the border with SWA/Namibia.

The aircraft was chartered by a construction company, which has been awarded a R3-million contract to build a highway in Zambia's western province and was carrying out survey work in the area.

CLEARED

The Government spokesman said the plane had been cleared to fly from Lusaka to Mongu in the western province and back. Mongu is on the same latitude as Lusaka. Sesheke is about 275 km to the south, on the Zambezi River and the border with the Caprivi Strip.

Reuter quoted aviation sources here as saying the aircraft was being flown to a fishing lodge on the Zambesi River when it strayed off course but there has been no official confirmation of this.

The shooting down of the light, twin-engined aircraft was witnessed by South African soldiers at Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip.

It was quickly announced by South African military authorities, apparently to counter any attempt by Zambia to blame the South African soldiers for the incident.

NM 11/7/78

ZAMBIA CRASH VICTIMS WERE FROM ABROAD

LUSAKA — A light aircraft shot down over Zambian territory on Thursday was carrying an American pilot, an Italian father and daughter and a British girl, all of whom are thought to have died, aviation sources said here yesterday.

There has been no official Zambian confirmation that the twin-engined Beechcraft charter plane was shot down as reported by the South African Army.

Aviation sources said the aircraft belonged to a Lusaka charter company and was carrying the foreigners to a fishing lodge.

They said it was in a prohibited airspace close to the Caprivi Strip-border with South West Africa when it crashed.

South African troops in South West Africa reported hearing a single shot, or explosion, before the plane crashed.

Aviation sources named the dead Briton as Elaine Battersby (18) whose father worked in Lusaka but whose home town was Bolton, Lancashire.

The Italian victims were a father and his 12-year-old daughter, but no further details of them, or the American pilot were immediately available. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

4/7/78 M.

Soweto plays for Seretse

GABORONE — Two plays depicting the "Soweto massacre of 1976" were staged here last night by a Zamblan theatre group for the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, members of his Cabinet and heads of foreign missions.

A University of Zambia lecturer, Mr E. Phiri, said he had written the plays with the help of Soweto and South African refugees. — SAPA.

Kaunda talks to the Sunday Times

Sun. Times (360) 9/7/78

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is ready to re-open dialogue with Mr John Vorster ....provided it leads towards the dismantling of apartheid. If not, Zambia is working towards sanctions, first through the Organisation of African Unity, later at the UN.

These and other thoughts on Southern Africa's future were spelled out by the Zambian President this week in a remarkably forthright interview with the Political Correspondent of the Sunday Times, Fleur de Villiers.

In the interview at State House in Lusaka, President Kaunda talked at length about South Africa's options on a continent of blacks, about the fine print of the international agreement on South West Africa, and about the prospects of peace in Rhodesia.

Although his country is in a state of virtual economic collapse, and perhaps hostage to the growing guerrilla forces within its borders, President Kaunda remains a key figure in Africa's politics.

● See Page 4.

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Aan toevallige en kontrakarbeiders alleenlik

1. Gaan u probeer om terug na die plaas te kom of nie?

   Waarom/Waarom nie?

Government cheques are bouncing

LUSAKA — Most commercial banks in Zambia are reported to be refusing to honour Government cheques as economic problems continue to hit the country.

Minister of Finance Mr. John Mwanakatwe has denied the insinuation that the current "bouncing" of Government cheques is evidence that the Government is broke.

He said the situation had risen because of the Government's 'strict monetary policy which aimed to ensure that expenditure related to revenue.

Mr. Mwanakatwe recently returned from a consultative group meeting in Paris where he discussed Zambia's appeal for financial aid.

The meeting, attended by 12 leading European countries, agreed to give Zambia a R375-million loan in addition to the R700-million already promised by the various countries.

Meanwhile Zambia's transport system has been critically hit by a shortage of spares, and unless these are acquired soon the country's transport will come to a standstill.

It is reported that spares shortages have already cut industry's transport fleet half. — (Sapa.)

RDM 11/7/78

Zambian 360 cheques bounce

LUSAKA. — Most commercial banks in Zambia are reported to be refusing to honour government cheques, as economic problems continue to plague the country.

The Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe, has denied suggestions that the bouncing of state cheques is evidence that the government is broke.

He said the situation had arisen because of the government's strict monetary policy, which aimed at ensuring that expenditure was tied to revenue.

Mr Mwanakatwe recently returned from a meeting in Paris, where he discussed Zambia's appeal for financial aid with 12 countries.

They agreed to give Zambia a R375-million loan in addition to R700-million already promised.

Meanwhile there are fears that Zambia's transport system, critically hit by a shortage of spares, will come to a standstill soon. — Sapa.

NM 11/7/78

Luanda talks a cliff-hanger

(360)

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON – Swapo is closer to reaching a settlement with the five Western powers over South West Africa than it has ever been, according to reports reaching here yesterday from the Angola capital, Luanda.

Two factors are pushing Swapo towards a settlement.

One is formidable pressure from the front-line presidents, particularly President Aghostino Neto of Angola, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The other is dissension in Swapo's upper ranks and the formation of pro/and anti-settlement groups with the President, Mr. Sam Nujoma, apparently leaning 'now towards the pro-settlement camp.

Western diplomatic sources were clearly excited over yesterday's Luanda meeting but were reining in their optimism until they knew definitely the outcome of the meeting because Swapo has so often dashed their hopes.

They are also keeping a cautious eye on the South African Government which, they claim, although it has accepted the Western proposals over South West Africa, is making it as difficult as possible within that agreement for Swapo to accept the settlement.

The Luanda talks, therefore, have become a real cliff-hanger. The West feels that success is tantalisingly within its grasp.

It is touch-and-go now whether Swapo will yield on two vital issues – the location of the 1 500 South African troops who will stay for the election period, and the future of Walvis Bay.

A South West African settlement would be one of the most dramatic events in southern Africa for many years. It would have profoundly beneficial effects over a large area of southern Africa, and inevitably it would leave its impression on South African race policies.

If the whole jigsaw falls into place Africa will witness one of the most dramatic and hopeful events in recent history. The sheer size and complexity of the jigsaw, however, and the glittering nature of the prize if it is eventually assembled, is

■ TURN TO PAGE 2

4. Blasphemy trials numerous and included:-

415 B.C. Diagoras
403 B.C. Archippus sued by Andocides
400 B.C. Andocides tried in terms of a decree of 415 B.C.
399/8 B.C. Lysias and Nicomachus charged each other.
399 B.C. Socrates.

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11/7/78

Luanda tension

(360)

causing Western observers to take a sober view of the prospects.

"It's almost too good to be true," a Western diplomat said yesterday.

"We are not building up false hopes. We have not forgotten that the Russians and East Germans are engaged in a military build-up in Angola. They are not doing this for nothing."

In London, reports our correspondent, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident who has been released from jail in Tanzania, said yesterday that delaying tactics by Swapo, the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity over South West Africa were "playing into the South African trap."

In an address at Chatham House Mr. Shipanga urged the five Western powers one way or another to come to the end of the road in their talks with Mr. Nujoma and the other parties involved.

He accused Swapo of "playing games with the lives and the future of the whole Namibia nation."

Mr. Shipanga, who formed a new political party, Swapo Democrats, a month ago, confirmed that his party would join Mr. Bryan O'Linns Namibia National Front because it was "an ideal vehicle for the unity of all our people."

From Windhoek Sapa reports that 134 654 voters of all races had registered in the first 12 days of the registration campaign in South West Africa.

Mr. L. V. de Kock, chief registration officer, said yesterday the figure had been calculated from registration certificates issued since the first day of registration on June 26 up to last Friday.

The figure was satisfactory but the campaign has not yet swung into top gear in some centres, he added

20. A shift in the p-p frontier could result from:

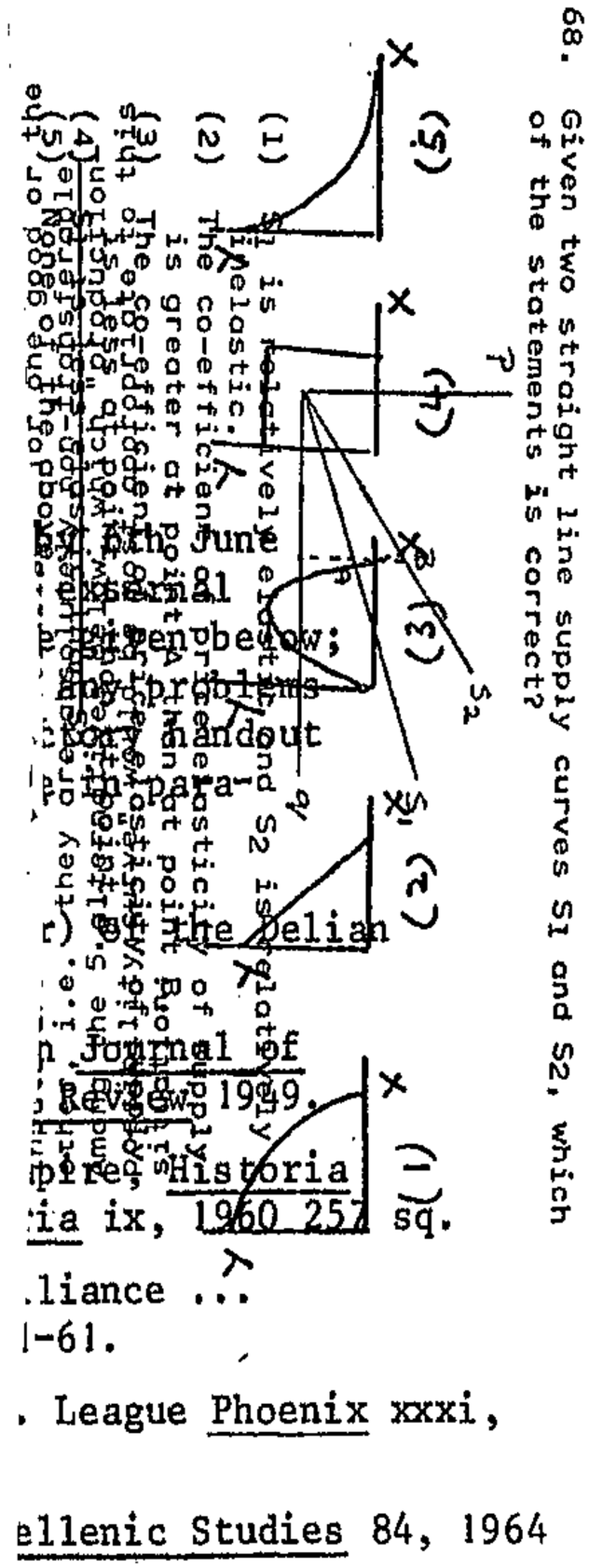
(1) Unemployment of labour.
(2) Technical improvements in the production of both goods.
(3) Changes in the quantity of labour available.
(4) Changes in the quantity of capital available.
(5) Changes in consumers' tastes.

Discuss.

21. Given an upward sloping supply curve and a downward sloping demand curve for good X, which is in equilibrium, the price of good X is Rl,50 and that of good Y Rl. If a particular consumer evaluates the marginal utility of 30 units of X at 45 units, and he is in equilibrium with respect to purchases of X and Y, then he must consider the marginal utility of X to be:

(1) 15 units.
(2) 20 units.
(3) 30 units.
(4) 45 units
(5) None of the above.

68. Given two straight line supply curves S1 and S2, which of the statements is correct?



(1) S1 is relatively elastic. S2 is inelastic.
(2) The co-efficient of elasticity of S1 is greater at point P than S2.
(3) The co-efficient of elasticity of S1 is greater at point P than S2.
(4) They are perfectly inelastic.
(5) The co-efficient of elasticity of S1 is greater at point P than S2.

69. [illegible] 5th June [illegible] Journal [illegible] Review 1949.

70. If income elasticity of demand for a commodity is greater than unity, the proportion of income spent on that commodity will increase as income increases. This is known as Engel's law. Discuss.

71. Given an upward sloping supply curve and a downward sloping demand curve for good X, which is in equilibrium, the price of good X is Rl,50 and that of good Y Rl. If a particular consumer evaluates the marginal utility of 30 units of X at 45 units, and he is in equilibrium with respect to purchases of X and Y, then he must consider the marginal utility of X to be:

(1) 15 units.
(2) 20 units.
(3) 30 units.
(4) 45 units
(5) None of the above.

72. As consumer is said to be in equilibrium when:

(1) The purchase of good A gives the same satisfaction as the purchase of good B.
(2) The last purchase of good A gives the same addition to satisfaction as the last purchase of good B.
(3) Each cent spent on good A gives the same satisfaction as each cent spent on good B.
(4) The last cent spent on good A gives the same addition to satisfaction as the last cent spent on good B.
(5) The last cent spent on goods A and B give rise to no additions to satisfaction.

73. Was the Peloponnesian War caused by Sparta's fear of Athens, or was it caused by the paradox of [illegible] no rational explanation is [illegible]

Kindly submit an essay on one of the above topics (please remember that we need not examine at the end of the year). Other topics will be given in separate handouts or queries, please come and see me. Again, observe that essay writing is not a text-book exercise.

[illegible] that extent did Athens [illegible] Leagues change between 478 and [illegible] Meiggs, The Athenian Empire, Oxford 1972 [illegible] Historia ix, 1960 257 sq.

de Ste. Croix, The character of the Athenian Empire, Historia viii, 1954 answer [illegible] League Phoenix xxxi, 1977 1-8.

N. Hammond, Origins and nature of the Peloponnesian War, Journal of Hellenic Studies 84, 1964 [illegible]

H. Rawlings, Thucydides on the causes of the Peloponnesian War, Phoenix xxxi, 1977 245-257.

J. Barron, Religious propaganda of Delos, Historia xxiii, 1974 35 sq.

J. Smart, review of Meiggs' The Athenian Empire, Journal of Hellenic Studies 94, 1974 [illegible]

See especially Thucydides 1.

Discuss the proposition that the aggressiveness in the 430s was caused by Sparta's fear of Athens.

de Ste. Croix, G. Origins of the Peloponnesian War, reviewed by Westlake Phoenix 27, 1973 [illegible]

Raubitschek, A. The Peace of Nikias, and Alcibiades. Archaeological Institute of America, Journal of Classical Studies 1958 esp. 260 sq.

Kagan, D. The outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, Cornell University Press 1969 [illegible]

See especially Thucydides 1.

Was the Sicilian expedition due to the blunders of the politicians?

Main sources Thucydides Book [illegible]

See K.J. Dover's commentary.

Bury/Meiggs, Hammond et.

Hignett, C. History of Athenian [illegible]

Zambia gives Red envoy cold shoulder

Own Correspondent

PARIS – President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has asked Moscow not to send its ambassador Dr Vassiliy Solodovnikov, back to Lusaka sources in Paris said today.

They said some of President Kaunda's advisers had earlier urged him to demand that Moscow recall its envoy but that Dr Kaunda preferred to wait until Dr Solodovnikov returned home on leave before acting and telling Moscow discreetly not to send him back.

The sources would only say the Soviet ambassador had been "exceeding his role" in Lusaka.

Observers linked the incident with the West's R700-million backing for Zambia's ailing economy and President Kaunda's May visit to Washington and London.

SETBACK

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Johannesburg that if the unconfirmed reports are true the implications will reach every corner of southern Africa and could represent a serious setback for Soviet ambitions in the sub-continent.

Dr Solodovnikov, who was assigned to Lusaka in August 1976, has been deeply involved in African affairs for many years and is said to be the Soviet Union's leading expert on the continent.

Western intelligence sources have named him as a leading KGB man, and he is reputed to be Moscow's Africa policy architect and said to be "co-ordinator" of Russia's thrust into southern Africa, organising and directing the "liberation" movements in the sub-continent.

Introduction

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Schmidt woos black leaders

The recent visit to Nigeria and Zambia by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was no ordinary affair. It was the culmination of a year-long campaign by Bonn to persuade black African leaders that Germany supports them and that their own best interests lie in continuing co-operation with the West.

For many years, the Federal Republic has largely ignored political developments in Africa — as elsewhere in the developing world — but economic necessity and the threat of Soviet domination of the continent has brought about a dramatic change in attitude.

Suddenly, Bonn, like Washington, has "discovered" Africa and is working with furious energy to safeguard its future independence.

Recent events in Zaire, including the promise of Western economic aid for the Mobutu regime, have quickened the pace.

In Lagos, Schmidt repeated his unwillingness to support economic sanctions against South Africa, but steadfastly denied allegations that Germany was supplying the Pretoria regime with weapons and nuclear technology.

In Zambia, he urged an all-party conference as a means of resolving the Rhodesian dispute and reaffirmed Germany support for free elections in Namibia. Finally, he told a press conference before leaving Lusaka that African affairs would play an important part both at the EEC summit in Bremen and at the Western economic summit to be held in Bonn later this month.

Germany's colonial ties to Africa are somewhat remote, having been severed by the Allies at the end of World War I. Accordingly, Bonn does not have an obvious power base and has had to build its influence by other means.

At the moment, Germany's trade with member-States of the Organisation of African Unity is about two-and-a-half times greater than that with South Africa, and investment in black States is also now moving ahead.

But Bonn does not wish to close any trade options currently available, and politically this is justified by the argument that sanctions against South Africa would only reduce the changes of a peaceful settlement there and heighten the possibility of an all-out race war.

At the same time, Germany does not want the South African connection to result in the loss of vital sources of raw materials in black African States.

So to show it means business in Southern African, Bonn has taken an initiative in the one country over which it has a residual colonial influence: Namibia.

In Namibia, some 8 000 West German citizens and 20 000 other whites of German descent dominate local industry. Notwithstanding this, the Bonn Government last year closed its consulate in the capital, Windhoek, and helped in the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of a resolution calling for free elections to involve all interested parties, including the Swapo guerillas.

Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher frequently allude to this episode and clearly see it as the proof that Germany firmly rejects racialism and will support genuine liberation movements.

Support for the Anglo-American plan in Rhodesia fulfils a similar role but is less concrete. Several years ago, Pres Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said of Germany's approach to Africa: "You will be the last people to understand what, in historical terms is happening here."

With the growing need to protect its access to raw materials and to keep out the Russians and their Cuban allies, Chancellor Schmidt seems determined to prove that Germany may be the last but it is far from the least. — OFNS

Walter Ellis

360

Kaunda says: I'll talk to Vorster if . . .



Fleur de Villiers

WHAT does President Kaunda think of M Vorster?

Is there any hope of their dialogue bei resumed?

How does he view the prospects for pea in Southern Africa following the agreeme over South West Africa?

The Political Correspondent of the Sun Times, FLEUR de VILLIERS, conducte frank interview with the Zambian Presid in State House, Lusaka, this week.

Some excerpts:

QUESTION: How do you see relations between black Africa and South Africa?

ANSWER: That depends on what the Vorster regime decides to do. I believe the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa is the guiding light to all independent states — if only South Africa could accept it, they would have friendly countries all around them. So the decision is in the court of the South Africans.

What steps do you think South Africa should take?

Begin moving towards majority rule; that is the only way to remove apartheid. Then you avoid violent overthrow of governments.

The Lusaka Manifesto separated South Africa from the Rhodesian and Namibian problems and accepted that white South Africans were not a colonial regime and that a different approach to South Africa was required.

Would Africa wait for majority rule in South Africa before it revived any sort of dialogue?

No. I suppose when you speak of dialogue you are speaking of the dialogue that Mr Vorster started some time back. We would like to be in touch with South Africa, but as we were at that time. Then we accepted as a condition of talking that it was not the end of the exercise. This was the cardinal error John Vorster made — he was seeing this dialogue business as the end in itself. We saw it as only the beginning.

You cannot have a meaningful exercise with Mr Vorster when he is trampling on the rights of his fellow human beings and expect that to be meaningful.

We would meet him today, tomorrow, provided we were sure that we were contributing to the end of apartheid. And apartheid can only end when the law-making instruments are in the hands of all the people of South Africa.

Therefore, further contact with Mr John Vorster depends on the decision of Mr Vorster and his colleagues; that they now have changed for the better, that they are now going to

ZAMBIA

Bitter pills

360
FM 14/7/78

Despite the shortages of essential goods and the queues that still stretch out of Lusaka stores, has the deterioration in the Zambian economy been halted?

Thanks to a combination of massive Western aid, likely to reach $800m, and tough measures by the government itself, perhaps yes.

In addition to the $390m IMF credit agreed to in March, President Kaunda returned from his visit to London and Washington recently with an extra £15,5m from Britain (supplementing the existing £17m programme for 1978/79) and $100m over three years from the US.

More aid will almost certainly be forthcoming from the recent World Bank-sponsored meeting in Paris attended by Zambia's trading partners and international organisations.

Japan will be amongst the countries likely to provide a substantial contribution. There is also talk in Lusaka of assistance from Arab states, in particular Saudi Arabia. Zambia may also be considering borrowing more from commercial banks and Kaunda has referred to the possibility of a $200m Citibank loan.

The target, say Zambian officials, is some $800m, which will go towards reducing the $550m arrears in payments for imports and remittances, boost agriculture and establish agro-industries.

The first drawing of the IMF credit has gone towards clearing the overseas overdrafts of Zambian banks (incurred through overissue of letters of credit) and reducing the import pipeline.

Meanwhile, strict control of government domestic borrowing and cost-cutting by Roan Consolidated Mines and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines are so far keeping the economy within the IMF guidelines set down earlier this year.

But remaining problems include continued congestion at Dar es Salaam, and doubts about the ability of the civil service to effectively utilise aid.

Further, the real test of government's ability to remain within the IMF guidelines is yet to come. The quarter ending September this year will see ministers feeling the pinch of the austerity programme, coinciding with the presidential and general elections likely to take place in August or September.



start moving towards the abolition of apartheid.

What about economic contact?

The UN and the OAU have not yet declared sanctions against South Africa. All revolutionary countries are doing everything possible to divert trade from South Africa, but it will not be done seriously until a decision is taken by these two bodies.

Would Zambia specify any constitution for South Africa? Would it want one man, one vote in a unitary state or would it say: "You have one man, one vote. We are not going to say what kind of constitution you should devise"?

No one from outside has any right to impose a system of government on others. The key factor is to make it possible for all the people to have a chance to elect their own leaders to all important political institutions at local and central government level and let this be a way for you to move towards solving your problems. As to whether you have a unitary system, confederation or federation is a matter for discussion for all of you, working together.

Victory

What we object to is concentrating political, economic, social, scientific and security power in the hands of the minority. This is bad for those who are oppressed, but it is also bad for those who are oppressing others. No one wins in the end. They may have some comfortable homes, but it is a very temporary thing. You can't go on like that.

You don't believe that, with the Namibian and Rhodesian questions moving to a fairly rapid solution, the tension in the sub-continent will be fairly substantially reduced, so that there can be the beginnings of a fruitful dialogue — with the beginnings of change in South Africa?

The removal of oppressive regimes around South Africa is a victory for mankind in general. It will influence events in South Africa — whether you like it or not.

You are being surrounded now by countries which believe in non-racialism, and once that happens I can't see how the people of South Africa, especially the black people, can remain unaffected by the forces of freedom around them. That is why the Vorster regime has been resisting change in Rhodesia and Namibia, because they realised this, but it's not the answer, unfortunately, for them.

The Lusaka Manifesto was something which the white leaders of South Africa should not have missed. It showed clearly that independent African countries accept white people in South Africa as Africans. The continent is their home, but it is their home in common with other racial groups — not their home in isolation.

I would have thought that with this very human approach by independent African leaders, white leaders seized it with both hands. But they didn't, so they are resisting change, so you lead us to an inescapable explosion, which no one wants to see happen.

Boycott

Do you think an OAU boycott of South Africa may be ratified at the forthcoming meeting in Khartoum?

Zambia was honoured to lead an OAU delegation to meet oil-producing countries for a possible embargo on oil supplies to South Africa. This will be tabled at the forthcoming summit. What the decision will be I don't know. This will give us the catalyst we need to start moving with this one.

What power will an OAU embargo have if it's not backed by a UN embargo?

Obviously it will be limited. But once it has gone through the OAU and non-have a chance of selling it to the UN.

Do you think that boycott and embargo is the only way to force South Africa to change?

It's the only peaceful way; the other is violent.

You don't think that dialogue and discussion is more supportive of possible change?

I began talking to your Prime Minister some years back and he called me a two-faced man and said he was going to expose me. And he ended up failing to expose me because what I was doing was honestly trying to find answers to the problems of Southern Africa.

He failed to understand the moral principles on which we stand. I don't regret having met him. I don't regret having talked to him. I've learnt a lot and I know that he's not capable of understanding today's

IN YOUR
magazine
Chance to see ALI in action

What he said on...

Sunday Times 16/07/78 360

NAMIBIA...

THE Luanda conference was very successful and prepares the way for the decolonisation of Namibia.

Walvis Bay remains an issue, but it will be negotiated after independence ... the Security Council resolution should make it clear that the United Nations will support the Namibian Government in its efforts to get back Walvis Bay.

If Swapo does not win an election in Namibia?

I don't see a popular movement like Swapo failing to win elections which are properly organised. Everybody is allowed to canvass freely, and without interference from the armed forces of the racist regime in South Africa. On the other hand, should they lose, it will be the decision of the people.

RHODESIA...

IF Ian Smith and his three men accept the Anglo-American proposals as a beginning towards majority rule, problems of a violent struggle will be removed. If they don't, the armed struggle continues.

The more time is allowed to pass the more successful the patriotic forces are likely to be. Once they are, the stage will be passed, and they will feel it's not much use going to a conference with people whose forces are being beaten.

If the all-party conference does not come about, is black civil war the future of Rhodesia?

It's not unavoidable. Unity of the Patriotic Front leaders is a key factor.

It is not as strong as we should want it to be, but certainly stronger than a year ago. I think they realise that if they stand divided, inevitable chaos will follow independence in Zimbabwe.

AFRICA...

ZAMBIA believes strongly in non-alignment because we want to be free to praise or criticise when that is called for. We don't want permanent enemies. We may have permanent friends, but we want to be free to disagree with friends on a basis of principle.

Can help from Russia or Cuba not have a destabilising effect on the host country?

It's possible. But one has to look at the cause. Why does it become necessary in the first place for liberation movements to be formed? Once you remove the cause for liberation movements, then you have the answer.

The Cubans have been invited here to help in a certain field. And, once the need is removed, the countries that invited them will thank them and the Cubans will go home ...

AMERICA...

I GREATLY appreciate President Carter's approach to human rights. However I have one fear ... I doubt that in four years he will carry his establishment with him. He may be better understood by his people if he had a second term of office.

For the time being, I think his will be a voice in the wilderness.

360 The Star Monday July 17 1978

—Zambia fears white exodus as violent crime spreads—

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia's violent wave of crime that struck the Copperbelt earlier this year with four brutal murders of expatriates now appears to have moved south to the capital.

White and black people living in Lusaka thought serious crime was confined to the copper mining towns and rural areas to the north, but an incident involving a Swedish family assigned to an aid project has changed all that.

Raiders entered the couple's home posing as security guards, tied up the husband and raped his wife before stealing money and valuables.

The crime is having deep repercussions for the Zambian Government with Swedish Ambassador Ove Heyman warning that Swedes would be reluctant to come to Zambia if their security could not be guaranteed.

Already a steady trickle of expatriate families is reported to be leaving the Copperbelt and the ripple of insecurity is spreading through the white community in Lusaka.

White mine-workers staged a protest strike on the Copperbelt after the murders there, two of the victims being women.

A curfew — still in force — was imposed on the main copperbelt towns and Zambian government officials blamed bandits from Zaire.

The Copperbelt killings came after a spate of attacks on white farmers in the Kabwe area, 70 km north of Lusaka, last year, in which a 70-year-old farmer was murdered and several others seriously injured.

The present Lusaka crime-wave is being attributed to Zambia's high unemployment in the country's economic crisis and to the inefficiency of the Zambian police.

Recently Mr Philip Kangome, deputy commissioner of police, told a Zambian newspaper the police needed 1 100 more vehicles to carry out crime prevention and hunt criminals.

He said police strength in the Lusaka area was the same as at independence from Britain in 1964 but the population of greater Lusaka had grown tenfold to about half a million.

With the apparent inability of the police to combat crime the thieves have become bolder and more sophisticated.

Many homes in the pleasant Lusaka suburbs have a security guard posted and a security firm said business had boomed this year.

On the Copperbelt, the Chibuluma mine has installed alarm systems in mine workers' homes.

Despite the tightening up of security, employers estimate that several thousand white people may leave the Copperbelt this year.

Also, they fear that the world-wide publicity given to the Kolwezi massacres in May will make it difficult to persuade foreigner to come to neigh bouring Zambia o contract.

Most of Zambia white population c about 30 000 live o the Copperbelt. Th mines are alread about 1 000 whit workers short and co per provides about 9 percent of the cou try's earnings.

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the peripheral former High Commission Territories have indeed found it impossib so far to generate an internal development to counteract the forces of polarization in such a way as to reduce their dependence on South Africa for employment.

There are numerous reasons why Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland should find industrialisation so difficult. "Basically", writes Selwyn,[2] "they amount to the fact that labour costs, if at all lower, are not sufficiently low to compensate for the higher transfer costs and lack of external economies involved in a peripheral location." Indeed the nature of the peripheral countries' links, via oscillating labour migration, with the core area militates against these countries making full use of their comparative advantage of lower labour costs. For although the existence of underemployment implies that the shadow wage rate is likely to be low, the fact that thousands of men go to and return from jobs on the mines at wages relatively far higher makes it even more difficult to counter the upward pressure on the peripheral country's internal wage rate. Nor is this pressure eased by the fact that it is the core-area's mining companies which are most likely to

Questionnaire t

Name (first name only)

Farm number

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   you finish your schoolin

Problems

1. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

Kaunda backs African force

360

12/7/78

NAIROBI — Zambia's Pres Kaunda, on his way to the OAU summit in Khartoum, told reporters here yesterday he supported in principle the formation of a Pan-African force aimed at forging unity and defending the continent's interests.

The President was stopping for talks with Kenyan leaders.

He said he did not believe any force should be created in a foreign capital — a clear reference to the proposal made at a conference in Paris last month.

But asked if he supported in principle a Pan-African force, he replied: "Certainly I do, so long as it is built to forge African unity and defend the continent ... against white racism in Southern Africa and possible African interests in the Middle East."

But he ruled out any force which would fight for the interests of one African country against another.

The President said his country's attitude towards foreign intervention in Africa was clear.

"What is called foreign intervention is really the right of every country to invite its friends to come to its aid. The matter must be left in the hands of respective and individual countries," he said.

Pres Kaunda, accompanied on his flight by Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, said he hoped the OAU conference would declare its support for the front and endorse the call for a conference of all the parties involved. — SAPA-RNS.

Q[illegible] [illegible]rkers (2)

2. Have you [illegible] and been refused?

If yes, g[illegible]

3. What proble[illegible]ith your work?

4. What do yo[illegible]se problems?

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To occasion[illegible]rkers only

Will you try [illegible]this farm?

Why/Why not?

Unity force backed

NM 17/7/78

360

NAIROBI — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, on his way to the OAU summit in Khartoum, said yesterday he supported in principle the formation of a Pan-African force aimed at forging unity and defending the continent's interests.

The President stopped here for talks with Kenyan leaders.

He said he did not believe any force should be created in a foreign capital — a clear reference to the proposal made at a Francophone Conference in Paris last month.

But asked if he supported in principle a Pan-African force, he replied: "Certainly I do, so long as it is built to forge African unity and defend the continent . . . against White racism in southern Africa and possible African interests in the Middle East."

He ruled out any force which would fight for the interests of one African country against another.

The Zambian leader, accompanied on his flight by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, said he hoped the OAU conference would declare its support for the Front and endorse the call for a conference of all parties "involved in the political question of Zimbabwe." — (Sapa-Reuter)

ii) Give the reference numbers of the report(s) of the Transvaal Concessions Commission (1901).

Ref. numbers .....

6. Dictionary of South African Biography (D.S.A.B.), 2 vols. (eds. W.J. de Kock; D.W. Krüger).

Insert the title of one book written, compiled or edited by each of the following:

	Title of book	D.S.A.B. Vol.No. and page.
J,F.H. Hofmeyr	.....	.....
W.B. Rubusana	.....	.....
L. Weinthal	.....	.....

7. Dictionary of National Biography (D.N.B.)

What was the last office held by Sir William Sefton Brancker and where did he die on 4 Oct. 1930?

Office.....Place.....D.N.B. page no. .....

8. Who Was Who 1961 - 1970.

R.H. Brand was a member of Milner's kindergarten and one of the architects of the Union constitution, 1909.

i) Who was his father? .....

ii)

iii)

iv)

9. Keesing'

i)

ii)

10. Archives

See list
Give the
between 1

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Guerillas loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) are being airlifted into Zambia from training bases in Angola.

The airlift has been going on for about a week and, although it is difficult to assess how many guerillas have been flown here, some sources put the figure at up to 2 000.

RED ADVISER

Boeing 737 jets belonging to the Angolan State airline, TAAG, have been ferrying the guerillas into Lusaka's international airport. The aircraft then leave with recruits about to undergo training.

Unconfirmed reports in the Zambian capital also suggest that a senior Russian military adviser has arrived in Zambia to help train Zapu guerillas inside the country.

OAU SUMMIT

It is believed the Russian Army officer has been directing the training of guerillas on Angolan soil.

Already there are believed to be 75 Cubans attached to the Zapu headquarters of Zimbabwe House here and to guerilla training camps and bases near the Rhodesian border.

Although some of these Cubans are doctors and nurses, observers here say the Cuban personnel in Zambia comprises mainly military advisers.

The airlift of guerillas to Zambia coincides with Mr Nkomo's departure for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Khartoum this week.

There he will lobby for increased OAU assistance for the Patriotic Front, the Rhodesian nationalist alliance embracing Zapu and Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), based in Mozambique.

Although secrecy surrounds the total strength of Mr Nkomo's army based in Zambia, informed sources here put the figure of "well-trained" men at between 6 000 and 10 000.

Nkomo fighters airlifted into Zambia

STAR 18/7/78

360

Killings Alleged

Foreign Minister, Mr. K
van der Byl's visit to the
scene had exposed the re
gime for this latest mas
sacre, and many other cr
The organisation led by
Mr Joshua Nkomo co
leader of the Zimbabwe
front, charged that if the
guerrillas had carried out
the killings, no official
from Mr Ian Smith's Gov

Daily Africa Bureau
LUSAKA. — The Zimbab
we African Peoples Union
(Zapu) has accused Rhode
sia's "notorious Selous
Scouts" of killing 17 Afri
can villagers in the Zwima
ba Tribal Trust Land last
Friday.

A Zapu statement relea
ed in Lusaka yesterday
said that Rhodesia's Joint

ernment would have dared
visit the scene."

Zapu claimed a family of
five was shot when the
"gang of fascists" opened
fire on their hut.

"Another 12 civilians
were herded into a hut.
The hut was put on fire
and the Selous Scouts be
gan shooting, killing all
12."

-6-

-5-

·ld

360

Zambia-Angola highway to get EEC aid

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA.—The European Economic Community (EEC) is going to help finance the projected multi-million rand highway that will link Zambia and Angola.

This was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday by the EEC director-general for development, Mr Klaus Meyer.

The EEC would also set aside an unspecified amount of money, believed to be considerable, for the expansion of Mpulungu Port on Lake Tanganyika, north of Lusaka, Mr Meyer said.

Meanwhile, the Zambian Finance Minister, Mr John Mwanakatwe, said yesterday Zambia has rejected a loan offer by the Arabs because of "strings attached to it."

The amount, believed to be substantial, was offered to President Kenneth Kaunda by Arab financiers who approached him in London during his official visit to Britain and the United States.

Zambia had decided to turn down the loan, which could have enabled the country to recover completely from its economic crisis, because "their conditions are not acceptable to us," Mr Mwanakatwe said.

In another development, Congo radio announced in Kinshasa yesterday that Zaire and neighbouring Angola have agreed to reopen the Benguela railway, a vital outlet for Zaire's copper exports.

Re-opening the rail link was one of the three agreements resulting from weekend talks between delegations from Zaire and Angola in Brazzaville, reports Sapa-Reuter.

The other two agreements were;

- To create a commission under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and to normalise relations between Zaire and Angola.
- To have qualified international organisations and the Congo Republic help refugees return to their countries of origin.

RDM 18/2/78

Frothing up over Zambian beer

360

LUSAKA. — Zambians are the heaviest beer drinkers in Africa and one of the four top beer-tippling nations in the world, according to a UN World Health Organisation survey.

The other three "heavies" are Scotland, Canada and Mexico.

A WHO official, Dr David Hawks, said in Lusaka his organisation would not conduct further research into the drinking habits of people in the four countries.

The drinking habits of Zambians have been subjected to consistent attacks by the Zambian Government and church leaders.

In 1973, President Kenneth Kaunda threatened to resign if Zambians did not reduce their consumption of alcohol. — Sapa.

Sostratos: He's gone then ... She'll keep her hold on him. You made Sostratos your prey first. - She'll deny it, no doubt about that; she's brazen enough; every god in heaven will be brought into it. A curse on that wicked woman! (Makes for the door of the house in which she is.) Back, Sostratos! She may talk you over. I've been her slave (?) ... but let her use her persuasion on me when my pockets are empty and I've got nothing. I'll give my father all the money. She'll stop making herself attractive when she finds herself telling her tale to a dead man, as the proverb has it. I must go to him at once.

Mnesilochus (Sostratos): Whether I should now believe my friend and companion or Bacchis to be my greater enemy, is a big problem. Did she prefer him? Let her have him! Excellent! I'll say she's done herself no good by that. Let no one ever take me for a prophet if I don't absolutely and completely love her! I'll see to it that she can't say she got hold of a man she could laugh at; I'll go home - and steal something from my father to give her! I'll be revenged on her one way or another and make a beggar of - my father! But am I really in my right mind when I talk like this about what is still in the future? I love her, I think, if there's anything I can be sure of, - but I'd rather outbeggar any beggar than let her get a featherweight of gold from my money. My God, she shan't have the laugh of me! I've decided to hand over all the gold to my father. So then she'll coax me when my pockets are empty and I've no resources, when it will mean as little to me as if she were telling tales to a dead man at his grave. It's quite decided that I give the gold back to my father.

Zambians are 'big four' drinkers

LUSAKA – Zambians are the heaviest beer drinkers in Africa and one of the four top beer-tippling nations in the world, according to a UN World Health Organisation survey released here.

The other three "heavies" are Scotland, Canada and Mexico.

A WHO official, Dr. David Hawks, said his organisation would not conduct further research into the drinking habits of people in the four countries. A programme would be drawn up to try to curb the excessive drinking and reduce the problems caused by it.

The drinking habits of Zambians have been subjected to consistent attacks by the Zambian Government and church leaders. Police and medical authorities have attributed the high accident rate in the country to heavy beer drinking.

In 1973, President Kenneth Kaunda threatened to resign if his people did not reduce their consumption of alcohol. — (Sapa.)

Nkomo troops on the move

LUSAKA. — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo has poured major reinforcements into Zambia in the last few days while stepping up the training of new recruits in camps in Angola.

Aviation sources in the Zambian capital of Lusaka said Angolan civil aircraft of three flights daily to Lusaka taking about 1 500 of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe throughout the whole of last week had done an average of three flights daily to Lusaka taking about 1 500 of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) fighters into the country. Mr Nkomo's general headquarters and main advance base camps are in Zambia.

Boeing-737 aircraft, capable of carrying about 80 people have been leaving the Zambian capital carrying young recruits heading for the training camps in Angola.

Zapu is one of the two groups in the Patriotic Front whose co-leaders, Mr Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, have taken the path of armed struggle to bring about majority rule to Rhodesia and have pledged to destroy the internal settlement signed by Rhodesian Premier, Mr Ian Smith and three black leaders.

Observers noted that the accelerated reinforcement of Mr Nkomo's forces apparently coincide with increased incursions by Rhodesian forces into the Kariba Lake region marking the border between Zambia and Rhodesia.

Zapu trained forces are estimated to number 10 000.

Mr Mugabe, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) is estimated to have around the same number of forces.

FROM J.E. At[illegible]

-2-

I am writing to various members of the Arts Faculty hey see any merit in the following proposal may I ask for you bility

'Faculty resolves to appoint a sub-committee to be and feasibility of establishing a new one year styled the Arts Foundation Course.'

Background to the proposal

i. it is [illegible] because that many students register in the Faculty with only a hazy idea of the content of many of the courses offered by the Faculty and require guidance in selecting a suitable combination of courses;

ii. because the range of combinations of courses is so extensive students may take a subject in isolation from important cognate subjects, and thus may operate with a technical vocabulary which they only partially understand;

iii. not every introductory course offered in the Faculty provides a systematic introduction to the methodology of the discipline.

The Arts Foundation Course

This one year course should be designed for first year students, part introduce them to subjects which are not formally taught in should familiarize them with basic concepts in the study of man should draw their attention to the interdependence the disciplines in the Arts Faculty, and it should establish and clarify the boundaries of courses offered by the Faculty (Objectives see Beard Teaching and Learning in Higher Education pp 10 ff).

I do not wish to abort the whole proposal concern at the content of the course but as it stands it gives little, some of the topics which could be set down as candidates for

a) the evolution of tragedy

b) myth

c) historiography: [illegible] literary, historical, geographical and reconstruction, based on a study of a limited group of topics

d) basic concepts in economic history

e) man in society: basic concepts in social anthropology, political and political science

f) [illegible] and meaning: some turning points in the history of art and literature.

2. .../

Gary Becker (1973), representative of the orthodox position, identifies the most important cause of discrimination as the non pecuniary considerations of employers. When an employer discriminates he acts as if he incurs non pecuniary costs of production by employing a certain group. In terms of Becker's analysis the discrimination coefficient of an employer against an employee measures the value placed on the non pecuniary cost of employing him, since it represents the percentage difference between the money and net wage rate paid. If W is the money wage rate then W (1 + d) is the net wage rate, with d being the discrimination coefficient. If d>O then the employer is a discriminator.

The orthodox economists isolate two reasons for discrimination under competitive conditions:

(a) The reflection of tastes against a particular group, i.e. prejudice against or dislike of persons or a group.

(b) Imperfect information or ignorance about true productivity. For instance, information may be less reliable for minority groups, and the cost of this uncertainty is borne by minority groups.

Presumably competition would ensure that prejudiced employers and those with relatively poor information will suffer at the expense of non discriminating lower cost firms.

Alchian and Kessel (10) suggest that under imperfect competition discrimination could only be rationalised if one of three conditions held:

(a) Firms are willing to forego profits to indulge in their tastes for discrimination.

(b) Barriers to entry exist preventing a takeover, since there would be extra profits if a non discriminator ran the business.

(c) If monopoly was regulated and money profits controlled, this would lead the monopolist to exercise his tastes for non pecuniary benefits at a zero cost in foregone profits.

The SLM economists give much attention to discrimination since it diminishes the effectiveness of many of the instruments used in fighting poverty. Thurow (1969) takes issue with Becker's analysis of discrimination. He points out that discrimination is not merely a premium to associate with the disliked group, as described by Becker. The discriminator may, in fact, want to work with or hire Blacks, for example, but he insists on specifying the relationships under which the two parties will meet. Discriminators are asserted to maximise a utility function with social distance rather than physical distance. White employers may prefer to hire Black dirt collectors and manual labourers if they can be in a position of authority.

(10) A.A. Alchian and R.A. Kessel - "Competition, Monopoly and the Pursuit of Pecuniary Gains" in Aspects of Labour Economics: A Conference of the Universities - National Bureau for Economic Research Committee (Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1962).

Under Becker's theory, government actions can have little effect on discrimination, since it occurs because discriminators are willing to pay in order to avoid associating with the disliked group. To effect a change, either attitudes must be altered, or di... to mingle with the disliked group. Unless gov... discriminators more than the discrimination pr... to co-operate. Thurow (1969) rejects this ana... the powers of government provide the enforcing ... practices. Many of the effects of discriminat... monopsony powers of the discriminator. Thus T... tion may be offset by government regulation wi... attitudes or bribe discriminators.

The elimination of human capital discriminatio... since it can be used to enforce many other for... "A fence takes up very little area of land, bu... effect of preventing the stock from grazing on... other side of the fence."(11) Unequal educati... prevent occupational advancement. Depriving pe... means that they have less education for the re... their children are raised in a family with les...

The existence of pre labour market discriminat... an explanation for differences in achievements ... They therefore recognise the present effect of ... differences in schooling. Thurow (1969), repr... states that no matter what type of discriminat... inforced by other types. It would seem that T... labelling the conditions in the labour market ... the injustice took place prior to labour marke... real productivity difference in the labour ma... market discrimination. It seems, though, tha... economists are in general agreement on this p... their differences are largely the result of h... be defined, and not a theoretical divergence.

5.3 Unemployment and job instability

The SLM economists make the important distinc... and unemployment. Instability is attributed ... and to some extent to unfavourable behaviourc... Unemployment, on the other hand, is attribute... demand as evidence by a shortage of job offe... Piore (13) asserts that the job attribute t... the primary sector is job stability.

Secondary workers may have the human capital ... to "good" jobs. Hence, the emphasis is plac... versus "bad" jobs rather than skilled versus ... problem is thus viewed as the scarcity of "g... feel that the successful matching of unskill... in the orthodox model. They feel that underer... that "good" workers are locked into "bad" jo...

(11) J. Maree - page 10.
(12) R.E. Hall and R.A. Kasten - "The Relat... Blacks and Whites" (Brookings Papers o...
(13) M.J. Piore - "Notes for a theory of la... in Labour Market Segmentation, edited ... (Heath Lexington, 1975)
(14) P.B. Doeringer and M.J. Piore - Interr... power Analysis (Heath, Lexington, 1971).

'Zambian teachers kidnapped'

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA.—Zambia claims that four Zambian teachers have been kidnapped by Rhodesia's Selous Scouts in the Sinazongwe area near Lake Kariba.

A top official of the Zambian Ministry of Education in Livingstone yesterday confirmed the claim. He said a headmaster, Mr Herbert Nsewa of Kafwambila Primary School, was one of the people abducted.

Combined Operations Headquarters in Salisbury, however, refused to comment. They said the reports were "unsubstantiated".

The Zambian official said two other teachers from the same school, Mr Sailos Siamangani and a Mr Siazuka, were kidnapped two weeks ago.

As a result of the abductions, six primary schools in Chief Mweemba's area in the Gwembe Valley on the border with Rhodesia have been closed, he said.

● Villagers in the Sinazongwe area have appealed to the government to remove them from the area, as some of the villagers have vanished, they said.

... judgment. — SAPA.

EEC to probe Zambia road link

BRUSSELS — The European Common Market will investigate the possibility of building a road between Angola and land-locked Zambia.

The Benguela railway through Zaire is the main link between the two countries, and until it was closed nearly three years ago because of fighting, it was the main outlet for Zambia's vital copper exports.

EEC officials said yesterday common market countries would examine whether to finance studies for building the road, which would bypass Zaire. A decision was likely before the end of the year.

Zaire and Angola agreed two days ago to reopen the railway, but informed sources in Paris said the line was not expected to be operating for some time. Rebels were still active enough in Angola to seriously disrupt transport.

The Angolan embassy here said in a statement yesterday that the July 17 Brazzaville agreement between Angola and Zaire referred to reopening the railway to Zairean freight.

The line had been functioning normally since 1976, the embassy added, but had not accepted freight from Zaire.

The Zambia embassy here said this also prevented Zambia from using the railway. — SAPA-RNS.

Dreamer in a ramshackle land

"The future of Zambia is very bright; the potential of Zambia is fantastic." — President Kenneth Kaunda.

THE smoke curls above the winter-brown Zambian veld. "Fires are a terrible problem at this time of the year," confides the rancher's wife. I ask how they start and she looks away. "It's a dreadful thing to say, but some are started deliberately to flush the rats. The people are hungry. . . ."

It's easy to be hungry in Zambia. At one of the two best hotels in Lusaka I ordered a Continental breakfast. Room service is apologetic: The milk has not arrived. Could I drink my coffee black? I can.

When breakfast comes it is coffee without milk or sugar, and mealie-meal scones without butter. Lusaka is in for another breadless, milkless, sugarless day. Just one in an endless succession of hungry days that have stretched to weeks and months.

The position is beginning to improve, says a diplomat. "One day in three or four there might be some bread and sugar in the shops, but there was no bread for more than a month and no sugar for longer than that." The locals are grateful for the few loaves and the flour brought in by visitors.

I have tea with the diplomat and he raids his secret store of South African powdered milk, the prize of a recent visit down south.

"We are beginning to fight the shortages. . . . We are getting people back to the land again; 75 per cent of last year's maize crop was grown by our peasants." — President Kaunda.

THERE is no shortage of maize in Zambia; but there is no mealie meal. Without spare parts for machinery, or the foreign exchange to buy them, or the transport to get them to this landlocked country, the mills break down and so do the trucks that carry the mealie meal to town and village.

A rancher worried about the health of his labourers sends a truck and a driver to



Fleur de Villiers

one of the mills. For two days the man waits, sleeping in his cab. Finally he returns with the mealie meal. Triumphant. He has beaten the system.

At the hotel in Lusaka I don't beat the system. The nights are cold and there is no heating in the room. I shiver beneath one thin blanket. The next day I ask for another. This time the management doesn't even try to apologise. "We have no blankets," is the curt reply.

That night the main light bulb goes; I don't bother to ask for a replacement.

"Tarmac roads have reached every province in Zambia and we are building feeder roads that will help our peasants market their products." — President Kaunda.

TRANSPORT, or the lack of it, is the key to Zambia's problems, big and small. The taxis waiting outside the hotels or clattering up and down the broad sweep of Cairo Road are among the few vehicles that still move, sometimes.

I take one to an appointment at State House; it sighs and dies at every stop street. That night I try another; its suspension has collapsed and its steering is held together by faith and the driver's certain knowledge that there are no spares. He will pay dearly for a replacement.

In the Times of Zambia a 1970 Peugeot station wagon is advertised for 4 500 kwacha (R4 500).

Some vehicles are in better condition — the camouflaged trucks of an army which is costing Zambia K1-million a day, the shiny jeeps and Land-Rovers whose doors are emblazoned "Unicef" or "Belgian aid to Zambia".

"The solution of the Zimbabwe problem will have a tremendous impact on Zambia. The routes to Beira and Nacala would be open. Zambia will become a great railway junction." — President Kaunda.

CLOSING the border to Rhodesia cut off one lifeline to the sea; Unita action along the Benguela line which once carried 55 per cent of Zambia's copper exports closed another.

Today there is only the Tanzam rail link, built by the Chinese. "The Chinese came and built the line and now they have gone," says the President. Not quite. They are coming back to man the line and the few locomotives still running, and to take over the jobs of 80 Zambian drivers and signalmen now in jail for the large-scale theft of parts and spares at a main junction and repair shop.

Only eight locomotives are still running, only a couple of hundred of the original 5 000 trucks.

Copper, its price slashed from the record high of a few years ago, waits at the mines, at the railhead . . . and on the harbour quays at Dar es Salaam. The Tanzanian authorities have slapped a 600 per cent surcharge on the copper at the harbour to persuade the Zambians to move it. The Zambian copper mine won't — can't — pay; so the copper waits.

Some transport works: The regular Aeroflot flights to Livingstone bringing in advisers and material, guns and heavy armour for the ZAPU terrorists. A senior Government official is uncomfortable about the presence of the Cuban advisers.

"We must keep the weapons unsophisticated," he says. "The more sophisticated the weapons, the more sophisticated the people needed to use them." The implication is obvious: How do you keep advisers out of the front line?

Meanwhile, the 4 000 to 7 000-strong ZAPU army eats the food Zambians would like. So do the 12 000 children, Rhodesian "refugees" between the ages of five and 16 in two large camps. "Pawns in big-power politics," says a diplomat, while his and other Western governments try to keep the children warm and fed.

"Goods are in the pipeline. We are receiving goods from friendly firms and friendly countries." — President Kaunda.

AND guns. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a private citizen to buy a firearm — unless he goes to the black market. There terrorist guns are easier to get.

"It's not the economic position that is forcing the whites to leave, it's the security situation," a resident says.

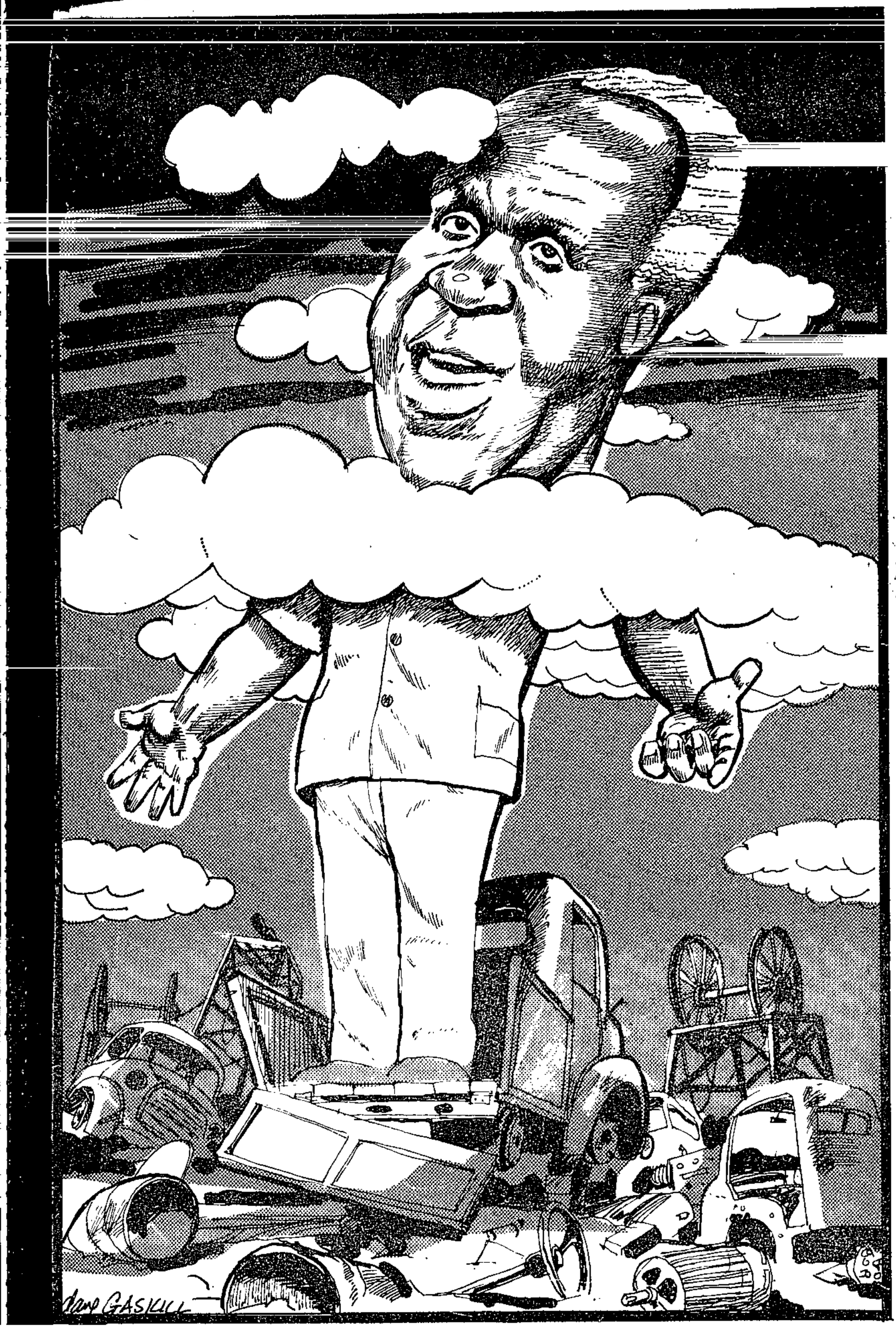
Thirteen years ago there were 200 000 whites in Zambia; today there are fewer than 50 000 and in the last six months the exodus has swelled to a flood.

Many of those taking the road south, or to Britain, were born in Zambia; others are the few remaining technicians whose skills are essential if the mines are not finally to close.

In recent months, a diplomat claims, every embassy has been robbed at least once. He recalls the case of the two women at the Swedish embassy who were raped, and he tells how two women attached to another embassy were forced out of the car and held at gunpoint by trigger-happy terrorists when they passed a ZAPU camp.

"Even in Lusaka we don't go out at night any more," residents say. Whites are afraid, but the attacks are indiscriminate. A Zambian motorist is held up at gunpoint, stripped and shot dead. The police are anxious to help, but only if you send a car. Their own transport has broken down through lack of spares.

So, says a white, has the social contract which holds any society together. Poverty, lack of food, guns and a crippled police force, and you have the beginnings of chaos.


Dave GASKILL

(3) 360 25/8/78 DS

Angola airlifts 2 000 terrorists to Zambia

WEEK

LUSAKA — Angolan civil aircraft have airlifted up to 2 000 Rhodesian terrorists to Zambian bases from training camps in Angola over the past month, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

It was, however, unclear whether the airlift was part of a fresh military build-up by the terrorists from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, the Zambia-based wing of the Patriotic Front, the sources said.

Mr Nkomo's terrorists have been receiving training in Angola for over a year and were regularly brought into rear bases in Zambia, usually by lorry and occasionally with Cuban escorts, the sources said.

The latest influx, the precise size of which was not known, brought the number of trained terrorists to between 8 000 and 10 000 in Mr Nkomo's army.

But there had been no indication so far that the Zapu forces had been committed to the battle in Rhodesia in the same number as their Mozambique - based partners in the Patriotic Front from Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, the sources said.

The reported influx coincided with persistent reports in Lusaka of severe Zapu losses on Zambia's 720 km border with Rhodesia along the Zambesi River and Lake Kariba.

Western diplomatic and missionary sources said more than 50 Zapu terrorists had been killed in the past two months in Rhodesian ambushes on Zambian soil.

Mr Nkomo has pledged that Patriotic Front forces would be victorious in the six-year-old bush war by next April, after the year-end rainy season which has historicaly enabled the terrorists to intensify the conflict.

Refugee recruits for Mr Nkomo's army were still quitting Rhodesia via Botswana and were being airlifted from Zambia to Angolan training camps by the same Angolan civil aircraft, the sources said.

The large number of refugees had presented Mr Nkomo with a serious problem in coping with thousands of young black Rhodesians who, in addition to military training, needed food and clothing, the sources said. — SAPA-RNS.

cal

6. S. COLERIDGE Biographia literaria (Extracts on short loan Cns.14,15 & 18)

7. W. STEVENS The Idea of Order at Key West (roneoed sheets)

8. W. STEVENS The Idea of Order at Key West (roneoed sheets)

VAC

9. W.B. YEATS Long-legged Fly (Macmillan Collected p381)

10. D.H. LAWRENCE Ship of Death

11. D.H. LAWRENCE Best of School

12. T. HUGHES Crow Goes Hunting (roneoed sheet)
Thought Fox (roneoed sheet)

13. W.B. YEATS Circus Animals Desertion (Macmillan Collected p391)

14. L. MACNEICE To Posterity (roneoed sheet)

D.J. ENRIGHT Blue Umbrellas (roneoed sheet)

15. R. GRAVES The Cool Web (roneoed sheet)

VAC

Angola shuttle boost

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se (p27)
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WEEKS 1.

2.

3. F Shadows (roneoed

Z. HERBERT I would like to describe (roneoed sheets)

R. GRAVES The Corner-knot (Albatross p604)

4. L. FERLINGHETTI Constantly Rishing Absurdity (roneoed sheets)

R. GRAVES In broken images (roneoed sheets)

C. AIKEN This image or another (roneoed sheets)

5. W. WORDSWORTH Preface to the lyrical Ballads (Oxford Wordsworth Poetical Works p. 734 ff)

Goody Blake & Harry Gill (ditto p 420)

6. S. COLERIDGE Biographia literaria (Extracts on short loan Chs.14,15 & 18)

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VAC

German opposition head hits at Swapo

26/7/78 (360)

Mercury Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The West German leader of the Christian Democratic Opposition Party, Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, has spoken out against Swapo and the Patriotic Front.

In an interview with the German magazine Der Spiegel, Mr. Strauss describes these movements not as freedom fighters but as terrorist organisations only interested in turning their countries into repressive communist States.

He says sensible order must be maintained in South Africa and that South African troops should be sanctioned in South West Africa if free elections are to take place and there is to be any peace.

Mr. Strauss says Blacks in southern Africa have a high standard of living and in Salisbury he found Blacks cheerful and enjoying life.

There was, he says, no climate of repression and anxiety as in so many communist capitals in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Strauss said Africans did not only want well-being — they also wanted the right to kill one another.

If one regarded this development, then Whites had committed a terrible wrong by not allowing this.

In the interview Strauss also criticises President Kaunda of Zambia, saying he was responsible for the Katangese attack on the Shaba province of Zaire.

The attackers went through Zambia to Shaba where they cruelly murdered hundreds of Whites, including children, he says.

Mr. Strauss further criticised the Zambian boycott of Rhodesia which has meant getting less for its copper.

Commenting on a promise made to President Kaunda by the West German Chancellor, Mr. Schmidt, that the president would get more for his copper, Mr. Strauss said:

"Must we Europeans pay more tax for such preposterous nonsense."

360 M

3/8/78

Kaunda to face old rival

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda of Zambia faces two veteran politicians as his challengers in the presidential elections this year.

Former vice-president and ex-leader of the banned United Progressive Party, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, and the former African National Congress leader, Mr Harry Nkumbula, have announced they will contest the elections.

Mr Kapwepwe, a strong political rival of Pres Kaunda and an opponent of socialism, said he would move the country back to capitalism.

"The philosophy does not make sense to me. Probably it does to some other people," Mr Kapwepwe said yesterday.

Among other things, his government would eliminate official corruption, robbery and other crimes by creating more employment.

He would open the border between Zambia and Rhodesia.

"My government will see to it that all available routes for exports and imports are open with greater emphasis on the use of the most economic and secure routes."

Mr Nkumbula, another strong political rival of Dr Kaunda, said he had decided to stand after receiving calls from "all corners" of the country.

Last month, Mr Robert Chiluwe also announced he would challenge Pres Kaunda, but his announcement was not given publicity in the local press.

Pres Kaunda's party has already declared him sole candidate. Party regions throughout Zambia have since passed resolutions supporting his election. — DDC-SAPA.

Family income group	No. of families	Average income per month (R)	Average income per person per month (R)
8J - PHILIPPI			
0-99		2.59	14.70
100-199		3.04	26.36
200-299		7.36	35.92
300-399		0.40	47.88
400-499		5.75	39.70
500-599		0.00	125.00
600-699		-	-
700-799		-	-
800-899		-	-
900-999		-	-
1000+		-	-
Totals		.72	24.11

ZAMBIA (360) RM 4/8/78

Kapwepwe's chances

This week's announcement by Zambia's former vice president, Simon Kapwepwe, that he would challenge President Kaunda in forthcoming elections brings to a head rumbling political differences within the country.

In sharp contrast to Dr Kaunda's socialist programme and isolation of the white south, Kapwepwe delivered an eight-page election manifesto of economic and political pragmatism.

It's to the credit of the Zambian political system that the hard-hitting manifesto was extensively covered on radio and television and in the press. Certainly the former schoolday companion of Kaunda, detained in 1972 after the banning of his United Peoples Party, pulled no punches.

The administration had made "almost criminal mistakes" in its economic policy, he declared, and pledged "maximum support to private enterprise" local and foreign, immediate de-nationalisation of unspecified state-owned companies and a "very, very, close study" of "the usefulness of nationalisation."

Rhodesian border

Answering questions, he told journalists that he favoured reopeing the Rhodesian border to ease Zambia's acute transport problems (over 100 000 t of copper held up on the mines in transit, and at the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, where some 70 000 t of Zambian imports are held up) and direct trade with SA.

"I shall take personal charge of the Ministry of Agriculture," he declared, and promised an end to the shortages of basic commodities such as cooking oil, maize meal, tea and sugar which has been irritating Zambians for over a year. His criticism of inefficiency — echoed by many observers, including the World Bank — goes to the heart of Kaunda's socialist policy.

Apart from the 51% state-owned Roan Consolidated Mines and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, hardly a sector of the economy has been left untouched by sweeping "reforms."

Kapwepwe faces several possible obstacles, however, involving various constitutional hurdles which could be thrown up, before he reaches next month's general council meeting of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) where 5 400 delegates will vote for the one and only party candidate.

One of his strengths is his membership of the powerful Bemba tribe which dominates the copperbelt. But presidential candidates must be able to forge an alliance with one or more of the other three main groups. If Kapwepwe can do this, President Kaunda has a formidable opponent to deal with.

Zapu's Joshua Nkomo, with his headquarters in Lusaka and between 8 000-10 000 guerrillas based in Zambia will be watching closely.

Kapwepwe made no direct reference to Rhodesia's internal affairs, but sources close to him suggested that he would re-assess Zambia's hostile stand on the Salisbury agreement.

(360)

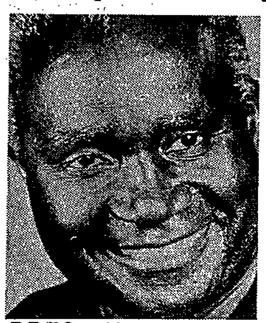
Hoon vir Kaunda in Zambië waar dit wurg

CHRIS VERMAAK, wat pas d weke in Zambië, deurgebring h skryf oor dié land se agteruitga sedert onafhanklikwording.

LUSAKA

PRES. KAUNDA van Zambië se oomblik van waarheid kom nader. 'n Honger volk skreeu hard en daar is soveel algemene ontevredenheid oor sy mislukte sosialistiese beleid dat hy in die aanstaande presidentsverkiesing deur twee veteraan-politici teengestaan gaan word.

Hulle deel ook nie sy haat vir die Suide nie en sê dat hulle vryelik met die Republiek sal handel dryf.



PRES. KAUNDA ... groot ontevredenheid oor sy mislukking.

Die onverwagte teenstanders is albei kapitaliste wat aan Zambië sy ou kapitalistiese grondslag wil teruggee, deur o.m. private beleggings aan te moedig. Hulle wil ook die grens tussen Zambië en Rhodesië heropen hê om die ekonomie te verbeter.

Een kandidaat is mnr. Simon Kapepwe, 'n man wat reguit praat en wat deur pres. Kaunda saam met sy volgelinge in die tronk gestop is nadat hy sy eie party gestig het. Die ander is die ou strydros mnr. Harry Nkumbula, voormalige leier van die verbode African National Congress. Hy het sy drankprobleem afgeskud en sit glo weer stewig in die saal.

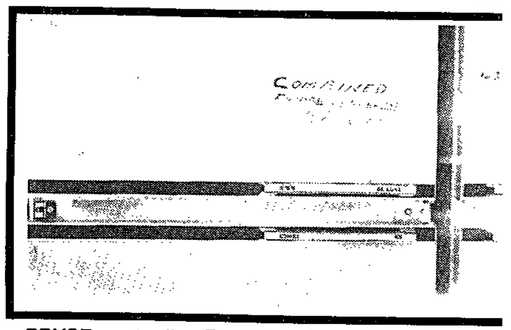
Zambië se ernstige ekonomiese probleme het reeds in 1968 begin toe pres. Kaunda na sy humanisties-sosialistiese beleid oorskakel. Tevore het sy mense sterk staatgemaak op die groot koperwinste. Vir swartes was landbou 'n vloekwoord en almal het na die stede gestroom om uhuru te geniet terwyl voedselproduksie aan 'n klompie wit en swart boere oorgelaat is.

Ná die instorting van die koperprys het die volk begin wurg. Toestande versleg steeds weens wanadministrasie, korrupsie, nepotisme, probleme met die Tazara-spoorlyn na Dar-es-Salaam en pres. Kaunda se emosionele beheptheid met die „vryheidstryd" in Suider-Afrika.

Nkomo se terroristeleër van om en by die 11 000 man kry die voorkeur en verorber by die vyftien ton mieliemeel per dag terwyl die gewone Zambiër daarsonder moet klaarkom. Kos moet ook verskaf word aan die terroristeleier se 30 000 kinder-vlugtelinge wat reeds van die ellende krepeer.

Dit het so erg geword dat die hoof van die Zambiese leër pres. Kaunda in 'n vuurwarm bui beveel het om die terroriste in Rhodesië in te jaag „waar hulle kan veg en nie oplons nekke lê nie".

Zambië het vir my binne 'n kort tydperk ongelooflik agteruitgegaan. Misdadigheid — veral diefstal en gewapende roof — floreer en prostitute het die voorheen sindelike hotels van Lusaka en ander dorpe heeltemal oorgeneem. Al-



PRYSE wat die Zambiërs laat wurg. Daar is duisende wat glad nie kan bykom nie. Hierdie groterige ys- en vrieskas kos R3 572 (3 800 Zambiese kwacha).

„Cheers, president!"

DRANKMISBRUIK in Zambië het so handuit geruk dat die regering se drankwinste meer is as die geld wat met die uitvoer van koper verdien word. Koper bly Zambië se vernaamste uitvoerproduk.

Bier kry geen kans om te verouder nie. Binne sestig uur is dit van die brouer na die kroeg na die keelgat. Dis so vars dat dit in 'n mens se maag gis. Bier, sê die swartes, is die nasionale drank van Zambië.

Daar word gesê dat toe pres. Kaunda op 'n dag dreig om te bedank eerder as om 'n volk van alkoholiste te regeer, duisende Zambiërs hul glase gelig en luidkeels verklaar het: „Cheers, Kaunda!"

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABO

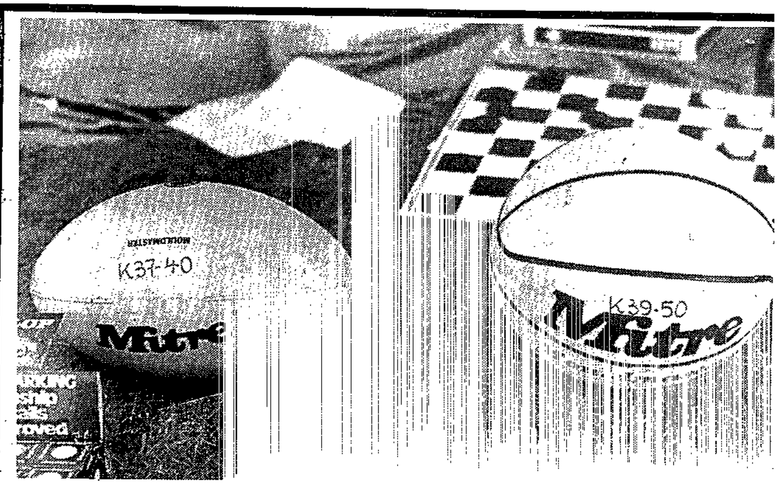
TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 45) 440)

Dear Sir,

We are involved in an investi force in South Africa in the

It seems to us that important recognised. In particular, African workers has not been would be enormously grateful

Enclosed is a form in which



Rapport
6/8/78

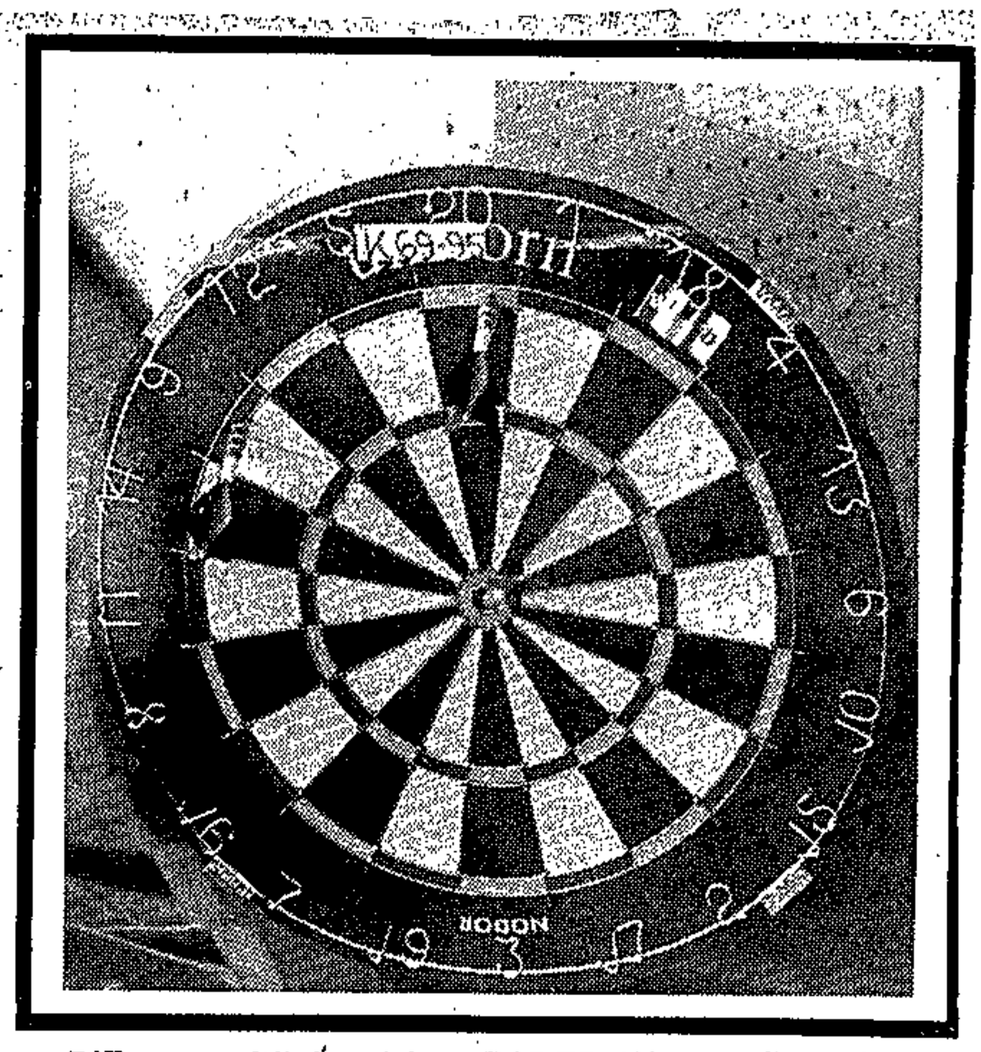
360

koholisme het so 'n probleem geword dat Zambië deur 'n VVO-span as proefkonyn vir 'n Afrika-ondersoek gekies is. Die drinkery begin bedags rondom twaalfuur en teen agtuur in die aand is die bier in die hotels al gedaan.

Blankes gee pad omdat hulle nie meer al die voedsel- en ander tekorte kan verduur nie. As 'n mens aartappels kan kry, kos dit R24 of meer per sak en tamaties R18 per kissie. Kool kan jy darem kry teen R2 per kop. 'n Koelkas kos by die R3 000 en selfs meer. 'n Vloerpoleerder by die R600. Minderwaardige skoene R40 per paar. Wyn R24 per bottel. Brood, melk en botter is omtrent elke dag onverkrygbaar en dié wat wil hê, moet vroeg in die tou staan.

Selfs vee en hoenders vrek omdat daar nie genoeg voer in die land is nie.

Pres. Kaunda se stelling dat „alles" opgeoffer moet word om Rhodesië, Suidwes en Suid-Afrika „vry te maak", word nou dikwels met sarkasme en hoon



DIE veerpyltjiebord kos R65,75. Wasmasjiene kos oor die R700 en 'n vloerpoleerder raak aan R600. Aartappels word van R24 tot R26 per sak bemark.

begroet.

Nou word die volk daagliks deur Kaunda en sy ganse kabinet bulderend beveel om „terug te keer na die grond" sodat die volk homself kan voed. „Waarmee?" vra hulle te midde van werkloosheid en buitensporige pryse.

Dis teen dié agtergrond dat Kapepwe en Nkumbula kans sien om Kaunda te onttroon; om 'n regering van nasionale eenheid saam te stel om die land se vernielde ekonomie weer op te bou.

Kapepwe, wat al lank 'n regeringsverandering voorstaan, is vroeër saam met 123 van sy top-manne in die tronk gestop nadat hy die Verenigde Progressiewe Party gestig het. Nkumbula (ANC), het dieselfde behandeling gekry en albei partye is verbode verklaar. Die twee het later vrede gemaak en hulle aangesluit by Kaunda se Unip — al party wat toegelaat word.

Dit beteken nou dat hul twee politieke partye gaan herleef. Word die leiers gearresteer, gaan dit vertolk word as onderdrukking van die demokrasie waarvan pres. Kaunda nog al die jare 'n vurige voorstander is. Daarby het Kaunda al gesê dat hy nie bang is vir opposisie nie.

Kapepwe is die gevaarlikste teenstander omdat hy tot die magtige Bembastam behoort. Daar is drie miljoen Bembas onder die vyf miljoen Zambiërs.

Wen hy, gaan hy vryelik met die Suide handel dryf. Hy het die Kaunda-bewind reeds van korrupsie en wanbesteding beskuldig.

Hy sê dat sy regering amptelike korrupsie sal uitskakel en misdadigheid sal bestry deur meer werkgeleenthede te skep.

Nkumbula sê dat hy landwyd gevra is om Kaunda teen te staan.

Die nuwe ontwikkelinge kan Zambië skerp verdeel en die kollig nie meer so skerp op Rhodesië laat val nie.

200 UK experts to help Zambia

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia is to get 200 British experts to revamp its ailing State-linked companies during the next five years, the Minister for Economic and Technical Cooperation, Mr Peter Matoka, announced in Lusaka yesterday.

After talks with British Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs Judith Hart, Mr Matoka said the British were willing to pay the costs of sending the experts.

Mr Matoka said the British Government had agreed to help Zambia in the field of transport — especially the railway system where Zambia was facing acute problems.

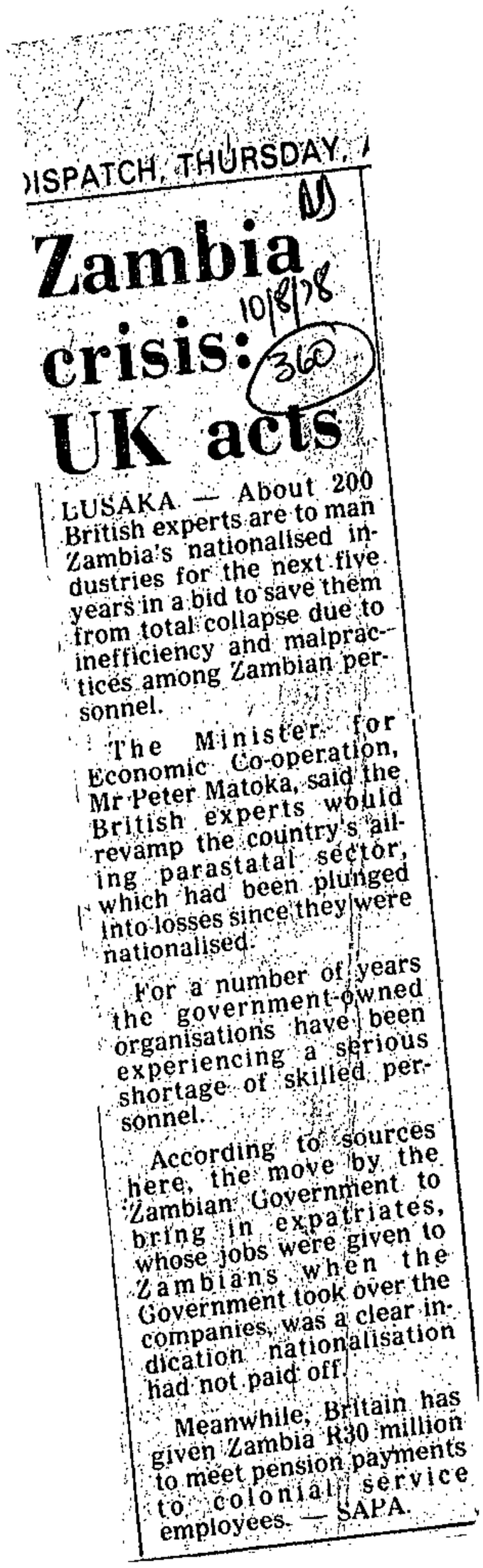
And yesterday, Mrs Hart and the Zambian Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe, signed a R31-million Anglo-Zambian loan agreement to aid Zambia's manufacturing industry.

At the ceremony, Mrs Hart said: "This loan is one indication of our intent to help Zambia with the immense economic problems she faces, and this is not the end of the road — we hope very much that there will be other areas in which we can be of help."

She also said Britain would seek to influence others to assist Zambia.

In her talks with the Zambian Government, Mrs Hart also announced that Britain would pay the passage of UK-supplemented staff — amounting to about R450 000 annually, back-dated to April 1—and was ready to expand training in Britain for candidates at middle management and foreman level.

She asked the Zambian Government to identify items of urgently-needed equipment for the rail service — trucks, locomotives and signals — which Britain might supply.


DISPATCH, THURSDAY,

Zambia crisis: UK acts

LUSAKA — About 200 British experts are to man Zambia's nationalised industries for the next five years in a bid to save them from total collapse due to inefficiency and malpractices among Zambian personnel.

The Minister for Economic Co-operation, Mr Peter Matoka, said the British experts would revamp the country's ailing parastatal sector, which had been plunged into losses since they were nationalised.

For a number of years the government-owned organisations have been experiencing a serious shortage of skilled personnel.

According to sources here, the move by the Zambian Government to bring in expatriates, whose jobs were given to Zambians when the Government took over the companies, was a clear indication nationalisation had not paid off.

Meanwhile, Britain has given Zambia R30 million to meet pension payments to colonial service employees. — SAPA.

Botha spurns Zambia claim

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, has rejected allegations by Zambia that South Africa was financing the opponents of Pres Kaunda in the Zambian presidential election.

Mr Botha said he did not think anyone attached any value to the accusation by Mr Mainza Chona, secretary general of the United National Independence Party — Zambia's only legal political organisation — which came amid reports that presidential candidates challenging Dr Kaunda had sought foreign backing through diplomatic missions.

In a speech on Saturday in the northern town of Mansa, Mr Chona said South Africa was funding dissidents with the ultimate aim of disrupting peace and stability in the nation. He did not elaborate.

The Unip-controlled Times of Zambia reported meanwhile that presidential candidates had contacted the British and Japanese diplomatic missions in Lusaka in search of foreign support.

A British spokesman said one of the three presidential challengers, Lusaka businessman Mr Robert Chiluwe, had called at the British High Commission to show diplomats his manifesto, but had not sought support. — SAPA-RNS.

Zambian mines face bleak year

RDM 23/8/78 (360)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's mining industry faces another bleak year because of poor transport facilities and low copper prices, the Minister of Mines Mr James Mapoma said.

Presenting the 1977 report on Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), he said NCCM's previous year profit of about R80-million dropped to a loss before tax of about R35-million.

The company sold 384 560 tons during the year under review as compared to 425 931 tons in 1976.

The lack of reliable and efficient transport was the most acute problem. The slow rate of off-loading and transport delays had also seriously affected the movement of imports.

During the year under review the route through Botswana, although it had some operating problems, fared better than the Dar es Salaam and Nacala routes, Mr Mapoma said.

He said although the volume of the Botswana route was smaller, its importance should not be underestimated.

"The transit time for copper movement by road from the mine to Dar es Salaam increased over the past year from eight to 17 days and from 12 to 22 days for rail transport," he said.

The copper stock at the mines had grown from 1 000 tons to a maximum of 27 000 tons.

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shortage it will not renew its liquid assets (=loans) as they
fall due. The conflict here is that those assets which
are most liquid are also least profitable (because they
earn a lower rate of interest).

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RUSSIAN COLONIZATION AND IMPERIALISM IN ASIA (Contd) - 5 -

Michael,F.H. and Taylor,G.E. — The Far East in the Modern World Chaps. V,X,XI

Case,E.H. — Socialism in One Country Vol.I pp.515-529

Kolarz,W. — Russia and her Colonies pp.1-19

Pierce,R.A. — Russian Central Asia 1867-1917 (esp. Chaps.I,VI,VII,XX)

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Rakowska-Harmstone,T. — Russia and Nationalism in Central Asia (esp. Chaps.1 & 8)

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Club,O.E. — China and Russia: The "Great Game" (esp. Chaps. 1-12)

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Florinsky,M.T. — Russia. A History and an Interpretation Vol.II pp.673-986

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Karpovich,G. — Imperial Russia 1801-1917 (esp. Chaps. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) pp.174-198

A MODEL TO ILLUSTRATE THE CREDIT CREATION PROCESS

Assumptions of the Model:—

1) there are many banks in the system
2) the reserve ratio is laid down by law
3) there is no cash drain outside of the system
4) no bank keeps reserves in excess of the minimum legal deposit ratio against demand deposits
5) the public is always willing to borrow

RDM/ESK
December, 1977

Kaunda challenger warns of violence

24/8/78
360

LUSAKA — A presidential challenger, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, has said that if the Zambian elections are not democratic, violent opposition could result.

"A politician has no honour unless and until he is challenged by a fellow politician. He should not wait for unpredictable forces to challenge him," Mr Kapwepwe said here yesterday.

The former head of the banned United Progressive Party, Mr Kapwepwe is one of three men who have announced they will challenge Pres Kenneth Kaunda at the elections.

Under Zambia's one-party state, the United National Independence Party must choose the sole presidential candidate at a conference scheduled for early September.

The UNIP secretary-general, Mr Mainza Chona, has said only persons prepared to die for the country and Dr Kaunda should be chosen as delegates

"If this is the way Dr Kaunda is to be made to defeat his opponents, the elections shall have been rigged and Zambians shall have been subjected to the sufferings which many African countries have passed through."

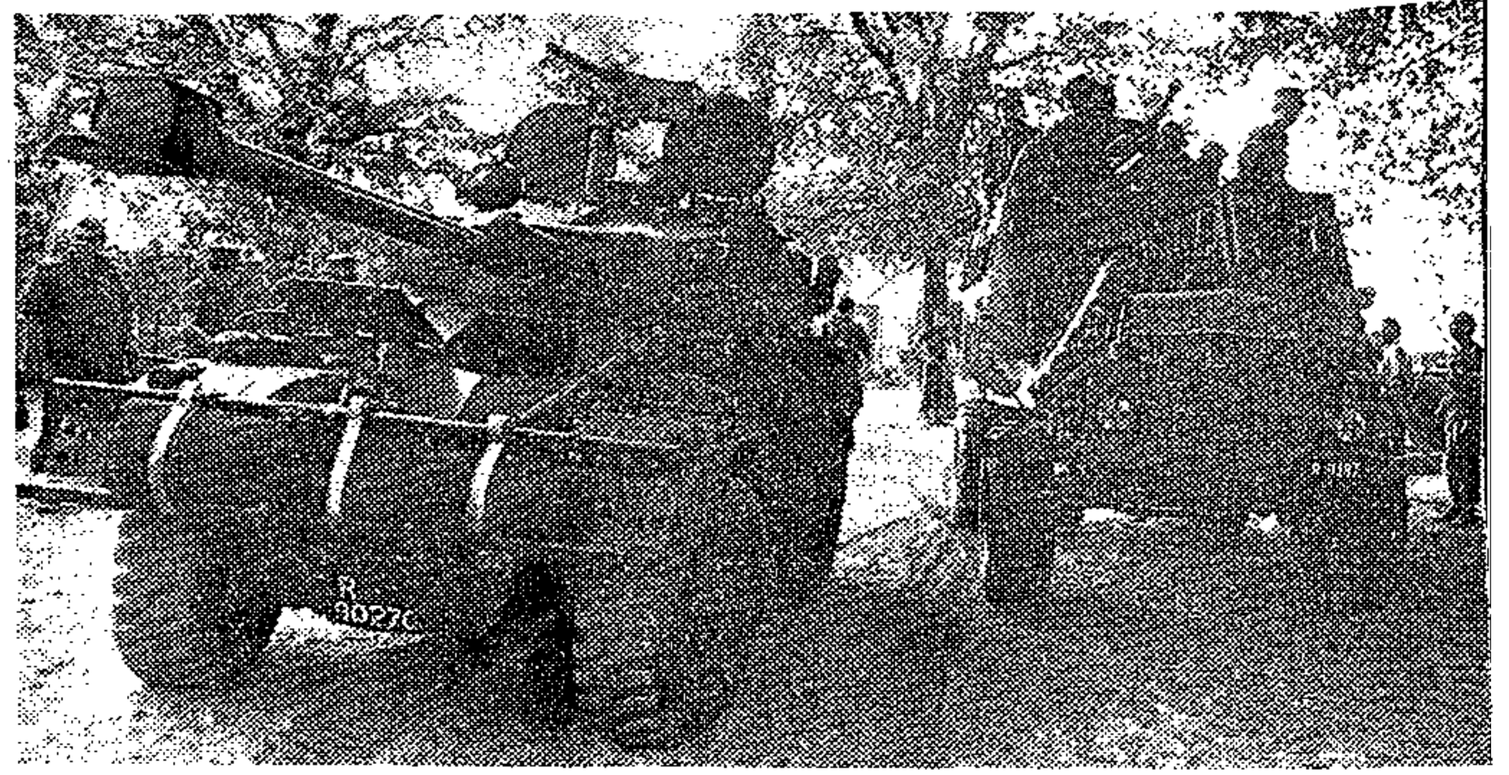


MR KAPWEPWE

Zambians should be reminded of Sierra Leone, where, through undemocratic measures, the government "created a vacuum which was filled by unpredictable forces", he said. — SAPA-RNS.

Star 24/8/78 (360)

SA army crosses Zambia border



South African troops man an armoured car and troop-carrier at Wenela, near Katima Mulilo.

South African troops crossed into Zambia yesterday after terrorist artillery bases had bombarded Katima Mulilo and Wenela, killing nine men.

'21-gun salute' as Steyn arrives

By Neil Jacobson

KATIMA MULILO — South West African Commissioner General Mr Justice M T Steyn, was able to crack a joke with newsmen minutes after anti-aircraft fire from Zambia had been directed at his helicopter.

He had to leave his pregnant wife and children huddled in their bomb shelter in the thick of the bombardment to cut the power to black out the town.

Late in the afternoon the families gathered at the civilian club right on the banks of the river to swop bombardment

A number of Swapo terrorist corpses were brought out of Zambia following yesterday's battle.

This was announced by the officer commanding, South West Africa Command, Maj-Gen J J Geldenhuys, in a statement released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today.

More stories, pictures — Page 5

General Geldenhuys said that immediately after the "reprehensible" artillery attack from Zambian ter-



cover as his chopper landed here yesterday, and said he heard the shrapnel flying.

Later in the pub he joked: "I wasn't expecting a 21-gun salute but it's nice to know I'm welcome."

Within hours of being bombarded for more than five hours, the civilian population here were unconcernedly going about their business.

"We've all got our jobs to do," shrugged Mr Theo Williams, who runs the power station in Katima.

"When the first shells fell we dashed about clutching clothing and kids in all directions," laughed one wife.

Another woman said calmly: "The whole thing is to keep cool. If you panic the kids pick it up. You just keep cool."

When I arrived yesterday, the road from Katima was full of Africans streaming away, on foot and bicycle, with children and dogs, carrying everything they owned on heads and backs.

Wounded doing well

Pretoria Bureau

The 10 South African soldiers wounded at Katima Mulilo yesterday are all in a "very satisfactory condition" at 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today the wounded men were transferred to Pretoria by air before lunch yesterday. Their next of kin were immediately advised.

The spokesman added it was SADF policy not to release the names of the wounded men or the nature of their injuries. It was also policy not to allow newsmen to interview them.

Denial by Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA—Zambia has denied South African allegations that she took part in an attack on a South African post at Katima Mulilo on Tuesday with Swapo guerillas.

Foreign Minister Dr Siteke Mwale made the denial when he summoned the heads of missions of Britain, Canada, West Germany, France and the United States. Dr Mwale said Pretoria's accusations were merely an excuse to launch another aggression against Zambia and to frustrate the current efforts by the United Nations to achieve a peaceful and negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Katima Mulilo and the Wenela base, the South African forces answered with a counter bombardment.

After terrorist gun emplacements had been mopped up, a number of terrorist corpses were brought out.

Verification

General Geldenhuys added that as soon as a proper evaluation of the whole situation had been done, he would consider making a statement summing up the incident at Katima Mulilo.

It is believed that terrorist corpses were brought back to the South African base in the Eastern Caprivi as one means of verifying Swapo involvement and in anticipation of a propaganda campaign by Swapo.

A South African strike into Zambia was hinted at by Mr P W Botha, Minister of Defence, when he told the National Party congress in East London yesterday that the South African forces had taken "appropriate action," but would not elaborate.

He did say, however,

To Page 3, Col 8

Pretoria may seek Waldheim's aid

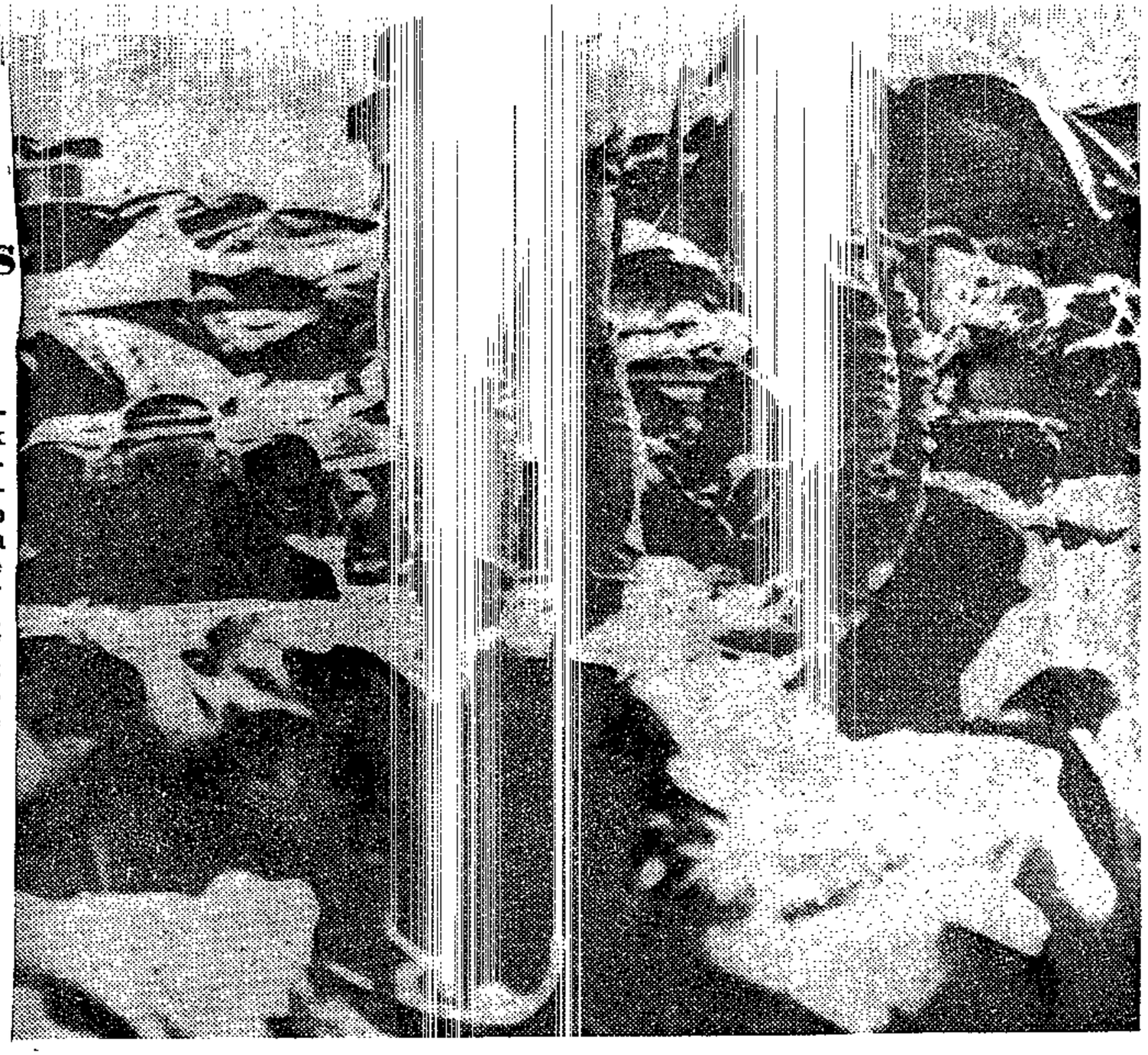
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa is expected to ask United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim today to intervene to save the SWA/Namibia independence exercise from being wrecked by continuing Swapo attacks.

The Star's political staff in Pretoria reports that western diplomats said today everything possible would be done to urge retraint on both sides following Swapo's attack on SA's retaliation.

They fear the settlement plan could still be wrecked by violence and tensions.

Diplomatic sources said the flare-up proved the urgent need to get the plan approved by the Security Council and the parties involved.



South African soldiers stand among the belongings of their colleagues removed from the wrecked mess barracks at Katima Mulimo after yesterday's bombardment.

Shell shatters proud soldier's dream

Staff Reporters

Trooper Willem Smuts's dream of serving his country on the border lasted barely a week — a Swapo shell killed him and eight comrades at Katima Mulilo.

Willem had high ambitions of becoming a paratrooper.

Both elder brothers of the 19-year-old Randburg railway worker had done their national service, and Willem was proud to be serving his country said his mother, Mrs Anna Grundling (53) of Hester Street, Fontainebleau.

She received a letter from Willem the day before the bombardment of Katima Mulilo.

The mother of another trooper victim, Gielie Smit (18), received a letter yesterday that he had written before he left for the border last Friday.

Mrs Mienie Smit (43) of Durban Deep, Roodepoort, said he was one of three sons she had in the army. He was always cheerful and joked and teased her.

Gielie was keen to join the army because his elder brothers were also doing training.

He telephoned her before he left for the border last Friday and was excited.

Gielie was the third of 11 children.

A third victim, Mr Jurie Schutte (20) of Somerset St, Geduld Ext, Springs, had always enjoyed life. His mother, Mrs Elise Schutte, said he often asked "Why am I so lucky?"

She said that things had previously worked out well for him.

He was a keen sportsman and in 1976 broke two records at an inter-high school competition.

He played rugby for the Technical High School first team in Springs and had also played in the army.

"I am very proud that my son died for his country. I am very proud of that fact" were the firs words a tearful Mr Davi de Lange said last nigh after hearing his son, 1 year-old Hendrik Wille de Lange, had been kille in the operational area.

Willem, of Pretoria Street, Dagbreek, Welkom was killed in a shell bla at 1 am yesterday.

About three weeks a

To Page 3, Col 1

Texts:

L. von Ranke: History of the Popes, vol.I
L. von Ranke: History of the Reformation
L. von Ranke: The Theory and Practice of History
F. Stern: The Varieties of History, chs. 2 and 3.

Secondary Reading:

3; 4; 6; 7; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 37; 38; 40; 41; 42; 43.

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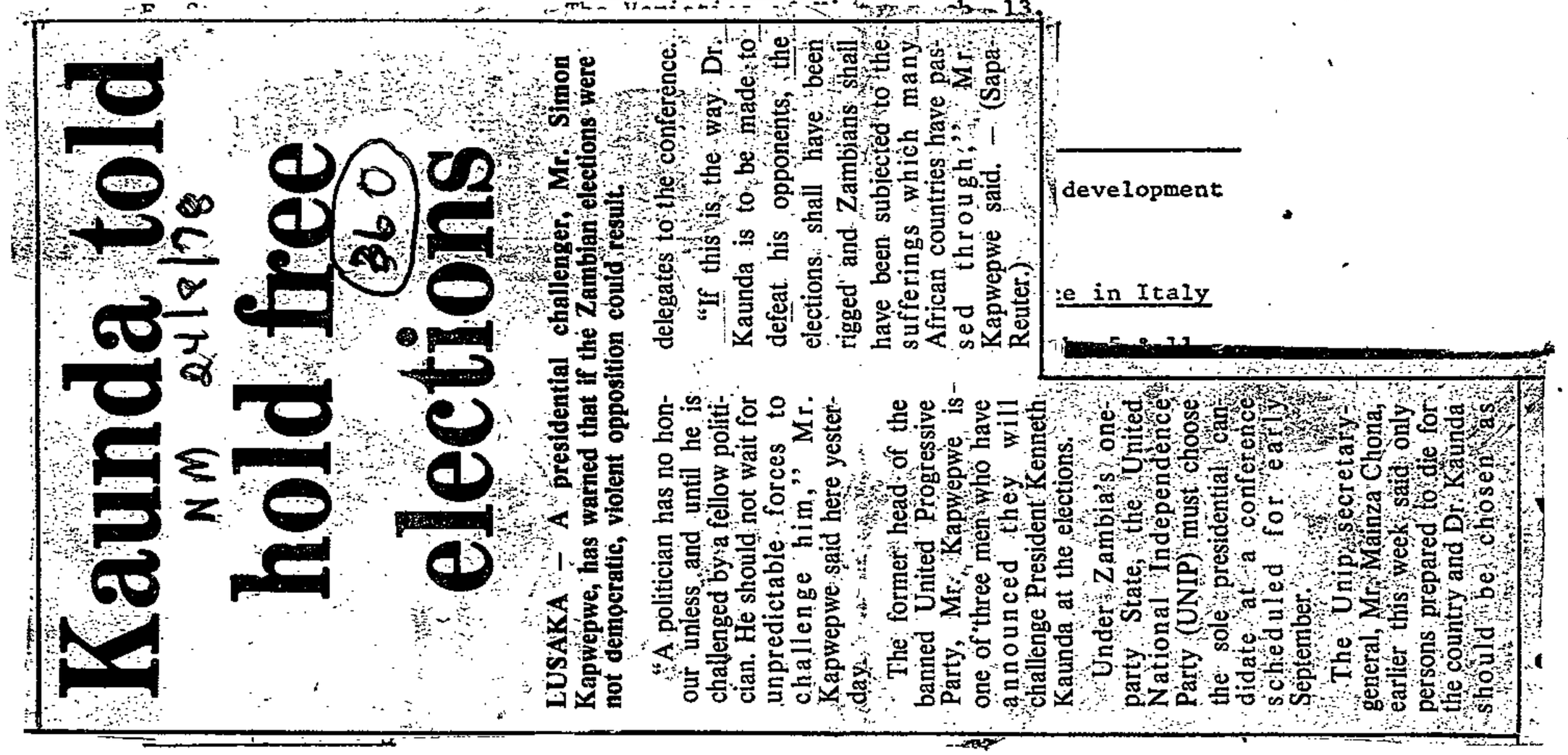
8. (a) Examine the contribution of F.J. Turner to historiography.

Texts:

F.J. Turner: The Frontier in American History
G.R. Taylor: The Turner Thesis



Kaunda to hold free elections

LUSAKA — A presidential challenger, Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, has warned that if the Zambian elections were not democratic, violent opposition could result.

"A politician has no honour unless and until he is challenged by a fellow politician. He should not wait for unpredictable forces to challenge him," Mr. Kapwepwe said here yesterday.

The former head of the banned United Progressive Party, Mr. Kapwepwe is one of three men who have announced they will challenge President Kenneth Kaunda at the elections.

Under Zambia's one-party State, the United National Independence Party (UNIP) must choose the sole presidential candidate at a conference scheduled for early September.

The Unip secretary-general, Mr. Mainza Chona, earlier this week said only persons prepared to die for the country and Dr. Kaunda should be chosen as

development

e in Italy

Encyclopaedia Britannica
Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences
3; 4.

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11. Symposium on the Annales School
Reading:

65 - 69.
F. Braudel: The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World at the Time of Philip II
F. Braudel: Capitalism and Material Life

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12. Symposium on South[illegible]
Reading:
To be arranged in [illegible]frican historiography.
[illegible]sultation with Professor L.M. Thompson.

Kaunda

25/8/78

NM deserves 'better'

LUSAKA — Zambia considered President Kaunda a de facto life President as the country was determined to vote for him in all future presidential elections, the secretary-general of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party, Mr. Mainza Chona, said here.

Mr. Chona, who is on a country-wide campaign for Dr. Kaunda, said even though he had refused to accept the life-presidency, the nation would ensure he remained President.

"If there was any higher post above that of President, Dr. Kaunda would have deserved promotion to that post," Mr. Chona said. — (Sapa.)

Star p 24/8/78 360

Troops cross border

▶▶ From page 1

that this was aimed only at Swapo forces.

General Geldenhuys said his forces fired back and later Zambian artillery joined in the action.

General Geldenhuys said the Swapo fire had come from a position northwest of Katima Mulilo.

Colleen Hendrinks of The Star's Africa News Service writes that at Katima Mulilo, she saw the bodies of at least 16 Swapo guerillas.

"I saw the torn and burned bodies being laid out on the ground last night in front of the headquarters at the Katima Mulilo base.

The bodies were brought out of Zambia in South African trucks. Troops gathered to watch the macabre line on the parade ground only yards from the blasted bungalow in which nine South Africans died.

In Pretoria today, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, was meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to discuss the situation.

War or peace asks Vorster

(SD RDM 25/8/78 BB

POLITICAL STAFF

THE Prime Minister last night called on the UN Secretary-General, the Security Council and the five Western nations negotiating a South West Africa settlement to finally insist on Swapo making a swift choice between a peaceful solution and violence.

Mr Vorster's statement followed the bombardment by Zambian-based Swapo terrorists of Katima Mulilo in South West Africa's Caprivi Strip on Tuesday morning.

Nine South African soldiers were killed and 11 wounded when a rocket reduced a soldiers' mess to ruins.

Mr Vorster's statement said: "The Swapo attack from Zambia once again underlines the urgent necessity that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Security Council and particularly the five Western powers should now finally insist upon Swapo making a swift choice between a peaceful solution and violence.

"Swapo cannot be allowed to continue upon the basis of its half-hearted and ostensible conditional acceptance of the Five's plan to continue its political campaign with South West Africa on an equal footing with all other parties on the one hand and on the other to continue with atrocities as those we have just witnessed."

Clearly referring to a "hot pursuit" operation into Zambia by South African troops yesterday, Mr Vorster said even though it appeared the Zambian Government was not officially involved in the Katima Mulilo attack, South Africa had no option "but to act in such a way in future that such acts cannot easily be repeated."

But in New York yesterday, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Secretary General's special representative, said a ceasefire leading to pre-independence elections in SWA could not come into effect until the UN Security Council had dispatched a United Nation's task force to the territory.

New York correspondent **RICHARD WALKER** reports that Mr Ahtisaari told a Press conference:

"It is important to realise that the so-called transition period has not started."

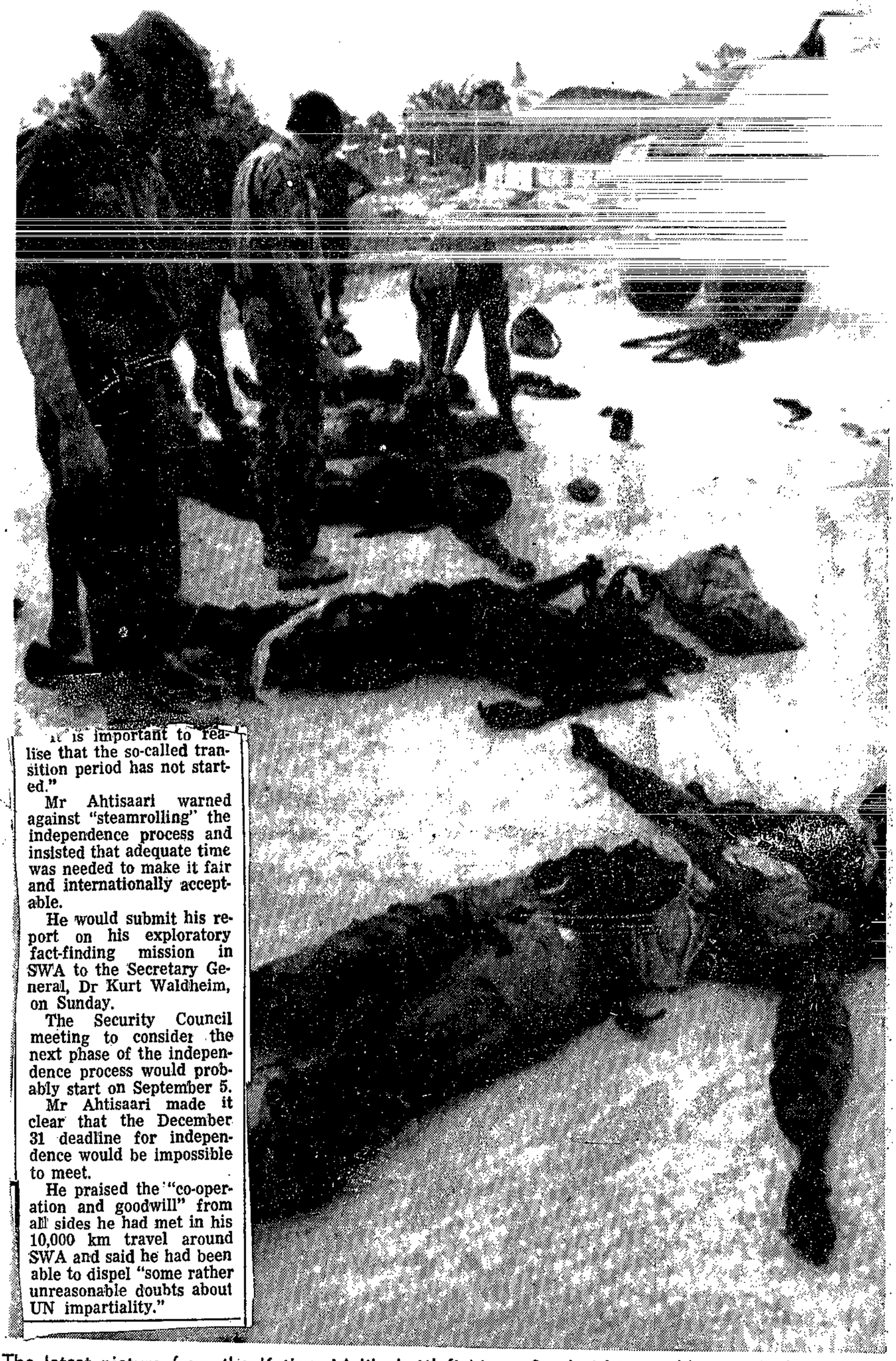
Mr Ahtisaari warned against "steamrolling" the independence process and insisted that adequate time was needed to make it fair and internationally acceptable.

He would submit his report on his exploratory fact-finding mission in SWA to the Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on Sunday.

The Security Council meeting to consider the next phase of the independence process would probably start on September 5.

Mr Ahtisaari made it clear that the December 31 deadline for independence would be impossible to meet.

He praised the "co-operation and goodwill" from all sides he had met in his 10,000 km travel around SWA and said he had been able to dispel "some rather unreasonable doubts about UN impartiality."



The latest picture from the Katima Mulilo battlefield . . . South African soldiers with the bodies of Swapo terrorists brought out of Zambia yesterday.

Swapo hit hard in Zambia raids

RDM 26/8/78 (360)

By ORMONDE POLLOK

SOUTH AFRICA'S reprisals against Swapo forces in Zambia for their attacks on the Caprivi Strip are greater than the Government is admitting, according to informed sources in Pretoria.

Swapo's losses appear to have been much heavier than the 16 losses acknowledged so far. The recent warning by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, that Swapo would be hit harder unless terrorist activities stopped appears to have increased in significance.

The scale of the follow-up operations have been compared with the recent strike against Swapo's Kasinga Base in Angola but, it is understood they have been complicated by Swapo forces withdrawing into the bush.

Meanwhile it was announced yesterday that the South African death toll in the Katima Mulilo attack rose to 10 yesterday with the announcement that the body of Trooper Denis Michael Elworthy, 20, had been found.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs E R Elworthy, of Shamrock Street, Florida.

Meanwhile, large quantities of abandoned Russian weapons have been captured by South African Security Forces—including rockets, mortars, recoilless guns, AD-47 rifles and ammunition.

It is also learned that the 10 South African troopers who died in the raid on Katima Mulilo might have been the victims of a cruel twist of fate. The rocket which scored a direct hit on the mess in which they were at the time of the mid- [illegible] attack [illegible]

SA forces still in battle, claims Zambia

By SHADRACK SOKO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Fighting is continuing between South African troops and Zambia National Defence Forces in the embattled town of Sesheke on the border with South West Africa and the situation is tense.

Latest reports reaching Lusaka yesterday say more than 100 workers have de- [illegible] ad-

crossed into Zambia driving an estimated 12 troop carriers and started shooting at everything destroying a powerline, school buildings and airport buildings in the attack on Sesheko," the Minister said.

"However, our Zambian soldiers are containing the situation now and we have told our people to keep calm," he said.

Unless South African

RDM

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360

ministrative centre at Sesheke and the Yeta Hospital, serving a population of more than 50 000 people, has been closed.

At least 12 civilians have been reported killed and six wounded since Zambia announced the South African incursion on Wednesday, But medical sources in Livingstone, the biggest Zambian town in the region, indicated the final toll might be higher.

However, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday declined to comment on allegations that innocent Zambian civilians had been killed in the attack.

He also declined to comment on allegations that fighting between Zambian and South African troops was still continuing.

"It is on record that South African forces returned fire after Zambian armed units had joined in the Swapo attack on Katima Mulilo," the spokesman said, reports Sapa.

Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale, who had briefed British, American, French, German and Canadian diplomats for the second time on Thursday, said yesterday the Zambian Government was watching the situation very closely.

The Minister, who flew to Zaire at the head of a 22-man delegation to attend a joint Zaire-Zambia permanent commission, said: "When the situation becomes tense and warrants foreign help, Zambia will call in her friends to help."

The government was hoping such a situation would not arise because he did not want Zambia "to become the battlefield for a West and East confrontation."

"South African troops troops refrained from "unprovoked" attacks on innocent Zambians, the party and its government "will not hesitate to call for outside help," he said.

But he declined to name the outside country.

Zambia had not yet decided whether to lay charges against South Africa at the United Nations over the killings of the 12 people, he said.

RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that Zambia has accused South Africa of trying to goad it into "open confrontation" so as to create a "much desired excuse" to scrap its agreement with the West and install instead a puppet regime in South West Africa.

The Zambian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Gwendoline Konie, who reported to the UN that fighting in Zambia was continuing, said a call on the Security Council to intervene was not ruled out.

"Zambia was not going to sit still when South Africa endangered the lives of its citizens," she said.

But UN efforts are presently concentrated on cooling down emotions. In a message to a Namibia Day meeting in New York, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, predicted that "a new chapter" would begin very soon with authorisation from the council for a UN-policed independence operation in SWA.

In scale and complexity, this operation would surpass anything of its kind ever undertaken by the UN he said.

have been off course.

Other rockets fired at the base landed some distance away.

It is understood that the 16 Swapo bodies brought back to the South African base were only some of the casualties recovered immediately after the first exchanges and do not reflect Swapo's losses in hot-pursuit operations which have involved the Air Force, as in Kasinga.

The South African forces were expecting an attack in the Caprivi but did not know the exact date. Precautions were taken in advance and special "bunkers" were built but it is not known why the dead South African troopers did not seek shelter in them.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has warned that Swapo's attack on Katima Mulilo could mean the end of a peaceful process for the independence of the territory.

He told about 3 000 people at an agricultural show on Thursday night that the action of Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had shaken confidence to such an extent that the damage might be irreparable, reports Sapa.

Mr Justice Steyn appealed for drastic steps on the part of the United Nations, the Western Powers and African front-line states to help avoid further incidents.

He warned Mr Nujoma that he would not succeed in taking over power through violence and asked him not to try to foil attempts by himself and Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Secretary-General's special representative, to find a peaceful solution in SWA.

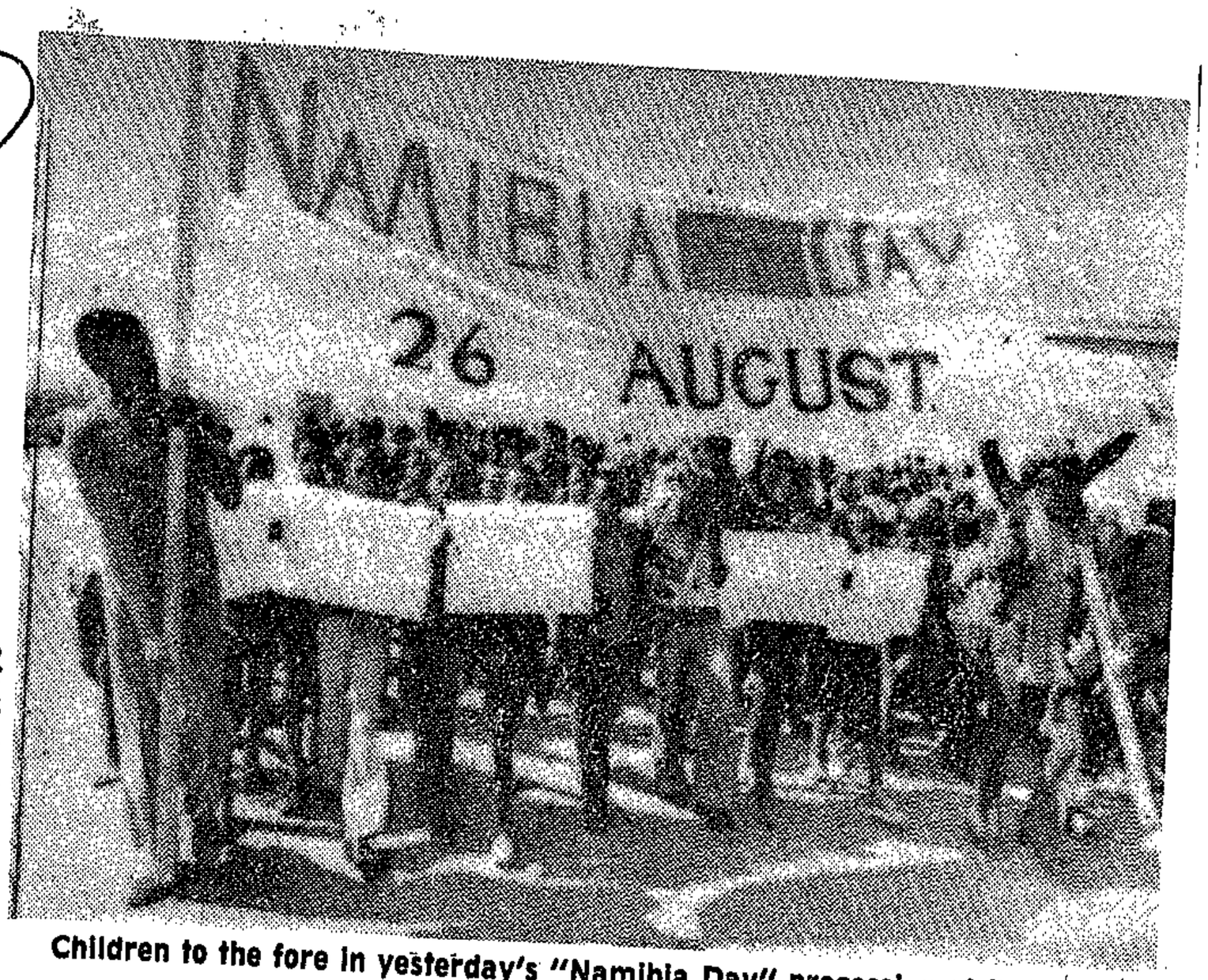
Time was short and incidents like the Katima Mulilo one could not be afforded, he said.

● See Page 2

1 800 held in Zambia— Shipanga

By David Forret
WINDHOEK

MR ANDREAS Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader who returned to South West Africa on Friday night, made an impassioned plea yesterday for the release of all political prisoners, including Mr Herman Toivo ya Toivo, the Swapo founder member who has been imprisoned on Robben Island for 10 years.



Children to the fore in yesterday's "Namibia Day" procession at Katatura.

He said Mr Yoivo ya Toivo should be released unconditionally so that he could join whatever branch of Swapo he chose — either "Mr Nujoma or the Swapo Democrats".

No pressure should be put on Mr Yoivo ya Toivo, said Mr Shipanga. His decision whom to support would depend on his physical and mental health after so many years in jail.

Mr Shipanga also claimed that 1 800 Swapo dissidents were being held against their will in three Zambian "concentration camps".

He told a Press conference that many "Namibians in exile" supported his new party, the Swapo Democrats (Swapo-D).

Mr Shipanga, recently released from a Tanzanian prison after two years in detention, accused Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, of a "sinister plot" to get President Kaunda of Zambia to prevent the dissidents from returning to South West.

He called on the UN to press President Kaunda for their release.

He said the Swapo attack on Katima Mulilo was an attempt by Mr Nujoma to wreck a settlement.

"He does not want to come back and subject himself to an election. We all know Sam."

Mr Shipanga, a founder-member and former publicity secretary of Swapo, was seized in April, 1976, after challenging Mr Nujoma's leadership.

Happiness

He said that he had no words to express his happiness about being home again after nearly 15 years in exile.

Mr Shipanga was to have arrived in South West tomorrow, but flew in two days earlier after being refused permission to enter Kenya and South Africa.

He said that there could be an attempt on his life and it was up to the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, to ensure the safety of all in the territory.

He said that Mr Nujoma had tried to fan hatred against him by accusing him of being a South African spy.


MR ANDREAS SHIPANGA
Happy to be back

Peace plea

"We have always fought for self-determination. Now we are getting it. There is something wrong with a man who fights merely for the sake of fighting.

"Give peace a chance . . . we need goodwill at this crucial time in Namibian history."

He was prepared to talk to Swapo's internal leaders.

"But we will not deal with Sam Nujoma and his clique."

Mr Shipanga said that he was also prepared to talk to the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, "who is also a Namibian".

Swapo-D would join the moderate Namibian National Front at a later stage, he said.

No casualty figures as

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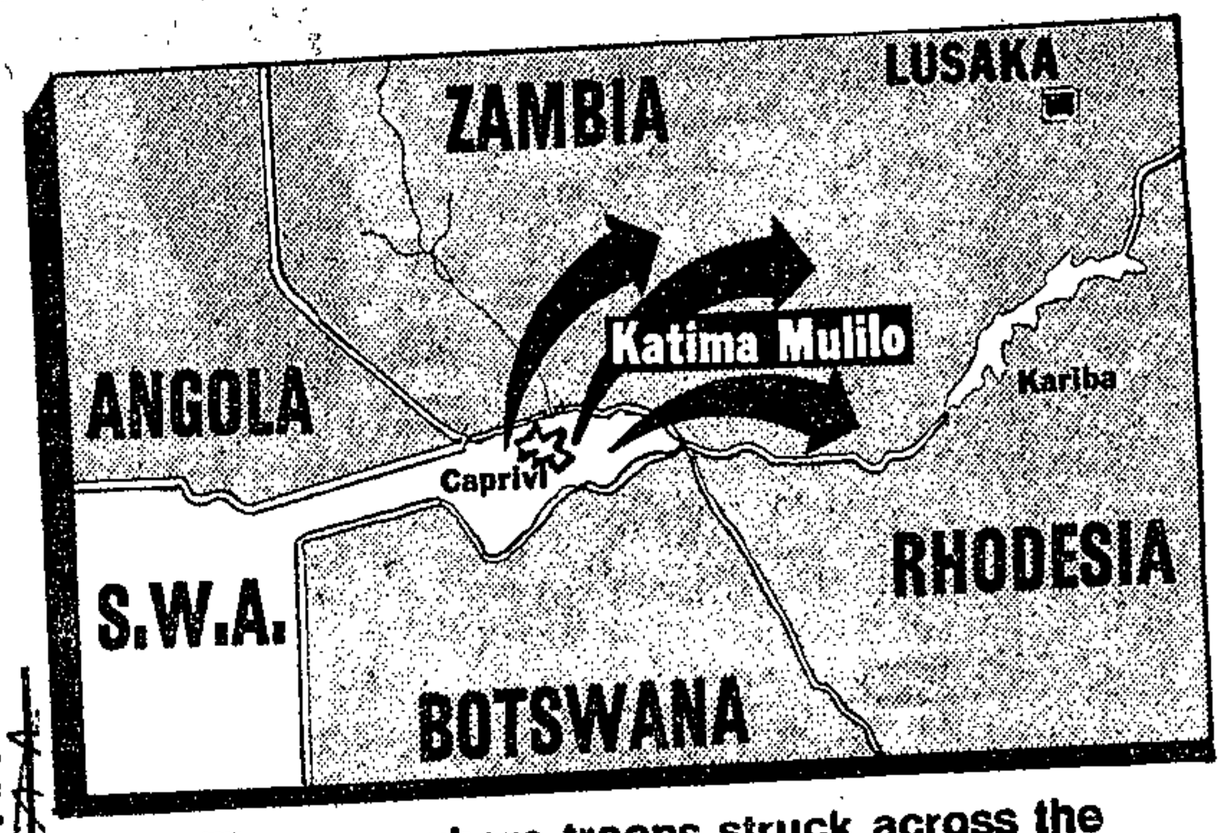

The area where troops struck across the Zambesi, deep into Zambia

Troops went deep into Zambia

By Pat Taylor
Military Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN troops last night completed a motorised hot pursuit hunt for large bands of fleeing Swapo guerillas deep inside Zambia.

According to informed sources in Pretoria the SADF forces were involved in limited engagements with Zambian arm units. There have been casualties on both sides but sources can give no estimate of the number of dead.

In a statement released in Windhoek late last night, the officer commanding South West Africa Command, Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, emphasised that no physical attack was carried out on Zambian positions, which had not fired on South African Defence Force positions.

Colleen Hendricks of Tribune Africa News Service reports he said: "I am satisfied that the gang of the Nujoma faction who was responsible for the attack has been eradicated and the necessary countermeasures taken."

But in a message read on his behalf in Luanda last night, Swapo President Sam Nujoma said the armed struggle would continue until there was peace and total equality in the territory.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria yesterday reiterated that the SADF had retaliated after shelling killed ten South African soldiers at Katima Mulilo early on Wednesday. He would not comment on the South African hot pursuit operation.

Battles

He would however not elaborate on earlier statements that 16 Swapo dead had been brought back from Zambia after the South African strike earlier this week.

The government-controlled Times of Zambia said yesterday that fighting between South African forces and Zambian troops had stopped, but one source in Pretoria said that this news had been released to dispel fast growing panic amongst the civilian population of the country.

I learned from another source that the South Africans were using small, fast, motorised units in the hunt for the Swapo guerillas who abandoned two base camps near the Caprivi border with Zambia.

The SADF forces have been engaged in running battles with the Swapo terrorists but are trying to avoid contact with Zambian troops. Fighting so far has been confined to light mortar, submachine gun and carbine fire.

In fact, the shelling of Katima Mulilo may have played right into the hands of South Africa's military strategists. It gave the excuse needed to retaliate at a stage when Swapo was building up its forces in Zambia after the huge losses the organisation had sustained in Angola.

Zambians fired at chopper — general

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE shots fired at the helicopter carrying Mr Justice Steyn, Commissioner General of South West Africa last week, after the Swapo attack on Katima Mulilo in the eastern Caprivi were most likely fired by Zambian soldiers.

This and other fresh facts emerged yesterday at a military briefing in Pretoria, when Major General I R Gleeson, Chief of Army Staff Operations, briefed Pressmen on last week's attack on Katima Mulilo, in which 10 South African soldiers were killed and 11 wounded.

Gen Gleeson dismissed criticism that SA soldiers had not been trained thoroughly enough for border duty and that the attack on Katima Mulilo rated an investigation into the Defence Force's safety measures in the Caprivi.

"The fact that 10 men were killed in the attack on Katima does not reflect poor precautionary measures on the part of the SADF. The 122 mm rocket that landed was a fluke hit and fired in the first salvo, when the men were heading for their trenches."

Asked about the civilian population of Katima Mulilo, Gen Gleeson said bunkers had been built for all the civilians and a special drill prepared.

After the attack had taken place and relative quiet was established, Justice Steyn flew in to view the damage. His arrival by helicopter was greeted by smallarms fire.

"The source of that firing came from Zambian soldiers," said Gen Gleeson. "It was definitely not from Swapo."

● Full report — Page 4

...Trinidad. Why do you ask?

Kaunda holds all the trumps

With Zambia's ruling Unip party controlling the media and virtually making the rules, any candidate opposing President Kaunda in the forthcoming elections has the cards stacked against him, reports The Star's Africa News Service special correspondent.

Zambia is preparing for presidential elections later this year which, if the nation's clamorous party leaders are to be believed, will do little more than set the rubber stamp on five more years in office for Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

The run-up to the elections has already become an uneven contest between President Kaunda, supported by massive TV, radio and newspaper campaigns for his re-election, and three other candidates — former Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe (ex-ANC, Zambia), leader Harry Nkumbula and Lusaka businessman Robert Chiluwe.

Undoubtedly Mr Kapwepwe, rehabilitated to politics a year ago after half a decade in disgrace after the formation of a one-party state in Zambia in 1972, presents the most serious threat to Dr Kaunda. The bearded Mr Kapwepwe draws much of his support from the powerful northern Bemba tribe, and has announced an economic programme which will appeal to the discontented middle and business classes and others who feel Zambia is sacrificing too much for the sake of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front.

Mr Kapwepwe has spoken out in favour of re-opening the border with Rhodesia — a move which Dr Kaunda has since said would amount to treachery — and for a freer rein for private enterprise in the ailing economy.

But, like the other presidential hopefuls, Mr Kapwepwe is fighting an uphill battle. Zambia's officially-controlled media carry daily attacks and condemnations of the anti-Kaunda candidates, accusing them of sowing disunity, being in the pay of South Africa and com-



Simon Kapwepwe — main opposition contender.



Harry Nkumbula — also standing against President Kaunda.

spies and malcontents. At the same time the officially-controlled newspapers have refused to carry pro-Kapwepwe statements.

Under Zambia's one-party system, only one candidate, nominated by the United National Independence Party (Unip) — the sole legal political organisation in the country — stands in the elections. Voters are offered a choice of "yes" and "no" cards (the "no" card depicts a hyena) to cast their ballot. The Unip candidate need win only 50 percent of votes cast to secure victory.

The real contest is thus to secure the Unip nomination — a battle which, constitutional experts say, should be fought only at next month's Unip general conference at Mulungushi Rock, near Kabwe, when 6 000 Unip delegates will gather to re-elect the party's central committee and pick the presidential candidate.

But Unip leaders, including party secretary general and former premier Mainza Chona, have gone on record as saying that Dr Kaunda has already been chosen as sole life president — a title the Zambian leader has consistently shunned.

Mr Kapwepwe and the other anti-Kaunda candidates thus appear to have the cards stacked against them. They will be allowed only one day's campaigning and lobbying at the Mulungushi conference in the face of a furore among Unip officials who have condemned them as unworthy to stand and who have called for their explusion from the party for holding non-Unip views.

Most observers here say there is little chance of Mr Kapwepwe being chosen instead of Dr Kaunda at Mulungushi, but that re-election will not of itself end the president's political problems.

Leading Bembas and pro-Kapwepwe figures, some in official positions, are already complaining bitterly about the electoral system, saying that the vote is rigged and that Dr Kaunda is risking a military coup if he ignores popular feeling.

By announcing his candidacy, Mr Kapwepwe has emerged from political obscurity as a rallying point for opposition to Dr Kaunda's socialist-leaning policies and to his commitment to the war in Rhodesia. Pro-Kapwepwe sources say the former vice-president whose own United Progressive Party (UPP) was banned when Zambia became a one-party state, is working behind-the-scenes on the Copperbelt to organise his supporters.

He thus appears to be waiting in the wings while Dr Kaunda continues to wrestle with the problems of inflation and shortages that have come with the land-locked nation's worst-ever economic crisis.

Despite a massive Western-backed rescue operation there is still no sign of the economic take-off promised for June this year, and President Kaunda still risks the embarrassment of a low turn-out at the polls that will symbolise political apathy and discontent after his 14 unbroken years as President.

Some Kapwepwe supporters are going so far as to forecast that, in some areas at least, the "no" votes will outnumber the "yes" votes, indicating that one strategy open to Mr Kapwepwe is to try to force Dr Kaunda to seek a fresh party mandate.

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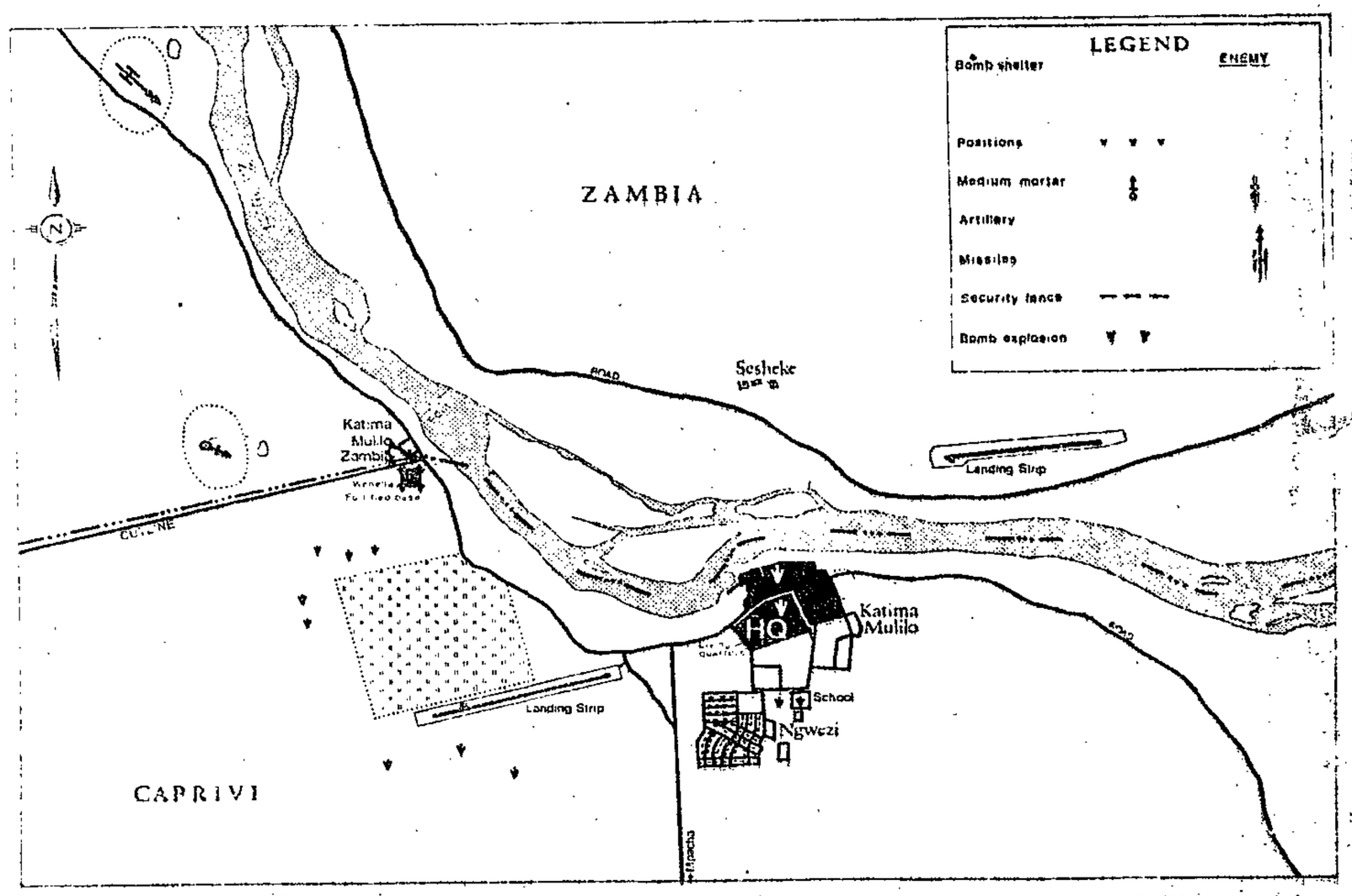
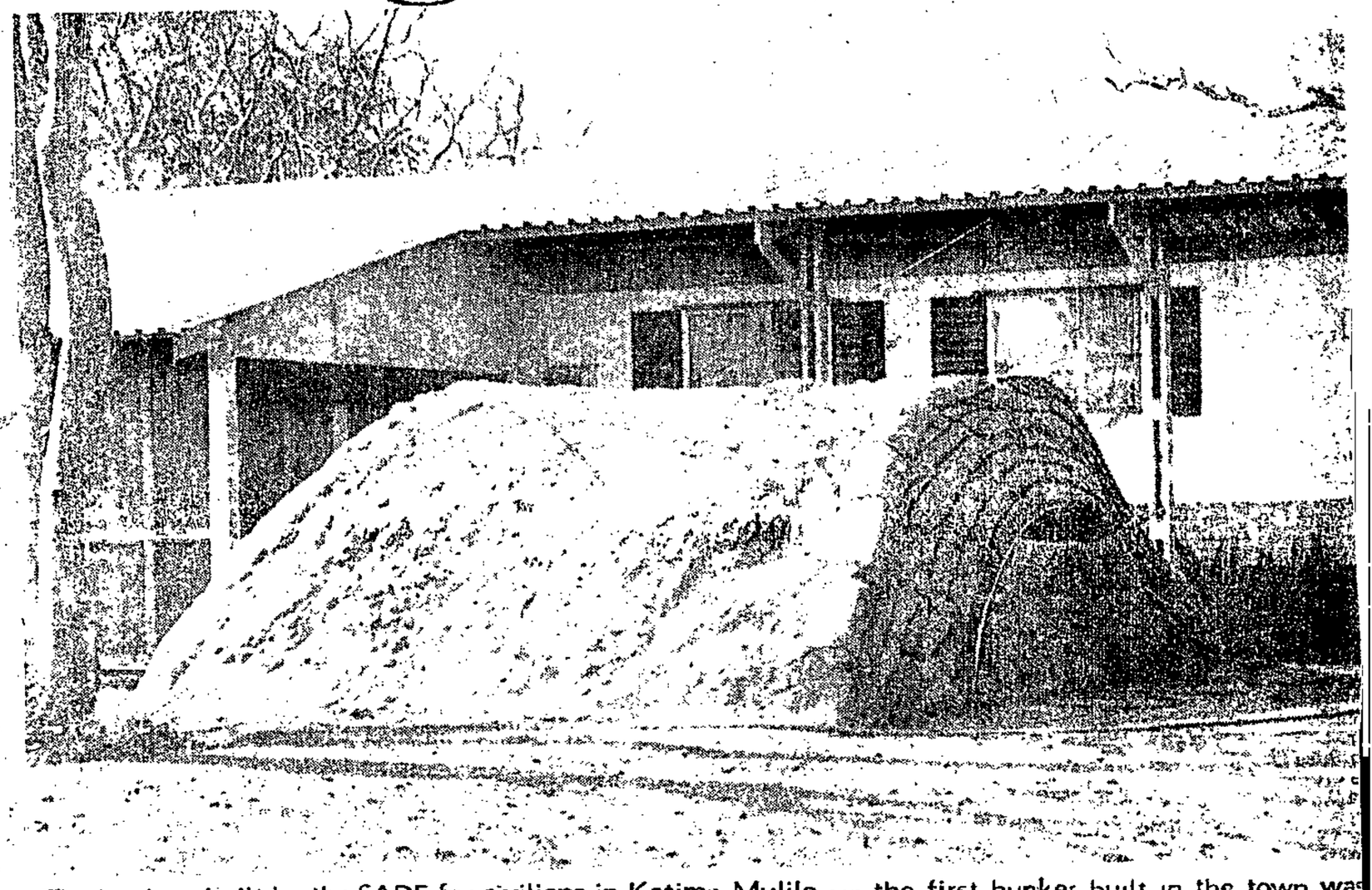
We knew it was coming — SADF



The battle map of the eastern Caprivi, where last week's Swapo attack on Katima Mulilo took place.



The bunkers built by the SADF for civilians in Katima Mulilo — the first bunker built in the town was at a black school, to protect pupils in times of attack.

By CHRIS MARAIS

WHILE Swapo forces massed in platoons on the Zambia-South West Africa border last week, South African Defence Force units in the eastern Caprivi awaited "a revenge attack".

There was also a possibility that should the Swapo bombardment of Katima Mulilo and the surrounding area have succeeded, the poised Swapo platoons would have struck into the eastern Caprivi.

This was revealed yesterday at a military briefing by Major-General I R Gleeson, Chief of Army Staff Operations, who said the army had taken every precaution to ward off any terrorist attacks.

"We were expecting some kind of retaliatory attack after our operations against Swapo in June," Gen Gleeson said. "Especially as August 26 was highlighted as 'Namibia Day'.

"We knew it was going to happen, but not where the strike would be aimed."

The small town of Katima Mulilo had been protected by a series of trenches and shelters for the local civilians. Under attack, the drill was for the soldiers to run to their trenches, and for the civilians to occupy the shelters, strategically placed near schools and community centres.

After the alarm was given, soldiers would make a quick patrol through the town's streets to ensure that all civilians were in the shelters.

The attack finally came in the early hours of August 23.

"The first salvo hit at 1.15 am," said Gen Gleeson. "They fired 122 mm rockets and mortars. The measure of our safety drill was proved when, a scant 15 minutes later, we had pinpointed the enemy's firing positions."

Within 30 minutes the initial Swapo positions had been "neutralised" by a return of fire from the South African positions.

During the fire-fight, the soldiers at Katima Mulilo and Wenella base, to the west, had taken up positions in their trenches.

"Theoretically, our headquarters base at Katima was the safest," said Gen Gleeson. "The 122 mm rocket that hit one of the barracks was the only damaging explosive fired by Swapo.

"It was a fluke — it went through the roof and the actual explosion, not the shrapnel, killed the 10 soldiers inside and wounded 11 others.

"The rocket was fired in the first salvo as the soldiers inside the barracks were preparing to move out into their trench positions."

The only other rocket that caused some damage was one which exploded near a black school in Katima Mulilo.

With the positions "neutralised", a sporadic volley of shots and mortar fire came from the Zambian village of Sesheke, where Zambian soldiers were billeted, he said.

The firing from Sesheke was again neutralised by

ear or wanting to



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The firing from Sesheko was again neutralised by a return of fire from the South Africans.

Gen Gleeson said at no stage had the Defence Force aimed their attacks specifically at Zambian positions, except to quell the firing that came from them — in pure retaliation.

SA troops then embarked on a follow-up operation, which Gen Gleeson described as "successful". The soldiers brought back 16 dead Swapo soldiers for intelligence and identification purposes.

But the "Katima Incident" might not have gone so smoothly for the South Africans, had the Swapo fire proved more accurate.

"We think their initial target was Wenella, a fortified SADF border base," said Gen Gleeson. "There were platoons of Swapo massed on the border. It is difficult to say, but had their artillery and mortar fire proved accurate, they might have launched an infantry assault on Wenella."

Asked whether it was possible to release the exact numbers of Swapo men killed in the fire-fight and follow-up operations, Gen Gleeson said soldiers had found blood and drag marks indicating that large numbers of Swapo men had either died or been badly wounded in the cross-fire.

Sesheke still 'tense' after SA attack

LUSAKA. — Sesheke — the target of last week's attack by South African troops — is still tense according to travellers arriving in Lusaka from the area.

Travellers, some claiming to be eye-witnesses, say many people have fled their homes and sought refuge in nearby areas after the bombings last Wednesday in which 12 Zambian civilians were allegedly killed and eight seriously wounded.

The worst hit was Sesheke Secondary School where the dining hall and some classrooms were destroyed they say.

Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Lusaka on Monday night that South African aircraft were still bombing parts of Zambia's western province.

He said South African troops shelled Sesheke, using tanks, arms and French Mirage jets.

Mr Nujoma said South Africa was planning aggression in South West Africa and attacking Zambian and Angola — using SWA as a base.

● An SADF spokesman said on Monday: "Mr Nujoma's claims must be a case of mistaken identity. We cannot comment on what he says — he is not regarded as an expert on SADF arms." — Sapa.

Border rocket victim buried

Staff Reporter

TROOPER Jan Jurgens Schutte, 20, one of the 10 men killed in the Swapo shelling of a South African base at Katima Mulilo last week, was buried at Springs yesterday with full military honours.

Trooper Schutte, only son of Mr and Mrs S J B Schutte, of Somerset Street Geduld Extension, died in a direct rocket hit on the base mess barracks last Wednesday.

The service in the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk was led by Ds C J A Pieterse.

The coffin was taken to a waiting gun carriage by Defence Force soldiers.

Trooper Schutte died six days after his 20th birthday.

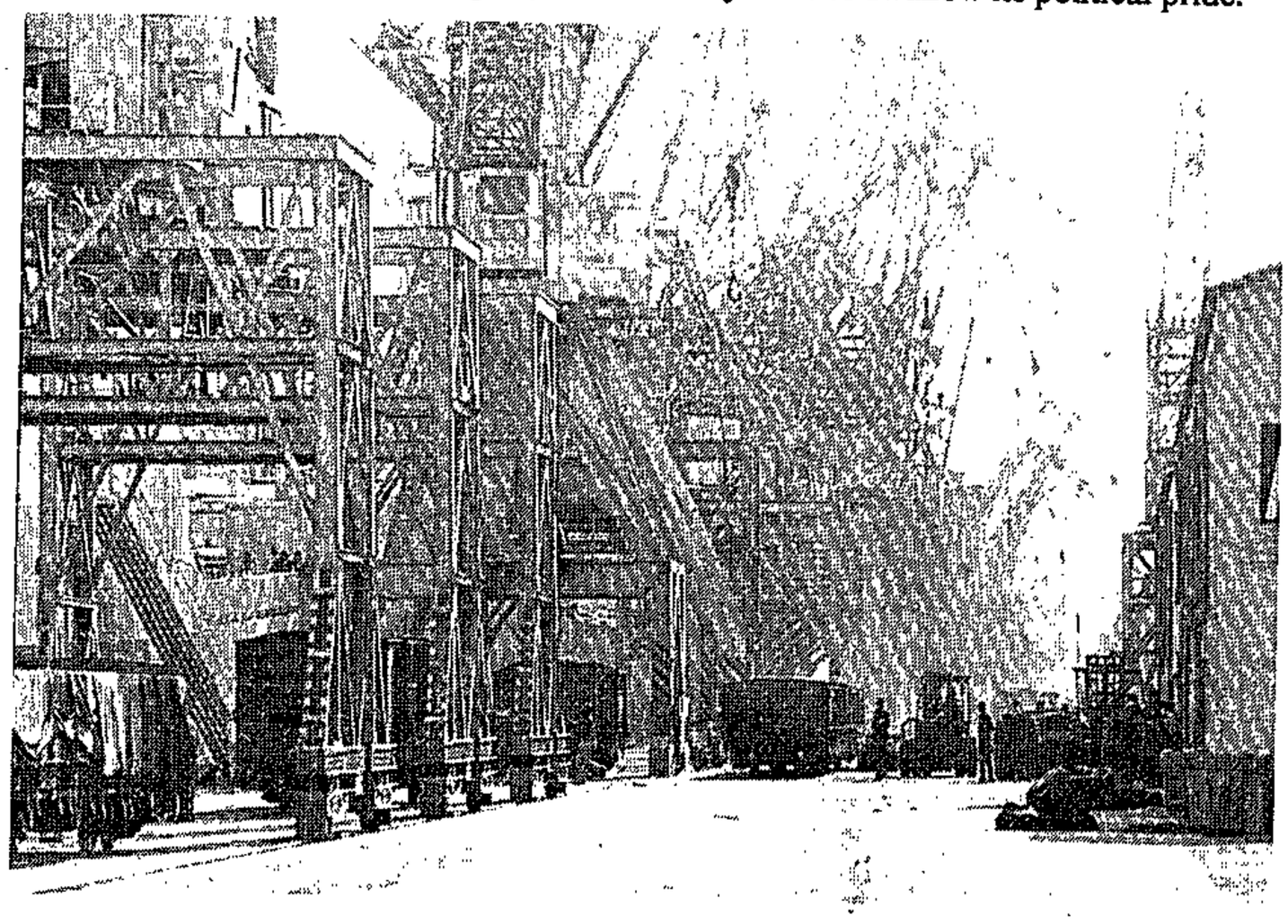
FERTILISER FM 1/9/78 (360)

Stinking chaos at hand

Seldom has a single consignment of goods created such headaches for politicians and transporters as the 170 000 t of fertiliser currently lying at Beira, Maputo and in the holds of several ships heading for the Mozambique coast.

The fertiliser, mostly donated under US aid programmes and bought from Japan, is destined for Zambia, with a relatively small tonnage for Malawi. The problem is how to get it there.

At the beginning of August, some 75 000 t was lying in Beira harbour, surrounded — according to one visitor — by broken-down locomotives and goods wagons. The Mozambique railways were unable to cope, and all ships have now been ordered to discharge their loads at Maputo, where two berths have been allocated to vessels carrying fertiliser.



Maputo docks . . . piling up with fertiliser

About 90 000 t will be offloaded in Maputo, and there is talk that some ships may have to be diverted to Durban or East London.

Using Maputo and the SA ports may have created more problems than it will solve. There are only two ways of getting the fertiliser to Zambia:

- By rail or truck to Francistown in Botswana, and then by truck across the Kazangula ferry into Zambia. This is currently probably the most popular route for SA's exports to Zambia;
- By rail through SA and Rhodesia, entering Zambia across the Victoria Falls bridge.

Commercially, only the second route makes sense. But though some traffic (coal and copper, for instance) does move across the bridge, the Zambians are apparently determined not to make another exception for fertiliser. "There is no question of opening the Rhodesian border for this", says Richard Wilkinson, MD of Manica Freight Services, which is co-ordinating the movement of the fertiliser.

Others reckon, however, that Zambia may have to swallow its political pride.

There is no doubt that Zambia needs the fertiliser in a hurry — the tonnage lying at Beira and Maputo makes up virtually the country's entire requirements for this year. According to Lusaka sources, farmers must have their supplies by the end of September if they are to plant their summer crops. If the fertiliser doesn't arrive by then, a serious blow would be dealt to the already teetering Zambian economy.

But can the Francistown-Kazangula route carry the traffic? Each truck plying the dirt road to the Zambia-Botswana border carries an average load of about 20 t. To move 90 000 t would thus require no fewer than 4 500 lorryloads. No wonder the Zambians are apparently mustering every cartage operator.

There are other problems too. In the past the Kazangula ferry has carried a maximum of about 800 trucks a month across the Zambezi. Experts report that only five wagons a day can be offloaded at Francistown station. Finally, after the onset of the rainy season in October, the Botswana government usually restricts axle loads to 14 t.

"There'll be terrific congestion at the ferry and at the delivery points", says one cartage contractor. Adds another, who has been approached to help carry the fertiliser: "We don't want to touch the stuff. It's going to be chaos."

Meanwhile, the *FM* learns that bags of fertiliser have begun moving out of Maputo, destined for Franscistown, despite the assertion by an SAR spokesman that "nothing has been decided on how we're going to get it to Zambia."

Says Wilkinson: "We are negotiating at very high levels for the provision of facilities." He may yet have to negotiate with the Rhodesians.

Railway strike hit Zambia

LUSAKA. — Zambia Railways had ground to a halt due to a strike by all railway employees, the Zambia Railways general manager, Mr Anderson Mazoka, said in Lusaka yesterday.

This is the second strike in Zambia in a week. Government workers downed tools earlier this week to protest against delays in salary increases. They are now back at work after winning their rises.

The railway strike was costing R120 000 a day, Mr Mazoka said. — Sapa.

TABLE 2

THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDUSTRIES IN GDP

Years with central year	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Secondary Industry	Services
1915	22,9			
1920	24,3			
1925	22,2			
1930	23,4			
1935	22,2			
1940	19,6			
1945	16,9			
1950	14,7			
1955	14,4			
1960	13,1			
1965	11,4			

Source: Brand

Other estimates:

Year	Share of ... and	
1920	22%	Lipton (1975)
1970	9%	Lipton (1975)
1960-64	11,8%	Senbank
1970-74	8,7%	Senbank



Zambia may lead cobalt price rise

LONDON. — Trade sources believe a high-here expect higher prices for cobalt in the near future, although consumers may get their September allocations at prevailing prices.

They believe the expected price increase will apply to October allocations.

In Brussels, a spokesman for the Zaire metals marketing company, Sozacom, denied it was likely to increase cobalt prices from 900 Belgian francs a kg.

Trade sources believe a higher producer price could be instituted by Zambia, the world's second largest cobalt producer after Zaire.

But a spokesman for the Zambian sales agents in London, Memaco Service, said he had not heard of any plans by Zambia to increase the price.

On July 20 last Zaire raised its world cobalt price to 900 Belgian francs a kg from 625 francs, and the US market price was lifted to $12,50 a lb from $8,50.

Zambia, also, increased its price to $12,50 cif main ports from $8,50 in July.

Cobalt prices began to rise in May following the rebel incursion which affected Zaire copper mines at Kolwezi, where cobalt is produced as a by-product.

Zaire is the world's major producer of coablt and was scheduled to produce about 14 000 tons this year of total Western world output of about 20 000 tons.

Shortly after the invasion, a spokesman, for Sogemin, the sole British seller of Zaire cobalt, confirmed that substantial cobalt ore stocks were believed to exist at Kolwezi, although supplies were said to be declining.

The tight supply position has been reflected in the free market where, against a background of improving demand, prices have leapt from $9 a lb for broken cathodes in ware-

The reasons for this were that the rise in agricultural production was not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population and the expansion of railways enobled foreign producers to compete effectively for the new markets. (35) Further problems in agriculture were the scourges of pestilence and droughts, abrupt fluctuations in market price and the shortages of labour experienced by white farmers. As mentioned already, the state played an important role in obtaining a labour supply for white farmers, and it also assumed an increasing role in agriculture in directly assisting farmers through price supports, a marketing policy which raised agricultural prices well above the competitive level and subsidised credit. Shortly before the Second World War agricultural production slowed down again, but intervention by the Stage again reversed the situation.(36) Over the whole post war period, the physical volume of food production has generally grown at faster rates than food consumption - Table 3. However, the physical volume of livestock products has not kept pace.

Whether the situation would have been any different had the State not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the farming potential of black peasants had not been curbed by "overt political measures taken to coerce blacks into working for whites, [illegible] and by the discriminatory [illegible] market again [illegible] tural output [illegible] the more [illegible] supply has [illegible] of meat, [illegible] tail level [illegible] food prices [illegible] tained [illegible] d V). Up [illegible] d thereafter [illegible] 1960's.

Since 1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening margin between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage. (38) Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly with the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in the CPI (column I).

Although the data should be treated with some caution, since they may conceal important relative movements between products, it appears that the supply of food has been adequate. Whether the distribution has been adequate will not be considered here.

(35) Wilson, p.115
(36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff
(37) Lipton (1977), p.75
(38) Brand (1969), p.65

Ques

Name (first na

Farm number

1. How did yo

2. Have you e y?
If yes, wh

3. What sort of work (if any) w o - either
on a farm or somewhere els

4. What jobs would you like yo
Why?

5. If worker has not been to s you go to school?
If worker began but did not g: Why didn't
you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to ur working
conditions? (wage, paymen holidays)

In your living conditions? ional facilities)

Zambia changes the rules

360

5/7/78 NCM

LUSAKA — Zambia's sole political party, the United National Independence Party, plans to tighten qualifications for would-be candidates in the coming presidential elections.

The Unip secretary-general, Mr. Mainza Chona, said at the weekend that presidential aspirants would henceforth be required to hold party membership for five years instead of the present two, and would need to be supported by 20 Unip delegates from each of the Zambia's nine provinces.

Mr. Chona told a television interviewer the proposed amendments to Unip's constitution were not meant to block candidates from challenging President Kenneth Kaunda, but to ensure the candidates were loyal party members with national support.

Unip's general conference is expected to endorse the amendments when it meets next weekend to elect a new party central committee and pick its candidate for the elections.

The 6 000 delegates at the general conference seem certain to nominate Dr. Kaunda as sole candidate.

The elections later take the form of a yes-no vote to endorse the party's decision under Zambia's six-year-old one-party system.

Three men, including former Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe, have said they will challenge Dr. Kaunda.

But Unip officials said Mr. Kapwepwe, the most serious of the three challengers, did not fulfil existing Unip conditions for challenging the President since he had rejoined the party only one year ago. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Mozambique and Lesotho sign trade agreement

5/9/78

360

MASERU — Mozambique and Lesotho have signed three agreements which will pave the way for greater co-operation between the two countries in civil aviation, trade and culture, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday.

The announcement said this was one of the highlights of the official visit of the Lesotho Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, to Mozambique recently.

Under the air transport agreement Lesotho and Mozambique have agreed to establish an air service between Maputo and Maseru.

The trade agreement signed at the same time, is aimed at expanding and promoting economic, commercial, industrial and technological co-operation between the two countries. Radio Lesotho said the countries would give preference to their respective national airlines when transporting goods.

Mozambique exports to Lesotho will include tea, cement, sea foods, sugar, petroleum, garments, bicycles, refrigerators and building materials.

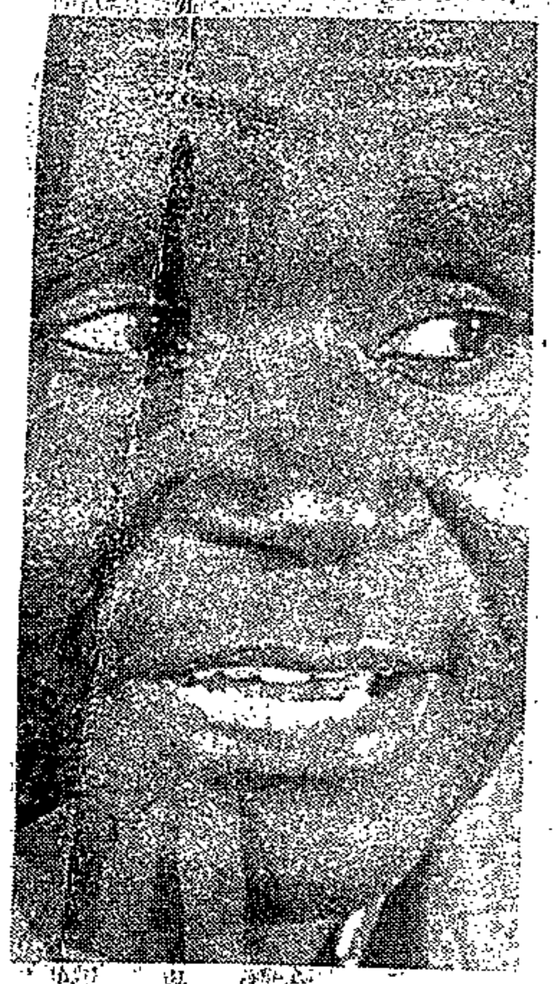
Lesotho's exports to Mozambique will include beans and peas, wool, mohair, skins, hides, woollen and mohair products and, from 1980, beef and mutton.

The agreement on scientific and cultural co-operation provides for the exchange and promotion of co-operation between the two countries in art, culture, and education.

There will also be co-operation between the universities and other institutions of higher education in the two countries. — (Sapa.)

Zambia gets that battered look

7/9/78 R-D.M 36



Dr Kenneth Kaunda
. . . crime is rising

OWN CORRESPONDENT: Lusaka

THE once prosperous state of Zambia, currently in the throes of an election campaign which is widely expected to result in the continuation of Dr Kenneth Kaunda's presidency, is in the grip of a serious depression.

Allied with widespread lawlessness, it is forcing many white expatriate workers to quit the country.

About 30 000 whites still live here, but in the past five years the numbers of foreign white workers on the Copperbelt alone have taken a massive drop from 4 500 in 1973 to only 3 000 last year.

The loss of more than a thousand skilled white workers, mostly British, and all essential to the continuing efficiency of the Copperbelt's many mines, is being blamed here increasingly on uncompetitive salaries and poor educational facilities for the children of expatriate families.

Allied to this, of course, are the day-to-day difficulties facing everyone living in Zambia — the regular shortages of essential foodstuffs such as butter, tea, sugar and flour.

But perhaps the greatest factor in persuading expatriate workers to quit their jobs in Zambia is the rising crime rate.

House break-ins are frequent, the culprits are seldom caught and once-furniture, clothing and other property have disappeared, they are almost impossible to replace locally.

For example, a medium-quality stereo record-player stolen in a burglary would cost more than R1 000 to replace at second-hand prices in Lusaka.

Attacks on whites in the Copperbelt area in recent months have also caused a cloud of uneasiness to settle over the mining area where many of this country's expatriates live and work during their short-term contracts.

A white couple were recently murdered in their home there by armed robbers, and another young white expatriate quit his job on the spot after being beaten up by Zambian soldiers while he was sightseeing at the Victoria Falls.

Despite the regularly advertised "good life" in the sun, with servants, end-of-contract bonuses and other perks, Zambia is finding it increasingly difficult to lure European labour here to help man this country's essential industries.

More than R100-million worth of copper is today lying stranded between the mines and the port of Dares-Salaam in Tanzania, through which the bulk of Zambian exports and imports must pass while the border with Rhodesia remains closed.

A breakdown in the Chinese-built rail system is causing havoc, and the mining companies say they are in serious need of the cash-flow which would result from the sale of the stranded copper.

Local industry is further handicapped by the fact that teaching standards in Zambian schools are low. The mining industry manpower services unit blames weak teaching of maths and science. Too few technical graduates are being produced by the University of Zambia.

By 1982 it is estimated there will be only 388 qualified Zambians in the geological, metallurgical a engineering fields. We over 1 000 expatriatees w be needed to make up t shortfall in these thr fields alone and the pro pects for the target bei met are not auspicious.

The numbers of whi "expats" hired in 1977 t talled 879, while resign tions were logged at 1 117.

As a result about 50 0 tonnes, or 7% of total pr duction of Zambia's coppe mining industry was lost b cause of the critical shor age of manpower.

For President Kaunda, whoever should succee him in office, this is liabl to be a continuing and i creasingly complex prol lem. — Sapa.

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had already demonstrated a precocious temper and diplomatic skill on a variety of missions. The family business was passing the peak of its prosperity and influence, and Lorenzo turned to affairs of the world; his bank declined in company with a general decline in Florentine prosperity and was forced from open banking in 1494 by the French invasions.

The legends surrounding Lorenzo de' Medici—part invention, part embroidery, part fact—concentrate on his humanism. Like his grandfather before him, he surrounded himself with men of brilliance, generously lent the Humanists books and gave them access to his table, employed painters, architects, and sculptors to embellish his country houses, and fostered talent. Beyond this, he readily gave advice on architecture that other magnates adroitly begged him to give. The list of his friends and employees is practically coextensive with achievement in Florentine culture of his day: the painters Sandro Botticelli and Domenico Ghirlandaio, the philosopher Marsilio Ficino, the poet Angelo Poliziano, the sculptor Andrea Verocchio are only the most famous members of the Medici circle. And Lorenzo was more than a consumer of Renaissance culture: the advice he gave on architecture was worth hearing, he was informed enough in philosophy to discuss it sensibly with the most learned of his Humanist friends, and he wrote verses of which a professional poet would not have been ashamed.

[17] Nicolai Rubinstein, ed., *Florentine Studies: Politics and Society in Renaissance Florence* (1968), 128n, translated by Peter Gay.

and the brief war that followed it with increased power and prestige, more determined than ever to restore and preserve peace in Italy. For the years that remained to him, he devoted himself to this diplomatic task. He succeeded brilliantly; when he died in 1492, the peace of Italy, though precarious, was still intact.

There is something autumnal about Lorenzo's life and work, a sense that nothing, not even the dominance of the Medici, is secure. His most famous verses poignantly capture this feeling of evanescence:

"Quant' è bella giovinezza
Che si fugge tuttavia!
Chi vuol esser lieto, sia;
Di doman non c'è certezza."

How lovely is youth, how quickly it flies! Let him who will be merry, of tomorrow nothing is certain.[18] This trivial-sounding quatrain accurately predicted the future. Two years after his death, the French invaded Italy, and Lorenzo's son, Piero, fled the city. This was not the end of the Medicis. They reappeared in early sixteenth-century Florence to govern a domain much diminished in importance; but among the newly styled dukes, one, Cosimo, was a ruler of great competence. Others married into royal houses; they appear

[18] Cecilia M. Ady, *Lorenzo dei Medici and Renaissance Italy* (1962), 125, translated by Peter Gay.

The Star

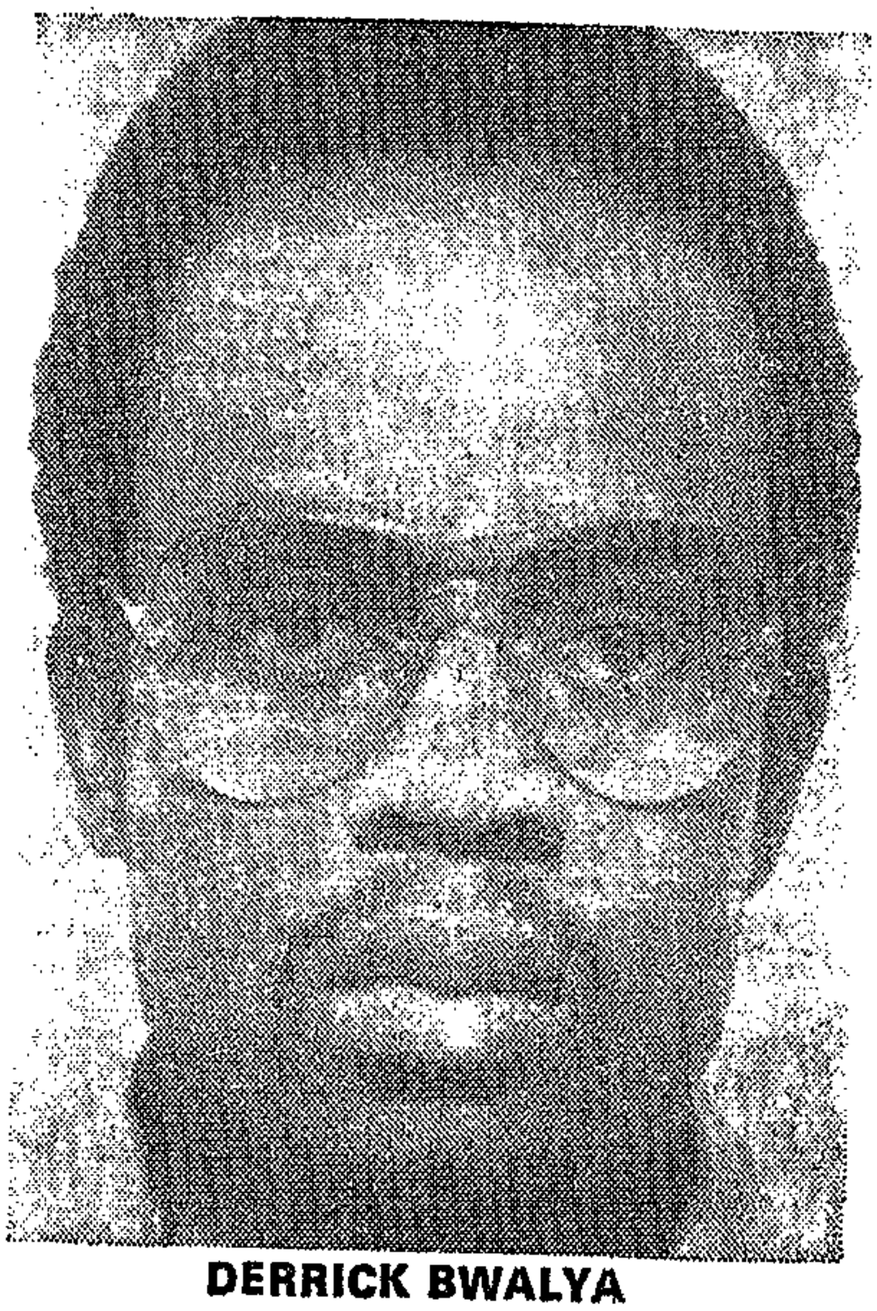
Thursday September 7 1978

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

BRIEFING

Ignoring friends' warning against visiting "dangerous" South Africa, Zambian journalist DERRICK BWALYA recently spent two weeks in the Republic to "separate the myth from the reality." In this article Mr Bwalya, correspondent in Lusaka for The Star's Africa News Service, gives his impressions.

Africa through the eyes of a Zambian visitor



DERRICK BWALYA

'At the end of my visit, short as it was, one fact stood out vividly in my mind: South Africa's tragedy is the total breakdown in human relations between the races.'

SOUTH AFRICA — South Africa is to Zambians what Siberia is to Russians. Everyone knows what it is, but no-one wants to go there.

Visitors' passports, except those of diplomats and of government officials, business-

thinking "here we go."

He took a few steps towards me and, now with real interest in his voice, he said: "From Zambia? I hope you don't have any guns in your suitcase." Then he casually waved me on once more. I continued on outside although

must not be allowed to stand in the way of inevitable change.

One of the saddest things I was to learn while in South Africa was the severity of restraints placed on the aspirations of blacks regardless of their academic qualifications, skills and talents, let alone their

I was quite stunned, in fact, by the high degree of suspicion blacks displayed towards me. I was treated with extreme caution until they decided I was not some kind of agent sent to spy on them. Then there was no stopping them.

"how bad" the economic or political situation and ask how significant are the latest political developments in Zambia, the black would ask "do blacks and white live together" or "can a black man marry a white woman in Zambia?"

doubted it. Whites didn't seem to care as they were confident of and determined about survival.

No one had the answer to this question apparently because to the Afrikaner racial justice means giving the blacks just enough power to avoid unrest.

ists, are endorsed "valid for all parts of the Commonwealth and all countries except Rhodesia and South Africa."

So it was not surprising that when word got around that I was planning a trip to South Africa, it caused something of a stir. Relatives and friends asked anxiously if it was safe for me to go there.

I must have disappointed all of them when I insisted that I had no intention of changing my plans. I was as anxious to separate the myth from the reality as they were to continue the myth.

Not that I wanted to display any kind of bravado or defiance. I was tense and uncertain.

One other

The only other black person with me when the Air Botswana flight took off from Lusaka disembarked at Selebi Phikwe in Botswana. During the 55-minute flight from there to Johannesburg I began to feel like a fly in milk.

At Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport, there was an electric feeling in the air, like they say you feel in New York.

I was immediately struck by an impression of staggering wealth — of which I was to see much more later.

Having been cleared through immigration I headed for the "nothing to declare" exit, where a uniformed man eyed me uninterestedly for a fraction of a second and waved me through. Then he took a second look at me and said: "By the way, where are you from?"

"Zambia," I said and waited. I was like snapping back.

Impossible

Coming from Zambia it was almost impossible for me to be really objective about South Africa. I arrived in the country with a pre-conceived idea of what to expect. My knowledge of the country was limited to what I had read, heard or seen on television news films.

I had heard so much about the abhorrent treatment of blacks by whites that I expected to see blacks manhandled by whites everywhere — in supermarkets, in the streets, at the hotels.

But I stayed two weeks without seeing any physical harassment of blacks by whites, or for that matter, any open discrimination.

Whites said "hello" or "good morning" to blacks at hotels, banks and offices. They even shook hands and laughed together — the exact opposite of what I had expected to see.

Yet at the end of my visit, short as it was, one fact stood out vividly in my mind: South Africa's tragedy is the total breakdown in human relations between the races.

Whites are afraid to keep things as they are because they know to do so will inevitable lead to racial conflagration. On the other hand, they also fear any meaningful change because to them that will inevitably lead to black domination. They know what must be done and they realise they have only these two choices — both unacceptable.

Blacks, I gathered, find these fears ridiculous and insist that such fears cannot and

Clearly things are a lot better for Zambians despite shortcomings in certain areas, I concluded. The popular claim by high-ranking South African officials that blacks are a lot better off in the Republic than their counterparts in black states to the north, though they have some truth, cannot mitigate the shameful conditions I was to see blacks living under, for instance in Cape Town's Crossroads township.

Confusions

I had been warned to avoid running into nasty incidents to make sure I had my Zambian passport with me at all times. But not once did I have to show my passport for anything apart from when I arrived at Jan Smuts Airport. Yet everyday black South Africans, some of them lighter-skinned than I am, have to be prepared to produce a pass. Such are the dizzying confusions and inconsistencies I found.

Amid all this confusion the one major question that kept recurring in my mind was whether it was because I was Zambian and not a black South African that the cities seemed so open to me. I travelled from Johannesburg to Cape Town and on to Durban and Pretoria and in all these places the only thing that treated me with any cruelty was the cold Johannesburg weather.

It soon became apparent to me that the hotel staff, the waiters, the chambermaids, the drivers and other ordinary blacks I met were all interested in one thing — to talk about their condition to someone.

a sense of frustration. Blacks seemed to feel the outside world does not care about their condition. So to them it just does not make any difference one way or another.

Lucky

Most blacks relaxed when I produced my Zambian passport. They would hold it and tell me how lucky I was to have such a document in which was proudly written: "Citizen of the Republic of Zambia."

In Durban a young Indian journalist seemed truly moved when he asked me where I would choose to live and I said "Zambia".

"I wish I could say the same about my country, but I'm afraid I can't," he said, adding: "At least you have a sense of patriotism. We don't. I can never go out of South Africa and speak in defence of my country. We are even ashamed to show our passports at airports."

The prevailing fear of the police seemed to lead nearly every black person I spoke to to make at least one mention of the police somewhere during the conversation — even if we were only discussing the weather.

Of the many and varied questions I was asked by both blacks and whites the most frequent was about the political situation in my country and in other black states in the region.

But even there I could not help noticing the marked difference in the knowledge and comprehension of things between blacks and whites. Where a white man would be more interested in finding out "how true" or

Even though I would repeatedly tell them that I knew no more than what I had read about the situation in Rhodesia, blacks still insisted that I "tell them the truth" about who was really responsible for the killings of civilians there.

Some strongly believed that the Smith government was directly and indirectly responsible for all civilian deaths, others thought the guerillas were responsible.

The average South African apparently has a confused even distorted idea of what is going on in the countries surrounding South Africa.

It is widely believed, for instance, that Zambia is not only in bad economic shape, but also that it is in political chaos, that law and order have completely broken down and there is a mass exodus of expatriates because they have become the targets of armed bandits as a result of widespread shortages of essential commodities and the corruption and failure of authorities to put any brake on the situation.

A PFP leader told me this has made things a lot tougher for the voices of moderation in South Africa, who, he said, had found themselves with no answer to charges that in every black state in the north confusion was reigning because a black government had taken power.

Throughout my visit not a single person could give me a clear-cut answer as to whether there was a chance of having both racial justice and white survival in South Africa. Blacks

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Years with central year	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Secondary Industry	Services
1915	22,9	24,7	7,6	44,8
1920	24,3	19,8	9,5	46,4
1925	22,2	20,4	10,1	47,3
1930	23,4	19,1	10,7	46,8
1935	22,2	14,9	14,4	48,5
1940	19,6	14,0	16,1	50,3
1945	16,9	11,2	17,8	54,1
1950	14,7	10,7	22,3	52,3
				50,2
				49,9
				49,2

Malawi keeps out Zambians

LUSAKA — Zambians have been barred from entering Malawi since last week, Mr Joseph Lupiya, the Zambian regional immigration officer, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Zambian nationals were being refused entry into Malawi at Mchinji and Lusumbu border posts.

The move is seen as a retaliation to the recent expulsions of 3 500 aliens, many from Malawi, by Zambia.

Recently 40 Zambians arrived home after being expelled from Zaire.—Sapa.

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1960-64	11,8%	Senbank
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Whether the situation would have been any different had the State not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the farming potential of black peasants had not been curbed by "overt political measures taken to coerce blacks into working for whites, rather than producing on their own account and by the discriminato allocation of economic resources which has rigged the market agair blacks,"(37) is inconclusive. Currently 95% of agricultural outpu originates on white farms, although blacks have 23% of the more fertile land.

Since 1920, only a small percentage of the total food supply has been imported (see Table 4); of these imports, those of meat, animal fats and oils have been in the majority.

In Table 5, the relative prices of food at farm and retail level are shown. If production had not kept up with demand, food prices would have risen. It appears that there has been no sustained movement in relative prices up and down (columns IV and V). Up to the 1930's, relative prices decreased, but increased thereafter with a moderate decline in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Since 1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening margin between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage (38) Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly wi the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in the CPI (column I).

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(37) Lipton (1977), p.75
(38) Brand (1969), p.65

Zambia fears revenge strikes

360 8/9/78 N.M.

LUSAKA – Zambia appealed to Britain last night to restrain Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith from launching what it said were planned air strikes against targets in Zambia.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Siteke Mwale, said the strikes were planned as retaliation for the Air Rhodesia Viscount disaster.

Rhodesia disclosed yesterday that a missile brought down the airliner and pledged to avenge the 48 lives lost.

Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo also said in Lusaka he had received intelligence reports indicating an imminent revenge strike against Zapu camps in Zambia.

Russian

Mr. Bill Irvine, the Rhodesian Co-Minister of Transport and Power, revealed last night that the Viscount crash had been caused by a heat-seeking missile hitting the inner starboard engine.

The weapon was a Sam-6 or Sam-8 Russian-made missile, he told the House of Assembly.

Observers said the introduction of the Sam into the Rhodesia war could lead to a serious loss of the security forces' mobility edge over the terrorists. It can be fired by two people and is easily transportable.

Disgust

The security forces make extensive use of helicopters to airlift combat troops to forward zones to follow up contact with the terrorists.

If the terrorists could successfully operate Sam missiles it would seriously hamper the military's ability to curb the incursions, observers said.

Mr. Irvine, in a special statement to the House expressed his "utter disgust at the vile action of the Patriotic Front in shooting down an unarmed aircraft carrying civilian passengers, many of them women and children.

"The subsequent slaughter by the Patriotic Front killers of the injured and dazed survivors, who included defenceless women and children, was an action more barbaric than anything one can read in the annals of Ghengis Khan."

He told silent, grim-faced MPs: "The people of this country will not let these innocents go unavenged.

"Our security forces, Black and White together, are at present hunting down the murder gang and I can promise the leaders of the Patriotic Front skulking in Lusaka and elsewhere, that those who seek to ride the wind will reap the whirlwind."

It was reported from Washington last night that top State Department officials were flying to London for consultations with British authorities after Mr. Smith's announcement of possible retaliatory action.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose and the head of the State Department's policy and planning division, Mr. Anthony Lake, left last night.

Firing

Botswana and Rhodesian forces exchanged fire for about 40 minutes near the Kazangula border post on Wednesday, according to the Botswana Government yesterday.

A statement said the Rhodesians started firing at Botswana Defence Force positions.

The Botswana forces returned the fire. – (Sapa-Reuter and Mercury Correspondent.)

DAILY DISPATCH, MONDAY, SI

Kaunda has election buttoned up

360 DD 12/9/78

MULUNGUSHI — To the sound of drumbeats and chants of "KK — no change," Zambia's sole political party has approved constitutional amendments eliminating any threat to Pres Kenneth Kaunda at elections due later this year.

Some 7 000 UNIP delegates at an open-air conference site here approved the changes by consensus at the weekend after Dr Kaunda opened the party's general conference.

The gathering is intended to elect a new central committee and endorse a sole presidential candidate — now certain to be Dr Kaunda — for the elections.

Under Zambia's five-year-old one-party system, UNIP is the only legal political organisation, and only one candidate is placed before the two million electorate for a "Yes" or "No" vote.

Voters are given the choice of two cards with which to cast their ballot: one, depicting an eagle, in favour of Dr Kaunda, and a second, depicting a hyena, signifying a "No" vote.

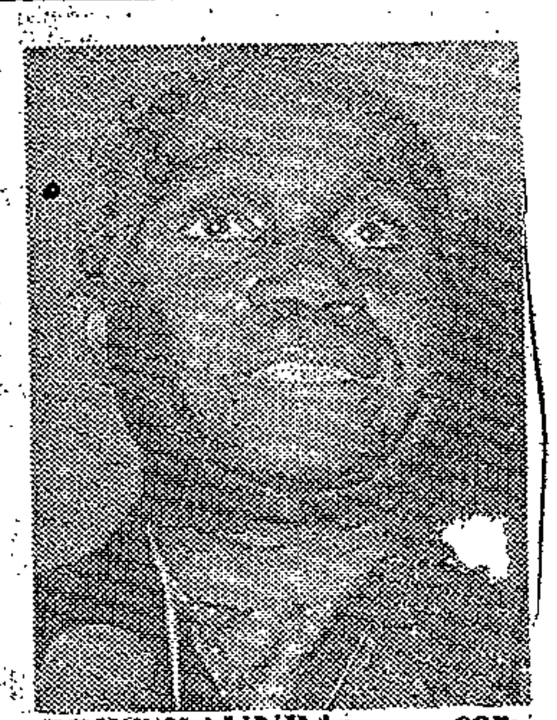
Three men had said they would challenge Dr Kaunda. They are the former Vice-President, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, veteran politician Mr Harry Nkumbula, and Lusaka businessman Mr Robert Chiluwe.

Mr Kapwepwe was regarded as the most serious challenger. But the constitutional mendments say presiden-al candidates must be arty members for five ears, be "disciplined" nd have no criminal ecord.

Mr Kapwepwe rejoined NIP only a year ago, fter five years in political sgrace. He was ordered etained by Pres Kaunda i 1972 as Zambia became a one-party state and Mr apwepwe's fledgling op-psition party, the United rogressive Party, was anned.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail, in a special Sunday edition, said none of the three challengers had indicated his intention to challenge Dr Kaunda for the nomination when the general conference chose the presidential candidate today.

The conference is being held under the blazing tropical sun on a huge flat rock — Mulungushi Rock — where UNIP was founded more than 20 years ago to fight British colonial rule. — SAPA-RNS.



PRES KAUNDA . . . certain to be only candidate.

... solve these problems?

Do you discuss these problems with workers on this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

<u>To occasional and contract workers only</u>

Will you try to come back to this farm?

GEOGRAPHY III STUDENTS - 1978 PROJECTS

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Unip removes election threat to Kaunda

RDM 360
11/9/78

LUSAKA. — To the sound of drumbeats and chants of "KK — no change", Zambia's sole political party has approved constitutional amendments removing any threat to President Kenneth Kaunda in the elections due later this year.

About 7 000 delegates at the United National Independence Party's open-air conference site at Mulungushi, 150 km northeast of Lusaka, approved the changes on Saturday after President Kaunda opened the party's general conference.

The gathering is intended to elect a new central committee and endorse a sole presidential candidate — now certain to be President Kaunda.

Under Zambia's five-year-old one-party system, Unip is the only legal political organisation. One candidate is proposed to the electorate of more than 2 000 000 people for a "Yes" or "No" vote.

Voters are given the choice of two cards with which to cast their ballot — one depicting an eagle in favour of the candidate and the other depicting a hyena signifying a "No" vote.

Three men had said they would challenge President Kaunda — known affectionately to his supporters as "KK". They are the former Vice-President, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, veteran politician Mr Harry Nkumbula, and Lusaka businessman Mr Robert Chiluwe.

Mr Kapwepwe was regarded as the most serious challenger.

But the constitutional amendments say presidential candidates must now have been party members for five years, be "disciplined" and have no criminal record.

Mr Kapwepwe rejoined Unip only a year ago after five years in political disgrace.

President Kaunda ordered his detention in 1972 when Zambia became a one-party state and Mr Kapwepwe's fledgling opposition party, the United Progressive Party was banned.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said in a special edition yesterday that none of the three challengers had indicated their intention to challenge President Kaunda for the nomination when the general conference chooses the presidential candidate today.

Tribal dancers, cheerleaders and groups of singers have been brought to Mulungushi to sing President Kaunda's praises. His opening speech on Saturday was punctuated by recitals of his successes, songs and dancing.

One of the main slogans at the conference is "KK — no change". The party faithful have been calling for President Kaunda to become life president, a title he has consistently shunned.

In contrast, the three challengers, who Unip officials say do not stand a chance against President Kaunda, appear to have been consigned to oblivion as far as organised and legal politics go.

President Kaunda nevertheless will have to face the people when general and presidential elections are held. Abstentions or a sizeable "No" vote would amount to an embarrassing display of no confidence.—Sapa-Reuter.

An Economic and Social Discussion about ... in the Mill Street/Orange Street Area of Cape Town.

An Evaluation of the O'Okiep Copper Company in the Namaqualand Copper District - A consideration of the effect on the area if the copper mines were to close down.

The Transport System of a Bottling Industry in Lilongwe, Malawi.

A Study into the Effects of Seasonal Winds and Sea Temperature on the Catching of Yellowtail at Fish Hoek Beach by Seine-Net Fishermen.

Factors Determining theEcological Environment of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve, with Regard to the Alien Vegetation.

A Study in Coloured Shopping in Athlone and Claremont.

Models of Rural Land Reform - The Tanzanian Case.

The Way in which Perceived Distances Differ from Actual Distances Within an Urban Area.

Examination of the Importance of the Variable, "Length of Residence" on Local Imagery.

Transkei : An Illustration of its Potential.

Cape Town Electoral Districts.

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1[illegible] - 1977.

DD 19/9/78 (27) 360

Kaunda: UK cheated over oil sanctions

LUSAKA — Zambia's Pres Kaunda lashed successive British Governments yesterday and accused them of cheating him over Rhodesian oil sanctions.

He said a British Prime Minister flew to Rhodesia and later to Zambia to assure him Britain would adhere to sanctions.

"They led us up the garden path that they were serious about sanctions.

"I have refused to consider the meaning of the people in Zambia being murdered by Ian Smith while he was an agent of the British Government," Pres Kaunda said.

He asked: "Is it any different from slave trade? Why does the black man continue to suffer at the hands of the so-called civilised people?

"That the Prime Minister should fly to Rhodesia and agree with Smith to go ahead with UDI? He comes here and cheats us and tells me, Kenneth, we are going ahead with sanctions because Smith has refused to follow my line of thinking," he said.

Commenting on British oil companies which supplied Rhodesia with fuel, he said: "So now we know. Now they do so openly and yet they have known all along the line they were cheating us.

"Why should British forces come in now when the Patriotic Front is about to defeat the enemy of the people of Zimbabwe? If they are thinking of that there can be only one reason — they are afraid the Patriotic Front is going to defeat their agents," he said.

Pres Kaunda said it was more agonising to think the people of Zambia had been suffering all along because of the madness of successive British Governments.

"The agony in me is indescribable to have cheated us into this. I can only hope and pray that I don't become bitter. It is much worse than Watergate where no human life was lost, but we have lost lives in oilgate".

Asked whether he agreed with co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo, that the all-party conference on Rhodesia was dead and buried, Dr Kaunda said: "I don't know what Mr Nkomo says.

"But I can tell Ian Smith, Chirau, Sithole and Muzorewa, regardless of what Nkomo says, these people have killed the all-party conference.

"They have refused to go and the British Government has done nothing to take them to the all-party conference. Regardless of what Mr Nkomo thinks or says, the conference will not be held until the British Government is able to take the gang of four to the conference."

He also announced he had dissolved Parliament, and that he would appoint an electoral commission which would fix dates for presidential and general elections soon.

Asked whether he had detained former United Progressive Party leader, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, in connection with recent bombings on the Copperbelt, he said: "I have not detained Mr Kapwepwe. All I know is police have arrested some people in connection with the killing of 12 of our people at Chililabombwe during the party conference at Mulungushi. All these people are associates of Mr Kapwepwe." — DDC.

Table 35 (continued)

Africans employed if available		Technicians	Firms
i) immediately	ii) in 1981 assuming full economic recovery		
9	30	4	9
6	16	3	9
5	18	5	11
1	6	-	-
2	5	1	1
10	30	2	2
5	10	2	2
4	24	1	6
1	2	1	1
1	3	1	1
1	1	1	1
10	30	4	9
6	16	3	9
5	18	5	11
1	6	-	-
2	5	1	1
5	10	2	2
4	24	1	6
1	2	1	1
1	3	1	1
1	1	1	1
1 003		392	

	268		113
2	41	2	23
1	2	1	1
14	55	7	28
6	19	3	3
3	11	2	9
8	22	6	8
19	67	8	31
17	40	6	11
6	11	2	2

Variables

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MR CALLAGHAN PRES KAUNDA DR OWEN

Now Kaunda moves on sanctions busting

LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and British Prime Minister James Callaghan are scheduled to meet at Kano in Northern Nigeria at the weekend.

The crucial private meeting will be held at the suggestion of Dr Kaunda and it is believed the Anglo-Zambia talks will hinge on Britain's supply of oil to Rhodesia.

It is also likely the two leaders will discuss Rhodesia in the wake of the Rhodesian Premier's announcement that Rhodesia would go ahead with its internal settlement plan to lead that country to independence.

At his news conference on Monday this week the Zambian President bitterly accused Britain of "cheating Zambia" and the international community over the supply of oil to Rhodesia through British oil companies.

He said then he would speak on behalf of the Zambian nation on the whole issue of sanctions busting by British oil firms at the weekend or early next week.

Mr Callaghan and the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, will leave by a Royal Air Force plane soon after they have held discussions at London airport this morning with the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, on the outcome of the Camp David summit.

Mr Callaghan planned to return to London on Saturday night. — SAPA-RNS-DDC.

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Only when the migrant workers, whether with or without contracts, were considered separately did the remittance depend upon the ratio of dependents to workers (Equations (18) and (19)). This might reflect a closer contact of the migrants with the homeland situation in that they were not only aware of how many dependants there were, but also how many other breadwinners were also providing an income. On the other hand, the 10(1)b workers, having been away from the homeland for many years, were only aware of the number of dependants without realising how much money was flowing in from the other breadwinners in the family (Equation (20)). At the other extreme, no significant variables could be found to explain the size of the remittances sent by the borners with homeland ties.

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53. See Appendix 4 for a detailed description on how this was done.

Variables defin

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BRITAIN TO FACE OILY SKELETON?

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and British Prime Minister James Callaghan are scheduled to meet at Kano in northern Nigeria at the weekend, informed sources said here yesterday.

The crucial private meeting will be held at the suggestion of Dr. Kaunda and it is believed the talks will hinge on Britain's covert supply of oil to blockaded Rhodesia in spite of sanctions.

It is also probable the two leaders will discuss Rhodesia in the wake of Prime Minister Ian Smith's announcement that Rhodesia would go ahead with its internal settlement plan.

At his news conference on Monday this week, the Zambian President bitterly accused Britain of "cheating Zambia", and the international community over the supply of oil to Rhodesia through British oil companies.

President Kaunda said then that he would speak at the weekend on behalf of the Zambian nation on the whole issue of sanctions-breaking by British oil firms.

The most striking feature of these monthly remittance sent home was either a function of the number of homeland dependants or of the ratio of homeland dependants to the number of workers in the homeland family. This clearly shows that the size of the remittances depend upon the need of the workers' homeland dependants.

Only when the migrant workers, whether with or without contracts, were considered separately did the remittance depend upon the ratio of dependents to workers (Equations (18) and (19)). This might reflect a closer contact of the migrants with the homeland situation in that they were not only aware of how many dependants there were, but also how many other breadwinners were also providing an income. On the other hand, the 10(1)b workers, having been away from the homeland for many years, were only aware of the number of dependants without realising how much money was flowing in from the other breadwinners in the family (Equation (20)). At the other extreme, no significant variables could be found to explain the size of the remittances sent by the borners with homeland ties.

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53. See Appendix 4 for a detailed description on how this was done.

UK bid to cool Kaunda's anger

23/9/78 M
360

By STANLEY UYS

LONDON — In an urgent move to mollify Pres Kaunda of Zambia, who is angry over sanctions-busting, the British Government is expected to offer Zambia further financial aid, promise to bring the sanctions-breakers to book, and take a tougher stand against South Africa.

This lies behind yesterday's sudden departure by the Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, for Nigeria, where they will meet Pres Kaunda for crucial discussions on Southern Africa.

Western governments fear the situation in Southern Africa is deteriorating rapidly and the London Times reported yesterday in its main front page story that Pres Kaunda is trying to persuade other African states to retaliate against British interests in Africa over sanctions-busting.

Government spokesmen were inclined to treat the report with some scepticism, however.

Before Mr Callaghan left yesterday, he presided over a Cabinet meeting at which it was agreed to grant financial aid to Zambia in excess of the R35 million agreed on earlier in the year. — DDC.

Urgent action by U.K. to calm Kaunda

23/1/78

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — In an urgent move to mollify President Kaunda of Zambia, who is angry over oil sanctions-busting, the British Government is expected to offer Zambia further financial aid, promise to bring the sanctions-breakers to book, and take a tougher stand against South Africa.

This lies behind yesterday's sudden departure by the Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Owen, for Nigeria, where they will meet President Kaunda for crucial discussions on southern Africa.

The Zambian Foreign Minister, Dr. Siteke Mwale, who was on his way from Nairobi to New York, interrupted his journey at London yesterday to fly to Kano in Nigeria to join President Kaunda for the talks.

Western Governments fear the situation in southern Africa is deteriorating rapidly — in Rhodesia, South West Africa, and even in South Africa itself.

It is felt Mr. Vorster's successor will be feeling his way at a time when imaginative decisions are needed.

The Times reported yesterday in its main front-page story that President Kaunda was trying to persuade other African States to retaliate against British interests in Africa.

He was said to be trying to persuade the Nigerian Government to sequester the assets of BP and Shell, who were named in the Bingham Report as the main oil sanctions-busters in Rhodesia.

The Times pointed out that many of Britain's main companies were represented in Zambia and Nigeria.

Before Mr. Callaghan left yesterday he presided over a Cabinet meeting at which it was agreed to grant financial aid to Zambia in excess of the R33 million agreed upon earlier in the year.

It is recognised that President Kaunda is facing grave economic and political problems in his country.

Colman McCarthy

338 Guardian 1/10/78

Industry's Assault on Workplace Safety

TWO VOICES are talking to America's 80 million workers about health and safety. One is the government's, backed by a growing coalition of labor unions intent on securing the most crucial fringe benefit of all: a safe workplace.

The other belongs to those employers who have persuaded a few of their conservative friends in Congress that both small and big business are being unjustly pestered by regulation-happy bureaucrats snooping into the shops and factories. Weaken the Occupational Safety and Health Act, they demand. Get the feds off our back.

If a third voice is heard, it is the muffled cry of the worker himself, who knows bitterly that the violence of occupational death, disease and injury is staggering. Federal officials estimate an annual 390,000 cases of occupational disease, 2.2 million disabling injuries and as many as 100,000 deaths.

Last week, the government was heard from again when Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, reported findings that at least 20 percent of future cancer cases will be work-related. The study confirmed what public-interest organizations like the Health Research Group have been warning for years, and what even the Department of Labor has recognized for some time.

Instead of being able to deal with the urgency of warding off workplace death and disease, federal officials have been forced to ward off industry assault on the law and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Earlier this year, when the agency issued a few mild proposals to limit the exposure of workers to cancer-causing chemicals, it was pounced upon by an industry group.

"There is no cancer epidemic as implied by OSHA," said the American Industrial Health Council. After pressing the shopworn line that uncounted billions will be needed for compliance, the council argued that "socially acceptable risk is the only practical answer to dealing with this problem."

If argued that way — as a matter of profits and freedom from regulatory hassle — then it is easy enough to ignore the findings that 67,000 workers will die annually from exposure to asbestos. But if seen as the sweatshops of the 19th century becoming the cancer shops of the 20th, then talk of "socially acceptable risk" becomes the crudest mask for institutional violence.

The urgency now is to shift the discussion back to where it belongs — a question of the legal and moral rights of workers. Disasters in such high-risk industries as construction, petrochemicals, transportation and manufacturing regularly produce day-after headlines. But months or years after, when dry-prose federal reports are issued on the safety violations that caused the tragedies, little notice is taken. We have a high consciousness of the problem as the bodies are removed from the exploded grain elevator or collapsed scaffolding but low consciousness about preventing deaths the next time somewhere else.

Shifting the discussion back to the essentials that led to the 1970 safety law will be arduous work. Efforts to weaken OSHA and its enforcement methods — such as they are — are constant. This past year, Congress has stagnated in a debate about legislation to exempt from OSHA's power most employers with 10 or fewer workers, as well as other businesses. That would mean an exemption of nearly 3 million workplaces, or almost 70 percent of the sites now covered by the law.

The bother of this debate has meant that more crucial questions of ethics have been necessarily put aside: What is the moral obligation of an employer whose worker comes down with work-related cancer? What is socially acceptable risk when what is gambled is the health of the worker next to the coke oven and not of the owner in the boardroom? What is owed a family left fatherless because of a preventable factory accident? How long can a firm be allowed to do business if its safety record is poor? How much profit should be devoted to industrial hygiene?

Here and there, a few companies are voluntarily performing death-defying acts of courage by investing extra sums in health and safety. But not enough have come forward. As a result, instead of a philosophy of prevention of accidents and disease we have a tactic of prevention of safety: block OSHA, demoralize the worker, weaken the law.

Cracks as 'front-line' wavers

NM 9/10/78 (360)

LUSAKA — Relations between Zambia and two other "front-line" Black States nose-dived yesterday after an abortive summit to discuss President Kenneth Kaunda's decision to open the southern rail link through Rhodesia.

In revealing developments as Presidents Julius Nyerere and Samora Machel came here for crisis talks with Dr. Kaunda, the Zambian leader failed to turn up at the airport to meet them — and when they did get together their talks lasted exactly an hour.

Invitation

President Machel abruptly turned down a dinner invitation from Dr. Kaunda and flew back to Mozambique — and President Nyerere followed not long after on his return to Dar-es-Salaam.

Informed sources said there had been no narrowing of the gap between the three leaders and Zambian officials were adamant their Government had no intention of backing down.

But in his own country Dr. Kaunda appeared to have made considerable domestic political gains by the decision.

Zambians are now hoping that shortages of essential commodities will end soon as goods arrive in the country on the "southern route" through Rhodesia.

The prospect of an easier supply of goods and an economic uplift brought on by quicker export routes for copper — the source of over 90 percent of Zambia's hard currency earnings — has rescued Dr. Kaunda from a political bind.

Elections in which he will be sole presidential candidate are due on December 12. But with shortages of essential goods prevalent, the Zambian leader ran the risk of absentions or "no" votes that would have turned the poll into an embarrassment.

Zambian officials said reopening trade routes through Rhodesia would mean a wider range of essential goods could be brought into the country, increasing Dr. Kaunda's popularity.

The Zambian leader announced his decision on Friday, saying it was necessary to bring in some 90 000 tons of fertilisers to avert failure in the 1978-79 maize crop.

The decision had also been dictated by the failure of East African ports on which Zambia had previously depended, to bring in imports and ship out copper.

Zambian officials are hoping that with the fertilisers and other goods coming in and copper moving quickly the country's flagging economy will pick up.

Tacit backing for the Zambian move has come from Mr. Joshua Nkomo, joint head of the Patriotic Front terrorist alliance with Mr. Robert Mugabe. He expressed "understanding" for the move but said it would not slow down armed efforts to bring down the Rhodesian Government.

But Mr. Mugabe's Mozambique-based Zanu seems certain to feel vindicated in its oft-voiced allegations of secret dealing across the Zambesi between Zambia and Rhodesia, nationalist sources said.

Argue

Zanu officials seem certain to argue that reopening the rail routes bolsters Rhodesia against the interests of radical Black nationalists.

Zambian officials insist, however, there is no alternative to reopening the route to avert a famine that would have affected Mr. Nkomo's terrorists as much as Zambia itself. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

DD 12/10/78

Threat to Zambian rail link

360

LUSAKA — The reopening of the rail link between South Africa and Zambia through Rhodesia and ending in East London has resulted in a split between the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union — partners in the Patriotic Front in the six-year-old Rhodesian bush war.

Zapu, through its leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has given Zambia assurances it will not disrupt much needed rail traffic to and from South Africa, but Zanu has publicly vowed it will destroy the rail link in Rhodesia.

"We shall blow up the line whenever we get near it," a Zanu official said here.

Zambia has already come under fire from other frontline states because of its decision to reopen the rail line to South Africa through Rhodesia.

The Zambian action was mainly prompted by an urgent need for fertiliser in order to save its crops after regular supplies had been delayed through serious breakdowns in the Tazara rail line from Dar-es-Salaam.

Tanzania and Mozambique have already accused Zambia of bowing to pressures from South Africa and Rhodesia and from the International Monetary Fund in reopening the southern rail route.

Early this year, Zambia obtained a loan of R322 million from the IMF, but the condition was set that Zambia should implement a cheaper mode of copper export than the costly Tanzara rail link through Tanzania.

A spokesman for the copper producers said it had been difficult to export copper for a number of years.

"We will now be able to get our copper to the market at reasonable rates," he said.

Fertiliser for Zambia has been loaded onto trains in East London and left last night. The first copper shipment from Zambia is expected to arrive in East London harbour within the next two weeks. — SAPA-DDC.

ZAMBIA FERTILISER (360)

Shoulders to the wheel

FM 15/9/78

The mammoth task of moving 90 000 t of fertiliser by rail and road from Maputo to Zambia via Botswana has begun (*FM* Sept 1). By mid-week roughly 11 000 t had left the Mozambique port, and some 2 400 t has already crossed the SA-Botswana frontier.

But the odds are still high that, unless the Zambians are prepared to allow imports across the Victoria Falls bridge, the fertiliser will not reach farmers in time to avert a major economic crisis.

Certainly, all involved are putting their shoulders to the wheel.

At Francistown, where the fertiliser has to be transferred from rail wagons to lorries, a large storage area is being cleared and a special shunting line may be opened. It is hoped to raise the station's daily throughput from the present 200 t to 1 000 t.

The main problem areas however, are the Kazangula ferry across the Zambezi River and Botswana's gravel roads. Whether they can cope is, in the words of Botswana's permanent secretary of works and communications Honorius Kedekilwe, "the thousand dollar question."

The fertiliser will fill about 4 100 truckloads. In the past the ferry has carried some 800 trucks a month, so it is not surprising that a second pont has been quickly brought into service, thereby increasing daily capacity to 70 vehicles. One observer points out that even this may not solve the problem, since there is no concrete ramp at the riverside, and a stream of trucks could churn the bank to mud.

The Botswana government has been approached to allow extra-heavy trucks to carry fertiliser from Francistown. No decision has yet been reached, but says Kedekilwe, "it could mean that our roads will be destroyed." Normally, axle load restrictions are imposed at the start of the rainy season at the end of October.

The *FM* learns that South African, rather than Zambian, cartage contractors will be carrying the fertiliser between Francistown and Livingstone. The Zambian authorities are however, concerned at the tardiness of the South African truckers.

Arrangements may be made for the truckers to carry copper from Zambia on the southbound run, thereby utilising their vehicles in both directions. Though the cost of exporting copper through Maputo and SA ports could be R30/t dearer than using the Tanzam rail route, it would be quicker and might help lessen Zambia's dependence on Tanzania. Indeed, the current congestion on the Dar es Salaam route could make the southern outlet financially attractive to the Zambians.

THE LONG HAUL

Petition against Kaunda

28/9/78 (360)

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Former leader of the banned United Progressive Party Mr. Simon Kapwepwe and ex-leader of the defunct African National Congress, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, have filed a joint petition at the High Court here against the election of President Kaunda.

The two men's candidature for presidency was turned down at the ruling party's general conference at Mulungushi two weeks ago.

Under the amended Unip constitution President Kaunda emerged as sole presidential candidate for election on December 12.

According to the notice of application for the hearing, scheduled for October 2 and 3 before Mr. Justice Ernest Sakala, the two men are seeking a Court declaration that the Unip constitution had not been validly amended.

Zambia needs fertiliser to avert agricultural crisis

RDM 29/9/78 (360)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia faces an agricultural crisis unless 50 000 tons of fertiliser can be railed from Beira, Mozambique, before the planting season starts in November.

The problem was caused by "bottlenecks in the Mozambican railway system, Botswana's infra-structure and the political problems in Southern Africa," Mr Silume Mubukwanu, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday.

And thousands of bags of maize in Zambia may be ruined by rain unless emergency steps are taken to transport it from depots to the railway line.

The rains begin in November and there is a shortage of graders to repair roads from outlying districts, where the maize is stored, to the railway. The roads were damaged in last year's heavy floods.

On the fertiliser problem, Mr Mubukwanu said: "Zambia needed at least 50 000 of the 100 000 tons in Beira, before November, to prevent a crisis.

"Agriculture is a vital industry. The Ministry is worried about these delays and is doing everything possible to bring in as much fertiliser as possible," he said.

The fertiliser ordered from the United States and Japan should have been in the country by now, in readiness for this year's planting season, he said.

It is feared these problems could create yet another crisis for Zambia's economy. But the Ministry of Agriculture was trying to find alternative transport, he said.

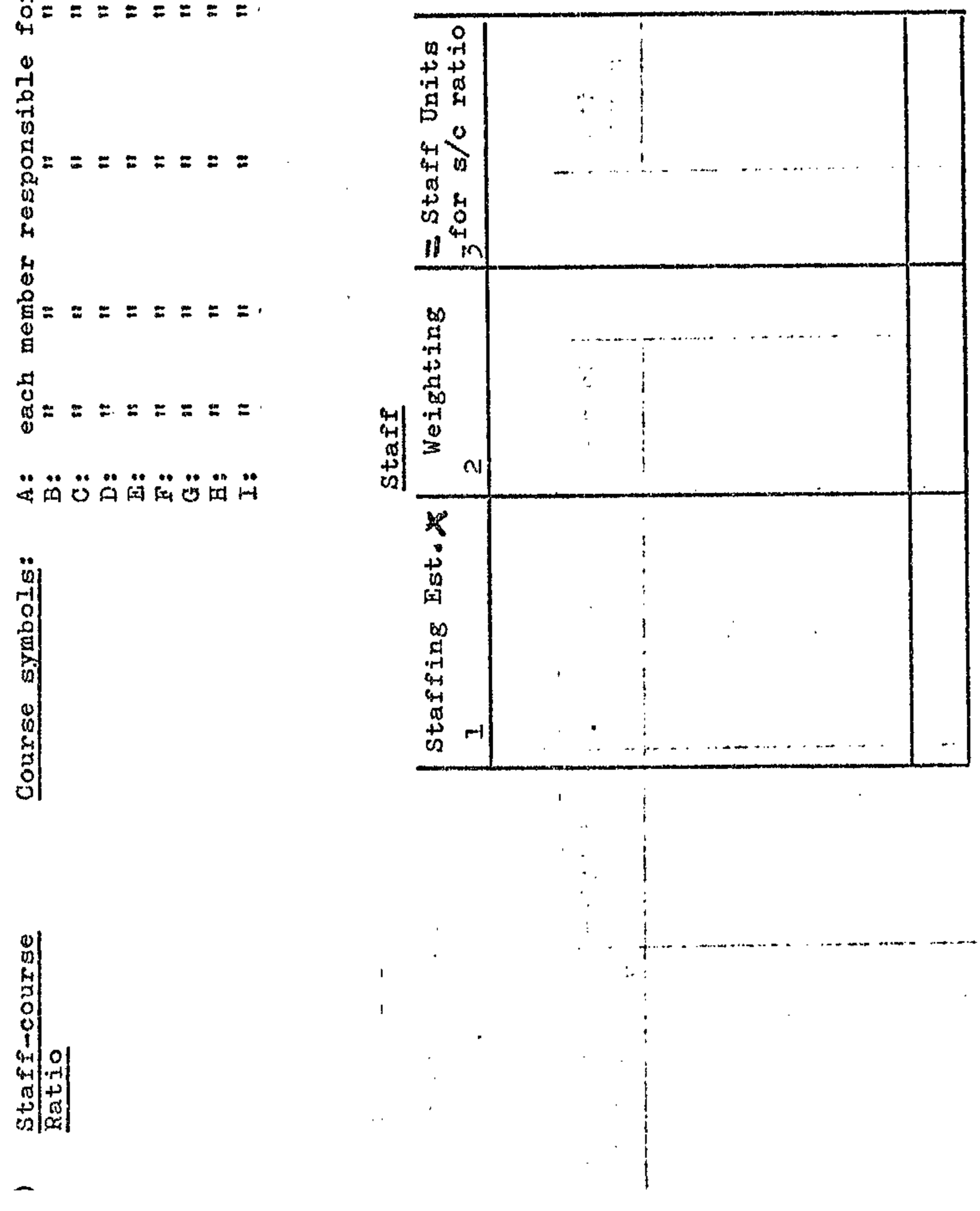
By mid-August this year about 75 000 tons of fertiliser were off-loaded at Beira. The railways were unable to take the fertiliser to the north fast enough to clear the docks.

Mr Mubukwanu said 78 000 tons of fertiliser were discharged at Maputo by September 7 and another 12 000 tons were expected by mid-September. By September 8 Zambia had received only 63 000 tons of the fertiliser.

But, Mr Mubukwanu said this amount was "a drop in the ocean".

"If we can get at least 50 000 of the 100 000 tons, the country should be all right," he said.

● South African Railways who are already moving 170 000 tons of fertiliser to Zambia, may now also help in a linked operation to transport Zambia's copper exports.



line split

Star 9/10/78
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Zambian action angers allies

The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

Zambia's reopening of its railway routes through Rhodesia to South Africa has dramatically cleared the way for a major improvement in political as well as trade links between all three countries.

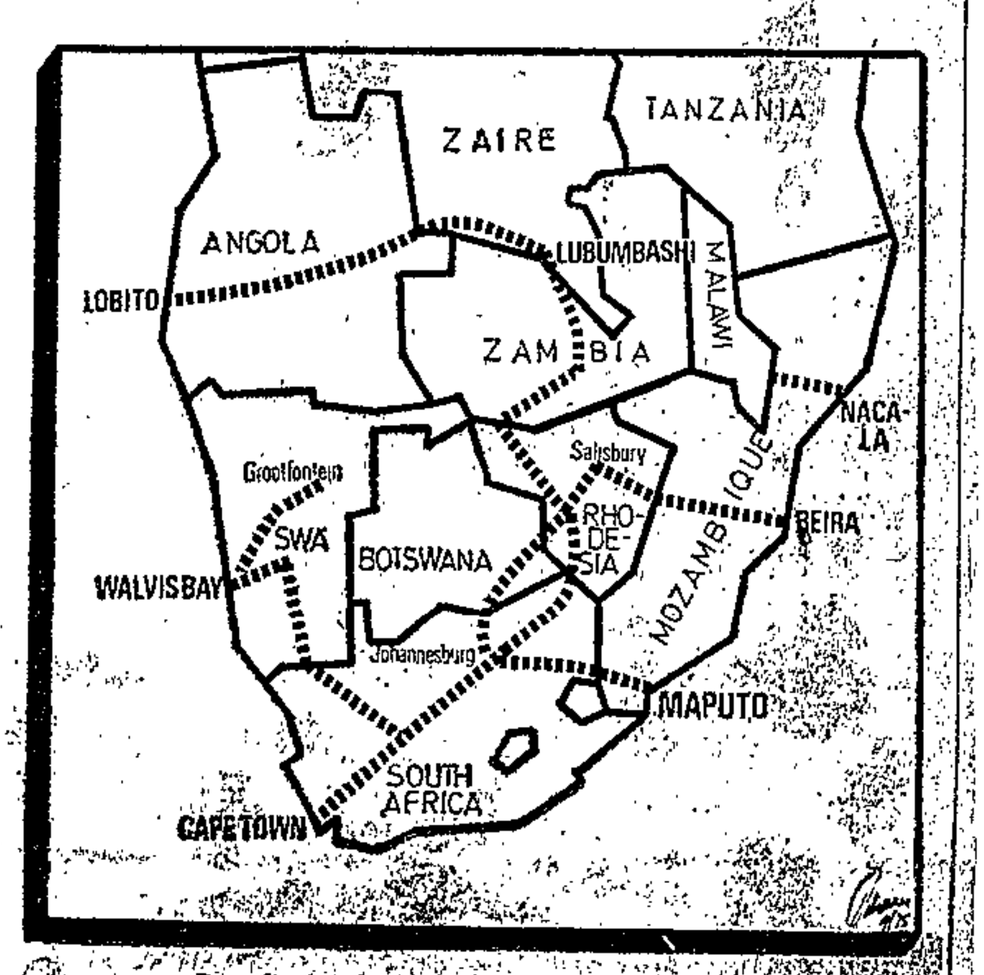
President Kaunda's action, announced on Friday, has broken the hardening confrontation between the "white south" and the frontline states by angering Tanzania's President Nyerere and Mozambique's President Machel — both of whom stormed out of Lusaka on Saturday after trying vainly for an hour to persuade the Zambian leader to change his mind.

It is also expected to divide sharply the Patriotic Front alliance attacking Rhodesia.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, of the Zambian-based Zapu movement, one of the PF leaders, has come out firmly in support of President Kaunda's move, saying his men will continue their attack but "along the railway, not on it."

But Mr Robert Mugabe of the Mozambique-based Zanu movement, is expected to react strongly against the Zambian decision.

He will follow the line of President Machel, who after talking to President Kaunda declined a dinner invitation and flew home.



Southern Africa's main rail links.

No choice

In the hour of crisis when he and President Nyerere lined up against President Kaunda, President Machel is under

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stood to have produced an economic analysis to prove the decision was unnecessary.

President Kaunda countered by twice bringing in his own economic adviser, Mr Dominic Mulaisha, to rebut Mozambique's arguments.

President Nyerere, who was reported to have already cleared Dar es Salaam port for an emergency operation for Zambia along the TanZam railway, also had his arguments rejected by President Kaunda.

"We had no alternative," a senior Zambian official said later. "The East African ports, starting with Dar es Salaam, just cannot cope with our traffic so there was no choice."

The reopening of Zambia's Southern African links is also believed to have greatly boosted President Kaunda's image within Zambia on the eve of a presidential election.

Although he is the only candidate, an extremely low poll was being expected because of the rocketing cost of living and desperate shortages of even the most basic foodstuffs. These are now expected to come largely from South Africa.

● Zambian Railway officials have arrived in South Africa to discuss the transport of goods to South Africa's ports, our Pretoria correspondent reports.

A spokesman for South African Railways said today the Zambians were holding top-level discussions in Johannesburg.

"We will definitely benefit from the reopening of the border," he said.

ORD

ZAMBIA

Kaunda in a corner

2.60 FM 13/10/78

Seldom have the harsh geopolitical facts of life been rammed home so forcefully.

Two months ago Zambia's former vice-president, Simon Kapwepwe, was denounced as a "Smith agent" for suggesting it. Last week President Kenneth Kaunda did it: he announced that trains would soon begin rolling across Victoria Falls Bridge into landlocked Zambia, carrying desperately-needed fertiliser for the country's maize crop.

Other loads will include maize seed, lubricating oil, and spares and equipment for the Zambian mines, which will now be able to reduce their 100 000 t backlog of copper (15% of estimated 1978 production) by sending some through East London (see *Current affairs*).

Commented the government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail*: "The politics involved in the decision to open the southern route are the politics of survival, brought about by the fact that all the people we counted upon as allies have decided to abandon us."

The erstwhile allies included Britain — tarred by the Bingham oil brush — and Tanzania, whose president, Julius Nyerere, made a last-ditch attempt over the weekend to persuade Kaunda to change his mind.

If the Zambian version is to be believed, the Dar es Salaam and Tazara chaos is entirely Tanzania's fault. But evidence of lengthy turn-round times for Tazara railway trucks in Zambia, the difficulties Zambia Railways has in servicing the line beyond the Tazara railhead of Kapiri Mposhi, and the substantial arrears of Zambian harbour fees suggest that blame should be shared.

Some Zambian officials remain far from satisfied that Kaunda has taken his decision in time for the fertiliser to reach Zambian farmers before the November rains. The country's internal transport infrastructure is poor, particularly in rural areas, and there is a shortage of trucks needed to bring in 1,5m bags of the last maize crop.

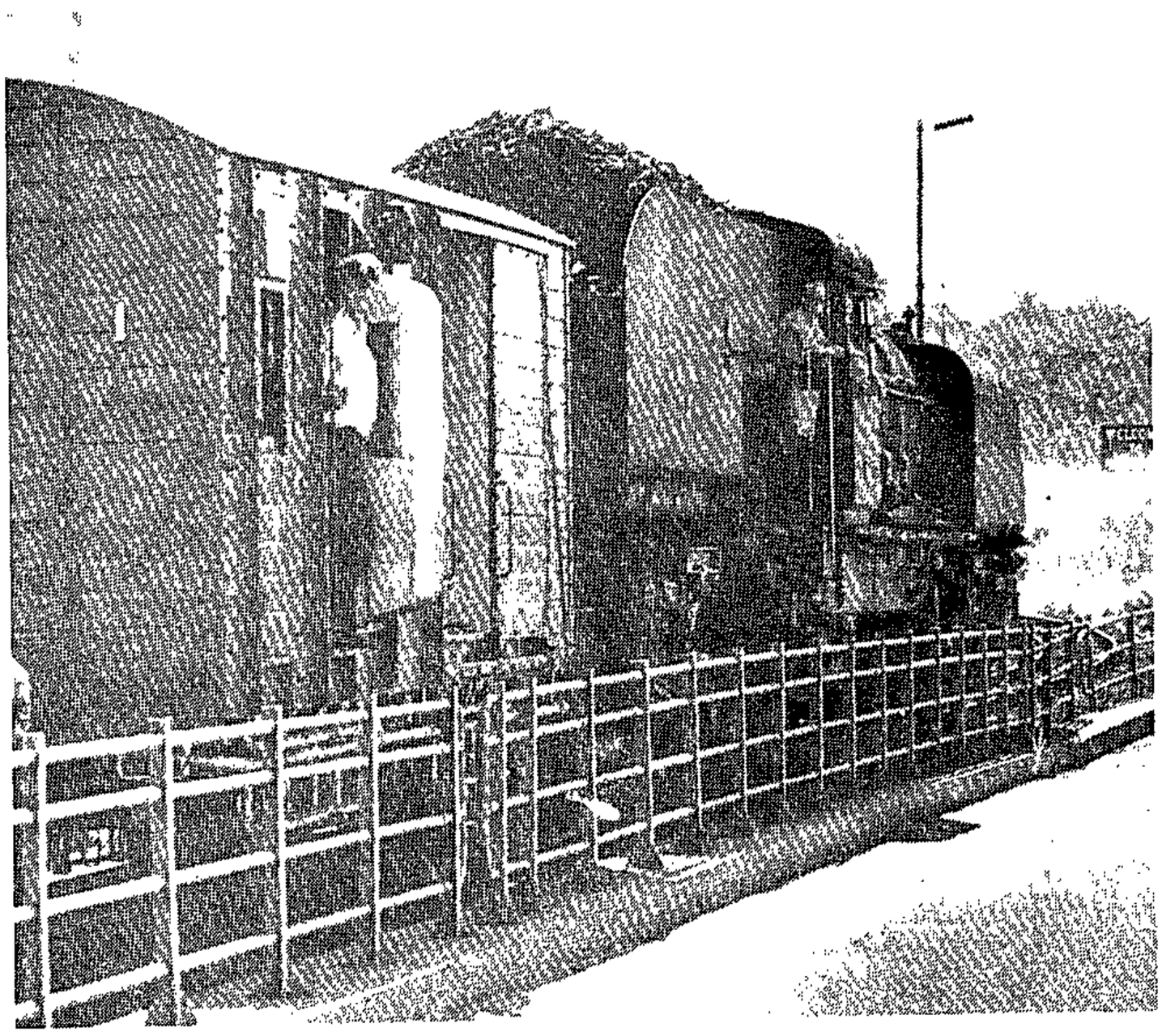
Three key questions are being asked in Lusaka:

- Did Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith lay down conditions for co-operation by Rhodesia Railways?
- What effect will the route have on the depressed Zambian economy?
- What effect will Kaunda's *volte face* have on the December 12 presidential and general elections?

Zambian officials insist there was no *quid pro quo* offered or demanded. And, certainly, Zapu head and Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo, who has about half his 16 000-plus army based in Zambia, was pulling no punches. There would be "some difficulties" as a result of the opening of the route, he admitted. But, he added, "we are going to fight along the railway line. Nothing will pass that we do not want to pass."

He went on to repeat his claim that Viscounts flying to the Victoria Falls and Kariba were carrying military personnel and equipment and were legitimate targets for heat-seeking missiles.

However, since Smith is now in a position to sabotage Kaunda's whole effort with a flick of a signal switch, it seems unlikely that Kaunda can allow the Zapu leader to carry out his threats. At least not until the fertiliser is in and suggestions that the Benguela line to Lobito will open to limited traffic in mid-November are fulfilled. Meanwhile, by helping to clear the copper backlog and maintain regular shipments in future, last week's decision should also help Zambia keep to the International Monetary Fund conditions attached to its $390m two-year assistance programme negotiated in March this year. The delays in copper receipts have meant that Zambia was falling behind in efforts to reduce arrears in payments for imports — stretching back 16 months — and remittances of profits and dividends, which total about R500m.



On Vic Falls bridge . . . the only way out?

If Zambia is also prepared to buy more from SA than hitherto — though there is no sign yet that this is the case — its import bill would be reduced, too.

But this said, the effect of the re-opened route will do little more than halt Zambia's economic slide.

The size of the country's economic crisis emerged during the Paris meeting last June of the consultative group for Zambia, chaired by the World Bank. One scenario put forward by the WB assumes sufficient expansion of imports over the period 1978-80 to allow industry to get back to normal production and build up depleted stocks. The anticipated financing gap — after deduction of aid commitments — was put at about R1 billion. If Zambia is also to reduce arrears, and build up exhausted foreign reserves to rises to nearer R2 billion.

Zambia's so far unpublished third national development plan for 1979-84 was put in draft form to the group, which regarded the forecast 4,8% a year growth rate as unrealistic. It was pointed out between 1965 and 1976 real GDP grew at an average rate of only 2,4%.

Other doubts expressed concerned the efficiency of "parastatals", the state-owned companies which dominate the economy. Even should efforts to increase agricultural production succeed, copper is expected to provide 85%-90% of foreign exchange earnings over the next decade.

But at the same time there are growing anxieties about the departure of skilled expatriates on the mines. Their turnover has increased from 25% in 1972 to 33% last year.

Thus Zambia faces another two tough years, despite Kaunda's promise that take-off." For many Zambians, especially those in the rural areas, it means their income in real terms — which has fallen since independence — is unlikely to pick up before 1980.

As for the effect on elections of Kaunda's *volte face*, there are two schools of thought. One believes it could boost his shaky popularity, especially if enough consumer goods get through before the elections.

The other argues that after some two years of shortages and queues, many voters will regard Simon Kapwepwe — excluded from candidacy for president through a conveniently introduced constitutional amendment — as having been vindicated.

The only man standing for president is Kaunda. Voters have the chance to vote yes or no — and it is illegal to call for a no vote. But those who remember the

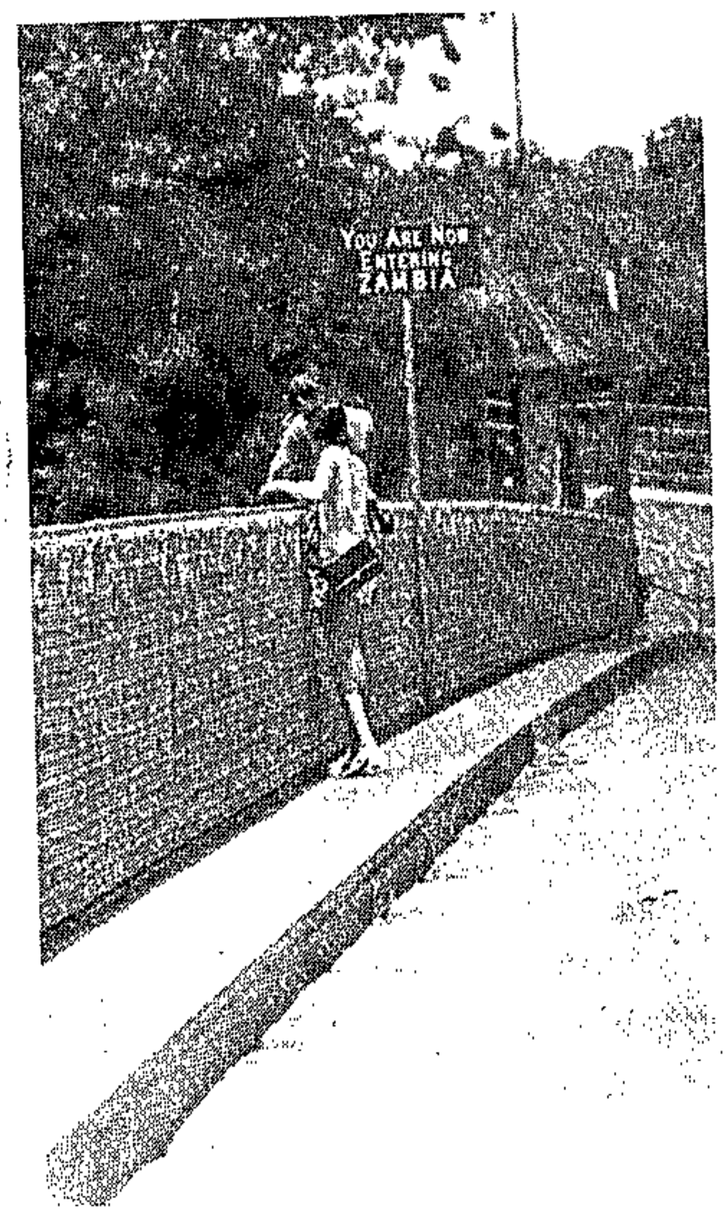
BORDER RE-OPENING

Will oil follow fertiliser?

(360)

FM 13/10/78

The re-opening of the Rhodesia-Zambia border means a lot more than fertiliser and copper. Besides the far-reaching political implications of President Kaunda's decision, there are signs that Zambia's economic survival will for a long time depend on keeping the southern trade routes open.



Vic Falls bridge . . . love thy neighbour

It is significant that the first train to cross the Victoria Falls bridge since last week's announcement carried neither fertiliser nor copper, but maize seed. The *FM* learns the Zambians have already expressed interest in channelling some of their oil supplies through SA, and that SA Railways is considering hiring some of its rolling stock to its Lusaka counterparts.

Asked about the possibility of transporting oil to Zambia (fuel has been sent from SA to Zaire for several years), the SAR's public relations director Klasie Havenga notes that "it could very well be the case," However, he adds, "the critical thing at the moment is fertiliser, and we can't handle anything other than that." Should Zambia decide to route some of its oil imports from the south, those talking of imposing oil sanctions against SA would have to do some hard re-thinking.

As Havenga puts it, the opening of the border "leaves all sorts of possibilities." Though no firm plans have been made for co-operation between SA and Zambia after all the fertiliser has been delivered, "there are feelers out" for further co-operation.

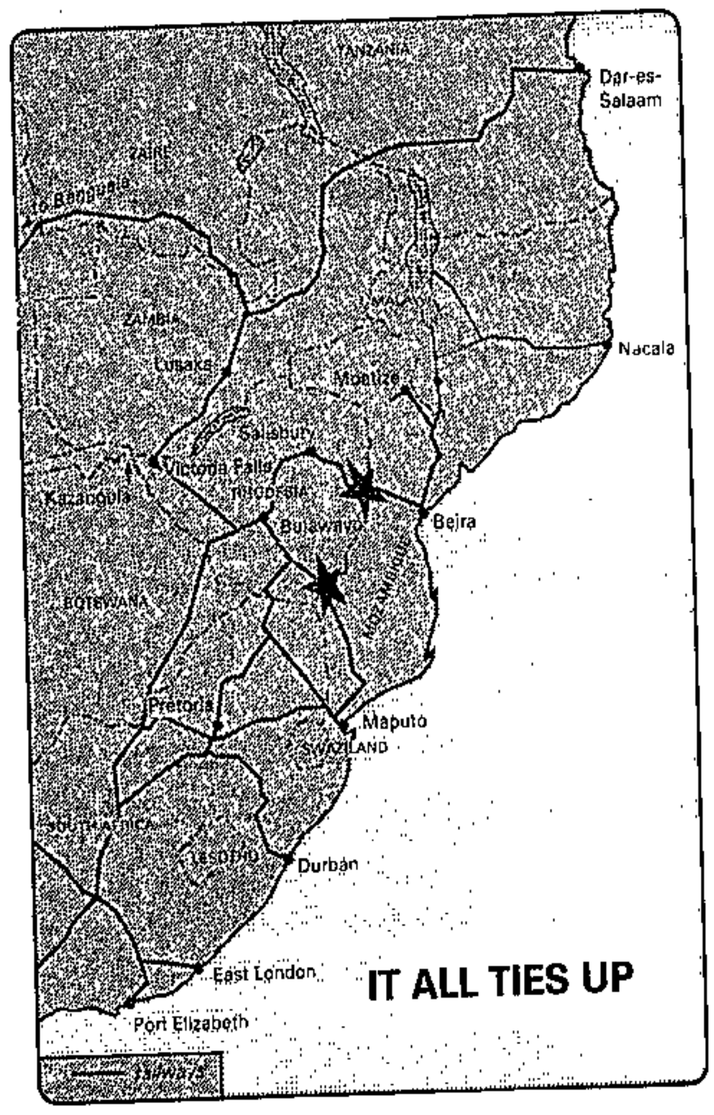
The border opening has come as no surprise (*FM* Sept 1). Efforts to carry 90 000 t of fertiliser by road from Francistown over the Kazangula ferry were doomed from the start. Though some 200 trucks were brought into Botswana to transport the fertiliser, "the facilities were not coping," says Botswana's permanent secretary for works and communications, Honorius Kedekilwe. By last week, he observes, the Francistown-Kazangula road was in "bad shape."

What's more, it has been known for some time that Zairean copper was not the only material being hauled across the Victoria Falls bridge. Coke and spare parts for Zambia have been clandestinely sent on this route, and Johannesburg transporters reckon they have seen several consignments in recent months booked by rail to Livingstone.

The SAR should be able to cope with the new demands being made on it. Some 40-50 000 t of fertiliser are still lying in Maputo, while just over 30 000 t will be discharged in East London over the next week or two. With 1 000 t a day being carried northwards, deliveries should be completed by the end of next month.

The same wagons carrying fertiliser to Zambia will return with copper, and it is estimated that about 1 200 t of metal will be moved daily to East London. "We are wide open for a considerable increase in the movement of all types of cargo," asserts an East London forwarding agent. Adds Havenga: "East London has the necessary capacity."

The flow of Zambian copper through the port will also not interrupt shipments of Zaire material, which continue to be exported at a rate of over 20 000 t/month. However, the proportion of Zaire copper passing through East London is expected to drop during the next few months as an increasing amount of containerised metal is sent out through Durban.



DD 19/10/78

Zambia gets 4 SAR engines

360

LUSAKA — South African Railways have lent four diesel locomotives to Zambia Railways in a massive operation to clear 90 000 t of fertiliser from East London and other agricultural imports coming from the south.

The locomotives, which arrived in Livingstone yesterday, will greatly help to ease the power problem which threatened to disrupt the smooth transportation of imports since the southern route reopened two weeks ago.

Officials said the reopening of the Benguela Railway, shut down by the Angolan civil war in 1975, would help answer Zambia's transport problems.

Angola and Zaire signed co-operation agreements on Wednesday and the Angolan News Agency said the Benguela line, which runs from Zaire to the Angolan port of Lobito, would be reopened in mid-November.

Meanwhile, the general manager of the Zambia Railways, Mr Anderson Maoka, arrived by private plane in Johannesburg yesterday for talks with the SAR management. — SAPA-RNS.

The Star
Friday October 20 1978
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

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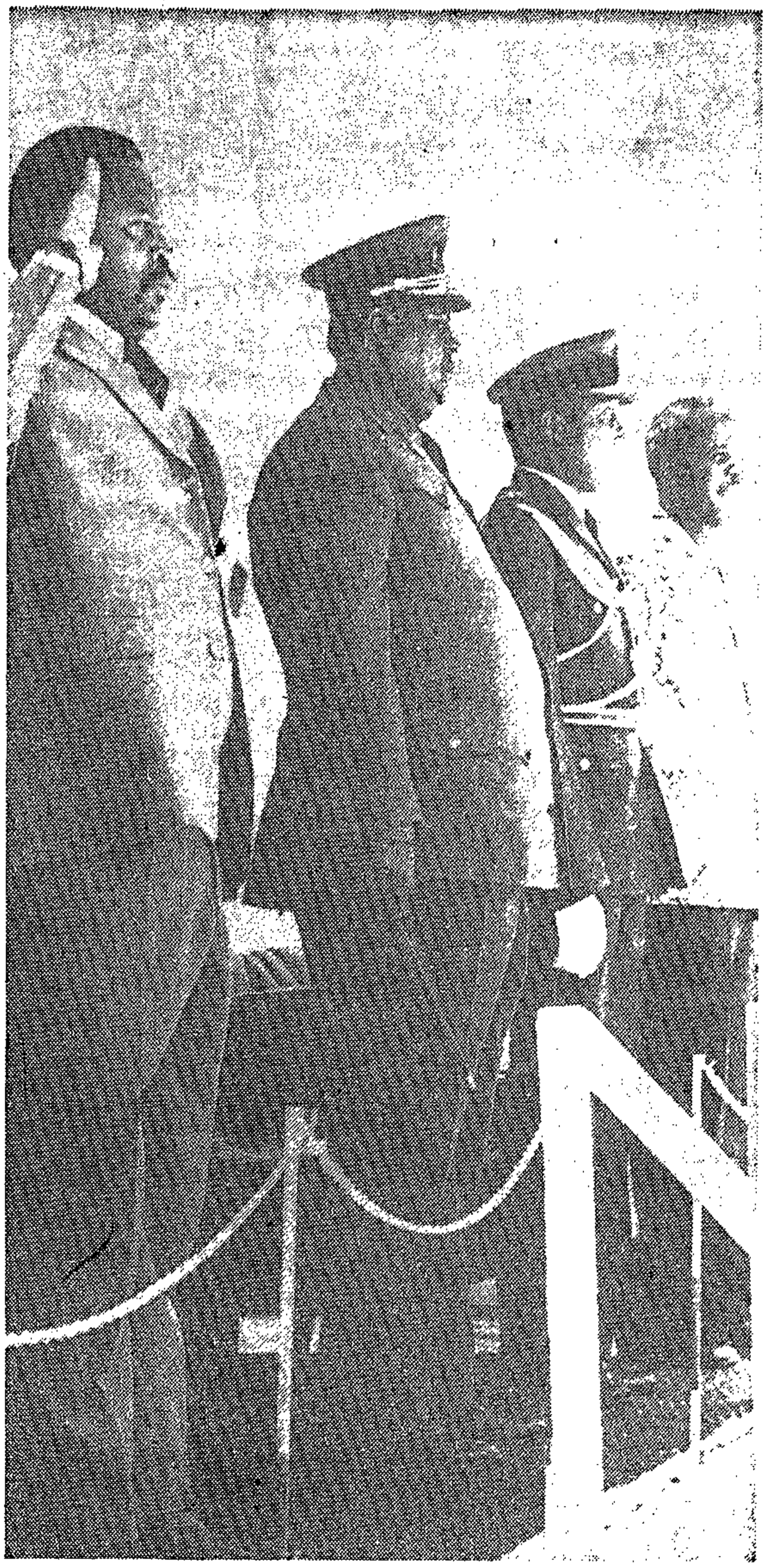
Kaun army

Joshua Nkomo's guerilla army has for long based and trained its recruits in Zambia. Now the Zambian army has entered the scene with what appears to be more advanced training for selected cadets.



Mr Joshua Nkomo on the dais, at the Kohima parade, flanked on his left by General Zuze, commander of the Zambian Defence Force, and on his right by Mr Mainza

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The 140 men in berets and camouflage uniforms looked like soldiers of the Zambian army as they stepped smartly past the reviewing stand at the Kohima military academy at Kabwe.

But the portly figure of Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo taking the salute indicated otherwise.

So did the Zapu flag flying alongside the Zambian flag.

The men were the first contingent of Zapu recruits to pass out from a 12-month training course provided specially for them by the Zambian army at its military academy 140 km north of Lusaka.

More are expected to follow under a decision by Zambia to open its military training facilities to cadets for the growing expatriate army in Zambia of Zipra — the military wing of Mr Nkomo's Zapu.

The recruits are being trained by Zambian army academy, which is normally used only to instruct Zambian soldiers.

Zapu is believed to envisage them as the professional hard core of its army and part of the backbone of the armed forces in an independent Zimbabwe.

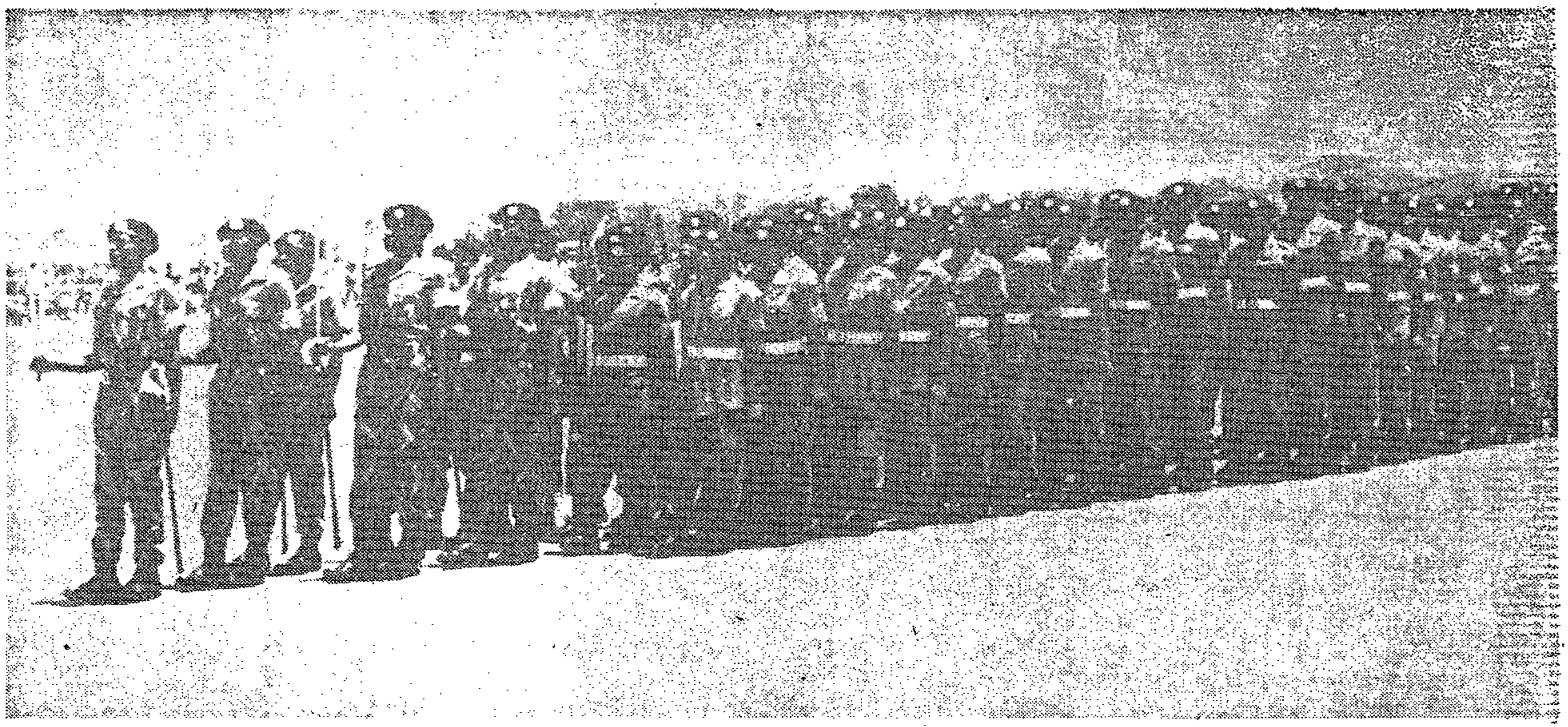
At least 8 000 black Rhodesians are believed to be undergoing training of one kind or another in Zambia for the Zipra forces, which are estimated to total about 12 000. Most of them are believed to be getting fairly basic training given by Zipra itself, unlike the more advanced instruction at the Kohima barracks.

Sophisticated training is believed to be given in Cuba and the Soviet Union and by East Germans in Angola.

The Zambians played down the Zipra connection at the passing-out parade of the first batch from the Kohima barracks course, but made no attempt to hide it altogether.

The Zambian Press was invited to the ceremony, but was asked not to refer to Mr Nkomo's presence. He took the salute but did not make a speech.

cla trains Nkomo's



Some of the 140 Zapu men who graduated after a 12-month military course are led in slow march by the Zambian officers in front.

with Mr Nkomo in his military-style uniform without insignia were the secretary-general of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party, Mr Mainza Chona, and the commander of the Zambian armed forces, General Peter Zuze.

Newspapers referred to the new soldiers only as the graduating cadets, but Mr Chona, in his address to them, left no doubt about their true identity.

Zambia, he said, would continue to back the "liberation" cause and would not abandon support for "freedom movements."

He called on the nationalist movements in southern Africa not to lay down their arms "since victory is in sight" and pledged Zambia's continued support for the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia, Swapo in Namibia, and the outlawed ANC and PAC in South Africa.

Only a small portion of Nkomo's army is believed to have been sent into Rhodesia for guerilla and terrorist operations. Most of his growing force is being held in Zambia.

There has been speculation that he is keeping it as a powerful bargaining counter in possible negotiations over the divisions of power in an independent Zimbabwe.

Either that or to fight an outright civil war with the Mozambique-based forces of Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu and co-leader with Mr Nkomo of the Patriotic Front.

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'We'll flatten airport' said Rho

star 20/10/78 360

Warning to Rhodesians

Zambians

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Rhodesian air strike force that raided into Zambia yesterday paralysed the Lusaka international airport and the Zambian air force by radioing an advance warning to all planes to stay on the ground.

The Rhodesians threatened that they would "flatten" the airport if their instructions were not obeyed.

While the strike force was blasting the Zipra guerilla headquarters about 10 km away, a Rhodesian jet circled above the airport to make sure none of the Zambian air force planes there and no civilian aircraft took off.

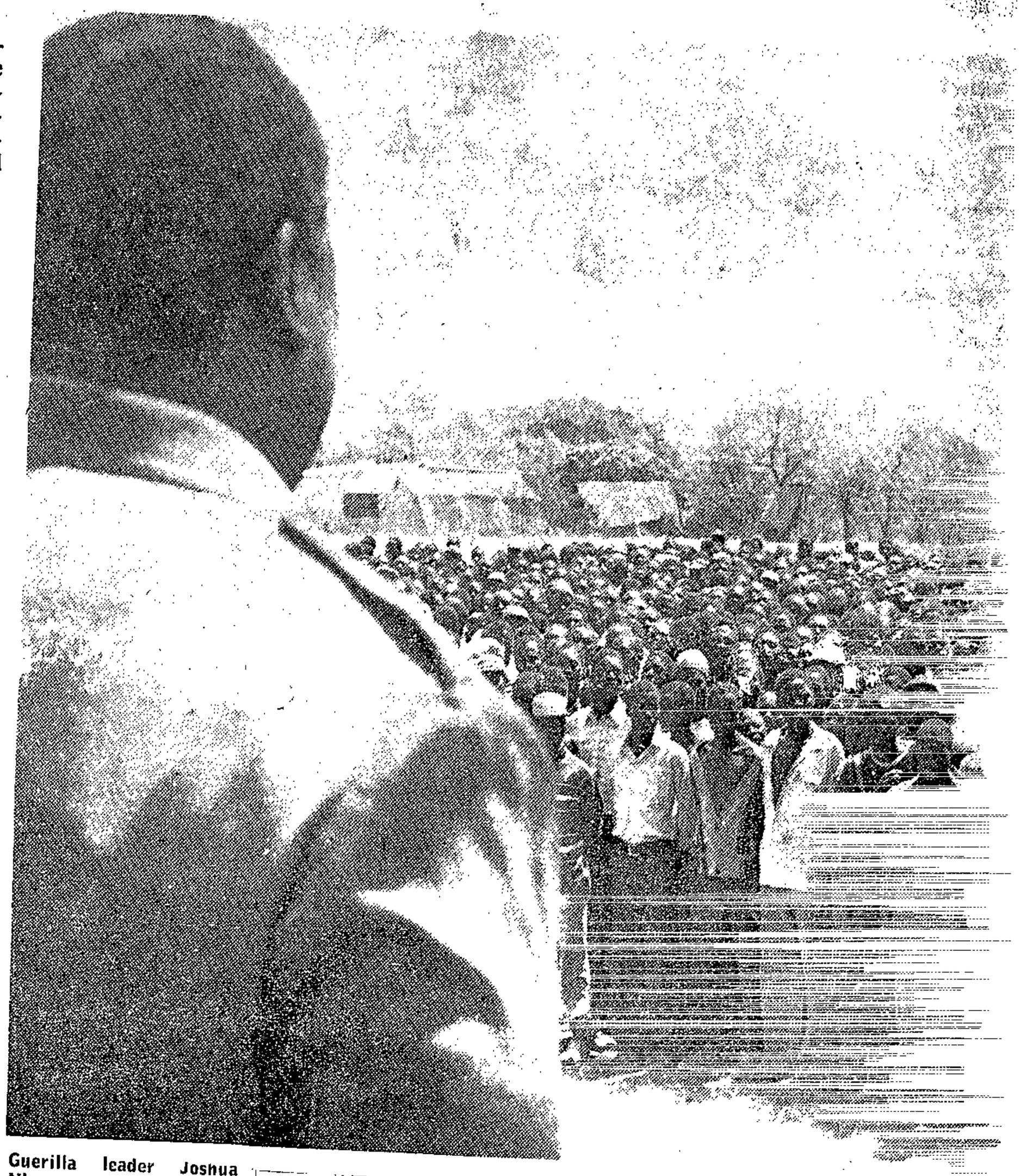
The same jet also made several swoops out to the main Zambian air force base at Mumbwa, about 140 km west of Lusaka, to see whether any Zambian planes were taking off from there.

'Polite'

This picture of the Rhodesian raid emerges from accounts by the air traffic controller who was on duty in the Lusaka control tower and from Zambian air force sources. The reported swoops over the Mumbwa base may have sparked earlier reports that the Zipra base near Mumbwa was also bombed.

"In fact, they were very polite about it," said the controller. "They warned us not to allow any aircraft to take off or land and said that they were not coming in to attack Zambia but were after guerillas."

An air force source said a voice came over the control tower radio saying: "This is the Rhodesian air force com-



Guerilla leader Joshua Nkomo inspects recruits at a camp close to Lusaka similar to that attacked yesterday by Rhodesian jets. The photograph shows part of the group of 6 000 who had just begun training. Nkomo is reputed to have about 12 000 trained men inside Zambia.

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ing in. We are after the guerillas, so please advise your air force not to take off or do anything. We are not after the Zambians."

The source said the Rhodesians threatened to "flatten" the airport if the instructions were not obeyed. Combined Operations headquarters in Salisbury said Lusaka was warned of Rhodesia's airstrike at the attack began.

Helicopters

Sources in Lusaka said the Rhodesians used helicopters as well as jets in the raid.

Shortly after the raid Zambian air force planes were seen still parked on the tarmac at Lusaka airport. Apparently no attempt had been made to scramble them.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zanu and its military wing, Zipra, visited the bombed out camp at Chikumbi near Lusaka yesterday and reportedly broke down and wept at what he saw.

Commanders of the Rhodesian forces said their strikes were on target and were effective.

Terrorist casualties could be as high as 300.

Meanwhile a Combined Operations headquarters spokesman confirmed in Salisbury yesterday that the "self defence" operation launched against Zan-

To Page 3, Col 7



"You can get to Zambia now by air or rail."

Red fear in Somalia

NM 27/9/78 (360)

LUSAKA — A Somali official yesterday forecast an imminent, Soviet-planned invasion of his country by thousands of Ethiopian and Cuban troops.

Quoting "confidential but accurate" information the Somali Ambassador to Zambia, Mr. Michael Mariano, said the plan involved the creation of a bogus liberation movement of Somalis as a front for the invasion.

Mr. Mariano told a news conference in his embassy that the plan had been devised in Moscow and finalised at the recent Afro-Arab solidarity conference in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

"A number of Somali outlaws and Somali men whose families have been taken as hostages are being used as a front for this."

He denied that a recently discovered arms shipment found in London and destined for Somalia had been intended for his Government.

"We can get supplies directly as a government." The envoy told the news conference that one tactic to be used in the alleged invasion would be to deny Somali nomads in the Ogaden region access to waterholes, to cripple their much-needed livestock.

"It will be a man-induced drought," he said.

"It will be a very strong force," he said, involving anything up to 50 000 men.

The ambassador added that while there would be forces alleged to be fighting to free their homeland, "Ethiopian and Cuban forces will be the major force."

Asked when the invasion would take place, he replied: "It will take place in the very near future. Something should come out by the end of October.

"By publicising this fact now we are hoping that African states and the OAU will realise the danger of this blowing up into a full-scale war between Somalia and Ethiopia."

Asked if his country would seek outside arms supplies, he said: "We have asked the West for arms but the West has turned out to be a broken reed. We will fight with what we have got." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Opponents challenge Kaunda in court

DD 3/10/78

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LUSAKA — Two leading political opponents of Zambia's Pres Kaunda said yesterday they had been unlawfully barred from challenging him for the country's leadership.

One of them, Mr Harry Nkumbula, also alleged in the High Court here that Dr Kaunda's supporters had intimidated and threatened to kill anybody supporting the would-be challengers.

Mr Nkumbula, a veteran of Zambian politics and former opposition leader, and Mr Simon Kapwepwe, former Vice-President, are appealing against constitutional amendments under which Dr Kaunda was nominated as sole presidential candidate for elections on December 12.

In affidavits presented to the High Court yesterday, both alleged Dr Kaunda was nominated under constitutional amendments which were unlawful and invalid.

The constitution was changed at last month's general conference of Dr Kunda's United National Independence Party, Zambia's only legal political organisation.

Mr Nkumbula, wearing a UNIP badge, was present in court but Mr Kapwepwe did not appear. The case was adjourned for one week because of objections by lawyers for the two plaintiffs against UNIP's appointment of the Attorney - General to represent the party.

In his affidavit, which was supported by Mr Kapwepwe, Mr Nkumbula said: "the purported amendment (to the constitution) was a deliberate attempt engineered by the (UNIP) Central Committee to prevent other aspiring candidates and myself from contesting the elections."

Mr Kapwepwe's affidavit said: "the purported amendment was unlawful and the proceedings irregular."

Mr Nkumbula's affidavit claimed Dr Kaunda's nomination as sole presidential candidate was null and void and that Mr Nkumbula's agents were prevented by intimidation from obtaining sponsors for him.

The amendments tightened the rules for presidential candidates, requiring them to have been party members for five years instead of two and have the support of 20 delegates from each of Zambia's nine provinces.

Zambia slams British duplicity

360

"Mail" Africa Bureau RDM 4/10/78

LUSAKA. — Zambia is hoping that the signing of the "Kano accord" will provoke the British Government into moving swiftly on a positive diplomatic assault to resolve the Rhodesian impasse.

This was stated by the secretary-general of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (Unip), Mr Mainza Chona, when he addressed a passing-out parade of officer cadets at Kabwe yesterday.

"We hope that with the signing of the 'Kano accord' the British Government will now move swiftly to resolve the Rhodesian imopasse," said Mr Chona.

He said the British bore full responsibility for "all the actions of Smith and for the ghastly consequences of the liberation war in Zimbabwe".

"We condemn the British policy of running with the hares and hunting with the hounds, as exposed by the Bingham report."

On South West Africa, he said the defiance of the United Nations by Pretoria was designed to instal a puppet regime in that territory, "which will be protected by South Africa".

"The UN should proceed with the implementation of the proposals as drawn up by the five Western countries," Mr Chona said.

He said Zambia would not remain indifferent to "the fate of those under colonial and racist subjugation".

Kaunda besieged by troubles

ALAN COWELL: Lusaka

LUSAKA does not look like a city in the throes of crisis.

The African spring has brought out the jacaranda in profusion. The pool and tennis parties that form part of the foreigners' Central African idyll are under way.

But the appearance of peace and tranquillity in this modern-looking city is deceptive, undermined by protracted problems beyond and inside Zambia's never-settled frontiers along the dividing line between black- and white-run Africa.

Just 145 km south of here, marked by a shell-pocked girder bridge over the Zambezi River, is the Rhodesian border and beyond it a war of increasingly brutal dimensions.

At home the government of President Kenneth Kaunda is wrestling with a series of crises that could bring hunger and further economic deprivation across the land.

General and presidential elections due later this year have raised fears of political violence on partisan and tribal lines similar to that experienced by the nation before it become a one-party state in 1972.

It is often said by officials here that many of Zambia's problems are not of its own making. Equally, however, solutions seem persistently to elude the ruling elite surrounding the President.

A sustained economic crisis and the war across the 720 km border with Rhodesia have led to many anomalies.

Within earshot of the steady thwack of tennis games on sunlit, well-tended courts, barefooted women with children on their backs queue for essential commodities which are often in short supply. Camouflaged army trucks rumble through Lusaka and the quiet is shattered by Zambian Air Force jet fighter planes on training missions.

Once one of Africa's wealthier states, Zambia's problems began piling up in 1972 when the border with Rhodesia was closed as Dr Kaunda supported the fledgling guerrilla war in the territory.

The result was to sever the landlocked nation's cheapest trade route, adding to the enormous costs, now estimated by the government at more than R860-million, that it has incurred in applying international sanctions against Rhodesia.

Since independence from Britain in 1964 Zambia failed to overcome a colonial legacy of over-reliance on copper exports, source of 95 % of foreign exchange. When the copper boom came to an end in 1974-75 the collapse in prices laid bare the imbalance of an economy unable to feed the nation because of agricultural neglect. Copper earnings in the boom years had been spent on a variety of schemes ranging from hospitals and schools to fleets of government luxury cars.

The Angolan civil war closed another main trade route — the Benguela railway to Lobito — in August 1975, leaving Zambia to rely almost exclusively on the Chinese-built Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam.

The railway, China's biggest overseas aid project, has proved an inadequate substitute for other trade routes. At one point recently more than 100 000 tons of copper had piled up on its way to Dar es Salaam port, adding to a critical shortage of foreign exchange earnings.

A second and equally grave transport crisis has now raised the spectre of starvation. Badly-needed fertilisers are filtering only slowly into the country on a variety of routes from Mozambique ports.

If the fertiliser does not arrive in time for the maize planting period in a few weeks' time, the crop may be lost and Zambia will have to import maize-meal, the nation's staple food, to head off starvation, farming sources say.

Against these pressures Dr Kaunda has firmly resisted fundamental policy changes. The economy, he says, will remain socialist-leaning, despite a massive Western-backed rescue operation, which has yet to yield major successes, and domestic calls for a capitalist economy.

On the Rhodesia issue Dr Kaunda says he will not waver in his support of the Patriotic Front guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe fighting the black and white coalition in Salisbury.

The President insists that he will not reopen the border with Rhodesia until there is an independent Zimbabwe, despite demands by political opponents and businessmen for a return to cheap trade routes through the territory.

How Zambia's six-million inhabitants feel about the way the country is run is difficult to gauge. "What we need is food for our children," one irate letter-writer declared in the correspondence column of the semi-official Times of Zambia recently.

Other Zambians say they want a change in the hierarchy of the leadership, following claims by a parliamentary commission that two central committee members abused their positions of power.

Under Zambia's one-party system Dr Kaunda will be the only candidate in the December presidential elections. The central committee of his ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) vets parliamentary candidates closely.

There is scant legal outlet for opposition. Controversial constitutional amendments last month also ruled out any legal challenge by Zambia's most prominent political figure after Dr Kaunda — dissident former Vice-president Mr Simon Kapwepwe.

"They are enemies of the people and must be destroyed at all costs," the Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said in a recent thinly-veiled attack on Mr Kapwepwe and his followers which also warned of the danger of political violence as polling approached.

Mr Kapwepwe's associates have already been blamed for a dance hall blaze in which 12 people died last month and which the army said was caused by a petrol bomb. The charges have as yet not been substantiated.

Under the electoral system here Dr Kaunda needs to win 51 % of votes cast to be returned. Massive abstentions or a big "No" vote would prove acutely embarrassing, amounting to a no-confidence vote.

Even Unip stalwarts have said the man in the street is growing tired of economic deprivation caused in part by the Rhodesian war.

The most pressing need is for an early and orderly solution to the crisis to vindicate Dr Kaunda's policies and open up trade routes. Promised Western loans also need to be accelerated to ease shortages, Unip officials say.

All the indications, however, seem to point to increasingly brutal confrontation in Rhodesia, facing Dr Kaunda with a continuing challenge to cope with persistent economic, military and diplomatic crises as the elections approach. — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 6/10/78 (360)

Kaunda opens rail bridge over Falls

The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA—Zambia has decided to reopen the rail route through Rhodesia and Botswana for its imports and exports.

The move, announced here today by President Kenneth Kaunda, was apparently forced on Zambia by the threat of a massive crop failure without vital fertiliser now stranded in Francistown.

However, there was no immediate confirmation from Salisbury that the Rhodesian Government would allow the rail route over the Victoria Falls bridge to be used.

It seems unlikely that Salisbury would agree without extracting some political quid pro quo from Zambia.

President Kaunda told a Press conference that the decision would take immediate effect. But it did not mean, he said that the entire 720-km border with Rhodesia, which has been closed since 1973, was being reopened.

Neither did it mean that Zambia was renouncing United Nations economic sanctions by trading with Rhodesia.

ROUTES

Asked if the decision would effect the terrorist war in Rhodesia, he said: "There will be no effect on the liberation struggle." Zambia is the main base for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra terrorists.

President Kaunda said the arrangement had been agreed between Zambia Railways and South African Railways. He made no mention of Rhodesia Railways.

He said imports would follow the route Maputo—Pretoria — Mafeking — Francistown — Bulawayo — Livingstone.

This makes it clear that Mozambique is keeping its border with Rhodesia closed and no rail traffic will move on the direct lines to Rhodesia from Maputo and Beira.

● President Kaunda's decision to reopen Zambia's transport route through Rhodesia was described by nationalist parties in Salisbury today as

To Page 3, Col 10

Kaunda switch upsets Nyerere

NM 7/10/78 (360)

DAR-ES-SALAAM — President Julius Nyerere left for Mozambique and Zambia yesterday at short notice for crisis talks precipitated by Zambia's shock decision to reopen its border with Rhodesia.

Diplomatic sources here believe President Kenneth Kaunda's intention to open the land border for key imports and exports had been communicated to Dr. Nyerere earlier on by the secretary-general of Zambia's United National Independence Party, Mr. Mainza Chona.

Other Black front-line States which back the Patriotic Front terrorists fighting against the Salisbury Government, were also visited by Zambian emissaries, including President Kaunda himself.

In his talks in the northern Mozambique town of Nampula and in Lusaka, Dr. Nyerere is expected to voice his concern that Britain and the United States would convene an all-party peace conference prematurely on Rhodesia.

Diplomatic sources said Dr. Kaunda, backed by Nigeria, the U.S. and Britain, wanted to get peace talks started as soon as possible.

Announcing his major policy reversal, Dr. Kaunda told a news conference: "This does not mean the reopening of the entire border, nor trade with Rhodesia."

The troubled, 700km frontier was sealed by Zambia in early 1973 after Mr. Smith declared it closed, though he later rescinded his decision.

Since then Zambia has faced mounting economic problems, with alternative trade routes — the Benguela railway through Angola and the Chinese-built Tanzam line to Dar-es-Salaam — either closed down or facing mounting problems and congestion.

Dr. Kaunda acknowledged these troubles yesterday, saying: "This decision has been taken as a result of the unprecedented limitations of the other routes which we have been using so far."

The president also announced that Zambia was planning to take Britain's recently - published Bingham Report on oil sanctions - busting by British oil companies to the UN Security Council.

N/Mercury
7/10/78

360

The report chronicled British government knowledge of oil sanctions - busting in Rhodesia which Zambia says, cost it R1 062 million.

Dr. Kaunda said he had instructed his Attorney - General to study the idea of seeking compensation.

He vehemently attacked the U.S. for its decision to grant a visa to Mr. Smith, saying that to allow "a White racist, an arch racist, a killer" into the country would "implement the final stage of confrontation" in the territory.

"Let them not forget that they are starting a new Vietnam in southern Africa."

Copper

According to financial sources, the export of some 140 000 tons of Zambia copper — which accounts for over 90 percent of its badly-needed foreign exchange — is held up by problems on the Tanzam railway and congestion at Dar-es-Salaam.

Equally serious for economically - ailing Zambia is a crisis over the import of fertilisers needed within the next two weeks before maize - planting begins.

Without the fertilisers the 1978-79 crop will be halved, bringing famine, farming sources say.

The fertilisers are on their way from Maputo via South Africa.

Before he left for the U.S., Mr. Smith, said he was very pleased at the reopening.

"If they had done this before now, their country would not have suffered so much."

Zambian officials denied there had been direct contacts with Rhodesian authorities, and insisted Zambia Railways had dealt solely with South African Railways.

Dr. Kaunda pledged that his decision would not affect the efforts of the Patriotic Front terrorists to topple the Salisbury Government.

"There will be no effect on the liberation struggle," he told questioners. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Sun. Trib. 8/10/78 (360)

Joshua Nkomo says: I won't say how, but we will be in Salisbury by May

Kaunda faces the Front's fury

Tribune Reporters

ZAMBIAN President Kenneth Kaunda last night faced the fury of the frontline African States over his decision to reopen his country's rail links with Rhodesia.

A delegation from Zambia is expected in Johannesburg this week to work out final details for the plan which will send trains rolling across Victoria Bridge for the first time in five years.

Last night an emergency meeting of the frontline states was called in Lusaka. The decision to resume trade through Rhodesia threatens to split the forces ranged against Rhodesia in Southern Africa.

The day before President Kaunda announced his intentions of reopening the line it was blown up by terrorists loyal to Patriotic Front co-leader, Joshua Nkomo.

Zambia's decision was forced upon it by economics, and was influenced by two factors:

- The need to get thousands of tons of fertiliser presently stuck in Maputo to Zambia in time for the maize planting season; and
- An International Monetary Fund (IMF) demand that Zambia overcome its transport problems to qualify for further paymens from a R390-million loan agreed to earlier this year.

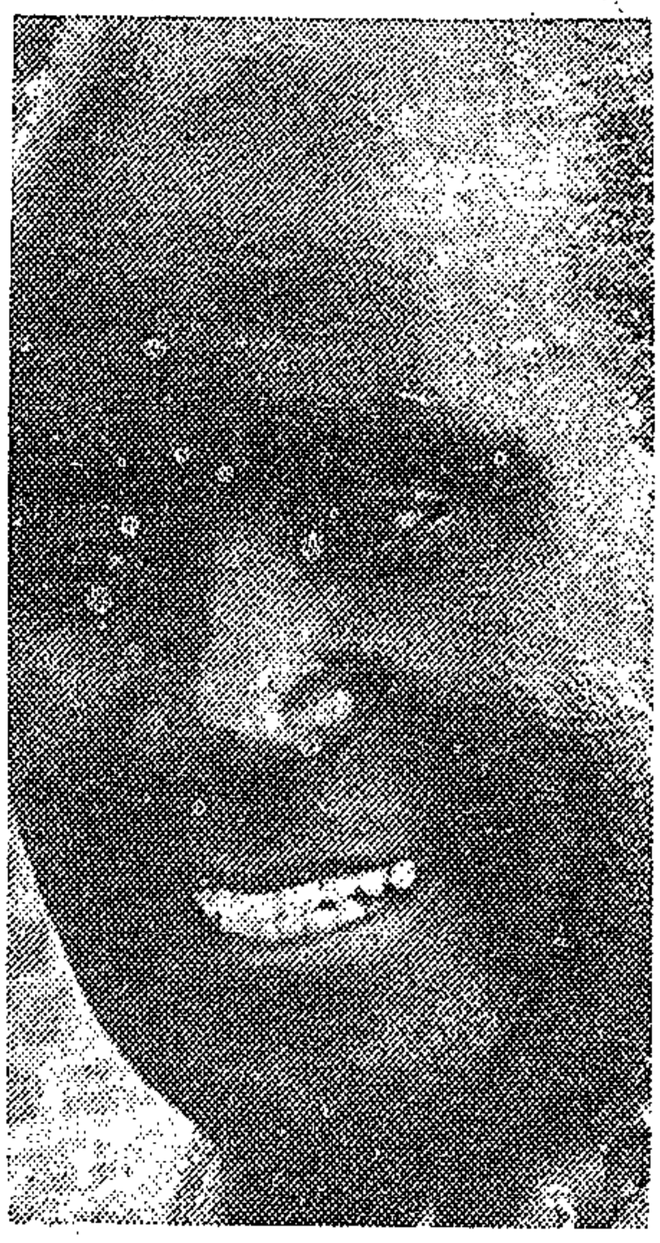
The decision has infuriated Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere who this week tried to persuade western countries to airlift the fertiliser to Zambia rather than have the border reopened.

Attacks

President Nyerere is expected to launch fresh attacks on President Kaunda following his disapproval of the August meeting in Zambia between Mr Nkomo and Mr Ian Smith.

He, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique received only a muted welcome yesterday when they arrived here for the emergency talks with President Kaunda on Zambia's decision to restart trading through Rhodesia.

There was minimum fan-



KENNETH KAUNDA, Zambian President, now faces the wrath of the Frontline States after his decision to open the road to Rhodesia for economic reasons.

wants," Mr Nkomo said.

He added: "We are going to win. I'm not going to tell you how, but we will be in Salisbury by May next year."

Mr Nkomo also ruled out the possibility of an all-party conference on Rhodesia that his forces would shoot down more Rhodesian civilian and military aircraft.

President Kaunda's decision has reduced the risk of a drop failure that could cause famine and political unrest.

If this week's meeting in Johannesburg goes smoothly, his fertiliser could be rolling by the end of the week.

It would be carried from Maputo to Johannesburg or Mafeking by South African Railways. The fertiliser will then be taken over by Rhodesian Railways and will travel via Botswana and Victoria Falls in Rhodesia.

Route

Zambia will now also have another route for its vital copper exports at present dependent on the inefficient Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam.

With 140 000 tons of copper presently stranded on the Tazara line, Zambia had been unable to comply with IMF conditions for reducing arrears on imports, now standing at more than R500 million.

There was mounting speculation yesterday that Britain had prompted Zambia's decision to reopen the southern trade route.

Kaunda met British Premier Mr James Callaghan in Nigeria last month. It is now believed that Mr Callaghan offered British diplomatic support for the move.

Sun Trib 360
8/10/78

ficials and contrary to his usual custom, Dr Kaunda was not at the airport to receive the two leaders.

Sources travelling with presidents Machel and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said they would tell Dr Kaunda they regarded his reopening of the rail route through Rhodesia as unnecessary.

Dr Kaunda briefed President Machel in Maputo last week on his decision to reopen the border and Zambian officials said he had been given a positive response. But President Nyerere flew to Maputo yesterday for lengthy talks that might have changed Mr Machel's view.

The Rhodesian guerrilla leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front said Zambia had been forced into the decision by Western attempts, supported by the International Monetary Fund, to cripple Zambia's economy and weaken it as a base for guerrilla fighters.

The Tanzanian leader believes that Dr Kaunda has effectively placed his trade in the hands of the very regime in Rhodesia to whose downfall he is pledged.

Zambian officials described the move as "a decision to stop starving ourselves", but it could have wide-ranging repercussions in southern Africa, shifting the economic balance and deepening the Zambian-Tanzanian rift.

It could also strain the warm relations between Mr Nkomo and President Kaunda.

But, speaking only a few hours before the arrival of the frontline presidents in Lusaka, Mr Nkomo said Dr Kaunda had consulted him prior to the announcement.

"We intend to fight and we will get our independence through the gun, if that is what Mr Smith

The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1978

REAPING THE HARVEST

THAT DR. KAUNDA has at last reaped the harvest from the seeds of folly he sowed five years ago, when he impetuously closed his country's borders with Rhodesia, is scarcely surprising. The likely consequences of his ill-advised action were spelled out to him from many quarters at the time. Yet he went blindly and irresponsibly ahead — content to risk Zambia's whole economic future in a fruitless "liberation" struggle against his southern neighbour.

Now he is facing the bitter moment of truth — that in Africa, economics are no less powerful than AK 47s in determining events. With his economy in tatters, threatened with famine, and no ready trading access to major southern African ports, he has been compelled to undertake a humiliating retreat and re-open his country's rail links with Rhodesia — "a decision to stop starving ourselves."

We draw no comfort from his predicament, since an impoverished Zambia can only add further distress to the human tragedy that abounds already on our sub-continent. However, we cannot help noting that Dr. Kaunda is particularly fortunate in having such a charitable "enemy" as Mr. Smith, who is prepared to make available vital lifelines to a neighbour who is actively sponsoring armed aggression against his country. We cannot think of any other war situation where such irony has existed.

Our fervent hope now is that those countries in Africa and beyond who have consistently urged sanctions as a weapon in this part of the world will learn from Dr. Kaunda's tragic experience that trade and economic boycotts cannot easily be directed against any one country in isolation — certainly not in the geographical context of southern Africa.

If sanctions against Rhodesia have managed to bring Zambia to her economic knees, in spite of copious quantities of aid, then what prospects would face the whole sub-continent if the same punitive measures were directed against this country, and if trade and rail links to the north were severed as a consequence?

It is understandable that the arrogant and self-seeking President Nyerere, whose country is not even part of southern Africa, is furious at Dr. Kaunda's decision to re-start trading through Rhodesia. The move will cost Tanzania dearly in terms of lost revenue from Zambian trade flowing through — or being bottled up in — Dar-es-Salaam.

A break in the already fragile relations between these two countries could only benefit Dr. Kaunda, who may well have been persuaded by the IMF that his country's future prosperity lies with promoting better relations with the south. Moreover, the detachment of the warlike President Nyerere from the counsels of southern Africa would certainly open up interesting new options for the peace-makers.

18.

3.32 VIABILITY OF CO-OPERATIVES

17.

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Cargo in EL for Zambia

10/10/78

360

EAST LONDON — An American freighter, the Green Lake, docked in East London yesterday with 13 000 tons of fertiliser destined for hungry Zambia.

The United States registered-cargo ship which was anchored off East London harbour for a day docked at 3.25 pm.

The arrival of the Green Lake follows the decision of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda to open his country's border with Rhodesia for key imports and exports.

The Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, confirmed in a telephone interview with me last night talks were held yesterday with a Zambian delegation visiting South Africa concerning the exporting of Zambian copper from South Africa and the importing of fertiliser for Zambia and "anything else" that could be agreed upon.

By PETER KENNY

Mr Muller said the talks that took place in Johannesburg were to finalise the movement of goods through South African ports.

He was unable to give details of talks that took place with a five-man Zambian delegation who met South African Railways officials and members of a shipping company in East London yesterday.

The System Manager for the Eastern Cape, Mr D. R. M. Butler, was not prepared to comment on yesterday's meeting.

The delegation from Zambia were entertained to a lunch at the Kennaway Hotel by the Railways and to a cocktail party in the evening yesterday.

Mr Butler welcomed the Zambians in a speech at the lunch.

Attempts to contact the Zambians or to get comment from the shipping agents were unsuccessful last night.

The 9 000-ton Green Lake arrived in East London from Curacao in the West Indies.

More ships with goods destined for land-locked Zambia are expected to arrive in East London soon.

DDispatch 10/10/78

360



The Green Lake docks in East London yesterday with 13 000 tons of fertiliser for Zambia.

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Zambia's SA lifeline opens

By CHRIS MARAIS

AN IMPORT-EXPORT shuttle of Zambian copper and thousands of tons of fertiliser — to end the Zambian maize crisis — will operate from the South African port of East London.

This was announced in Johannesburg yesterday after a two-leg set of negotiations between Zambian and South African railways officials.

Daily schedules of diesel trains from East London to Zambia, each carrying about 1 000 tons of fertiliser will now be set into motion, and southbound trains will carry Zambian copper to South Africa.

First train crosses today

LUSAKA. — The first train to carry goods to Zambia across Rhodesia in five years will cross the border into Livingstone, Zambia, early today, officials said.

The decision by the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to re-open his country's southern trade routes through Rhodesia came in the face of a Zambian food crisis and a congested copper export route via the Tanzanian port of Dar Es Salaam.

Dr Kaunda's decision — one of his most historic policy reversals — appeared to promise him considerable political gains as the land-locked, one-party state prepares for general and presidential elections later this year.

SOME MEASURES OF CHILD NUTRITION IN SOUTH

PLACE	YEAR	SAMPLE	AGE	%Below Bc percenti: WT/AGE
1. Soweto	pre-1971	Representative sample of 380 children, in various areas	2-6 yrs	40.3+
"	"	709 nursery school children	2-6 yrs	21.1
2. Johannesburg	pre-1973	882 preschool children at urban clinic		16-35
"	"	261 'coloured' preschool children at urban clinic		59
Baragwanath	"	47 preschool out-patients		33
"	"	1237 preschool in-patients		63
3. Soweto,	1975	Random sample of 186 households, Diepkloof. Mean income: R180,30 per month.	under 2 2 - 5 6 - 9	18.9 29.1 28.9
4.				
5.				

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The train arrived at Victoria Falls yesterday from South Africa and will be shunted across the border into Zambia today.

The train is carrying seed for Zambia's 1978-79 maize crop.

President Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia announced the re-opening of the route through Rhodesia because of congestion at East African ports. This route was closed in 1973.

Economic experts said Zambia would have faced food shortages next year if the route was not opened.

But the re-opening of the route would not by itself save Zambia's crisis-ridden economy, the experts said.

Foreign exchange reserves were in deficit, sources said.

The imbalance in the economy presented a gloomy picture for the future, financial sources said.

Earlier this year, Zambia negotiated a R334-million International Monetary Fund loan.

But the country would find it difficult to continue meeting conditions for making payments from the loan, financial sources said. — Sapa-Reuter.

The move was also described by the British Press as a submission to the pressure of economic reality.

Last night, the first ship carrying fertiliser to be diverted to East London was being unloaded and the first train bound for Zambia was on its way.

The Zambian railways delegation, headed by the general manager, Mr Anderson Mazoka, arrived in Johannesburg last Saturday after an initial round of talks with SAR officials in Gaborone on Wednesday.

"Fertiliser will be transported by rail to Zambia and Zambian copper will be sent to South Africa on the return trips," Dr Kobus Loubser, general manager of SAR said yesterday.

"Initially, one train will travel north and another south to South Africa on a daily basis, travelling via Beit Bridge. Where other parties are involved, South Africa will act as the agent."

The Zambian delegation also visited Johannesburg, followed by a flight to East London to inspect the harbour facilities. The group flew back to Lusaka early yesterday.

"This agreement is within the framework of our co-operation with all our neighbouring states to ensure the maximum movement of all," Dr Loubser said.

There were also indications that although the agreement stipulated that only one trainload of traffic would be moved each way daily, it could be increased.

The Zambia-bound train — the first to cross Rhodesia in five years — was due to arrive in the southern border town of Livingstone yesterday. It is carrying seed for the 1978-79 crop of maize, Zambia's staple food.

However, the Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Transport, Mr Amir Jamal, yesterday said his country had prepared contingency plans to move fertiliser from Dar es Salaam to Zambia.

Move seen as big boost

dustrialists here have hailed the agreement to import fertiliser for Zambia and export their copper through the city as a major breakthrough in their efforts to boost trade in the under-utilised port.

"This is what we have been waiting for to prove we are able to give service which no other harbour in the country can equal. With this shot in the arm — thanks to Kenneth Kaunda — things at the harbour should take off," the head of the city council's industrial portfolio, Mr Joe Yazbek, said.

East London, he said, relied on her harbour to a large extent and urgently needed to prove to the Ciskei and Transkei that East London could cope with all their requirements.

He saw the move to handle Zambian goods as a positive response to the city's repeated pleas to the South African Government and railway officials to utilise the port more fully.

He hoped other African states would follow Zambia's example.

The Mayor of East London, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, said the announcement was "tremendous news", especially in view of the employment it was bound to create.

The president of the East London Chamber of Industries, Mr Max Phillips, was less optimistic about the magnitude of the boost than Mr Yazbek, but said any increase in business was beneficial.

"Just how much of a boost it will be I don't know, but it will mean employment for a large number of people in the harbour and a fuller utilisation of the rail system. Both are good medicine for us," he said.

He added that East London would be happy to accommodate Pres Nyerere of Tanzania as well as Pres Kaunda of Zambia and anyone else if it meant trade for the port.

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jack Snell, said the agreement to transport massive quantities of fertiliser and copper could only be helpful to the city, its people and especially stevedores in providing employment opportunities.

Mr George Orsmond, a member of the Harbour Advisory Board, said the port would be brought back to life and provide jobs for large numbers of unemployed blacks.

"Our port has been grossly under-utilised since the advent of containerism last year," he said. "The harbour is geared to handle far more sea traffic than it does at present. The city can only benefit."

The System Manager for the Railways for the Eastern Cape, Mr D. Butler, commenting on his discussions with the Zambian delegation which visited the city on Monday, said yesterday the talks had gone exceptionally well.

He and senior railway officials met two Zambians from the country's railways, two representatives from the copper mines and a representative of their Agricultural Board of Marketing, and discussed the implementation of the trade agreement.

"The spirit of discussion augurs well for the future," Mr Butler said.

He could not, however, give any indication of whether other imports for Zambia would be handled by East London once the country had overcome its fertiliser shortage, or how long the importing of fertiliser would endure.

Yesterday the ship Green Lake, from Curacao in the West Indies, unloaded 13 700 tons of fertiliser in East London.

Mr Butler said two more ships, diverted from Maputo, would probably be arriving shortly with more fertiliser destined for Zambia.

One train a day, carrying 1 000 tons of fertiliser, will leave East London and an equivalent quantity of copper will be railed from Zambia for export through East London.

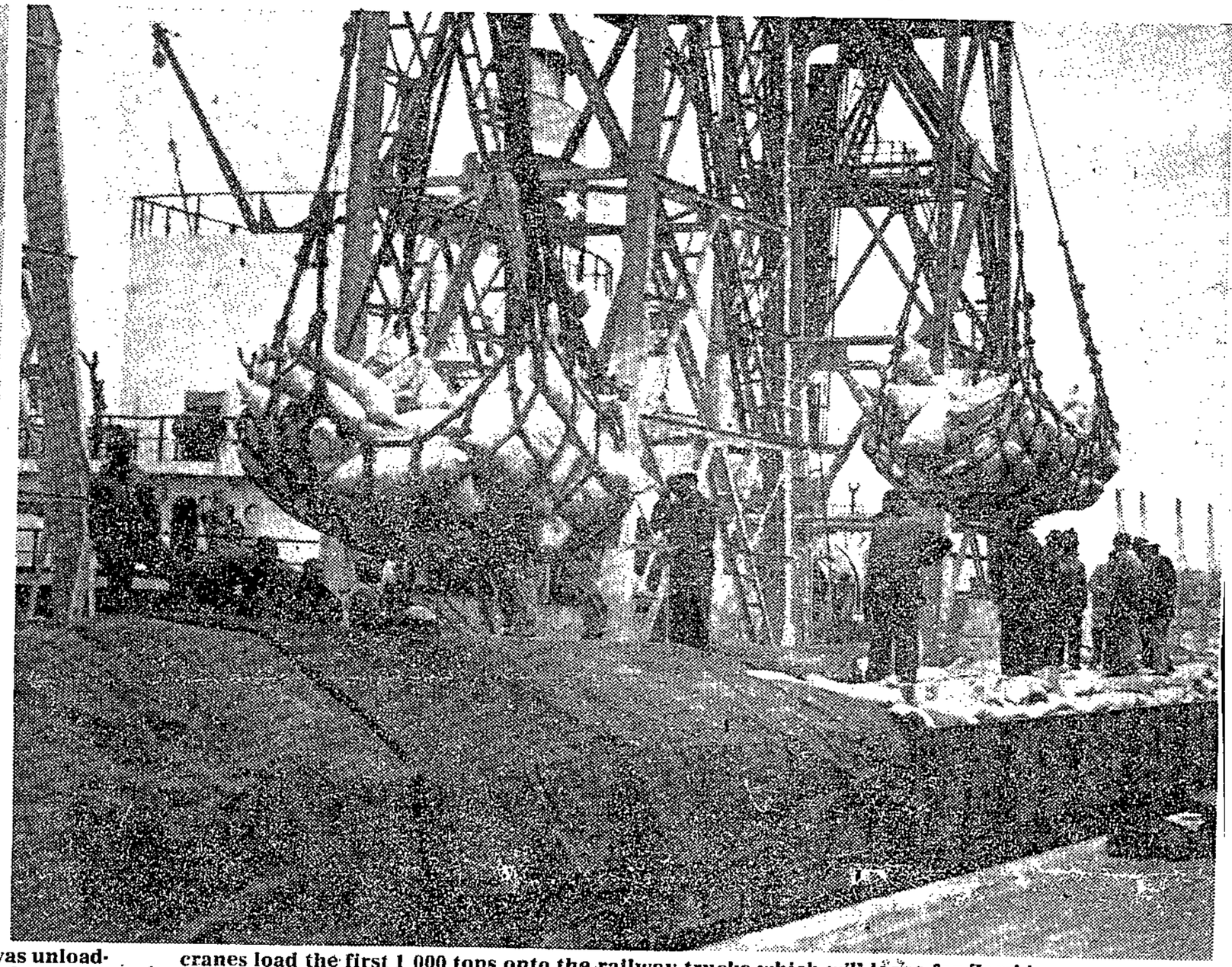
The first trainload will be despatched today, and though Mr Butler was not certain how soon copper would flow south, he expected it to be "in a matter of days rather than weeks."

He did not know where the fertiliser for Zambia originated, and to which ports copper exports would be destined.

Meanwhile he has made arrangements for the storage of fertiliser in harbour sheds and the stockpiling of Zambian copper along with the copper from Zaire and Phalaborwa already handled by the East London harbour.

While he said the two way traffic would certainly affect the quantity of cargo handled, and would provide a boost, he felt it would not be necessary for him to take on extra staff at this stage, though it might become necessary if the rate of offloading and despatching was increased. — DDR.





Thirteen thousand seven hundred tons of fertiliser destined for Zambia was unloaded from the holds of the Green Lake in the East London Harbour yesterday. Here cranes load the first 1 000 tons onto the railway trucks which will leave for Zambia [illegible].

RDM
11/10/78

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Tanzania plan a threat to EL?

EAST LONDON — Tanzania said last night it could save Zambia and there was no need for Pres Kaunda to reopen his southern rail link through Rhodesia.

If Zambia was to rethink its decision it would sabotage the agreement signed in Johannesburg yesterday to handle Zambian copper exports and fertiliser imports through East London — a decision which has been warmly welcomed here.

However, this seems extremely unlikely as Pres Kaunda has blamed congestion at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania's main port, and other East African ports as one of the main reasons why he decided last Friday to reopen landlocked Zambia's rail link to the south across the Victoria Falls rail bridge.

Dr Kaunda's criticism of Dar-es-Salaam brought a sharp retort yesterday from Tanzania's Minister of Transport, Mr Amir Jamar.

He said at a news conference: "My main purpose is to answer the shameless maligning of Dar-es-Salaam port. For many months, and indeed years. allegations have been made in the world press and radio about its inefficiency."

He listed the special low rates charged for Zambian cargo and said of the port congestion: "The primary cause has been the failure on the part of importers to move their goods from the port area. In particular, importers of Zambian goods have taken considerable time in clearing their goods."

Mr Jamar also revealed Tanzania had prepared contingency plans to help Zambia and could move 1 000 tons of fertiliser a day from Dar-es-Salaam to Zambia.

In making his announcement, Dr Kaunda said he was reopening the border with Rhodesia for essential goods, including 90 000 tons of fertiliser needed to save Zambia's maize crop.

The main reason he gave was congestion on the Tazara railway and East African ports.

The agreement to handle Zambian copper exports and fertiliser imports through East London was signed in Johannesburg yesterday.

The route — from East London to Beit Bridge and through Rhodesia to the Victoria Falls rail bridge over the Zambezi — will be used to move the bulk of Zambia's fertiliser imports, while the trucks will return carrying Zambian copper for export through East London.

The round trip will take about two weeks.

As the extent of the operation to rescue the Zambian economy emerged yesterday, it was also revealed that South Africa has been moving fertiliser to Zambia in a rail-and-road operation via Botswana for some weeks.

Announcing yesterday's agreement, the General Manager of the South African Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, said initially one train would travel north on the Beit Bridge route daily and, as soon as the return run became operative, one southwards, carrying copper, daily.

Although the agreement stipulated one each way daily, this could be increased if demand warranted it, he said.

● The London Financial Times said yesterday that Dr Kaunda's decision to reopen the rail link with Rhodesia showed he had submitted to the inexorable pressure of economic reality. — DDR-SAPA-RNS.

Editorial opinion, page 12.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Happy to help Zambia

It was the best news to come out of East London's Buffalo Harbour for some time.

Things have been quiet at the river mouth port since the mailships disappeared and containerisation diverted ocean cargoes to other ports.

But now there's a lot of Zambian business in the offing with fertiliser coming in and copper to go out.

The under-used East London Harbour should be able to cope expeditiously with the trade. The rest is up to the South African Railways to keep the trucks rolling north and south.

East London is pleased to be of service. Political barriers to economic co-operation don't make sense to the locals, who see their future prosperity more and more related to working with people even nearer home than Zambia who have chosen sovereign independence — like Transkeians, for example.

East London needs all the trade it can get from outside South Africa. Botswana, Lesotho and emergent Ciskei, please also take note of that. East Londoners would be the first to tell their peoples that there's just not enough South African business around to sustain the economy here on its own.

It is also often argued that East London and the Border corridor towns of King William's Town and Queenstown don't even get their fair share of what there is.

So the Zambian trade is most welcome. It is to be hoped that efficient handling of the bulk cargoes in and out of East London Harbour will help Zambia surmount its own growing economic problems and also contribute to a better political climate in Southern Africa as well.

There is surely a lesson for all the states in the subcontinent in Zambia's initiative, so quickly supported by South Africa.

If all accept economic interdependence, equally acceptable political solutions must follow.

Is there any immediate political benefit that could flow from Zambia's trade with the outside world through East London? Certainly. South Africa could just have made the first down-payment on an insurance policy against sanctions. Sanctions against this country now would hurt Zambia, too.

Surely Britain and the United States will not allow that to happen?

MY, MY, IT'S MARK

THERE'S a new boy at the Royal Agricultural College in Gloucestershire. And, at 30, he's about eight years older than most of his classmates studying animal production, veterinary science and farm management. Captain Mark Phillips confessed to being "a bit nervous" about the year-long course (cost: R1 000) and said being a farmer was a lot harder than being a soldier.

P'EAU

by Chapman



AN earthy laugh from Mark, the agricultural student

FIVE SWELL CHICKS + A DASH OF UP TEMPO ROCK 'N ROLL

PE

EAT your heart out. This is Peach, Durban's latest all-girl rock band.

The five girls — from the left; Maureen Eigeman, Penny Borsis, Carol Hazimarcu, Angie Hazimarcu and Tini Borsis — are all still at school but they don't let homework or tedious exams get in the way of the stars in their eyes.

A year ago none of them knew the difference between grammar and guitars but after some hard practice they can now play up tempo solid rock 'n roll at the drop of a schoolbook.

Manager Allan Rosenberg says the girls decided to form a band after the last Rabbitt concert.

Peach played their first concert at Ladysmith recently and have been offered a recording contract.

Peach will not be promoted as a dance band but rather as a showband to play short cabaret spots.

"We do not intend flooding the South African market with carbon copies of Clout. We believe there is enough room in South Africa for this type of band. Anyway Clout, Panther and Peach are all friends," said Rosenberg.

Clout are a Johannesburg-based group who have broken into the international music charts.

Panther are a Durban-based female rock group playing in Johannesburg.

MMMM, IT FIGURES!



Surfing loses the image — but not

WHAT's this: surfing — the "rock 'n roll sport" — going respectable?

With a Grand Prix trophy for points scored

Tomson, who left cousin Shaun in the shallows of fourth place: "There are a lot of thanks due on an occasion like this but th

SEE US FIRST!!

QUOTE

'The rail link will boost the sagging morale of the settlers' — Robert Mugabe

Tribune Reporters

ZAMBIA may still face drastic food shortages — even though President Kenneth Kaunda has re-opened the southern trade route through Rhodesia.

As the first trains loaded with vitally needed fertiliser began to roll this week — just five days after a Zambian SOS — it became apparent the operation was a case of too little too late.

Regular loads of 25 wagons a day are expected to carry the fertiliser needed to save Zambia's maize crop.

But a trainload of 25 wagons represents only 1 000 tonnes of fertiliser — or about 30 000 tonnes a month.

Zambia desperately needs 90 000 tonnes of fertiliser to save the crop. At the present rate of delivery this would take about three months.

As the first trainloads of fertiliser handled by Rhodesian railways left Beit Bridge late on Friday afternoon, a Rhodesian spokesman said it was possible the rate of delivery could be speeded up.

The fertiliser is being carried by South African Railways in a two-pronged exercise — via Mafeking and via Beit Bridge.

Fifteen wagons of fertiliser are being railed each day via Mafeking through Francistown in Botswana for onward movement by road to Zambia.

About 10 000 tonnes of fertiliser have already been dumped near Francistown for road haulage to Zambia.

Fertiliser laden rail trucks — standing in the middle of the Victoria Falls Bridge — symbolise the uneasy co-operation between Rhodesia and Zambia for the first time since 1973.

Rhodesia shunts the trucks on to the bridge and leaves them until the Zambians collect. This week heavily-armed Zambian soldiers kept an eye on the bridge — the scene of sporadic firing since the 1973 closure of trade links.

President Kaunda's decision to reopen the links has left the Patriotic Front and the alliance of the five front line States hanging in tatters.

Zambia-based Joshua Nkomo has said he was consulted by President Kaunda before the move and has promised his men will not operate against it — although they will operate around it.

Nkomo stands to benefit in terms of food for his men if the fertiliser arrives in time. For this reason there is intense speculation that Rhodesia would have demanded some sort of deal before agreeing to take part in the scheme.

Opposed

Mozambique-based co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Robert Mugabe, on the other hand, has pledged that his men will operate against the line whenever possible.

Mugabe is following the line of his mentors Mozambique's President Samora Machel, and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere who are both bitterly opposed to the deal.

In a statement issued this week Mr Mugabe said Zambia's decision was "unfortunate" and "extremely embarrassing".

He urged President Kaunda to reconsider his decision.

"The use of the Rhodesian railway will not only create a new source of revenue but will also provide Rhodesia with much-needed foreign exchange.

"It will also boost the sagging morale of the settlers," Mr Mugabe said.

In the face of Tanzanian and Mozambican opposition to the move, the general manager of the Government-owned Zambia Steel and Building Supplies, Mr Aaron Muyovwe, this week accused Tanzania of sabotaging its economy through pilferage and poor handling of cargo at Dar Es Salaam.

Mr Muyovwe said Tanzania was "killing" Zambia and that few companies would continue to use the Tanzam railway now that the southern route was re-opened.

He said that R150 000 in foreign exchange had been lost through pilferage and poor handling at the port.

Observers see the future of the Chinese-built Tanzam railway as one of the major factors souring relations between Tanzania and Zambia.

Tanzania stands to lose R50-million a year if the railway falls into disuse. They will also lose the prestige of the largest overseas undertaking ever by China.

The line was completed in 1976 at a cost of R212 million. When it was opened President Kaunda saw it as a link in the liberation struggle.

President Kaunda said at the time: "Tanzanians and Zambians must not allow (disunity). Indeed Botswana, Zaire and other fraternal front line states, including Mozambique, who value unity as a cornerstone of African liberation and African unity and who are totally committed to the fulfilment of the noble aspirations of the people of this region and Africa in general, must not allow it."

Asking dignitaries at the opening ceremony to carry the message to "friend and foe" Dr Kaunda declared: "Zambia and Tanzania are in love, have always been and will always be.

"And like all partners in love they have a duty to nurture their relationship and its challenge to the Tanzanians and the Zambians is to work together at every level to nourish this relationship."

Evidently the love has now soured with Tanzania accusing Zambia of undermining the liberation struggle by reopening the route, and President Kaunda claiming Tanzania and Mozambique had let him down.

Industrialists in East London — the port chosen as the centre through which all Zambian trade will flow, are hoping for a boom.

Mr George Orsmond, member of the Harbour Advisory Board said: "Our port has been under-utilised since containerisation. The city can only benefit."

An American freighter, Green Lake, docked in East London on Monday with 13 700 tonnes of fertiliser for Zambia.

The reopening is also a personal triumph for the policy of South African Railways chief Mr Kobus Loubser who has consistently said the SAR has become a force in aiding detente and stabilising the political situation in southern Africa.

Mr Loubser has insisted that the SAR follow an open lines policy with other States, sometimes in the face of criticism that it is strengthening communist oriented countries such as Mozambique.

His answer to this: "Normal trade relations are better than any less friendly relationship and could actually discourage alternative attitudes."

And so, while politicians such as President Kaunda have breathed fire at times against the Republic, the SAR has quietly proceeded in carrying goods wherever it was asked and was able to.

Thus it was a willing Mr Loubser who first received an SOS from Zambia on Sunday, October 1, asking for co-operation and help in opening the rail route south through Rhodesia, via the Victoria Falls bridge.

The contact was made by the general manager of Zambia Railways, Mr Anderson Mazoka, and was followed by two sets of talks.

The first meeting took place between SAR officials and their Zambian counterparts on neutral ground in the Botswana capital of Gaborone three days later.

Business

They discussed an operational agreement and tariffs. The SAR has stressed that this is a business deal, run on normal business lines.

Mr Loubser invited the Zambians to come to South Africa for further talks and to inspect SAR facilities for themselves. A Zambian delegation duly arrived last weekend, led by Mr Mazoka and during their visit they went to East London, chosen as the port to operate the import-export shuttle of Zambian copper and thousands of tons of fertiliser.

The five Zambians left for home on Tuesday, declining to be interviewed but commenting that the talks had bee "positive."

An SAR public relations officer, M J. C. van Rooyen, said: "The agreemer with Zambia is in line with SAR policy t co-operate with all our neighbourin countries, with a view to the maximu flow of traffic to the benefit of all pa ties."

The routing of the traffic via Be Bridge and Gwelo, Rhodesia, is signi cant in that this line has been relative free of terrorists sabotage, while t route via Botswana has been disrupt by bomb blasts.

The pragmatic Mr Lourens says th now the route is open, there is go potential for significant developme because "after all, it was Dr Kaun himself who said there never had be any question of a trade boycott of Sou Africa."

He says: "It has always been my c sidered opinion that the Railways, w its extensive and inherent ability, y destined to play a greater role than j a transport service.

"There were many who did not sh this vision with me, but the measure which the Railways in the last few ye has utilised the opportunities available enhance our country's image has pro even to them that the Railways ha higher calling."

This role will undoubtedly have be taken into consideration in any tr boycott move by the United Nati against South Africa.

The enemies of South Africa have to answer the question: "What be the effect on the black African St of southern Africa?"

Eighteen tra s of schools, all in the Homelands, provide trac . Most courses, e.g. concreting or bricklaying re Standard V1. as an entrance qualification. higher degree of skill such as motor mechanics re The following table shows the number of passes in t n the years 1968-1974.

Table 11. ol courses, 1968-1974.

	of passes
	345
	502
	646
	672
	765
	998
	112

Source u Education, Annual Reports.

The follow he number of African matriculants has roughly do over the last 10 years. Should this trend cont ential trainee technicians could swell rapidly in assuming that Black education ever returns to 'normal of unrest triggered off in Soweto on June 16, 1

Table 12. ior Certificate passes in the R.S.A.

Year	Full	ementary exam. & time candidates	Total passes	Index 1965 = 100
1965				100
1966				113
1967				138
1968				141
1969				219
1970				238
1971				287
1972		1 416	4 327	378
1973		1 042	4 308	376
1974		..	..	..

Source: ucation, Annual Reports.

Kaunda rejected earlier rail deal

DD 16/10/78

360

PRETORIA — The reopening of the rail links between Zambia and the white South was almost clinched three years ago at the Victoria Falls talks after an astonishing offer by South Africa to act as "guarantor."

The offer was put directly to Pres Kaunda by the then South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

It has been learned from the most reliable sources that it included a guarantee by South Africa to "ditch" Rhodesia if it reneged on the agreement.

Though Pres Kaunda rejected the deal then, the events of that historic day have proved to be uncannily close to what has happened.

Talks on reopening the Zambian - Rhodesian border started immediately after Mr Vorster and Pres Kaunda boarded the train standing on the falls bridge.

Pres Kaunda is believed to have told Mr Vorster he had cut his links with the south and that Zambia's future "lies to the north."

After lengthy discussions, Pres Kaunda said that if he could overcome domestic political issues, it might be possible to reopen the line.

But, he said, if he reopened the line, it could cut his transport links to the north, and what would happen if, after all this, Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Premier, closed the border again.?

It is believed that this was when South Africa's dramatic offer came.

Mr Vorster is believed to have said that if Mr Smith gave his word to keep the line open, South Africa would "guarantee it" and that it would cut off its aid to Rhodesia if the agreement was broken.

Pres Kaunda agreed to the plan but turned down the deal a fortnight later.

This month, almost three years later, the Zambian government had to negotiate the opening of the line with the SAR because of serious economic problems and lack of transport to the north.

Meanwhile, Zambia has accused Tanzania of sabotaging its economy through pilferage and poor handling of cargo at

The charge was made in Lusaka by the general manager of the government-owned Zambia Steel and Building Supplies, Mr Aaron Muyovwe.

He said that with the opening of the southern route, very few Zambian companies would continue to use the Tanzanian route. — DDC-SAPA.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, Oct. 16, 1978.

360

Guerrillas will also be served by link: Kaunda

LUSAKA. — The newly opened southern rail route would not bring food and agricultural instruments for Zambia alone, but also for "freedom fighters", the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said at the weekend.

Zambia still regarded the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, as a rebel and would continue to fight him.

Dr Kaunda was reacting to Tanzania's accusations that the re-opening of the rail link meant the abandoning of "the liberation struggle" and the strengthening of the Rhodesian Government.

The Mozambican Government's weekly magazine, Tempo, has reacted to the re-opening of trade routes through Rhodesia by describing Zambia as the weak link in the Frontline states.

Tempo called the move an "important breach" in the strategy to economically isolate Rhodesia.

In the strongest open attack yet launched against Zambia by another Frontline state, Tempo said Zambia's fertiliser crisis was created specifically so that Zambia would be "forced" to re-open its Rhodesian frontier in violation of United Nations-imposed trade sanctions.

Dr Kaunda had cited the urgent need to receive 90 000 tons of fertiliser, stranded in Mozambique, as a primary reason for re-opening the trade route.

Tempo said the fertiliser, supplied by the United States, was shipped to various Mozambican ports and allowed, by Zambia, to accumulate in the hope that Mozambique would eventually be pressured into opening its Rhodesian border.

Mozambique refused to be taken in by this ploy, Tempo said.

"Our country will continue to totally comply with international sanctions against the racist and illegal regime and our people will continue to give resolute support to the Zimbabwean people's armed struggle," Tempo declared.

Mozambique and Tanzania have both been highly critical of Zambia's decision to re-open its border with Rhodesia. — Sapa and UPI.

(360) 17/10/78

Zambia blamed for all the ills that led to Kaunda reopening his rail 'lifeline'



President Kenneth Kaunda



President Julius Nyerere

Rail crisis brings new tensions in its wake

ARGUS 17/10/78
Zambia Gen

Argus Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM. — For want of 616 railway trucks and a bit of elbow grease from the Tanzanian railway workers, socialist structures in East and Central Africa are cracking up, the Patriotic Front is splitting apart, leaders of the 'frontline' states are jumping down each others' throats, and

Argus

17/10/78

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Ever since independence, President Nyerere has made a practice of absenting himself from the capital in times of crisis. Last week's announcement by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that he was reopening the Rhodesian border to restore his railway lifeline to the Mozambique ports sent President Nyerere hopping off on a sudden tour of southern Tanzania.

He had tried desperately to stop President Kaunda 'giving in to the enemy' as firebrand politicians here have put it.

But against President Nyerere's pleas and threats and predictions that the Chinese built Tanzam railway would become uneconomical, President Kaunda was adamant.

Let down

His friends, he said, had let him down, as testified by vast stockpiles of Zambian goods in Dar es Salaam and 170 000 tons of US-supplied fertiliser needing to be moved urgently into Zambia from Mozambique ports.

While President Nyerere was visiting socialist villages and opening schools and a sports stadium last week his minions here were producing statistics to prove that President Kaunda's crisis was not Tanzania's fault.

In a lengthy statement, the Government says the 9 000 ton port pile-up of goods consigned to Zambia has been caused by a shortage of railway trucks.

The line, with 85 locomotives and 2 100 trucks, was designed to ferry an annual two million tons between the port and the Copperbelt.

But 616 of the trucks need repairs and idle railway workers in Zambia, the report suggests, have been taking twice as long as the allotted 10 days to turn around the trucks still running. The failure is Zambia's, the report suggests, because it has failed to move its goods from the port.

As for the 70 000 tons of Zambian copper awaiting shipment out of Dar es Salaam, this is declared to be the fault of Zambian copper exporters who have been operating a system of dumping copper at Dar es Salaam until they can sell it.

And as for the US-supplied fertiliser in Mozambique, which had needed to reach Zambian farmers before the rains, the report says President Nyerere suggested the three shiploads of it awaiting unloading from ships at Maputo could have been diverted to Dar es Salaam and the fertiliser railed to Zambia at the rate of 1 000 tons or more a day. But President Kaunda had not taken up the offer.

Rail loan

Following President Kaunda's decision, what Kenyans call 'Tanzania's barefoot economists' are already expressing fears that the Tanzam railway will become a white elephant — a fate which British economists predicted for it years ago — and are wondering in print how Tanzania and Zambia will meet repayments of the R382-million Chinese loan for it, which starts to fall due in 1983.

Locos on loan to Zambians

18/10/78

350

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — South African Railways have lent four locomotives to Zambia to speedup the movement of goods into and out of Zambia.

The engines, which are expected to arrive in Livingstone today, will also help alleviate threatened congestion at Livingstone Station as more than 90 000 tons of fertiliser and other agricultural goods pour into Zambia from the newly re-opened southern route.

The engines will operate between Livingstone and the Copperbelt.

And in Johannesburg a further delegation of Zambian Railways officials is expected today for continuing talks about the 10-day old agreement for rail links between South Africa and Zambia.

Mr Anderson Mazoka, general manager of Zambian Railways is expected to lead the delegation which will discuss with South African Railways "the settling down process" of the agreement, an SAR spokesman said today.

So far, about 8 000 tons of urgently needed fertiliser has been railed from East London in the week that the agreement has been in force.

Council for SWA churches

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A group consisting of the six major churches in SWA/Namibia has formed a Council of Churches in the territory, it was announced today.

The new body, which replaces the Christian Centre, will be known as the Council of Churches in Namibia.

It will not immediately affiliate with the World Council of Churches, although provision is made in its constitution to do so whenever it felt it was necessary.

The members of the new organisation are the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Anglican Church in Namibia, the Congregational Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

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1. Higher Diploma	19
2. Surveyors and Draughtsmen	644
3. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	754
4. Telecommunication	1 540
5. Civil Engineering	171
6. Mining	114
7. Plumbing (Gietery)	14
8. Space Communication	23
9. Physical Metallurgy	16
10. Mathematics	49
11. Oceanography	9
12. Chemistry and Microbiology	704

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SAR helps Zambia with 4 locomotives

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — South African Railways has loaned four locomotive engines to Zambia Railways to help clear 90 000 tons of fertiliser and other agricultural products being imported from the south.

The general manager of Zambian Railways, Mr Anderson Maoka, was due in South Africa yesterday for talks with the South African Railways management, SAR said.

A spokesman also confirmed Lusaka reports that SAR was hiring four diesel locomotives to Zambia to ease that country's transport problems.

The engines, which were due to arrive in Livingstone yesterday, would help to ease the power problem which threatened to disrupt the transportation of imports since the southern route reopened two weeks ago.

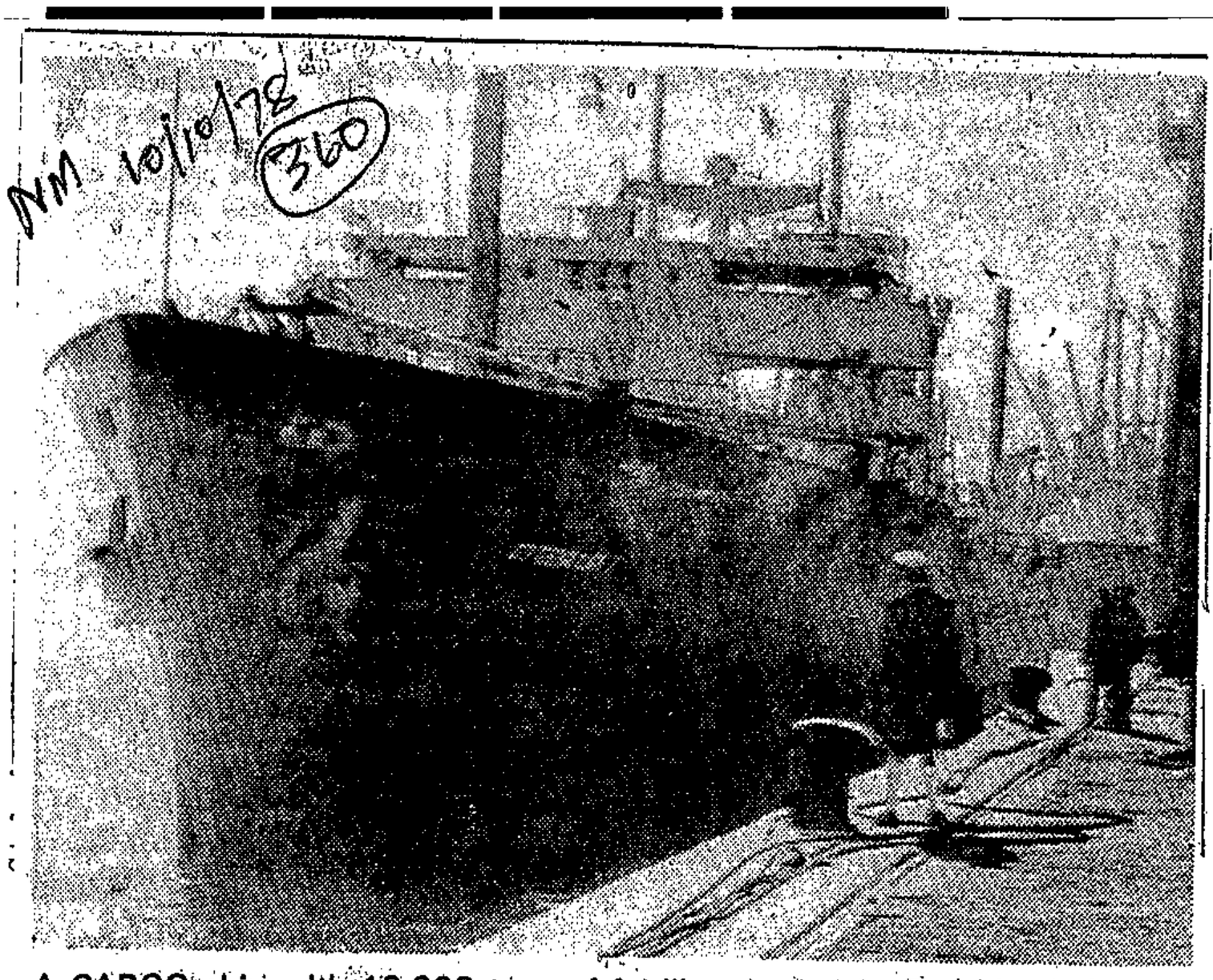
Zambia Railways superintendent of transportation for the southern district, Mr Jonathan Himuhyila, confirmed in Livingstone that the four locomotives from SAR would be commissioned yesterday.

Mr Himuhyila, addressing train inspectors, locomotive drivers, supervisors and senior railway personnel, also said arrangements were underway to allow full trains to cross into Zambia.

He said Zambia Railways was taking measures to ensure quick movement of cargo. Other organisations such as the Customs Department had been approached to help in this programme.

SOME MEASURES OF CHILD NUTRITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

SAMPLE	YEAR	PLACE	AGE	%Below Boston 3rd %tile	OTHER MEASURES
1. Represent of 380 ch various ar	pre-1971	Soweto	1-4yrs	85%	Marasmus 4%, pre-kwashiorkor 2% Rickets 6%, head circ. >3rd %tile:26%
709 nurse children	"	"	2-12yrs	41.1**	
882 presc at urban	pre-1973	Johannesburg	0 - 28 months	63	
261 'colo children	"	"	"		
47 presch patient	"	Baragwanath	"	21	
1237 presc	"	"	"		



A CARGO ship with 13 000 tons of fertiliser bound for Zambia on board docks in East London yesterday.

SAR TRUCKS HEADING FOR ZAMBIA

JOHANNESBURG — Much-needed fertiliser supplies for Zambia were already moving along South African railway lines yesterday as a Zambian delegation began talks with SAR officials following President Kenneth Kaunda's decision to open the southern trade route through Rhodesia.

President Kaunda announced in Lusaka on Friday that he was re-opening the Victoria Falls rail bridge "with immediate effect" for key imports and exports including Zambian copper. The frontier was closed early in 1973.

Observers said President Kaunda had been forced to make the move because of a crisis over the importing of fertilisers needed within the next two weeks, before maize planting began.

Maize was Zambia's staple diet and without the fertiliser the 1978-79 crop would be halved, bringing famine, farming sources have said.

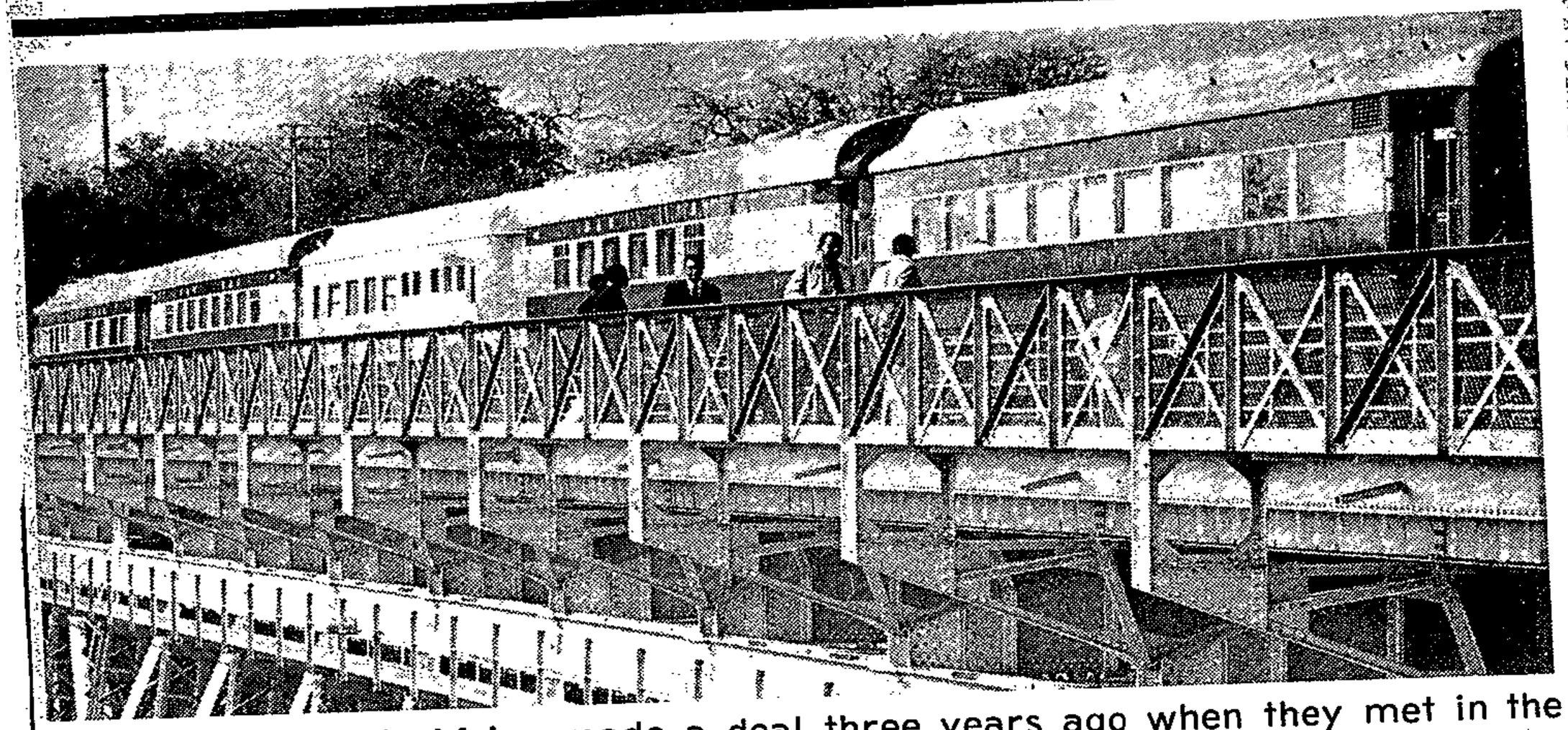
"Fertiliser is at the moment moving along our lines from Maputo, Mozambique, en-route to Zambia via Botswana, an SAR spokesman said yesterday.

Since the border closure in 1973, Zambia had faced mounting economic

trade routes — the Benguela Railway through Angola and the Chinese-built Tanzam Railway to Dar-es-Salaam — either closed down or facing escalating problems and congestion.

Dr. Kaunda said on Friday: "This decision (to re-open the southern route) was taken as a result of the unprecedented limitations of the other routes which we have been using so far."

He said an arrangement had been made with SAR and a spokesman for SAR confirmed on Friday it involved transporting goods from Maputo through South Africa into Botswana, from where Rhodesian Railways would haul them to the Victoria Falls bridge. The trucks would then return, probably carrying Zambian copper for export. — (Sapa.)



Zambia and South Africa made a deal three years ago when they met in the White Train on Victoria Falls Bridge . . . then Dr Kaunda turned it down.

That Zambian rail link—3 years later

ORMONDE POLLOK: Durban

THE re-opening of the rail link between Zambia and the white south was almost clinched three years ago at the Victoria Falls talks after an astonishing offer by South Africa to act as "guarantor".

The offer was put directly to President Kenneth Kaunda by Mr John Vorster, then Prime Minister.

It has been learnt from reliable sources that it included a guarantee by South Africa to "ditch" Rhodesia if it reneged on the agreement.

Talks on re-opening the Zambian-Rhodesian border started immediately after Mr Vorster and President Kaunda boarded the train on the Falls Bridge.

President Kaunda is believed to have told Mr Vorster that he had cut his links with the south and that Zambia's future "lies to the north".

Mr Vorster replied that the Zambian President was wrong and that "bankruptcy was the road to the north".

President Kaunda said that if he re-opened the line it could cut his transport links to the north. What would happen, he asked, if, after all this, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, closed the border again?

It is believed that this was when South Africa's dramatic offer came.

Mr Vorster is believed to have said that, if Mr Smith gave his word to keep the line open, South Africa would "guarantee" this and would cut off aid to Rhodesia if the agreement was broken.

President Kaunda agreed that Mr Smith's attitude should be tested. He agreed completely to the plan. But a fortnight later he turned down the deal.

This month, almost three years after the Victoria Falls talks, the Zambian government had to negotiate the opening of the line with the South African Railways because of serious problems.

(360) 20/10/78

hold would pay a higher tax rate. It would provide a better system who today benefit from several su to buy-in grazing rentals would i basic component of the price.

The mechanism whereby government extend local and national governme community affairs. For instance, help establish optimum rental pric and off-take. It is important th and extended to cover more of Bots to retain access to land and its c elsewhere. The need to provide e veterinary, breeding and other se be s as a whic avoi Bots as s prop

RAILWAYS (360)

Hot lines everywhere

PM 20/10/76

Zambian shippers remain cautious about the capacity of the Benguela railway — scheduled to reopen by mid-November — to relieve their transport headache.

Earlier this week Angolan President Neto and Zaire leader Mobuto Sese Seko signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation which included a pledge to reopen the line, closed since 1975. The 2 000 km railway runs from Angola's port of Lobito on the Atlantic coast through Zaire and into Zambia's copper belt. At the time of its closure the line was handling about 50% of Zambia's trade, including half its copper exports.

But freight agents in Zambia raise doubts about the state of the rolling stock on the line, efficiency at Lobito, and Neto's ability to protect the line from Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

Should these problems be resolved the plan is to divert to Lobito part of the Zairean copper presently carried through Zambia to SA's East London, thus clearing the way for more Zambian traffic. Mining sources here say that 40% of Zaire's copper is going through East London at a rate of about 30 000 t a month.

Meanwhile fears are growing that the decision to reopen the southern route has come too late to avert a drastic fall in the Zambian maize crop. Although nearly two weeks have passed since President Kaunda's announcement, little if any of the urgently needed fertiliser has been shifted from Livingstone.

Zambia railways — which this week confirmed that SAR is to loan it four locos — is short of rolling stock, and the country's rundown truck fleet will be hard pressed to get the fertiliser from the railheads to the farmers before the rains, now expected to come earlier than the mid-November forecast.

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e Report on Rural Development that the bodies should attempt to classify clients ents for the Revenue Department. Those undesirable.

There is proper concern that herd sizes in Botswana should be of an optimum size so that animal take-off can reach efficient levels. It is felt that herd sizes of at least fifty are desirable. Following on from this premise there is considerable discussion in the Report on the need to develop co-operative or joint stock company forms through which small holders of livestock can join together to run efficient herds. The optimum size herd in Botswana is now thought to be closer to 200. The adoption of the company concept to manage communal land controlled equally by shareholders should provide a form and a forum from the acquaintance and knowledge of which further elaborations of that concept can occur. The elaborations that I foresee would be towards commonly managed herds; the raising of company herds financed by local taxes on the shares and the company purchase and management of stud-bulls, common facilities, transport, water development etc. In fact separate companies can be formed for herd ownership and for the provision of services. This would allow development to occur without having to achieve community consensus first. The right to land would remain intact.

(360) 24/10/78

22/10/78 (360)

— Eye-witnesses tell of bloodbath across the Zambesi as Smith's men hit twelve Zipra bases

ZAMBIAN INVASION LEAVES 150 DEAD

MOMENT OF TRUTH: FOR HIM THE WAR IS OVER



THE INCRE... BLE story of Rhodesia's raids into Zambia was told today as military spokesmen disclosed security forces had:

- Killed 1 500 terrorists — excluding those dead in the initial bombing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra H.Q. on Thursday.
- Attacked and razed 12 bases.
- Captured tons of documents and arms.
- Destroyed massive ammunition hoards.
- Got out again yesterday for the loss of one man — three were wounded — and one helicopter.

As part of the daring strike the Rhodesians even even set up a forward air base on Zambian soil.

The military disclosures came amongst speculation that Zambia deliberately let the attacks go on without attempting to use its forces.

Some observers are now suggesting Zambia made no attempt to help Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces because President Kaunda is actively trying to break ties with Mr Nkomo.

Two of President Kaunda's rivals for the presidential elections next year were pushing a popular campaign for dis-engagement from the forces of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zip-) as support for Zip-

REPORTS by:
Tribune Correspondents and Sapa in the battle zone
PETER FABRICIUS in Johannesburg

ra has meant taking on the economic sacrifices of being a front line state.

The Zipra forces already outnumber Zambia's standing army and there are fears that Mr Nkomo cannot control them.

Twenty-four hours after Rhodesian security forces raided a terrorist base at Mkushi the Press were flown in via the forward air base and saw white Rhodesian troops burning and blowing up low-slung clay buildings, mud huts and squad-size grey tents which survived the initial bombardment.

Women

Some 50 uniformed bodies, mainly men but including two young women, many bullet-ridden and blown to pieces, were scattered round the 20 sq. km camp.

Almost all the dead clutched Soviet-made SKS assault rifles — some crunched in foxholes they had apparently fallen.

...p records found by soldiers dropped in after initial bombing, showed Mkushi as a base for 2 036 people, of whom 1 082 were described as trainees, 38 old age, and the remainder instructors, administrators or security personnel.

Fifty metres away soldiers were shouting warnings that a terrorist was lurking between the banks of the Mkushi river. A shot rang out and we moved up to the river, where we found about 20 dead men and women, most of them half naked and lying face down in the water.

One terrorist, who looked to be mortally wounded, lay partly in the water, breathing gently, as though asleep. The spokesman called for medical help and as the Press left to inspect several foxholes nearby, the medical order lies arrived.

"We inflicted heavy casualties — in the hundreds" an unidentified security force spokesman said.

He estimated several hundred injured might die in the bush. The assault was two hours after Thursday's 9am attack on the Zipra H.Q. about 32 km north of Lusaka.

Mr Nkomo reported 226 dead and more than 600 injured in that attack.

One Rhodesian paratrooper was killed at Mkushi. Only two prisoners were seen — a 19-year-old girl and a man of about 30. The girl, who spoke English, was permitted to speak to reporters.

Looking frightened she stood to attention beside a Rhodesian officer and explained she was abducted by terrorists earlier this year from her home in south-west Rhodesia.

The girl, who said her name was Finah Maba, told reporters she wanted to join the Rhodesian Police, not the terrorists, after completing a ninth grade education.

She survived Thursday's raid by hiding in a foxhole.

The remnants of the camp showed heavy influence of Mr Nkomo's Soviet arms suppliers. A six-metre high hammer and sickle was painted in black on the side of a central clay building. A Soviet-style officer's peak cap lay in the dust.

Grenades

But there was no direct evidence that Cuban or Soviet instructors were based at the camp.

Among hundreds of rifles, hand grenades and landmines lay simple instruction manuals.

Do's and don't of warfare were also chalked on the buildings. "The position from where the enemy shall be killed must be chosen," said one instruction. Another was: "The enemy must be found by observation — memorising his position."

The paratroop drop into Mkushi was evidently from the forward air base which Rhodesian forces set up within Zambia.

The party of foreign and Rhodesian journalists flown 600 kms from Salisbury, were transferred to helicopters at the forward base.

About 30 paratroopers were in the camp for nearly 48 hours after the attack. At gunpoint, the male prisoner helped to demolish the camp.

Exploding ammunition reverberated round the camp as troops set fire to buildings. Helicopters hauling off captured weapons and documents flew in and out undisturbed.

The camp showed signs of care — buildings freshly painted in black and orange, a neat cabbage patch alongside what appeared to be a kitchen, and nearby a concrete bunker.

A spokesman then said that it had been learned from documents found at Mkushi that trainees there constantly listened to Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation reports on how many terrorists were dying at the hands of security forces.

Asked whether any SAM missiles were found at the camp, the spokesman said there were none.

While soldiers were setting the marquees alight we were taken into an underground concrete bunker where a large wooden crate, marked Moses Pinda, was found. The crate was full of documents which the security forces later took away with them.

Asked whether Pinda had been caught or killed, the spokesman said that as they had no description of him, they had not been able to identify him. "But it's quite clear that Pinda was the commander of this complex."

A communique issued by Salisbury headquarters last night said the deepest penetration made by Rhodesian forces during their strike into Zambia was to hit a terrorist base about 150 km north-east of Lusaka.

The Rhodesians had together attacked three major bases of Mr Nkomo's Zipra and nine satellite camps, it added.

"In addition to the casualties inflicted in the attack on F.C. Camp (Zipra H.Q.) a minimum of 150 Zipra terrorists were killed in these attacks," said the communique.

"This includes trained uniformed and armed female terrorists. Because of the widespread nature of these operations, an accurate casualty count was not possible but it is assessed that there were hundreds more killed.

"This is substantiated by Zambian estimates that terrorist casualties, excluding F.C. Camp are in excess of 1 500 dead.

Crashed

"Whilst returning to Rhodesia yesterday one helicopter crashed in difficult terrain and was destroyed by our own forces," said the communique.

"The crew, air Lt D... son and Sgt Oelofse, who were injured in the accident, were picked up by another helicopter and brought back to Rhodesia.

The communique reported that during the ...

Sunday Tribune (360)
22/10/78

into Zambia the Rhodesians clashed with a Zambian patrol led by terrorists, killing 37.

During the entire operations in Zambia, every effort was made to avoid clashing with Zambian forces but, on one occasion, a Zambian patrol led by terrorists, engaged a small Rhodesian detachment."

Zambia claimed last night that its forces were still engaged in hostilities with Rhodesian troops deep inside the country.

A government statement on state-run television said heavy casualties were being inflicted on Rhodesian forces who had "invaded

• To PAGE NINE

mith was [ot told

• From PAGE ONE

operational areas of Lusaka and central provinces".

Mr Nkomo, accusing the Rhodesian government of attacking two more of his camps in Zambia, said yesterday he would not attend the all-parties peace conference proposed by Britain and the United States, reports Sapa-Reuter.

"We will not go to an all-party conference," he told a Press conference, but did not rule out direct talks with Britain on a handover of power.

"Between 30 and 40 of our people are being murdered each day," Mr Nkomo said. "Go and talk to the murderers? No.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith confirmed when he returned from America last night he had not been told of the Rhodesian raids into Zambia and Mozambique before they happened.

Rhodesian H.Q. had earlier said that concurrent with the strikes into Zambia, Rhodesian forces continued their "self defence operations" against terrorist bases of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army in Mozambique.

Successful attacks were made against a base known as Pungwe 3 Base, about 90 kms inside Mozambique, "where the survivors of our previous operations had grouped," said the communique.

Disrupt

"This was a continuing operation to disrupt Zanla forces command and control. Casualties were inflicted but we are unable to give any details."

The communique said: "All forces have been withdrawn to Rhodesia from both Mozambique and Zambia."

Speaking on his return from Washington where he agreed to an all-party conference, Mr Smith said: "We have an agreement with the security forces that they must protect the lives of the people.

"When it is necessary to indulge in raids against terrorist camps, that is their decision to make."

Mr Smith added that if it became necessary in changed circumstances to alter this agreement the Executive Council would do so immediately.

Mr Smith announced that he would continue with the internal settlement in case the new iniative failed.

"We have been caught before by the United States and British administration. We will watch them like hawks and if they don't produce the goods the internal settlement will continue," Mr Smith said.

Mr Smith said the State Department had expressed its regret at the "escalation of the war".

"I also said I regretted the escalation. I told them that if they had done what they said they would do two years ago there would not have been an escalation of the war."

Happy

Mr Smith said he was very happy with the timing of the raid.

Commenting on reports that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had been taken aback by Mr Smith's statement to US senators that he accepted an all-party conference, when he had rejected it in his meeting with Mr Vance, Mr Smith said: "I've never changed my mind at any time about an all-party conference.

"The only thing I have rejected was preconditions. That is the crux. The US have changed their minds by putting aside the preconditions."

The preconditions which the US and the United Kingdom had tried to impose were that the security forces be disbanded and a new force created including members of the terrorist army, and that a British appointee with virtually dictatorial powers should control the transition.

Mr Smith said: "I repeated that the first condition was insane. I gather the second condition has also been turned down by the Patriotic Front so no one is very happy with

THE ZAMBIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NM 23/10/78 B60

One man, two votes

IT IS A BIT LIKE HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE

WHEN Zambians vote in Presidential elections this December they will be presented with two symbols to make their choice.

An eagle – Zambia's State symbol – on the ballot form will signify a "yes" vote for a fourth five-year term in office for President Kenneth Kaunda, who, under the Zambian one-party State system, will be sole candidate.

Those who wish to vote "no" to the Zambian leader will place their mark next to a picture of a snake – a creature as feared and hated as the eagle epitomises nobility and freedom.

Whether they vote yes or no, Zambians will be casting their verdict on five years that have brought a fall in living standards, a widening gap between rich and poor and widespread shortages of the basics of home life – cooking oil, sugar, salt and so forth.

As if to acknowledge this, Dr. Kaunda recently decided to re-open his southern route through Rhodesia, reversing a five-year-old policy of economic blockade against the rebel colony with which Zambia is officially said to be at war.

Supermarket

The decision, officials here hope, will enable Zambia to put more goods on the supermarket shelves as the elections approach and many Zambians have greeted the move enthusiastically.

But the decision, while easing shortages, is expected to bring only superficial relief to an economy that has been sliding deeper into crisis since the world price of copper, source of more than 90 percent of foreign exchange, plummeted in 1974/75.

Since its independence from Britain in 1964, Zambia has turned into a rich-man-to-pauper story. Like neighbouring Zaire, this nation has paid a high price for over-dependence on copper exports and agricultural neglect.

Like Zaire, too, Zambia now seems heavily reliant on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Western benevolence to recover from economic crisis.

Dr. Kaunda's popularity seems closely bound up with his ability to cope with the economic difficulties facing his landlocked nation, but economists here are pessimistic about the chances of fundamental economic improvements before 1980.

They say the opening of the southern route through Rhodesia should help check Zambia's drift towards economic collapse, but will not redress the fundamental imbalances of the copper-based economy.

The main immediate effects of the decision, these analysts say, will include:

- A probable increase in supplies of essential commodities in the shops;
- A chance to import about 9 000 tons of fertilisers stranded in Mozambique and South Africa, and badly needed for the 1978/79 crop of maize – the nation's staple food, if famine is to be avoided;
- An opportunity to export a massive 100 000-ton backlog of copper, until now stranded in Zambia, that should bring in badly-needed foreign exchange.

But problems of a serious nature will remain.

Few experts expect an increase in world copper prices before 1980, so that Zambia's potential foreign exchange earnings are expected to remain relatively low.

Agriculture remains a neglected sector which will need major investment and a reversal of the urban drift that has left the land under-populated and the towns over-flowing with poor shanty compounds housing many unemployed.

A further problem lies in management inefficiency, acknowledged by official commentators here, in the public sector of the economy since the 1968 economic reforms brought increased state involvement in major industries.

Statistics too reveal a dismal picture. Foreign exchange reserves are in deficit while the pipeline of arrears to be paid for imports stretches back to March 1977, and represents about 520 million dollars (about R447 million) worth of unpaid debts, financial sources say.

In addition, the sources say, Zambia will need some 1 800 million dollars (about R1 548 million) over the next two years to get out of the red. But so far only 393 million dollars (about R337 million) has been promised by the IMF and Zambia is experiencing difficulties in meeting conditions for this loan, the sources say.

The country's medium-term prospects seem therefore to depend heavily on a world bank-sponsored group of about 20 Western countries and organisations which met last June in Paris to consider Zambia's needs. The group is not expected to meet again to make cash contributions until January 1979 – after the forthcoming Presidential and general elections on December 12.

Basic goods

While Dr. Kaunda's popularity is likely to increase if he can improve the supply of basic goods, the situation is still fraught with potential pitfalls which opponents seem certain to exploit.

Critics of the Government note, for instance, that it was political opponents including veteran politician Mr. Harry Nkumbula and former vice-president Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, who first called for the reopening of the southern route last July.

They will be able to argue that the two opponents forced Dr. Kaunda's hand. There are indications from official sources too that critics of Dr. Kaunda will try to mobilise a big no vote or abstentions – either of which could seriously embarrass the President.

Against these problems critics say the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) seems increasingly ready to resort to the politics of expediency reminiscent of African countries which Dr. Kaunda has criticised while protesting his own commitment to democratic principles.

Earlier this month, for instance, the Zambian leader ordered the detention without trial of a dozen men alleged to have been involved in a dance hall blaze that killed 12 people in September. Publicly, at least, there has been no evidence to support the allegations.

UNIP stands accused of unlawfully modifying the Constitution to thwart Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. Kapwepwe. Dr. Kaunda for his part recently called himself the "father of the nation" a title which, long-time observers of Zambian politics said, he could never have dreamed of using a few years ago.

– (Sapa- Reuter.)



Former vice-president, Mr. Simon Kapwepwe ... Will he and other critics of President Kaunda try to mobilise a big "no" vote?

ALAN COWELL

Lusaka

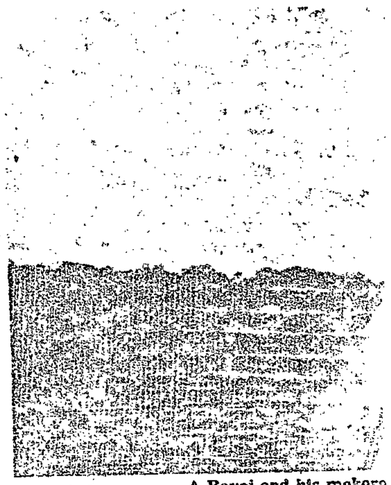
The water people



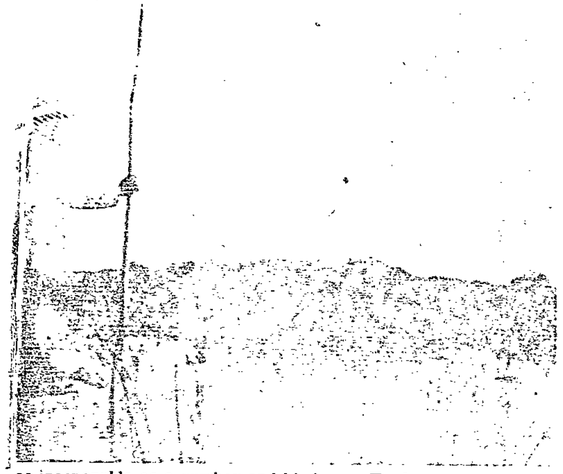
Even the womenfolk work with the inevitable reeds, weaving them into elaborate baskets for their own use and for sale in Maun.



Next to the camp a day's catch is smoked over a makeshift grille. This way the fish can be taken back for the entire village.



A Bayei and his mokoro ... man makes his own ...



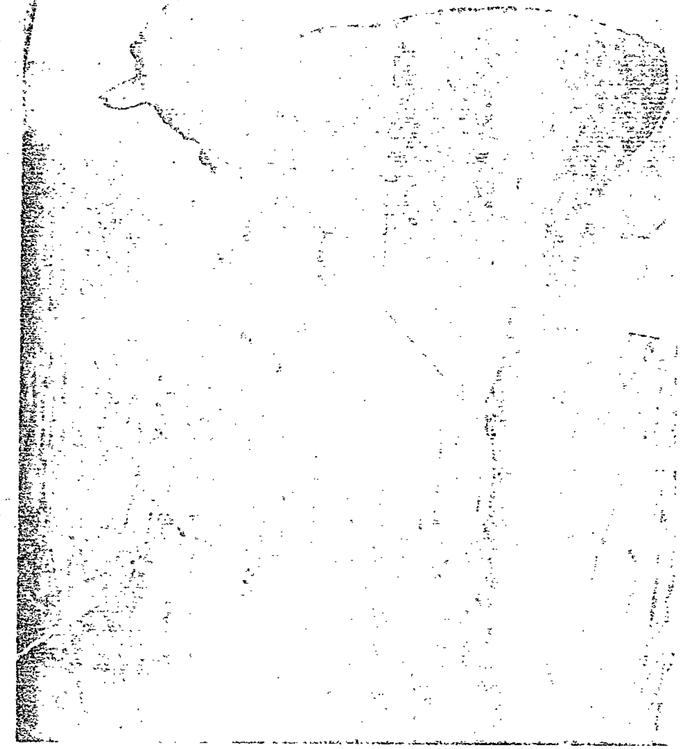
... as inseparable as a cowboy and his horse. Each ... keep it for about five years.

For a passenger it's the laziest way to travel. ... on your cushions, fingers trailing in the swampwater, and the whole world seems to be ... only sense of movement the gentle swaying of ... out through the reeds.

It's a different matter, of course, if you have ... the wretched thing yourself. There are no such ... with a Bayei at the helm. The river dwellers ... Okavango guide their craft with the rhythmic ... the centuries. It was around 1750 that they came ... to the swamps from what is now Zambia, ... great hippo hunter Hankuzi; and they had ... mokoros with them then.

The Bayei have a lifestyle that has survived for more than 200 years in the myriad islands and waterways of the swamps. Ironic that the only threat to it now should be the westernised sense of progress that is clearing the land of the tsetse fly. If the tsetse goes, the cattle will come in; the game will vanish and the river life may be no more.

For the moment, though, they still exist much as Hankuzi did when he first came south. They still effortlessly rustle their mokoros through the reeds with the odd hippo the only fear and the only sound the occasional scream of a fish eagle descending on its prey.



A fisherman pulls a bream from the shallows. Fish form the staple of the Bayei ...

The sum of these points is that the raids may be a watershed. Commenting on Dr Kaunda's restraint, a senior Zambian official warned that this indicated not a change in his commitment to liberation movements in southern Africa, but the beginning of a shift in strategy and alliances. "We are beginning to take the long view, which is very, very bad for the West," said the official. The fight for majority rule in Rhodesia would increasingly take on ideological overtones for southern Africa as a whole, he warned, with the danger that the West, in an effort to preserve vested interests, would become aligned with right-wing black or white administrations. Thus what is seen as a shift by the British and American governments from the Anglo-American proposals as originally tabled, to the Washington terms, is regarded as having a broader significance. "Under the original proposals Britain and America were on our side — but not any longer," said the official.

If this interpretation is correct — and it should be said that the "red menace" is raised nearly as often in Lusaka as it is in Salisbury — there is an extended struggle ahead. Kaunda acknowledged this: "Africa as a whole is still weak militarily — we must brace ourselved for a long and protracted struggle," he told newsmen.

ZAMBIA (360)

New ball game FM 27/10/78

After the body counts and conflicting claims, what emerges now from the raid into Zambia is that the Rhodesians can attack with impunity — and President Kaunda frankly acknowledged this at Monday's press conference. Secondly, it seems as if the West is dragging its heels over military aid — and Dr Kaunda spoke of such aid from any source as a long-term prospect. Finally, neither Kaunda nor Nkomo have been battered into acceptance of an all-party conference on the "no pre-condition" terms Smith agreed to in Washington.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, Oct. 27, 1978.

Britain's 'shopping list' of arms for Zambia

(360) 27/10/78 RDM

LONDON. — The British Government's arms airlift to Zambia following the Rhodesian air raids last week will include Tiger Cat missiles and Bofor heavy anti-aircraft guns.

Flare equipment to light up the sky at night will also be supplied. And Britain will send experts to Zambia to overhaul its existing Rapier missile system.

Meanwhile the first consignment of medical supplies for the victims of the Rhodesian raids had been flown from London to Zambia in a chartered Zambia Airways flight, a British High Commission official said in Nairobi yesterday.

The medical supplies were provided by the British Government for use by the university teaching hospital in Lusaka.

Further medical consignments would be sent from London's Westminster Hospital later this week, the spokesman said.

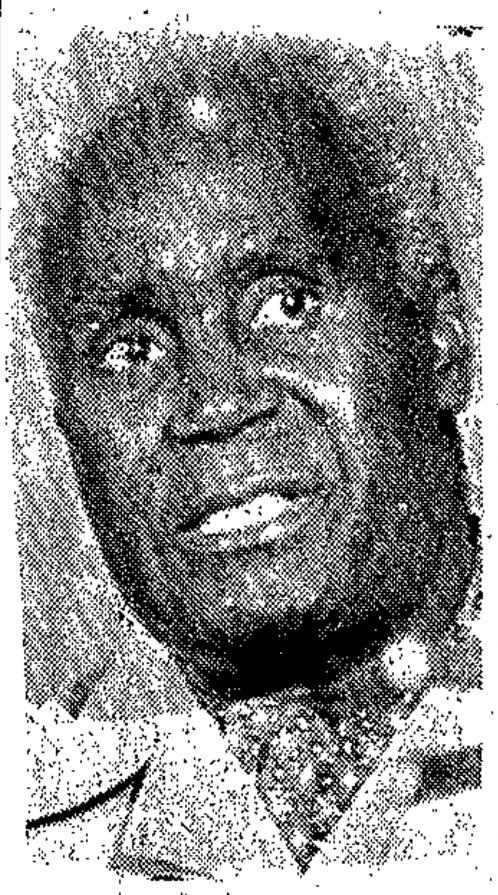
The air defence equipment has been recommended by a British Ministry of Defence expert, General Edward Fursdon, who has just returned from Zambia with a "shopping list".

The British Government insists that it will not send troops or aircraft to Zambia and that the equipment will not be mobile — impossible to take across the border and use against Rhodesia.

Nor will Britain send what it calls "phoney Russian-style military observers" to Zambia.

The British Ministry of Defence will also provide experts to train Zambians to use the air defence systems, but where possible this training will be in Britain.

But some of training will have to take place in Zambia when the new equipment arrives there and is assembled by British military experts. — Sapa-AP.



DR KAUNDA
arms from Britain

BRITSE WAPENS IN ZAMBIË

(360) Rapport 29/10/78

Van Ons Korrespondente en Sapa.

DIE eerste Britse vliegtuig vol militêre toerusting vir Zambië het gisteroggend voor sonop stilletjies in Lusaka aangekom en net so stilletjies vertrek. Nog besendings word verwag.

Die versending van die toerusting, wat waarskynlik lugafweerkanonne insluit, het skerp protes in Londen en Salisbury ontlok.

Gewese Britse lugmag-offisiere wat nou in Rhodesië woon, het in 'n telegram aan die Britse lugmag dit as 'n skande beskryf dat lugmagpersoneel gebruik word om terroristebasisse teen Rhodesiese aanvalle te beskerm.

„Dis onvermydelik dat die toerusting uiteindelik in die hande van die Kommunistiese terroriste sal beland. Daardeur lewer die Britse Lugmag 'n regstreekse bydrae tot die Kommunisme in Suider-Afrika," sê hulle in die telegram.

Die Britse Daily Telegraph beskryf die stap as halfgebakte oëverblindery. Dis onvoldoende omdat die Zambiërs nie die toerusting kan hanteer nie en gevaarlik omdat dit Brittanje vir die eerste keer militêr by die Rhodesiese konflik betrek.

Die politieke implikasies is ewe ernstig: Brittanje gaan hulp verleen aan magte wat veg teen 'n land wat ondanks sy rebelsheid nog steeds deur die regering beskou word as een van Brittanje se kroonkolonies, skryf die koerant.

Een van die Britte se doelstellinge is om Zambië se slaankrag teen lugaanvalle te verbeter. Vir die doel is hulle gereed om Zambië se Rapiermissielstelsel op te knap en die nodige onderdele te verskaf.

Sommige koerante skryf dat Brittanje Tigercat-missiele aan Zambië sal verskaf. Dis veral doeltreffend teen vliegtuie, wat radar ontduik en sonder waarskuwing op hul teikens afduik.

31/10/78 R.D.M.

360

Zambia bombs Rhodesian border post

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia's northern border post of Chirundu reported a bombardment from Zambia yesterday, the second in two days.

A communique from the military command said a position at the Chirundu post, a small hill-top village overlooking the Zambezi River frontier between the two countries, came under heavy fire from Zambia on Sunday, reports Sapa.

"The Zambians opened up on the Rhodesian position again this morning and bombarded the area with mortars, rockets, heavy machinegun and small arms fire for three hours," the communique said.

"Security forces neutralised a Zambian emplacement," the statement said.

Chirundu also came under motar attack on Saturday, the communique said.

The Zambian attacks on Chirundu follow the recent cross-border strikes by Rhodesian forces against guerrilla bases in Zambia.

The communique also reported an exchange of fire between Zambian and Botswana troops at Kazungula where the borders of Rhodesia, Zambia, South West Africa and Botswana meet.

The Zambians and Botswanas exchanged small arms fire for about half an hour and the Zambians fired some 30 mortar bombs into Botswana,the communique said.

"No Rhodesian security forces were involved and there was no damage to Rhodsian property."

The statement added that security forces killed seven guerrillas and a calloborator for the loss of one policeman in the 24-hour period ending yesterday morning.

The policeman was Constable Augustine Zimbango, 29, married with two wives and four children.

A black woman died in crossfire between security forces and guerrillas and five black civilians had been killed by terrorists, the communique said.

"One gang ordered terrorist collaborators to club to death a schoolteacher in the northeastern operational area, the communique said.

"In the southeastern operational area, a bossboy was forced to open a farm store by terrorists and collaborators. He complied, but was shot in the legs and bled to death. The store was looted by the gang," reports Sapa.

The 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports that the death toll for October has now reached at least 639. This is the second highest monthly toll in the six-year Rhodesian bush-war. It is exceeded only by the 801 deaths marginally less than for the same period last year.

The outflow was stemmed somewhat by the March 3 settlement agreement, but began picking up again as peace prospects appeared to recede in the months of political inactivity after the signing of the accord.

At least 50 000 whites have left Rhodesia since the beginning of 1975 with 28 000 immigrants coming in, many of them from Mozambique after the Frelimo takeover.

The migration graph is now showing a sharp upward curve with even worse figures expected for October, November and December.

Election uncertainty

LONDON — Bishop Abel Muzorewa said in a radio interview yesterday he still expected Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith to hand over power to the black majority on December 31.

The United African National Council leader told the BBC he was surprised by Mr Smith's statement at the weekend that he did not believe majority rule could be achieved this year, reports Sapa.

Mr Smith said that "purely mechanical reasons" had delayed the programme agreed to on March 3.

Bishop Muzorewa said: "I will have to be convinced that there are enough problems to delay our elections." The UANC, in fact, launched a R1-million election fund at the weekend.

From Salisbury, the "Mail" correspondent Anthony Rider reports that with two members of the Executive Council, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, not due back in their offices until next week, a decision will have to wait until then.

The third black party to the March 3 Internal Settlement agreement, Zupo, however, has backed the postponement.

Its leader, Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau, has been consistent in recent months in saying that there can be no elections until after fresh negotiations, which must include the terrorist leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Chief Chirau said at the weekend that any elections now would be like a second UDI. This would not be recognised by the world and it would not achieve a ceasefire.

With the internal settlement unable to stem the bush war, the March 3 signatories would have to sit down at some time or other

Rhodesia hit by record white loss

By ANTHONY RIDER
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia's net loss of whites this year is expected to reach at least 12 000, reducing their number to below 250 000 out of a total population of more than 6 500 000.

The latest figures for September, which were released yesterday, show that 1 776 whites left the country and only 286 came in — a record net loss of 1 490.

Blacks say 'No' to call-up

SALISBURY. — Hundreds of black university students yesterday signed a petition rejecting the government plan to conscript young Africans for military service.

"Our participation in your army is immoral," the petition said. "We cannot reconcile our conscience with the idea of fighting for a minority government against the majority of our country.

"We will not, willingly or under force, expose our families, the majority of whom are in the operational areas, to the danger of being killed by the nationalist forces because we, their sons, will have turned top class traitors."

The petition said the student body would support any government resulting from an all-party conference between the internal government and leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrillas. "Until then we will not take part in any national service, whatever the con-

SA-ZAMBIA TRADE

Hold your horses

FM 3/11/78

SA exporters should not get too excited about the Zambia-Rhodesia border re opening — yet. Most of the hassles of doing business north of the Zambezi remain.

"Trade with Zambia is likely to remain affected by considerations other than transport, including self-imposed restraints on imports," warns Safto intelligence manager Ann Førrest-Smith. Chief of these is shortages of foreign exchange, which has kept SA exporters waiting up to 30 months for payment. (Some suppliers of essential goods manage to get paid within 60 days.)

The Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation only covers exports to Zambia to the extent that clients receive payment on outstanding debts. "That position hasn't changed," says CGIC GM Jan Bouwer. So newcomers to the market cannot get cover.

Exporters should not assume they can now send goods by rail over the Victoria Falls Bridge, instead of by road via the Kazangula ferry or by sea and rail through Nacala or Beira. "Our additional Bei Bridge capacity for the present is available only for fertiliser," says Railways public relations officer J C van Rooyen. "Shippers of other goods must send them as in the past." Van Rooyen points out that the maize seed railed immediately after the border re-opening was sent before fertiliser trains had reached Rhodesia.

One trader, who approached railways for facilities for thousands of tons of grain products, confirms the SAR's reluctance to carry goods other than fertiliser.

But there is hope for the future. Reports from Lusaka indicate that the Zambians regard the border re-opening as permanent, and "we expect that other stuff will follow the fertiliser," says Van Rooyen. A trader points out that the comparative price advantage of SA goods will be boosted by its being able to be quoted on a direct rail basis; so SA's share of Zambia's purchases may yet increase.

(16)

NM 6/11/78

360

Rhodesian troops in Zambia claim

LUSAKA — Unidentified Black men in uniform, led by a White, opened fire on a Zambian Army truck near here yesterday, reliable sources said, as the Government warned the population that Rhodesian troops were still in the country after a series of cross-boarder raids.

The sources said the truck had exploded in flames after the ambush on a road about 110km to the south but could give no information on casualites.

The Zambia National Defence Force announced it had launched operations after reports that Black Rhodesian troops were masquerading as Zambian Army soldiers.

A government spokesman said that they had received reports that Rhodesian troops disguised in uniforms similar to those of the Zambian Army, were harrassing travellers on the Kafue/Chirundu road.

The spokesman also said that the Rhodesian troops were ambushing vehicles and ordering occupants out.

"This behaviour by the enemy is likely to continue and members of the public are requested to report any suspicious characters to the nearest security forces," he said.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (Zapu) described the harrassment of Zambian civilians by Rhodesian troops as a "panicky reaction" by the Rhodesian regime which had failed to contain the war inside Rhodesia.

Our London correspondent reports that Britain is expected to follow up the airlift of arms worth R17 million to Zambia by sending 650 civilian advisers and technicians to help President Kaunda's forces operate missiles and other equipment.

Zambia will receive at least 150 tons of air defensive weapons.

The cargoes are reported to include several Tigercat missile systems, anti-aircraft guns, mortars, radar surveillance equipment and mine detectors.

British experts believe that Zambia cannot use sophisticated electronic equipment supplied for defence against Rhodesia unless an army of helpers moves into Lusaka.

Dr. Owen, Foreign Secretary, refused to give details of the consignments. — (Mercury Correspondent-Sapa-AP.)

between a geologist who ho... Certificate. This makes it age of geology technicians. to be classified under 'techi

Furthermore, a 'Shortages/Vac cians given in the 1975 Surve immediately to train 784 engi personnel may be lurking in t Executive and Administrative might be to find or train 784 jobs.

According to the 1971 Manpower Survey, the shortage of engineering technicians was 332 or 6,1% of the total of 5 433 employed. However, the findings of a 1972 analysis presented to the Federation of the Societies of Professional Engineers are vastly different. They found that 19 632 engineering technicians were employed by the respondents to their questionnaire. The additional number required, i.e. the shortage, was a staggering 17 329, or 88,3% of those already employed. Compare this with the single digit Manpower Survey percentages and it becomes obvious that huge discrepancies exist.

It is illuminating to look at a breakdown by qualification of these figures.

360 7/11/78 N.M

Zambian police hold 22 Whites

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Two Whites believed to be Israelis were arrested by police in the city centre yesterday.

They were taken away for questioning. This brings the number of Whites and Blacks arrested by Zambian security forces following the recent air raids on Zapu camps to 22.

Sources close to the Ministry of Home Affairs disclosed that the 22 were arrested for either being found in sensitive areas, having hand grenades, making suspicious inquiries or behaving strangely.

According to the sources four Black men believed to be Rhodesian spies were parachuted within the tobacco board of Zambia premises after last Thursday's raid on a Zapu camp, 15km west of here.

The sources said the men's mission was to break into Government stores and steal Zambian Army uniforms, wear them and then carry out their activities undetected.

Racial backlash follows raids

LUSAKA — Hundreds of angry Zambians took to the streets here yesterday, mobbing whites in a paroxysm of racial violence following the deepest incursions by Rhodesian forces.

Diplomatic sources said a Briton, an American and several Swedes were among those reported injured in a series of incidents before police cleared the streets by mid-afternoon.

Representatives of the diplomatic corps led by the Papal representative — doyen of the corps — demanded protection for their nationals at the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon and were assured steps would be taken to prevent recurrences of the incidents.

There was no immediate word on casualties, but the sources said there had been between four and eight instances of whites being attacked or harassed.

One group stormed a police car, trying to get at three whites detained for unknown reasons. Witnesses said the Zambians tried to wrench open the car doors.

Four other whites — two of them on a motorcycle — were attacked in the street.

Police tried to push back the crowds and steel-helmeted troops waving automatic rifles advanced on them.

Since the Rhodesians launched a series of raids on October 19, passions have been running high against Western countries and their nationals, with racial feeling fanned by rumours of white spies being parachuted into the country.

Twice since the raids started, Zambians have demonstrated outside the British and American missions and earlier this week demonstrators urged the ruling United National Independence Party to hit back at Rhodesia.

Pres Kaunda is reported to have told friends he fears a racial backlash because of the raids.

Yesterday's incidents seem certain to accelerate the exodus of the 30 000 to 40 000 whites in Zambia. — SAPA-RNS.

the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

8. PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office: 432086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved pratical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

9. FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who will come when called) are:-

Ottery Fire Station, Wetton Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 731892
Hout Bay Fire Station - Tel. 706130/707156

10. FOREST GLADE BOOK CLUB

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the pers further information:-

Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
May Bennett - Hse No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 720027
Hazel Foox - Hse No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. AMENITIES NEARBY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Tennis,
Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available Dept., Tokai Road., or P.O. Box 8
Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Aven (larger, but membership fee necessary) - Meadow

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may begged, to contract the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Mary Greenaway
CHAIRMAN

Racial tension eases in Lusaka

LUSAKA — Lusaka was calm early today following a sudden upsurge in racial tension yesterday that led to whites being harassed on the main street of Zambia's capital.

Eyewitnesses said hundreds of angry Zambians, some in self-styled vigilante groups, took to the streets following a series of Rhodesian air raids.

Between four and eight incidents, some involving attacks on whites, were reported yesterday along Cairo Road, Lusaka's main thoroughfare.

The incidents came amid growing fears among Zambian leaders of an anti-white backlash following the Rhodesian strikes as Zambians sought to vent their frustration, fears and anger at the attacks.

Casualties from the incidents were thought to be low, but the open anti-white feeling was in marked contrast to Zambia's previous record as a racially-harmonious state.

The government here has prided itself on Zambia's reputation as one of those African states where whites — who number between 30 000 and 40 000 in this country — live without tension or friction.

The shock was thus that much greater when an angry crowd set about whites who had been detained outside the main post office yesterday, hearing on the police car that was to take them away.

The violence sparked a series of incidents, during which the police intervened to rescue whites, police sources said.

Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps led by the Papal representative yesterday demanded protection for their national and were assured by the Foreign Ministers steps would be taken to preaent a recurrence of the incidents. — Sapa-Reuter.

ZAMBIA (360)

Blacklash FM 10/11/78

Rhodesian bombers 10 km from Lusaka; whites attacked in the city centre and trips into the country unwise, if not downright unsafe — the change in the hitherto relaxed atmosphere of the Zambian capital has been dramatic and could have damaging consequences for the country as a whole.

Rumours, fanned by the local press, that Rhodesian "agents" were at large following the series of bombing raids on Zapu installations near Lusaka, and elsewhere in Zambia, spilt over into violence on Tuesday. On at least eight occasions mobs of up to 100-strong seized on white men suspected of being spies; and on two, possibly more occasions, drew blood before police intervened. Few whites dared venture into town on Wednesday, when three incidents were reported.

In the countryside, Rhodesian forces have ambushed military traffic on the road from Kafue, some 65 km south of Lusaka, to the border town of Chirundu. The traveller thus faces three hazards — the possibility of being caught up in such ambushes, the jittery Zambian police and army, and Zapu roadblocks.

The violence is almost certain to raise the already worrying rate at which members of the 30 000-strong white community — providing some essential skilled manpower — are leaving Zambia. It also makes recruitment overseas near-impossible. The vital copper mines, employing about 4 000 whites, are already 500 below requirements and are losing some of their most experienced employees. The majority of the remaining whites work for the state-owned companies, which are also critically short of skills.

RDM 13/11/78

(360)

2 more Zambian whites abducted

LUSAKA. — Angry farmers yesterday threatened to burn their farms and cease planting crops unless guerrillas who abducted another two whites this weekend are moved away from their farms.

The abductions are part of the continuing anti-white backlash which has followed Rhodesia's deepest ever air strikes into Zambia.

Farmers said armed men belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union were responsible for the abductions, which now total eight.

The semi-official Sunday Times of Zambia yesterday reported that a factory manager, Mr Niel Thompson, had been abducted by five armed men near Lusaka on Saturday night. He was still missing yesterday.

Farmers said Mr Aubrey Krige was taken at gunpoint from his farm near Lusaka. He was beaten up and released yesterday morning.

The abductions have all taken place in areas where Zapu camps had recently been attacked by Rhodesia.

Mr Krige's farm is near the Chikumbi Camp where more than 2 201 people were reported to have been killed when Rhodesia began its deepest ever strikes into Zambia on October 19.

Mr Thompson was abducted in an area where a second Zapu camp was bombed two weeks later. Zapu has not commented on the accusations.

Farmers held meetings in two different areas yesterday and threatened not to plant their maize crops if the intimidation continued.

The 300 white farmers produce a third of the country's maize and should be racing to plant the crop before the rains start.

But at yesterday's meeting some were threatening not "to plant a single seed" unless terrorists were moved in 48 hours.

"Those thugs have thrown down the gauntlet. They are challenging the government and its commitment to nonracialism. The government's authority must be re-asserted or this country is finished," one said.

"If a guerrilla walks onto my farm now he'll be shot," a farmer shouted.

"I'll burn my place down and and leave," he said.

The farmers are tense because their farms are isolated and telephone communications are erratic.

Several farmers in the Karubwe area said they had already closed their farms and would not resume work until the guerrillas were moved from nearby camps. Karubwe is near the Chikumbi camp.

Guerrillas claim white "agents" directed Rhodesian bombers to the camp. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

The Natal Mercury, Monday, November 13, 1978

Farmers demand terrorist clean-up

NGWERERE — Angry White farmers yesterday threatened to cease operations or even burn down their farms unless Joshua Nkomo's terrorists were moved out of their area.

The demand came at a stormy meeting of about 70 farmers and members of their families in this dusty rail halt 20km north of Lusaka after a series of abductions of White farmers.

The farmers, part of some 300 White commercial farmers in Zambia who say they produce 60 percent of the country's food, blamed the terrorists for the kidnappings.

"If somebody armed comes to my farm, I'm going to shoot him," one said. "If there's another incident of this kind I'm going to burn that farm to the ground."

In bush

"I suggest that we make a proposal to His Excellency the President that these people are removed and put out in the bush where they can't do any harm," another farmer said.

"We must refuse to plant a pip until they are moved away," a third told the meeting, which was chaired by a Zambian farmer and attended by police.

All those who spoke at the meeting asked not to be identified.

'Spies'

Since Rhodesia launched its deepest raids into Zambia on October 19, feeling has been running high against Whites. Mobs on the streets of Lusaka have accused Whites of spying for Rhodesia.

Over the past week five farmers have been abducted and beaten up in areas near Mr. Nkomo's Zapu camps.

Beaten

The latest farmer to be detained was released early yesterday after being badly beaten up, farming sources said. He had been threatened with hanging, they added.

"These people are terrorising our people," a farmer said. "If it continues at this rate Zambia will no longer be Zambia. It will be a satellite of Rhodesia with terrorists in control."

The farmers chose a delegation to meet President Kaunda to put forward their views, including an appeal for the terrorists to be moved away from their farms as soon as possible. (Sapa-Reuter)

Front, has withheld public comment on the farmers' charges.

At yesterday's meeting, a farmer's wife on the verge of tears ran to the front of the gathering to appeal for police protection for her husband, the brother of a farmer abducted on Saturday. She said death threats had been made against him by Zapu terrorists.

"If we don't plant, Zambians will face starvation on a scale as never before," one farmer said.

But others argued that it should not be a matter of boycotting planting, but of the impossibility of planting under present circumstances.

"How can I go out and leave my wife and family at home with them not knowing whether I'll be back for lunch, or whether they'll be there when I get there," a farmer asked.

Table 15. Total number of technicians - M

TYPE OF TECHNIC	TOTAL EMPLOYED IN		197
Telecommunicatic			7 03
Engineering			8 05
Agricultural			83
Medical and Dent			2 59
Draughtsmen			7 2(
Chemical	2 947	2 848	2 2(
Other	736	5 260	5 280
T O T A L	26 868	31 664	33 288

Source: Department of Labour, Manpower

The total demand for technicians at any time employed plus any shortages that might be con 15 and 16 read together should, hopefully, en total demand for technicians in the given yea

ables the

Table 16. Total shortage of technicians - Mar

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	SHORTAGES/VACANCIES I		
	1969	1971	19
Telecommunications	25	458	58
Engineering	337	332	59
Agricultural	57	59	4
Medical and Dental	118	166	9
Draughtsmen	576	660	61
Chemical	191	170	12
Other	414	397	27
T O T A L	1 718	2 242	2 29

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White Zambian farmers protest at Zapu terror

NGWERERE, Zambia. — Angry white farmers yesterday threatened to cease operations or even burn down their farms unless Mr Joshua Nkomo's guerillas were moved out of their area.

At the meeting, a farmer's wife on the verge of tears ran to the front of the gathering to appeal for police protection for her husband, the brother of a farmer abducted on Saturday. She said death threats had been made against him by Zapu guer-illas.

"If we don't plant, Zambians will face starvation on a scale as never before," one farmer said.

The latest farmer to be detained was released early yesterday after being beaten up, farming sources said. He had been threatened with hanging.

It was stated that Zapu terrorists controlled a road in one farming area and refused to allow farmers to pass.

"These people are terrorizing our people," a farmer said. "If it continues at this rate Zambia will no longer be Zambia. It will be a satellite of Rhodesia

'Give us guns'

360

The Star's Africa News Service

13/11/78 Lusaka

Angry white farmers were today trying to arrange a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda to back up their protests that Zapu guerillas were abducting farmers and are demanding the guerillas be moved away from the farming areas.

The farmers in the dusty farming centre of Ngwerere, 20 km north of Lusaka, held an angry meeting that was more reminiscent of whites in pre-independence Kenya or Rhodesia.

"Give us the same guns as the terrorists," one farmer shouted to police representatives at the gathering in the tiny farmers' clubhouse — one of the bastions of white social life in Zambia.

The meeting followed the abduction of five whites around Lusaka and three in the Livingstone area. The farmers accuse Zipra guerillas armed with Soviet AK-47 assault rifles of the kidnappings.

And the ruling Unip party-owned Times of Zambia reported today that many whites had left the country and others are making plans to do so.

The Times also reported that Mr Neil Thompson, the only qualified taxidermist in Zambia, who was abducted last week, has been released. The Times reported that Mr Thompson may now leave the country.

Zambian whites in protest

Demand

The farmers are now living in fear of the guerillas, whom they accuse of turning one road in this area into a "no-man's land" that had become, as one farmer put it, "part of Zimbabwe."

"We demand that these people be moved out into the bush where they can not do any harm," an angry farmer of South African extraction told the meeting.

The Star's Maritzburg correspondent says Mr Abrie Krige (33), a man abducted from his farm near Lusaka on Saturday is now believed to be in hospital "somewhere in Zambia" according to his Ashburton sister.

Party secretary-general Mainza Chona has exonerated Rhodesian guerillas of blame for the abductions and shifted the blame to the Rhodesians.

Speaking in Mubwa, 180 km west of Lusaka, Mr Chona said the abductions were being carried out by "Rhodesian rebel leader Ian Smith's agents." He said they had infiltrated the Zapu movement.

Mr Chona said the recent Rhodesian attacks, racial incidents, and the kidnappings of whites, were all the work of Rhodesians aiming to confuse Zambians during the election campaign.

Kaunda says 'No' to arms demand

RDM 14/11/78 (360)

LUSAKA. — The Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said yesterday he would not succumb to pressure from white farmers who want to arm themselves following incidents in which some of them are alleged to have been harassed by Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Addressing a large crowd after filing his nomination papers for the forthcoming presidential elections, Dr Kaunda said that investigations had been launched into some of the incidents and all evidence showed that it was not the guerrillas who were responsible.

Dr Kaunda pointed out that he met chairman of the Commercial Farmers Bureau, Mr George Bender, at the weekend and explained to his audience that those who had been harased were probably "victims of the notorious Selous Scouts" who have been sent to Zambia to create chaos.

He said Mr Bender had put all the issues concerning the farmers before him. "I told him to leave everything to the government which would investigate the matter and take appropriate action," he said.

Dr Kaunda urged Zambians not to attack the whites, who produce 30 % of the nation's basic foodstuff, but to hand them over to the police if they thought they were Rhodesian spies.

Dr Kaunda moved as the nation's white farmers threatened to desert their crops and burn their farms unless the government gave them arms to protect themselves against marauding bands of Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (Zapu) guerrillas.

Several farmers near guerrilla camps said they have already closed their farms and would not return until the guerrillas were moved to other areas.

Dr Kaunda appealed to the farmers to wait for the Government to act as "we need the farmers in the country to help us build a nonracial society. Meanwhile, Zapu claimed yesterday its guerrillas attacked selected targets in Salisbury.

According to a statement released by the organisation, "in Salisbury five rest houses for Rhodesian soldiers were attacked and 12 occupants were killed and several others wounded. One of the wounded included an elderly white woman who was a housekeeper for the troops.

"In the Salisbury vicinity along the Salispury-Shamvwa road Zapu forces attacked and set fire to petrol stations used by the Rhodesian army for refueling. Along the same route the Zapu unit set up road blocks and destroyed enemy military vehicles."

Kaunda rejects white farmers' complaints

JD 14/11/78 360

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda, in his first public comment on Zambia's current anti-white backlash, yesterday rejected complaints by white farmers that they had been harassed and attacked by Mr Joshua Nkomo's guerillas.

At a meeting on Sunday, the farmers threatened to cease operations at their farms unless the harassment stopped.

"I would not accept that any Government could succumb to pressure of this nature," Dr Kaunda said, clearly indicating he was irritated by the white farmers' tactics.

"Police have begun to investigate all their complaints and so far they have no evidence that it is truly Patriotic Front fighters who are harassing them."

Whites have been attacked on city streets and farmers have accused Mr Nkomo's Zapu — the Zambian-based wing of the Patriotic Front — of abducting eight farmers over the past week.

As Pres Kaunda spoke, farming sources reported that a group of armed men in the Ngwerere area, 20 km north of Lusaka and the scene of two alleged abductions, had set up an unauthorised camp on a farm belonging to the Anglo-American Corporation.

Farm personnel were giving the area a "wide berth", the sources said. The farm is in the same area as a Zapu camp attacked by the Rhodesians on October 19 with the loss of hundreds of lives.

Farmers claim that Zapu guerillas in civilian clothes have taken control of a road in the area. Farming sources also said an elderly white woman had disappeared in the Botha's Rust area, west of Lusaka, but there was no official confirmation of the report.

Representatives of the farmers held a meeting with Government officials to discuss their complaints and later met privately to draft a policy statement which was expected to tone down their threats to cease operations.

A Zapu spokesman said yesterday he had received no reports of the organisation's guerillas abducting whites.

"I was surprised to learn that the farmers are saying they are going to stop farming," Pres Kaunda said. "I don't accept that at all. We have asked them to wait for Government reaction, and I believe some of their complaints are genuine . . . the farmers must keep quiet and wait for the Government to deal with their complaints."

Pres Kaunda suggested that Rhodesia's elite Selous Scouts unit might be responsible for "doing dirty things" in the name of the Patriotic Front.

"You know there are people called the Selous Scouts who are as black as you are," he said. "They are sent and dropped here. Because they are black, we cannot distinguish between them and us, and they do all sorts of dirty things in the name of the Patriotic Front." — SAPA-RNS.

Star 14/11/78 (360)

Harassing of whites must end —Kaunda

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has stepped into the potentially explosive racial situation here and ordered an immediate end to harassment of whites in the country.

"Zambia needs both their skills and colour," he said.

Reacting to demands by white farmers that the government either put an end to harassment or give the farmers guns, the Zambian leader said his government would not be pressured into submission by threats, but agreed that most of their complaints were genuine.

He said it was possible some of those harassing whites were in fact Rhodesian Selous Scouts dropped into Zambia during their attack on Zapu guerilla camps earlier this month.

President Kaunda ordered officials of his ruling Unip Party to stop inciting people to act against whites.

It has also been learned that Zambia's only qualified taxidermist, Mr Neil Thomson, had not been abducted by guerillas as reported earlier.

He was picked up by Zambian soldiers who took him to Lusaka Central Police Station.

'Cool it' warning to farmers

14/11/28
360
N.M.

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda said here yesterday he would not succumb to pressure from White farmers who want to arm themselves after incidents in which some of them are alleged to have been harassed by Patriotic Front terrorists.

Addressing a large crowd after filing his nomination papers for the presidential elections, Dr. Kaunda said investigations had been launched into the incidents and all evidence showed that it was not terrorists who were responsible.

The President, who pointed out that he met the chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, Mr. George Bender, over the weekend, explained that those who had been harassed were probably "victims of the notorious Selous Scouts," sent to Zambia "to create chaos."

"I want to say to the farming community that I met their chairman and he put all their problems before me. I told him to leave everything to the Government which would investigate the matter and take appropriate action," he said.

He appealed to the farmers to wait for the Government to act as "we need the farmers in the country to help us build a non-racial society."

Zapu claimed here yesterday that its terrorists had attacked selected targets in Salisbury.

According to a statement, "five rest houses for Rhodesian soldiers were attacked and 12 occupants were killed and several others wounded. One of the wounded included an elderly White woman who was a housekeeper for the

Kaunda's 'guests' threatening to take over power in Zambi

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Renegade units of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerillas in Zambia appear to have slipped beyond control, presenting President Kaunda with a serious dilemma on the eve of presidential elections.

White farmers here are convinced Zapu guerillas are responsible for a wave of abductions of whites over the past week.

There is an atmosphere of fear in outlying farming areas around the capital, Lusaka, with Mr Nkomo and Zambian security forces apparently powerless to assert their authority over the Zapu guerillas.

Dr Kaunda is under pressure from farmers to quell the guerilla unrest, which follows Rhodesia's deepest ever strikes into Zambia.

But by publicly moving against the Zapu fighters he would acknowledge something that most heads of state would prefer to ignore: that a guest organisation has usurped the sovereignty of an independent state.

The guerillas began taking the law into their own hands last week.

Three whites, an Australian and two Britons, were abducted from the Botha's Rust area, west of Lusaka. The Australian said later that his captors slashed at his feet with bayonets to force a confession that he was a Rhodesian spy.

The man may never walk properly again.

A frail, 67-year-old white woman has disappeared and nothing has been heard of her.

Three whites were reported kidnapped and interrogated in the Livingstone area. Two abductions were reported from Ngwerere, where farmers last Sunday held a stormy meeting.

White farmers want a firm show of force from Dr Kaunda against the Zapu guerillas.

This is where Dr Kaunda's dilemma really bites home.

In African eyes, an admission of weakness is tantamount to an admission of failure. But in Dr Kaunda's case, a tough approach to the Zapu problem would also mean a great disservice to his old ally, Mr Nkomo.

There is also the question, raised by farmers, of whether Zambian forces are physically capable of containing the 10 000-man Soviet-equipped Zapu army whose arms are far more modern that Zambia's.

This adds to the potential indignities Dr Kaunda is facing.

For once in his career, therefore, it seems a Dr Kaunda has fin been confronted with situation where words not be enough — where his ability for pr tical action is limit adding to the proble that have made his p tion more vulnerable th ever before.

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TRN:Turn around. 21N:2in1 Tx, ORG:Original size set, DPG:Book Tx
IX:Mixed original, CALL:Manual-Com, KRDS:KRDS,FWD:FORWARD
Special Original
idential. BUL:Bulletin, RLY:Relay, RTX:Re-Tx, PC:PC-FAX
Aon, Busy:Busy, Cont.:Continue, No ans:No answer
PW-OFF:Power switch OFF, TEL:Rx from TEL

Guerillas occupy Zambian farm

15/11/78

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerillas, flaunting a call for co-operation with Zambia's white farmers, occupied part of a British-born farmer's land near the town of Ngwerere.

Farmers said today the guerillas moved into a remote farmhouse on the estate, forcing the farmer to evacuate personnel and his family from the area.

Police persuaded the guerillas to move off the land after their 90-minute occupation.

The incident was the latest display in this troubled farming centre, 20 km north of Lusaka, of Zapu's unwillingness to submit to controls, farmers said.

"They won't stay in their camps. They just do what they like," one Afrikaner farmer, who asked not to be named, said.

Two days ago the farmers called for talks with Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo on drawing up "frontiers" between the guerillas and the farms. But yesterday's incident indicated continuing tension between the Zapu troops and the farmers.

● Kaunda's "guests" a threat to Zambia — Page 23.

ZAMBIA

Life on the farm

One of Zambia's major maize seed producers has been unable to collect fert iliser from his farm's railway siding for 10 days. A leading chicken farmer is los ing hundreds of his stock because he's been forced to abandon his holding. Several other farmers in Lusaka province are no longer sleeping at home.

The reason: Zapu guerrillas, jittery after recent Rhodesian raids and in the grip of widespread rumours about Rho desian "spies", "agents" and Selous Scouts, have turned parts of the province into no-go areas.

Zambia's white farmers have dwindled from 1 200 at independence in 1964 to around 300 today. But they continue to play an important role, providing about 60% of marketed agricultural produc tion, including a third of the maize crop - the staple diet for 5,6m Zambians and the 40 000 refugees and 8 000-10 000 guerrillas harboured in the country. On the face of it, their weekend threat to cease production unless Zapu guerrillas - apparently responsible for the abduction and assault of one of the farmers — are removed from the commercial farming areas, carries considerable weight.

Their protest meeting at a country club 12 miles from Lusaka bore a bizarre re- semblance to gatherings of counterparts in Rhodesia. Angry farmers denounced "terrorists", called for increased police protection, and threatened to take the law into their own hands. But on Monday cooler heads prevailed.

The Commercial Farmers Bureau, representing most of the white farmers, declared that threats to cease production were not endorsed by the CFB, and in a conciliatory gesture offered to provide food for the guerrillas. However, the bureau warned that if the problems con- tinued, farm output would drop.

Kaunda's opponents overruled

LUSAKA — Two Zambian opposition leaders yesterday lost a legal battle to have Pres Kaunda's nomination for another term declared illegal.

But one of them, former Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe, said he would appeal against the decision to the Supreme Court.

A High Court judge rejected arguments by Mr Kapwepwe and a veteran politician, Mr Harry Nkumbula, that the ruling United National Independence Party did not follow legal procedure when it adopted constitutional amendments last month.

Pres Kaunda was later nominated sole candidate for presidential elections on December 12 on the basis of the amendments.

Judge Ernest Sakala said he believed the amendments had been adopted by the necessary majority and UNIP had not infringed constitutional procedures. — SAPA-RNS.

technicians, is needed to train the Zambian army to use sophisticated arms such as ground-to-air missiles which Britain has agreed to provide after discussions in Lome between Callaghan and Kaunda.

These arms are supposed to be used to defend Zambia against Rhodesian forces which have up to now entered the country unhindered in their strikes against the Patriotic Front bases.

However, the "military advisers" will also, the Kaunda camp hopes, assure the loyalty of the army — about which there has been some uncertainty lately.

In the past two years President Kaunda has been constantly changing army commanders every few months, with no man staying on too long in a key position.

He is obviously concerned about the possibility of a coup. Members of Unip say openly Kaunda would have been defeated in a straight contest with former vice president Simon Kapepwe, who, with other prospective candidates, were disqualified by the President.

Of grave concern to disgruntled Zambians, already disillusioned by the cost to Zambia of its involvement in the Rhodesian war, is the growing arrogance of Nkomo guerrillas — who, indeed, outnumber the Zambian army. The question on their minds is whether the President has perhaps lost control of the situation, and with it the country.

ZAMBIA

Defending Kaunda

Fears about his own political situation, and not threats of further Rhodesian military incursions, are the reason behind President Kaunda's decision to establish a small military presence on Zambian soil.

Ostensibly, the British force, consisting of a few hundred military advisers and

certainly the information on rural wage rates and contractual relations as well as on returns to economic activities does not exist upon which to make such a judgement. There is a prima facie case for a set of local experiments in different regions to test the demand for casual labour and the effect of an alternate source of employment on local labour markets under different piece rate norms and programme rules.

The need to prepare contingency plans should Botswana's 35 000 odd migrants be forced to stop work in South Africa is a powerful argument to start experiments to work out suitable rules. It also underlines the need to seek a formulation that provides as high an average wage as is consistent with the essential requirements that labour not be enticed away from economic activities.

A further reason for exp
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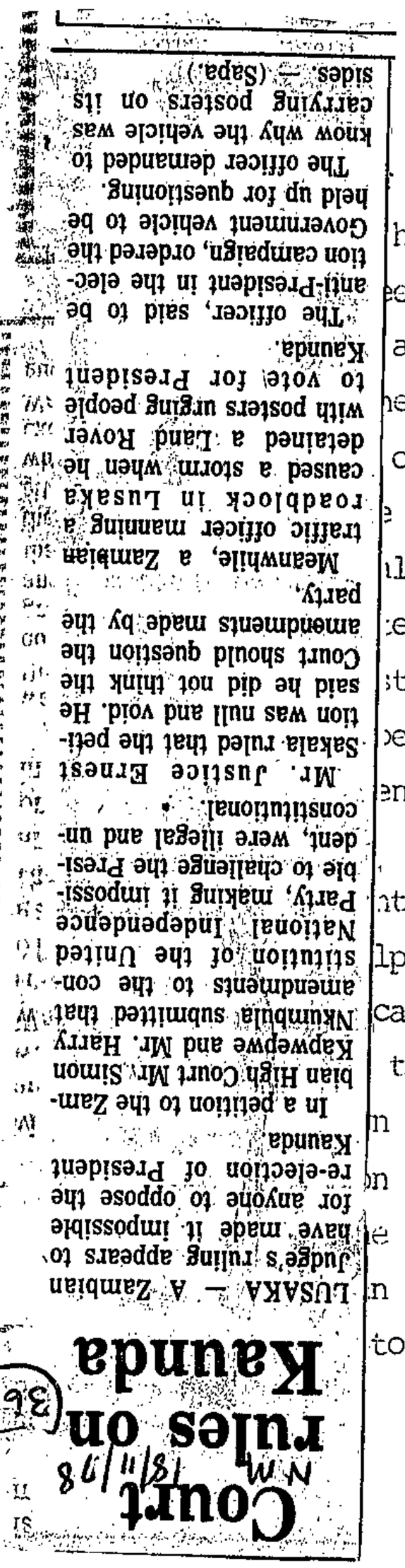
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The officer demanded to
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Meanwhile, a Zambian traffic officer manning a roadblock in Lusaka caused a storm when he detained a Land Rover with posters urging people to vote for President Kaunda.

"The officer, said to be anti-President in the election campaign, ordered the Government vehicle to be held up for questioning. The officer demanded to know why the vehicle was carrying posters on its sides. — (Sapa.)

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In a petition to the Zambian High Court Mr. Simon Kapwepwe and Mr. Harry Nkumbula submitted that amendments to the constitution of the United National Independence Party, making it impossible to challenge the President, were illegal and unconstitutional.

LUSAKA — A Zambian Judge's ruling appears to have made it impossible for anyone to oppose the re-election of President Kaunda

Court rules on Kaunda

N.M. 18/11/78

360

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GENERAL NEWS

21/11/78 (360) R.D.M

Woman dead: Zambia farm manager held

LUSAKA. — An elderly Canadian-born woman who disappeared from her farm near Lusaka on November 8 has been found dead on her property, Zambian police said yesterday.

There was no indication whether she had met her death as a result of racial violence or at the hands of guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union.

The official statement said that Miss Muriel Bissell, 67, was found two days ago. Her farm manager and three other suspects had been arrested.

Miss Bissell, a former missionary who adopted Zambian nationality, disappeared during a wave of anti-white feeling two weeks ago.

She ran her farm as a co-operative with her Zambian workers. Her disappearance was first reported on November 12.

Police said some of her property had been found at the home of the farm manager's parents. The farm manager was not named.

Miss Bissell's farm is about 16 km west of Lusaka in an area that came under Rhodesian air attack earlier this month.

The Rhodesians struck at camps of Zapu guerrillas in the area and since then farmers have accused Zapu guerrillas of abducting, questioning and only then releasing whites living in the area.

The discovery of Miss Bissell's body coincided with continuing apprehension by whites about security in farming areas around Lusaka and seemed certain to increase their nervousness.

Zambia's 300 white farmers have appealed to the government to provide security measures for them.

Sources in the Zambian capital said Zapu guerrillas were still questioning farm workers about the farmers' activities. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambian whites climb down but are anxious

360
28/11/78

Zambia's 300 white farmers have just learned that, no matter how economically important they may be to the country, when it comes to a public political confrontation they have very little clout.

The farmers had tried to push the Zambian Government into a corner, demanding that all Rhodesian guerrilla bases run by Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) be removed from their farming areas within 48 hours.

If they were not, farmers suggested, then crops might not be planted. It was the sort of public ultimatum from a minority to which no African government could be expected to bow — as the farmers swiftly found out.

On Sunday they had called journalists to an emotional meeting in a farmers' club outside Lusaka. One farmer threatened to burn his crops. Another said he would not plant another seed until the "terrorists" were removed. And a third demanded guns similar to those issued to the guerrillas.

The farmers wanted publicity and they got it. Eight of their number had been abducted and beaten by guerrillas, they said. One man, an Australian, Keith MacWilliam, had been suspended by his wrists and his feet bayoneted.

The publicity was to be their undoing. President Kenneth Kaunda publicly rejected their ultimatum, saying that no African government could succumb to such pressure. And the more rational (and generally less racist) among the farmers became alarmed by the confrontation being forced by the militants.

The moderates got their way. The chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, George Bender, after a meeting in State House, called the Press to read a statement which represented an extraordinary climb-down.

The CFB, he said, condemned the Rhodesian raids on Zambia which had precipitated the incidents involving the farmers and mob violence against whites in downtown Lusaka. "What we would like to tell Mr (Ian) Smith — in blunt farmer's language that he should understand — is keep out, leave us in peace."

The farmers, he said, respected ZAPU's right to be in Zambia. The farmers were prepared to consider the possibility of providing ZAPU with food to replace that destroyed in the Rhodesian raids, but they would like a clear delineation of farming and guerrilla areas.

It was not CFB policy to encourage members to decrease food production but if the situation deteriorated further production would be affected.

The statement was only approved by three of the farmers' leaders and some of the militants are bound to reject it. About 70 per cent of Zambia's white farmers are Rhodesian or South African by parentage and they will neither support condemnation of Rhodesian raids nor supply food replacement to guerrillas whom most of them regard as "terrorists".

Although the farmers have backed away from their confrontation with



PRES KAUNDA . . . white farmers met him and then backed down.

the Government, Kaunda must nevertheless try to placate their anger and fears. Farming sources say that the 300 white farmers, utilising no more then 1,5 per cent of Zambia's land, account for nearly 70 per cent of the agricultural gross national product.

They grow about 30 per cent of Zambia's maize (the country's staple diet), 95 per cent of the wheat crop, 60 per cent of vegetables, 50 per cent of tobacco (the main agricultural foreign exchange earner) and all of the country's seeds.

In addition they produce at least 70 per cent of the beef consumed in Zambia, 70 per cent of dairy products, 85 per cent of pig products, 80 per cent of the country's poultry and 100 per cent of the very limited lamb and mutton production.

At independence there were around 1 200 white commercial farmers in Zambia. Now there is a quarter of that number and the incidents of the past fortnight could lead to a further exodus.

Zambia is already suffering from a crucial shortage of skilled expatriates in its mining industry, which generates about 90 per cent of foreign exchange.

One mine, where the skilled force is already dangerously low, estimates that the growing number of people not renewing contracts and the low number of new recruits mean the skilled force will be down by 35 per cent by the end of next year.

People who have been in London recently trying to recruit skilled technicians in various sectors say that the latest racial incidents have made it even more difficult, with would-be recruits cancelling appointments for job interviews.

The situation could be made even more difficult by the disappearance of an elderly white woman, Muriel Bissell, from her farm five miles from Lusaka some time last week.

As far as can be ascertained, Miss Bissell, a tiny, frail white-haired woman in her late sixties, was held prisoner at her farm for several days early last week before being abducted. People who have been near the farm report that it appears to have been taken over by armed men, who, in the light of recent events on farms around the city, are thought to be ZAPU guerrillas.

Miss Bissell, a one-time missionary, who is said to have been friendly towards ZAPU — she was once a United Nations Development Programme scholarships officer giving scholarships to ZAPU — is a Zambian citizen who originally came from Canada.

There are considerable fears for her life and the police appear to have been reluctant to go to the area, thereby adding to fears in the white community and indeed among many Zambians that a potential Lebanon-style "State within a State" is evolving.

Her safe return will be important in calming fears here, while the farmers' climb-down gives Kaunda the opportunity, if he wishes to take it, to take a firm line with ZAPU. — OFNS

Arms: Zambia farmer jailed

LUSAKA — A dishevelled farmer was jailed for five years here yesterday after admitting he stored weapons for Rhodesia at his remote farmhouse.

Mr Ian Sutherland, 43, a British national, was led away from the court past a display of two Soviet-made rocket launchers and nine rockets, 21 hand grenades, three AK-47 assault rifles and an array of explosives found on his farm.

"He should have been jailed for life," one Zambian said angrily as Mr Sutherland, walking stifly and with great difficulty, was led away, handcuffed to a police officer.

The conviction was the first of its kind in Zambia and seems certain to deepen the atmosphere of unease in which the country's 30 000-40 000 whites are living.

The prosecution said two Rhodesian soldiers, Mr Peter Dunn and Mr John Hawes, ferried the weapons to Mr Sutherland's farm near Mazabuka last year.

The Rhodesians, disguised as lorry drivers, hid the arms under timber from Johannesburg, the prosecution said.

The Soviet and Chinese origins of the weapons indicated the Rhodesians had captured them from Patriotic Front guerillas.

In mitigation, Mr Sutherland's defence lawyer said he loved Zambia and could not bear reference to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zambian-based Zapu wing of the Patriotic Front.

Since recent Rhodesian strikes against Zapu bases in Zambia, white farmers north and west of Lusaka have complained of harassment by Zapu, which, like the Zambian authorities, has been trying to locate whites in collusion with the Rhodesians. — SAPA-

Sun. Tribune 26/11/78

Custody riddle over ex-cops on trial

251

... policemen, ... sentences for sexual offences, apparently experienced a holiday from imprisonment this week when they appeared in the Estcourt Magistrate's Court on charges under the Defence and Police Acts.

The two men, Johan Terblanche and Nico Swanepoel, both aged 22, were appearing with a former colleague, Detective Sergeant Johan Charles Benade, with whom they are alleged to have unlawfully played "terrorist" roles during a civil defence exercise in the town in June.

Unlike most convicted prisoners awaiting trial, the two former police constables — brought from Pretoria to the local Estcourt jail for the trial — were not handcuffed or under constant police or prison warder guard. Neither were they required to wait in police cells during adjournments.

They were seen to mix freely with people in the corridors of the court building and were seen talking to women friends. They did not appear to be under constant supervision and on several occasions left the court building unescorted.

On one occasion they were seen to leave the court — alone — in a private car.

Supervised

When the Sunday Tribune tried to establish in whose custody the two men were placed during the case there were conflicting reports and it could not be established which individual or individuals supervised the men's movements.

According to the liaison division of the Prisons Department in Pretoria, Terblanche and Swanepoel were handed to the South African Police at court each day.

"They are placed in the care of the police for the duration of the trial," Major C. T. Jordaan said. He could not say which SAP officer was responsible, but said it might have been the investigating officer, Captain J. R. Victor.

Captain G. Wissing confirmed this after telephoning the chief warder at the Escourt jail.

"We definitely handed them over to the SAP at court and then got them ... there were no facilities available for white prisoners in the Estcourt courts. In Estcourt they would normally be kept in the charge office until required in court and then accompanied by a policeman to court.

"But these are convicted prisoners and we do not worry about them.

"I presume they may have been left in the care of the third accused (Sergeant Bernade), but this would have been an irregularity."

When told that the Prisons Department had stated the two men had been handed to the SAP he said: "I know nothing about that. They may have been handed over to the investigating officer, Captain Victor. He is my senior."

Custody

Captain Victor, branch ... and I have never known a convicted prisoner being the responsibility of the SAP. The Prisons Department is responsible for convicted prisoners."

While waiting for the case to start on Thursday this week, Sergeant Benade threatened to sue Press photographers if they took his picture. Swanepoel said: "You can't photograph us, we're convicted prisoners."

Warder

According to Lieutenant Moon a prison warder, Sergeant van Sitterp, had been at court during this confrontation and consulted him on the law. "I checked up and you people are more than obliged (sic) to take photographs."

Bearing in mind that this warder had approached him, Swanepoel and Terblanche must have been in his custody, he ...



back to the jail at the end of the day," he said.

"Normally we fetch convicted prisoners from court, but in a small place like Estcourt it is possible they were taken back to the police station first. This is probably what happened."

But Lieutenant William Moon, station commander at Estcourt police station, said supervision of his two former men was not his responsibility. "They would have been in the custody of the Prisons Department," he said.

He agreed that prisoners awaiting trial were normally held in cells below the court room, but said Ladysmith, later told the Sunday Tribune he did not know in whose custody Terblanche and Swanepoel had been. They had not been in his custody, but he had seen policemen at the court.

"I'm not saying they were with them all the time, but they always had their eye on them," he

He did not know where these policemen were from, he said.

Brigadier H. A. Viljoen, Divisional Commissioner in Natal insisted custody of convicted prisoners was not the responsibility of the SAP — at any time.

"I have been in the police force for 33 years

Sergeant van Sitterp refused to discuss the matter but said he had been at court that day for another case involving black prisoners.

Sergeant Benade, Swanepoel and Terblanche have all pleaded not guilty before Mr E. T. Combes to charges under the Defence Act, the Police Act, two of assault and one of using a police vehicle without permission.

Judgment will be given in Pietermaritzburg next month.

In the meantime, Sergeant Benade is continuing with his normal investigation work at the CID offices in Estcourt.

TV dramatist hits at SABC for skirting the issues of the day



John Cundill: They are creating a false sense of security

DRAMATIST John Cundill this week criticised the SABC television service for "deluding the public and creating a false sense of security."

Mr Cundill, writer of The Villagers script, made this criticism of television after receiving the 1978 Olive Schreiner Award for Drama.

He said it could be argued "that a public broadcasting corporation has no right to force unpalatable fare down its subscribers' throats, particularly as they themselves have paid for the meal."

One could not avoid drawing attention to the artificial limitations and constraints placed on creative writers. But it was reassuring to see a more relaxed attitude in the theatre which at last made it possible for plays "to start reflecting the realities of our very strange society."

Mr Cundill said there was evidence that viewers did not wish to be reminded that they live in interesting times. By presenting plays which carefully skirted the issues of the day and failed to reflect, even incidently, the trouble present and uncertain future, a false sense of security would be reinforced.

Writers had not yet begun to scratch the surface of the great human drama that was unfolding in Southern Africa.



360

MY ZAMBIAN NIGHTMARE...

QUOTE

Within seconds they were all around me, yelling: "He's a spy" and "kill him" and other charming things like that.

They started kicking me on the legs. They beat me on the back and head. A policeman showed up on a motorcycle. He yelled at me to come over and at the crowd to leave me alone, but they just went on beating me up.

I just could not stay in Zambia any longer. The attack and my treatment by the Zambian police immediately afterwards was the last straw.
by Dr Jack Schumaker, an American

By Tony Spencer-Smith

A YOUNG American clinical psychologist, Dr Jack Schumaker, 29, told this week of his escape from death when a mob of 200 yelling blacks attacked him on the main street of Lusaka this month.

Beaten and shaken, Dr Schumaker quit his job as lecturer in psychology at the University of Zambia and fled to South Africa with his Canadian girlfriend, Cheryl Shantz.

"I just could not stay there any longer. The attack and my treatment by the Zambian police immediately afterwards was the last straw.

"I couldn't even look at the Zambians after that, I felt such a mixture of fear and rage."

In Cape Town this week — where he plans to settle — he told the story of his harrowing experience and described the collapse of the economy and order in Zambia

"I was beaten up just outside the largest shopping centre in Lusaka, on Cairo Road, on November 7.

"I had gone to the centre to try to beat the constant shortages of food by buying a few vegetables.

"I didn't realise when I went into the store that mobs had been beating up whites all up and down Cairo Road that day.

"While I was inside the store I noticed large groups of people outside. I thought maybe there had been a traffic accident or something.

'Spy'

"I asked the black Zambian at the check-out point what was happening, but he wasn't kind enough to tell me. He could have warned me, but as it was I walked right out into it

"When I was just a few metres on to the pavement, people started shouting 'white man.'

"There was a huge group, probably about 200 people.

"I realised immediately it was hardly a healthy place to be, and turned around. But I had this sinking feeling that I was going to die.

"Within seconds they were all around me, yelling: 'He's a spy' and 'Kill him' and other charming things like that.

"They started kicking me on the legs. They beat me on the back and on the head. I still have a neck injury which I will have treated here.

"A policeman showed up on a motorcycle. He yelled at me to come over and at the crowd to leave me alone, but they just went on beating me up.

"The policeman called a police car on his radio. I lunged for the back door, squeezed between the mob and the side, and it was locked. Still the mob hit me.

"I pleaded with the police to let me in and finally I did get into the car.

"Also in the car was a 50-year-old German businessman who had also been beaten up. He was verging on a nervous breakdown, shaking uncontrollably.

"I thought the police would drive us away from the scene and let us out, but they took us straight to the police station to be interrogated.

"There were about 50 whites there. Many had been beaten up, but they had to wait in queues to be interrogated.

"There was an 80-year-old man there. That was really sad. He had been attacked in a shop by a mob. His glasses were broken and I think his leg had been injured.

"He was the nicest old man and had lived 50 years in Zambia. He was in a terrible state, yet he had to go through the most humiliating interrogation.

Absurd

"The police were yelling at him, saying: 'Prove you're not going to feed the enemy' and ridiculous things like that. It was all completely mindless, nothing short of absurd.

"I said I needed to get to the university to teach. I had a pack of books for the day. The police said I must prove I was not carrying guns in the package.

"I told them to just look inside, but they just said that didn't mean anything. I could have thrown the guns out."

He was interrogated for an hour and a half.

Dr Schumaker said he was put in a police car to go to his flat to collect his passport and registration papers.

"The policeman who drove me was supposed to take me back to the police station afterwards for further interrogation, but he must have seen it was all absolutely senseless because he just took the documents and left me."

Dr Schumaker did not go back to the university.

The next day he and Cheryl Shantz went directly to a travel agent to arrange a flight out. They arrived in South Africa last week.

"We had no visas, but luckily we were able to get them in Johannesburg when we told our story. It seemed to strike a sympathetic chord in the South African authorities"

He said there had been tension in Zambia ever since the Rhodesian bombings of guerrilla camps in October.

Idealism

"The worst mob incidents in Lusaka when I was there were on November 6 and 7.

"The actions of the police throughout the whole period were one of the things which made me really angry.

"They kept triggering off mob incidents by interrogating whites at random in the streets.

"While people avoided central Lusaka like the plague, sitting shuddering at home.

"All the whites who are not masochists are at least talking about leaving

"The Press and radio kept saying watch out for whites, they might be Rhodesian spies, and so on."

A Dutch woman had died after a mob attack.

Dr Schumaker said he had gone to Zambia from America in March on a three-year contract to the university.

"I took the job full of idealism, thinking maybe I could do something to help a developing third world country.

"Now I am left with a bad taste in my mouth."



Dr Jack Schumaker and girlfriend Cheryl Shantz. They plan to settle in Cape Town

American who quit tells of mob savagery in the streets

ZAMBIAN FARMERS FEAR ROAMING TERROR GANGS

Tribune Africa News Service

NGWERERE (Zambia): An aged white farm couple sit in a living room filled with mementoes of more than 50 years of life in this cluster of small tobacco farms hewn from the heavy scrub bush.

"The bombs were dropping just across there," the wrinkled, sunburned man says with a wave of his glass of homemade wine.

"Some of the wounded came in here after the raid and we took them to the police station. We could even see the Rhodesian helicopters."

No, there have not been any problems for them since the Rhodesian raids on Zapu camps earlier this month. But they are careful to go to town the long way around On some of the smaller farm roads Zapu has set up roadblocks .

A farm down the road was abandoned for a few days when the owner heard Zapu terrorists were on the property.

Farmers in this little community, 20 kms north of Lusaka, have heard the heavily armed men from the camps that surround them have a list of whites with Rhodesian connections, real and alleged.

"People are nervous," the white-haired wife says. "All we hear are rumours. No one is pulling out yet but some are laying off staff, and if things get worse or someone is killed, people will start to go."

On the other side of Lusaka, in the enclave of smallholdings known as Bothasrust, a Zambian police officer openly concedes to a worried householder there is nothing he and his men can do to stop the Zapu terrorists doing whatever they want.

"They have better guns than us," he says.

Farmers around Bothasrust have been held, questioned and, in a few cases, badly beaten up by what they allege are Zapu terrorists.

Since the attacks by helicopter-borne Rhodesian troops on their camps around Lusaka earlier this month the terrorists have virtually become a law unto themselves — in many instances taking over the role of Zambian civil and military administration.

House servants have found armed bands outside the back door at dawn and have been questioned about what the "master" does and who comes to visit him.

Weapons

At least one farm has been occupied by the AK-47-toting terrorists.

Informed sources maintain President Kenneth Kaunda does not accept that much of the harassment is being done by Zapu fighters loyal to his friend Joshua Nkomo.

Publicly the Zambian Government continues to accuse elements of the Selous Scouts for the problems.

The position was backed up this week when a white farmer, Ian Sutherland, was sentenced to five years in jail for possession of offensive weapons.

Sutherland was found in possession of AK 47 assault rifles and some small rockets. The court was told they were smuggled on to his farm south of Lusaka last year by two Rhodesian soldiers posing as truck drivers bringing in a load of wood fr n South Africa.

The case served to some extent to back up the actions of vigilante type groups of Zambians who have detained, beaten and occasionally handed over to police a number of whites.

In many cases the suspicions of the populace were aroused merely because of the dress of the whites. Bush shirts, once almost the uniform of the expatriate here, have been carefully stowed in cupboards. They look too military for the times.

The racial problems, although mild in comparison to other parts of Africa, have serious implications for Zambia.

Recruitment of expatriate labour, essential to the ailing copper industry, is already down 30 percent and officials fear a serious tapering off in both new contracts and renewals in the wake of the troubles.

There are an estimated 10 000 Nkomo men under arms in Zambia, almost double Kaunda's estimated standing army.

How the Zambians would go about rounding up and controlling even the small bands of terrorists, who have forsaken the big and vulnerable camps for nomadic bush bivouacs, is a matter of considerable speculation here.

Most observers doubt it could be done even if Kaunda decided to reassert sovereignty.

But as long as he does not, there will be problems for everyone in Zambia, white and black.

Tough warning for Zambia's white farmers

360
28/1/78
DP

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda has told white farmers living in Zambia to pack up and go if they believe the country cannot do without their farming skills.

"If you think you are here to grow maize, get out," Dr Kaunda said. "If this is their (white farmers') thinking they can get out of Zambia before the next rainy season."

It was the toughest line he has taken against the farmers since Rhodesian raids on October 19 and November 2 sparked off anti-white feelings. There were cases of Zambians mobbing whites while Rhodesian nationalist guerillas based in Zambia abducted white farmers and interrogated them over whether they were Rhodesian collaborators.

Some farmers at Ngwerere, 20 km north of here, reacted angrily to the abductions and threatened to stop planting unless the guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu were moved away from their farms.

The farmers' main organisation, the Commercial Farmers Bureau, last week dissociated itself from the Ngwerere threat.

The Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail also attacked farmers who believed they were indispensable to Zambia.

Dr Kaunda said he welcomed those whites who wanted to make Zambia their home and promised to hold further discussions with the white farmers on their problems.

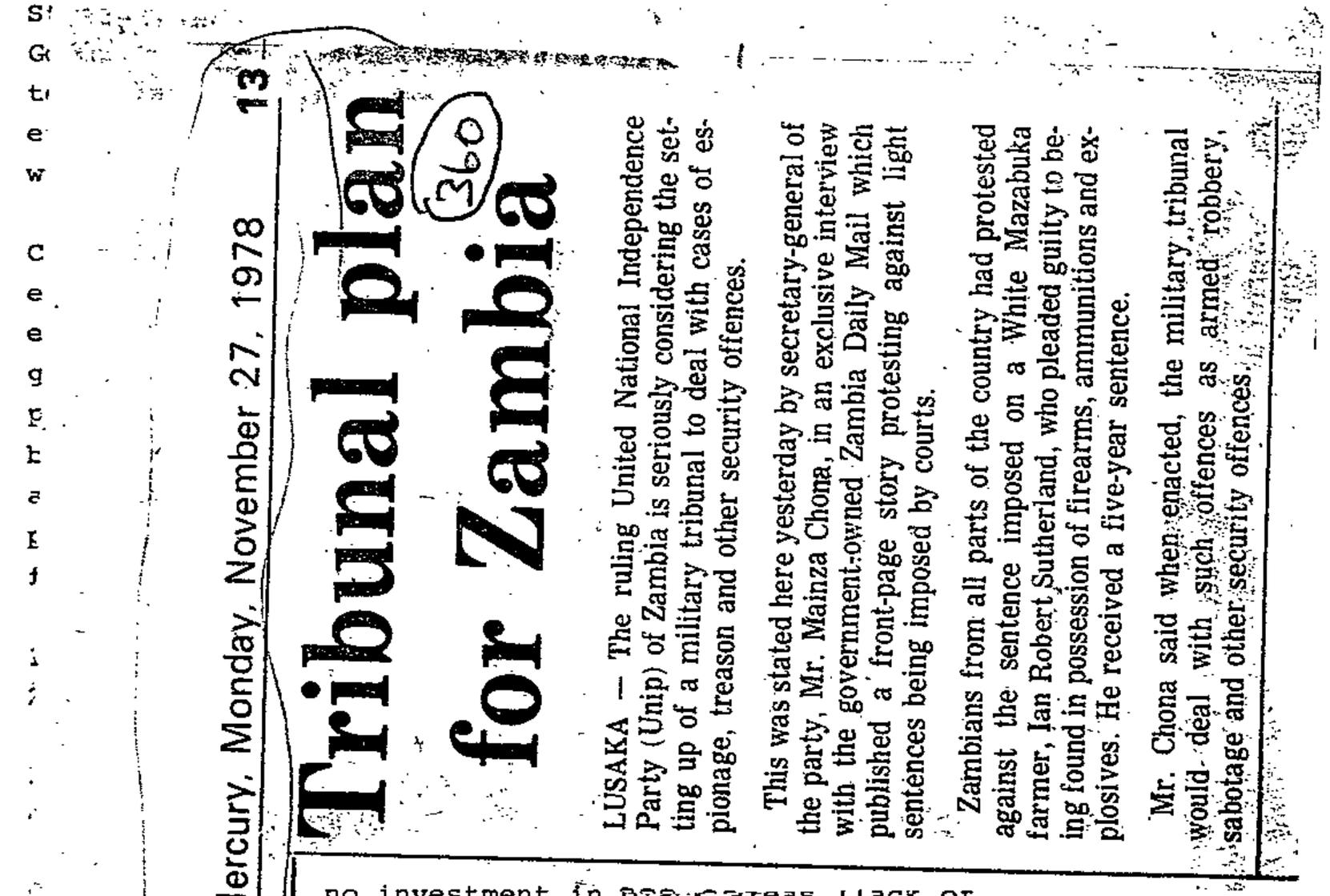
He said he would not allow "witch-hunting (against whites) because of an idiot like Sutherland."

Mr Sutherland pleaded guilty in court here last week to storing weapons including explosives, rocket-propelled grenades and rocket launchers for the Rhodesians.

"There is to be no instant justice in Zambia," Dr Kauda said. Instant justice is the term used here for street mobs beating anyone they suspect of crime. — SAPA-RNS.

with the system of farming-on-the half".[21]

"Tomlinson records (p. 84) that in 1938 a scheme for the subsidised purchase of ploughs, harrows, planters and cultivators by black farmers was introduced 'and considerable use was made of it until it was discontinued in 1947'. Among those who objected to such schemes was former Prime Minister S... G... t... e... w...



The Natal Mercury, Monday, November 27, 1978 13

Tribunal plan for Zambia

LUSAKA — The ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) of Zambia is seriously considering the setting up of a military tribunal to deal with cases of espionage, treason and other security offences.

This was stated here yesterday by secretary-general of the party, Mr. Mainza Chona, in an exclusive interview with the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail which published a front-page story protesting against light sentences being imposed by courts.

Zambians from all parts of the country had protested against the sentence imposed on a White Mazabuka farmer, Ian Robert Sutherland, who pleaded guilty to being found in possession of firearms, ammunitions and explosives. He received a five-year sentence.

Mr. Chona said when enacted, the military tribunal would deal with such offences as armed robbery, sabotage and other security offences

C... e... e... g... m... h... a... E... f...

no investment in black areas (lack of capital).

... when some blacks became good farmers ... rapid class differentiation. "(The) ... ge stratum of peasants is not only ..., but it is a predictable feature of,

the underdevelopment of the society as a whole".[25] This process of differentiation was accelerated by specific government legislation and also by the restrictions which, while they applied to all blacks, tended to affect the poorest most quickly.

Discussing the class of successful farmers that emerged, Bundy writes, "The Glen Grey Act contributed to the definition of that class; to the overlapping of the categories of bureaucrat and well-to-do peasant, to the enjoyment by the headmen and their favourites of the choice land, to the circulation of funds and skills at the upper strata and to the heightened pressure on the young and landless to sell their labour."[26]

Differentiation continued: "In 1936, Councillor Ntlatla from Idutywa in the Transkei told the Bunga that 'the people who are landless in the surveyed districts are equal to these who have land. if not more ...'"[27]

"In one location 3 out of 1000 stock owners held 70% of the sheep and 50% of the cattle. Some of the councillors had as many as 3000 sheep and most had 200 sheep and 50 cattle." (This was in 1953)[28]

Edward Brett outlines the process of class formation in East Africa: the pattern he describes is equally applicable to the South African reserves. "The indigenous bourgeoisie emerged initially on a regional basis, within each area this group was recruited from the rich peasant families which had been able to afford secondary education; this generation was then able to move into positions in the bureaucracy, the co-operative movement and petty trade. It then became the leadership

360 RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1978

Kaunda warns on election bribery

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday told officials of his ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) that misuse of international capital could be turned into a tool to cause chaos and the overthrow of legitimate governments.

President Kaunda's warning followed reports of bribery and corruption by candidates in this year's Zambian general election.

Already police in some areas have launched investigations into bribery by rich Zambians opposed to the country's socialist policies.

President Kaunda likened foreign capital to an axe which, if mishandled, could bring disaster to the people. He cited the Chilean Government under President Salvador Allende which, he said, was overthrown by the use of international capital.

He warned party leaders against being used by people with money to vote for certain candidates and emphasised that money should not be used to decide a government, but for the good of the citizens and the investors.

At present about 28 outspoken Zambians have been barred from contesting the election. — Sapa.

In fifteen organisations (44%) management had taken the initiative for establishing the committee, while African employees had done this in five (15%), and management and employees together had taken the decision in fourteen (41%).

There was a tendency for older workers and those with longer service to be elected to these committees: in 80% of the organisations there were no restrictions whatsoever on the nomination of candidates, while in 20% there were certain requirements, mainly to achieve equal departmental representation.[38]

82% of the respondents reported that their works committees were elected for a period of one year. In most instances, 68%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works committee were that they were more effective than liaison committees, that they were more representative and acceptable to African workers, and that the workers preferred them.

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees[39] had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.[40]

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37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.

38. Ibid, pp.97-101.

39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.

40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

No Zapu takeover

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda has reacted angrily to rumours that guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African Patriotic Union wing of the Patriotic Front have taken over the defence of Zambia.

The rumours were lies coming from idiots who did not sense the danger of spreading such reports, he said.

"Those people make it very difficult for me to continue forgiving them," he said and appealed for love, peace and unity among people of all races and tribes.

"We are all of one God," Dr Kaunda told a political rally in the capital.

Remand for Zambian miner in Rhodesian Army uniform case

ROM 29/11/78 360

By SHADRAK SOKO
"Mail" Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The case of John Wonderby, the white miner who is charged with wearing a Rhodesian army uniform, was adjourned to December 11 by a Chingola magistrate yesterday.

Wonderby, 30, was remanded after the prosecution failed to produce two important documents from the Director of Public Prosecutions and the High Court in Ndola.

The prosecution alleges that Wonderby, who works for the Chingola division of Nchanga Consolidated copper mines, was seen wearing the uniform at a cricket club on October 28.

Meanwhile, more than 200 people demonstrated outside the district governor's office at Mazabuka yesterday demanding a tougher sentence on a British-born farmer, Ian Robert Sutherland, who was recently jailed for five years for allowing Rhodesian soldiers to store weapons on his farm.

The demonstrators marched peacefully through the town, calling on the government and the ruling party to charge him with treason.

9.4 ... Statistics for 1977 suggest that we have very fast output growth with almost static employment. We know there has been the development of a major new open-cast pit at Sishen to supply Saldanha Bay and export markets.[26] It seems possible that part of the 1975 employment increase has to do with development work for this project.

9.5 Detailed explanations of the changes recorded in 9.4 will not be attempted - beyond noting i) that the period has seen the development and use of both more productive open-cast techniques and of various underground improvements and ii) that as with coal, manganese, and copper (and perhaps other minerals) there are different types of deposit (e.g. surface and underground) which require different techniques (with different associated labour productivities) for their exploitation. With the qualification that there are technical factors involved which are not well understood, it seems possible to say that there has been a trend increase in employment since the mid-1950s, of the order of 5-6 per cent per annum, which technical progress has not thus far eliminated.

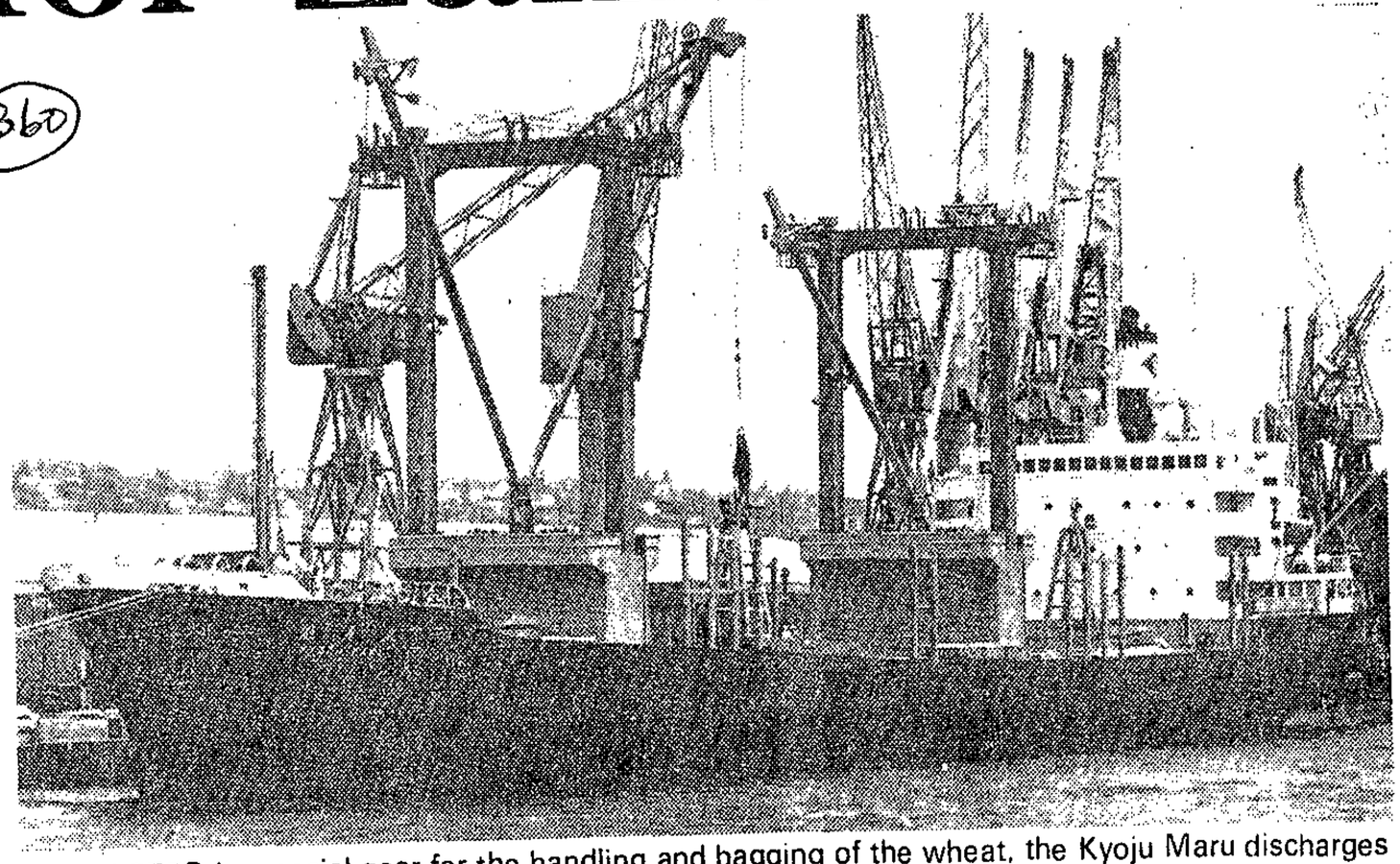
SHIPPING

Wilf Seifert

Wheat for Zambia will soon be headed north

NM 30/11/78

360



SUPPORTED by special gear for the handling and bagging of the wheat, the Kyoju Maru discharges 17 840 tons at Pier 105.

THE FIRST 17 840-ton shipment of Australian wheat being landed at Durban will soon be railed on to its destination, Zambia, by the SAR.

The carrier of the inaugural shipment, part of a R15-million contract, is the Japanese bulker of 19 095 dwt, the Kyoju Maru. She put into Durban on November 18.

In order to make the wheat manageable for both discharge and temporary storage in the adjacent shed to the vessel's Pier 105 berth, stevedores are busy bagging the cargo on board.

Port officials said earlier this week that the wheat could not be forwarded immediately because the rail link to Zambia had been used for northbound fertiliser traffic from East London.

Mr. "Pine" Pienaar, Durban's port manager, told me at the ship during a brief inspection: "Now that we have fulfilled that commitment, the Railways are concentrating on fertiliser consignments that were landed at Maputo for Zambia.

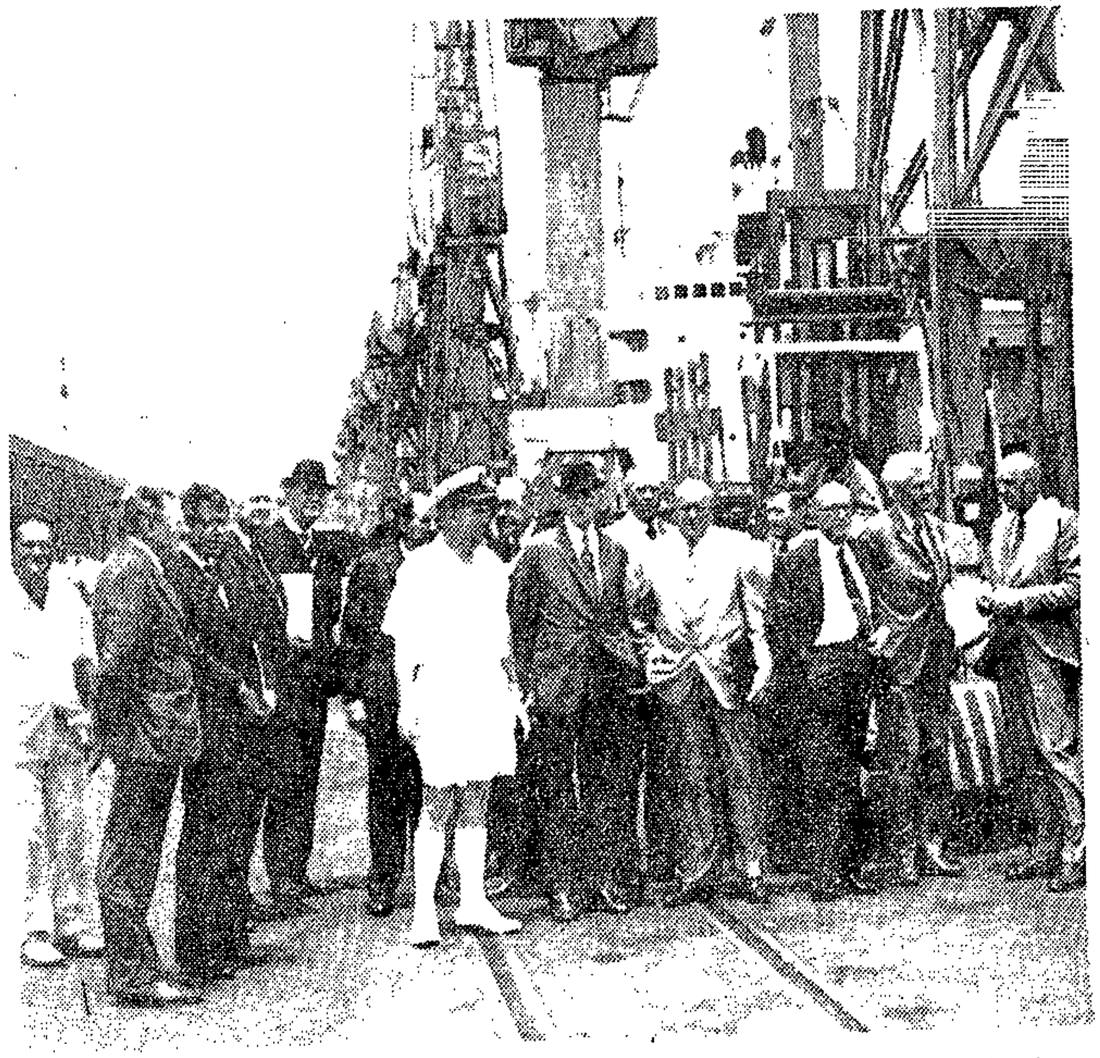
"Once this has been railed to its destination, we expect the go-ahead from SAR&H headquarters for the Kyoju Maru's wheat to be dispatched from here. This could happen any day now."

The total contract between Australia and Zambia is thought to involve 144 000 tons.

The Kyoju Maru's discharge operations have been severely hindered by heavy rain.

An expert estimates that between November 21 and this Monday alone some 30 hours were lost.

At the current landing rate, he told me, the ship could require another 10 days to complete work here.



MEMBERS of the Durban Harbour Advisory Board, hosted by representatives of the SAR&H's Natal System and the Port Directorate, went on a short inspection tour of the port by bus and tug this week to be briefed on the latest developments. The DHAB, which last made a similar round trip two years ago, is an amalgamation of shipping and agricultural interests, clients paying wharfage, landing, shipping or transhipping fees, the City Council, the Chamber of Industries, trade unions, the Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer. Its chairman is Mr. T. A. Chilcott and this year's guest of honour was Mr. H. J. L. du Toit, deputy general manager of the SAR&H. The group is seen above at Pier 105 where the Tokyo-registered Kyoju Maru currently discharges Zambia-destined wheat from Australia.

AD 6/12/78

Kaunda warns of new war

(860)

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda warned here that the political situation in Southern Africa was drifting towards a third world war.

Speaking at State House when he met US Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Andrew Young, he said the situation in Southern Africa "is very critical and serious."

He told Mr Young his country was anxious about the American stand on Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa

Mr Young told Pres Kaunda his country would not change its policy on Southern Africa.

He said US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance recently impressed on South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha the need for an internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian dispute.

Mr Young said he was now a little optimistic of the chances to settle the Namibian question peacefully while he could not express the same optimism about Rhodesia. — DDC.

1.3.4 In these facts to expansion and the shift in geographical location of .ng the absolute contractions of historic cer .on) must lie the fundamental explanation of t a of employment statistics in the post-war p after the maximum of employment was reached (1 f the Chamber of Mines referred to the attai tion' by the newer mines. He said that a cor ... a decrease in development', and continued rs, therefore, to have passed its peak as an . it is likely that the industry's requirements nue to fall from now on ... '. His predict neral terms. To flesh out the explanation w cal description of the nature of 'development h work at the stope-face in contact with the gc bly) of the different scales of 'development work e is at different stages of its development. ond us now.

1.3.5 There is also a g uld be teased out of the data - since we have in of ore milled, gold output, ore-grade, tonnage r year and gold output per worker per year (apart nd profit variables). We shall not attempt to model the relationships between these variables in this paper but a few points of interest may be included here.

1.3.5.1 Gold output rose with only one interruption (1967) from 1952 to 1970 - though the real surge was over by 1965. Output climbed from 368 metric tons at the start of this period to 950 metric tons in 1965; it took the next 5 years to reach 1 000 tons (the all-time maximum).

1.3.5.2 Underlying this increase in production of course was the the development of the new fields and the increase in the number of productive mines (from 43 in 1950 to 60 in 1962). This showed up in increased tonnages of ore being milled and treated every year - tonnages which moreover were of average higher grade throughout most of the 1950s since the newer mines in general had a higher grade than the average of the established industry.

Figure I



Zambians 'fear invasion by SA'

360

6/12/78 Star

LUSAKA — South Africa has warned President Kaunda of an impending South African attack on Zambia over the Swapo offensive in SWA/Namibia, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wilted Phiri, has stated.

He claimed yesterday that the message was from the Pretoria office of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He claimed the message said in part: "It has come to the knowledge of the South African Government that concentrations of Swapo terrorists in south western Zambia are preparing for operations aimed at the peaceful democratic elections in SWA/Namibia by brutal acts and calculated terrorism.

CONSEQUENCES

"The South African Government wishes again to bring to your attention the serious consequences that could result from such activities by Swapo."

The Zambian Government had reacted angrily, the Minister claimed.

It described as "blatant lies," South Africa's claims of a Swapo military build-up in south western Zambia, charging that the "lies were a mere pretext to invade Zambia between today and Saturday."

On Monday, President Kaunda warned that Rhodesian and South African troops were planning to invade Zambia between December 6 and 9 in an attempt to disrupt the presidential and general elections on December 12.

Mr Phiri, who summoned diplomats from the five Western Countries which form a contact group on SWA/Namibia, warned that in view of the seriousness of the situation, Zambia would ask for military assistance from friendly countries.

He gave no details.

It has been confirmed in Lusaka, that OAU secretary-General Mr Dem Kodjo, will visit Zambia soon. — Sapa.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE ERASMUS COMMISSION

'Because the Republic ... has developed into a vigorous industrial country ... and has tremendous potential in this sphere, it is only natural that these tremendous developments should have some of the characteristics of the so-called first industrial revolution, but it is clear to us that this development is not yet showing any signs of the oppressive and heart-rending conditions ... described in the literature ... in England. As yet, we cannot really speak of threatening unrest, malnutrition, starvation wages, appallingly long working hours, unemployment and other conditions arising from problems that have a bearing on industrial health'.
(Erasmus Commission (1976), p.4, paragraph 3.57, emphasis added).

This Commission rests on a number of ideological and political assumptions.

1. The Commission assumes that there is a congruence of interest between workers and their employers. This is strikingly clear in the recommendations, which are devised on the assumption that workers and employers can and will co-operate in applying standards of health and safety, and thus that strict state enforcement is not necessary.

This is because of the 'ethnological' composition of the labour force. Coal miners in England, reports the Commission, have since 1872 had the right to appoint representatives to inspect mines. This would not be advisable in South Africa, says the Commission, because

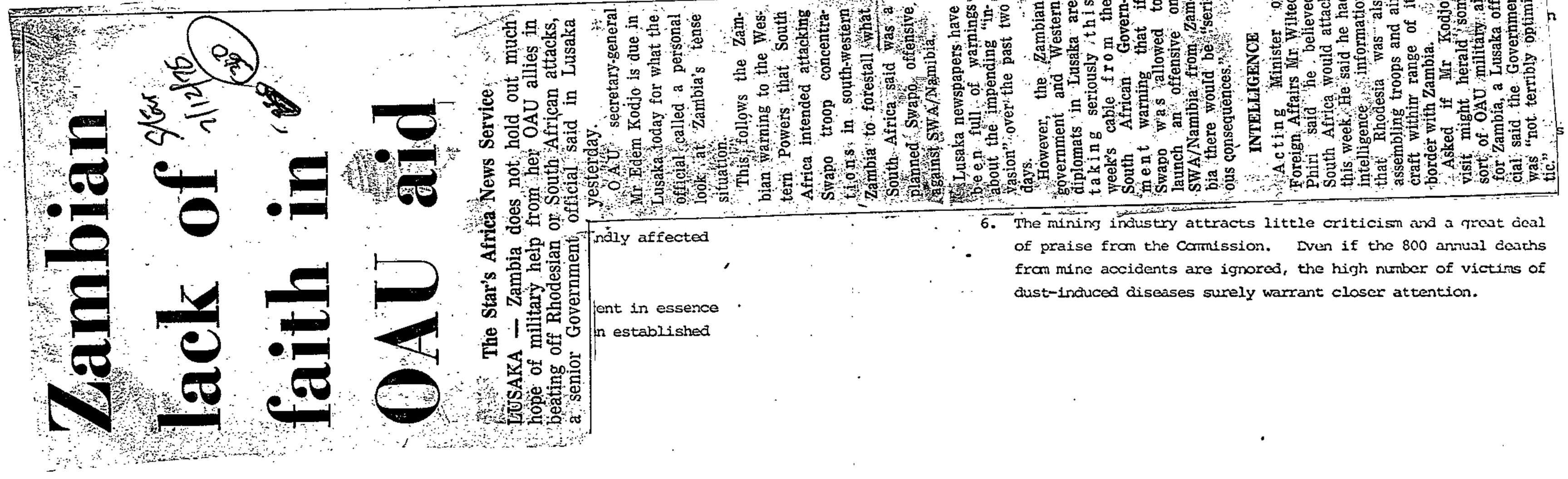
i) South African trade unions have a shorter history than British,

ii) On the mines in South Africa there are various races with norms; these races cannot agree about their

"If a major war breaks out between Zambia and Rhodesia we know we are on our own. Condemnation of Rhodesia and South Africa is not good enough." ● The Times of Zambia has accused South Africa of planning to invade Zambia to take the public's minds off the findings of the Erasmus Commission.

mber of South African miners are foreign blacks, ttle or no interest in the Republic's welfare, unreasonable demands, and might even dictate cy.

sees a constructive role for white trade unions dustrial health (in co-operation, of course, . At the same time, however, it is concerned that industrial disease should be controlled by employers and the state before it becomes an area of operation for 'pressure



Zambian lack of faith in OAU aid

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia does not hold out much hope of military help from her OAU allies in beating off Rhodesian or South African attacks, a senior Government official said in Lusaka yesterday.

The OAU secretary-general Mr Edem Kodjo is due in Lusaka today for what the official called a personal look at Zambia's tense situation.

This follows the Zambian warning to the Western Powers that South Africa intended attacking Swapo troop concentrations in south-western Zambia to forestall what South Africa said was a planned Swapo offensive against SWA/Namibia.

Lusaka newspapers have been full of warnings about the impending "invasion" over the past two days.

However, the Zambian government and Western diplomats in Lusaka are taking seriously this week's cable from the South African Government warning that if Swapo was allowed to launch an offensive on SWA/Namibia from Zambia there would be "serious consequences."

INTELLIGENCE

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Wilted Phiri said he believed South Africa would attack this week. He said he had intelligence information that Rhodesia was also assembling troops and aircraft within range of its border with Zambia.

Asked if Mr Kodjo's visit might herald some sort of OAU military aid for Zambia, a Lusaka official said the Government was "not terribly optimistic."

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6. The mining industry attracts little criticism and a great deal of praise from the Commission. Even if the 800 annual deaths from mine accidents are ignored, the high number of victims of dust-induced diseases surely warrant closer attention.

SA-ZAMBIA TRADE

A troublesome line

All is not well on Zambia's new lifeline from SA. Since the Victoria Falls border was reopened almost two months ago, one train a day (in each direction) has chugged between Livingstone and Beit Bridge. But in the past week or two serious bottlenecks have developed.

Unreported terrorist action last week severed the main railway line in Rhodesia in a number of places, forcing SA Railways to hold back several trains in the northern Transvaal. Moreover, the Zambians' inability to reach planned unloading and turnaround targets has resulted in a big build-up of traffic at Victoria Falls and Wankie.

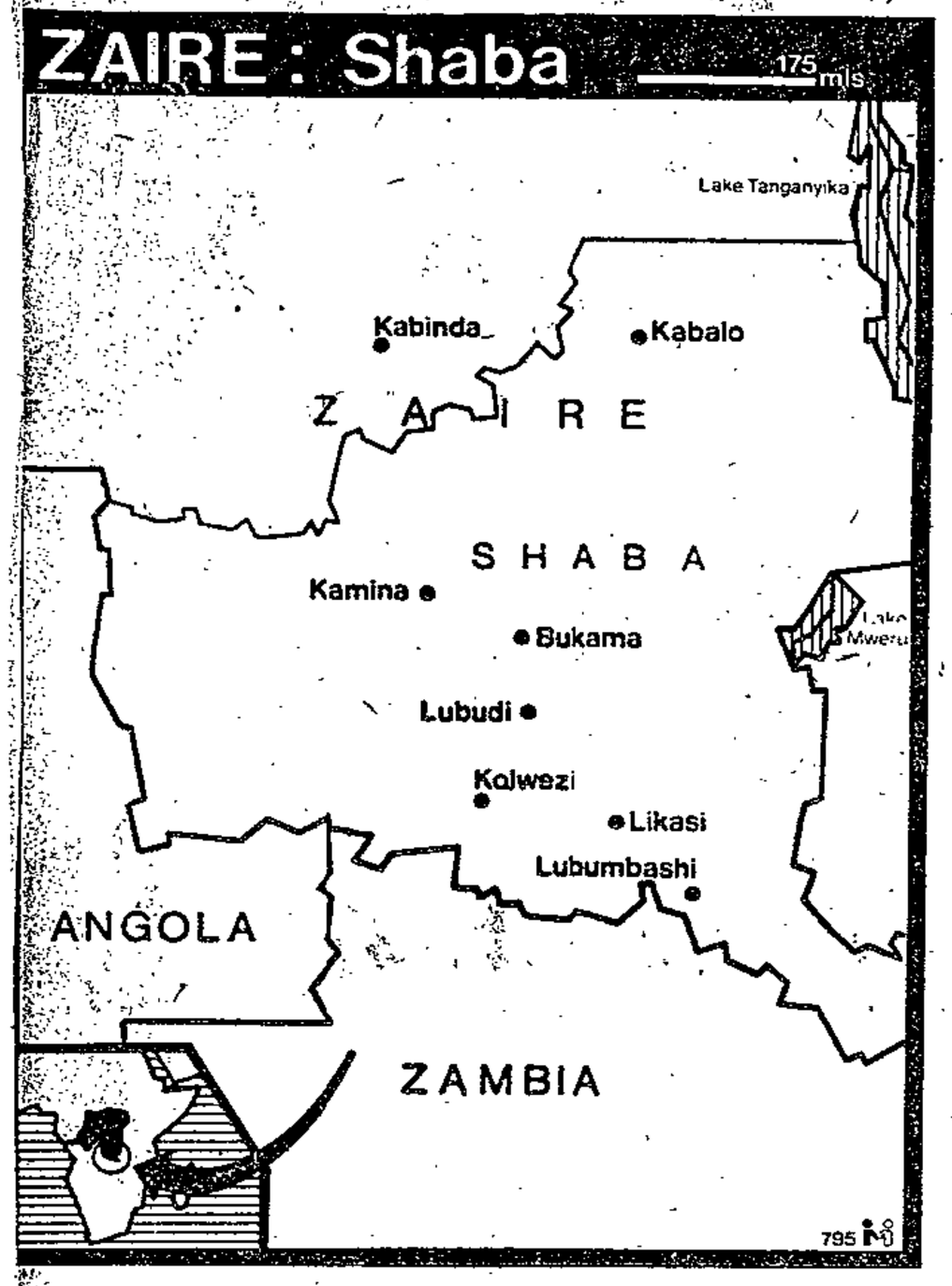
The Zambians have apparently assured their southern partners that productivity will soon improve, and the number of trains crossing the border may then be increased.

Sizeable quantities of commodities other than fertiliser are now being railed. Indeed, one-third of each day's northbound trucks are apparently allocated to non-fertiliser traffic.

These goods are railed according to the Zambians' own priorities, and include food, maize, bicycles, liquor and explosives. Moreover, the shipload of wheat destined for Zambia which was unloaded this week in Durban is believed to be the first consignment in a total order of some 45 000 t which will be routed through SA and Rhodesia.

The tonnage of consumer goods going north is likely to increase sharply over the next few weeks as fertiliser shipments tail off. By early this week only 4 000 t (out of an original 90 000 t) of fertiliser were still lying in Maputo, while there is none left in East London.

The opening of the rail route has not meant the demise of the Kazangula ferry, which truckers say is working well at present, though there is a 17 t load restriction on Botswana roads during the rainy season. Thousands of tons of fertiliser are still lying at Francistown, and freight forwarders are working round the clock to move it.



Zaire refugees return

In 1977 when fighting broke out in the Shaba province of Zaire more than 200 000 refugees poured over into Angola, a country already suffering problems of displaced people after its civil war. Many had walked hundreds of miles and were starving. Seventy per cent of them were farmers and this Gemini News Service Africa column describes how whole villages of people in Shaba are now being resettled by the UN in Angola.

The year 1978 will provide a turning point in the lives of 220 000 Zairean refugees in Angola. After the upheaval in Shaba Province of Zaire in 1977, they poured across the border, often arriving with only clothes on their backs.

They brought with them stories of human misery and horror, but unlike many other groups of refugees their stories went nearly unheard by the outside world. Their needs were urgent and immediate.

Many had travelled long distances on foot. Distended bellies and vacant stares in the children's eyes revealed the state of starvation. Makeshift cemeteries were the first things to be built by the new arrivals.

The Angolan government, already besieged by hundreds of those displaced as a result of long years of conflict, requested international assistance. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Regugees (UNHCR) and the League of Red Cross Societies launched a relief programme and airlifted in badly needed supplies of food, clothing and medicine.

Seventy per cent of the refugees were farmers whose small home plots produced manioc, corn and vegetables, part of which were sold on the local market.

Most arrived in Angola with no tools or belongings, and the few who did manage to bring some things had to sell or trade them for food.

The refugees were grouped into camps where they built temporary huts from materials at hand. Some, having found a way to get primitive tools and seeds, were able to start small gardens.

Others found work during the day in Angola villages in exchange for food or money with which to buy food for their families.

The artisans among the refugees made baskets, chairs, mortars, hoe and axe-handles and carved wooden sculptures. The principal activity, however, is the production of charcoal which is sold to Angolans for domestic use.

The refugees have in large measure retained their village customs and social structure. In fact, often entire villages fled together and have stayed together in their new surroundings.

In almost every camp, a chief and his assistants are responsible for the distribution of food and other relief supplies, dispensaries and even schools have been built, and although they belong to different ethnic groups — Tchokwes, Lundas, Lubas, Dembis and Balualubas — the refugees get along well together and mix well with the Angolans who are of the same ethnic background.

All of these element contributed to favourabl resettlement in rura zones within Angola.

And that is why 197 will mark a turning point For the goal, as it is i other refugee situation is, to move the people ou of camps and settle then on land where they will b able once again to lea normal lives and becom self-supporting.

During 1979, th UNHCR will help resettl 100 000 refugees in programme costing mor than four million dollars This is not the onl programme in which th UNHCR is involved i Angola.

Since 1976, it has co ordinated humanitarian aid to repatriate Angolans and people displaced as a result of the long years o struggle preceding in dependence.

Also, Namibia refugees who have found asylum in Angola are being helped by the Geneva-based of fice of the UNHCR. + GEMINI

Chapter XXI. Sanctions.

Commission recommends that industrial courts not be created. Existing legislation deals adequately with health and safety. The maximum threshold values for different substances should only serve as guides; thus litigations and prosecutions will be largely eliminated.

The "over-hasty enforcement of sanctions" is seen as unnecessary; rather "advice, persuasion and warnings" should be used. If sentences are necessary for contraventions of industrial health legislation, they should be as "constructive" as possible - i.e. suspended sentences.

The industrialist should have the right of appeal. A system of licensing should be introduced to promote industrial health. The issue of a permit or licence can be refused/withdrawn if certain

Chapter XXIV. Nature and Content of New Legislation.

If overall control for industrial health is vested in a single authority, there should be one principal Act called the Industrial Health Act. This should contain a main theme on general principles of industrial health. The tenor should be 'constructive', rather than 'prohibitive'. The objects of the Act would be to provide for the health of workers in industry; to protect persons other than industrial workers against health hazards arising from industrial activity; for control over storage, transportation and use of explosives and other hazardous substances.

The Industrial Health Act would cover all workers in industry who would otherwise not be covered by other specific provisions in Act. Its general duties would be the initial cornerstone of inspection work. The general duties of employers would be to protect "as far

committees and were employing 16 625 Af[37]
the following sectors of the economy:

TABLE 3

Sector	Industrial of Par… Number of Of…
Manufacturing	
Services	
Commerce	

In fifteen organisations (44%) manageme…
establishing the committee, while Afric…
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Recognition of African Trade Unions

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37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.
38. Ibid, pp.97-101.
39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.
40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

Kaunda's day of reckoning

NM 11/12/78 (360)

LUSAKA — His popularity eroded by an economic crisis at home and the terrorist war in Rhodesia, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda this week seeks endorsement from his country's 2 000 000 voters for another five-year term in office.

On Tuesday voters in this one-party State will have a choice of either "yes" or "no" — for or against the 54-year-old President who has led land-locked Zambia since independence from Britain in 1964.

Political foes of Kaunda say they have conducted an illegal "vote no" campaign and believe the negative vote will be substantial.

If Kaunda fails to get a 51 percent "yes" vote, an unlikely prospect, his United National Independence Party would have to nominate another candidate for the presidency.

The turnout may also be a clue to the national mood.

The cost of sanctions against Rhodesia, once Zambia's prime trading partner, and the steady decline of the Zambian economy have stirred some loud grumbling among Zambians about Kaunda's leadership.

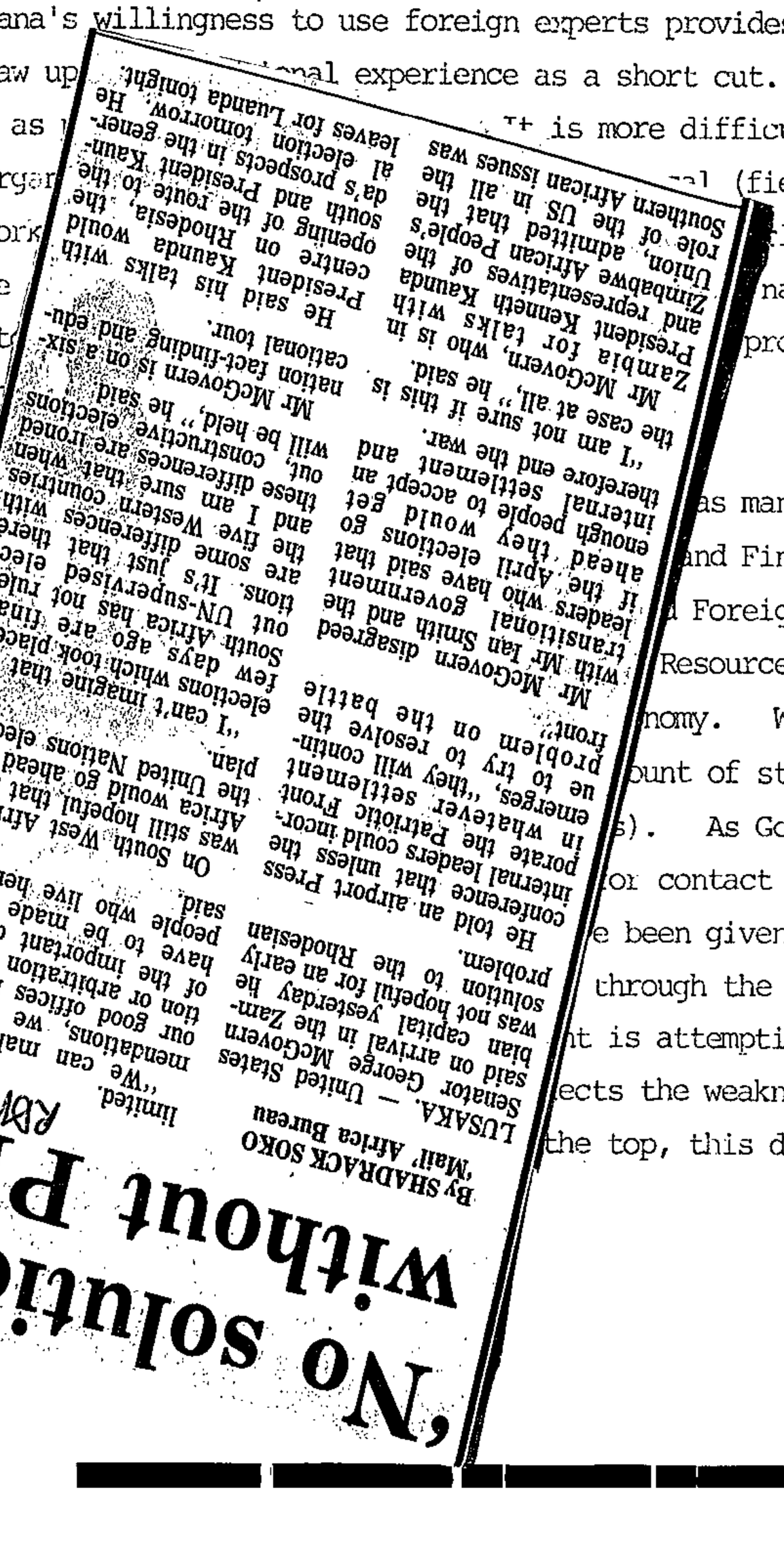
The Government estimates that the international economic embargo against Rhodesia has cost Zambia more than R638 million.

The biggest economic blow to Zambia has been the prolonged slump in the world price of copper, which accounts for more than 90 percent of Zambia's exports. — (Sapa-AP.)

Government's apparent insistence that the unit become absorbed in the construction of Maseru's prestigious international airport. The unit is necessarily small (250 employees in the first year and 500 thereafter) because of its experimental nature and its expensive foreign technician leadership. The fundamental obstacles, however, are the setting - a small net increase in employment of a full time nature within the requirements of law and popular expectations set against the alternative of migrant work at recently enhanced rates in South Africa. An alternative approach is suggested below, the strength of which is its ability to provide part-time work at rates below those ruling in the countryside; rates which are a fraction of the present urban determined rate for full-time employment.

The long period of benign colonial neglect has left Botswana with little technology suited to her rather extreme agricultural conditions and with little skilled manpower or institutional capacity to produce the same. Botswana's willingness to use foreign experts provides her with the ability to draw up [illegible]nal experience as a short cut. This Botswana is doing as [illegible] is more difficult to create an ethos and organ[illegible]al (field) interests to govern the work[illegible]ly, it would be unfortunate [illegible]national technicians were t[illegible] professional status elemen[illegible]

Botsw[illegible]as many other third world gove[illegible]and Finance, Agriculture, Works, Loc[illegible]d Foreign Affairs. It is di[illegible] Resources and Water Affairs, i[illegible]nomy. What marks Govern-m[illegible]ount of structured inter-Ministerial [illegible]s). As Government has sought [illegible]or contact between Ministries has [illegible]e been given executive powers. [illegible] through the use of committees [illegible]t is attempting to advance on a [illegible]ects the weakness of local govern-[illegible] the top, this despite official



'No solution without PF'

By SHADRACK SOKO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — United States Senator George McGovern said on arrival in the Zambian capital yesterday he was not hopeful for an early solution to the Rhodesian problem.

He told an airport Press conference that unless the internal leaders could incorporate the Patriotic Front in whatever settlement emerges, "they will continue to try to resolve the problem on the battle front".

Mr McGovern disagreed with Mr Ian Smith and the transitional Government that leaders who have said that they would get enough people to accept an internal settlement and ahead of the April elections go if the April elections would be held.

"I am not sure if this is the case at all," he said. Mr McGovern, who is in Zambia for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda and representatives of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, admitted that the US in all the South African issues was role of the US in all the opening of the Rhodesia, the South and Prospects in the general prospects tomorrow. He election tonight. leaves for Luanda

He said his talks with President Kaunda would centre on the route to the Rhodesia, the conference on an airport Press that unless the Patriotic Front internal leaders could incorporate the Patriotic Front in whatever settlement emerges, "they will continue to try to resolve the problem on the battle front".

"I can't imagine that the elections which took place a few days ago are final. South Africa has not ruled out UN-supervised elections. It's just that there are some differences with the five Western countries and I am sure that when these differences are ironed out, constructive elections will be held," he said.

Mr McGovern is on a six-nation fact-finding and educational tour.

On South West Africa he was still hopeful that South Africa would go ahead with the United Nations election plan.

"We can make recommendations, we can offer our good offices in mediation but most of the important decisions have to be made by the people who live here," he said.

limited.

R5m 12/12/75

Minority rule must end says McGovern

360

12/12/78

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — American Senator George McGovern said here yesterday that racism and minority regimes in southern Africa had to be brought to an end and replaced by self-determination of the masses.

The senator, who arrived here yesterday for private talks with President Kenneth Kaunda, said at State House that the American people would not compromise the policy of self-determination.

He told Dr. Kaunda: "Racism has to end everywhere in the world and minority rule has to end.

"We do share certain concepts like the right to self-determination and for people to control their own lives."

Mr. McGovern also said that President Jimmy Carter, his colleagues in Congress and American people as a whole "depend on you for guidance on our policy on Africa" although he admitted the southern African problem was "exceedingly complex."

Earlier President Kaunda described the southern African problem as "pregnant with racial explosion" and called on the United States to take "the right decision at the right time or else I cannot see how the problem will be solved."

The Zambian leader said that from reports reaching him it was clear that his American visitor understood "the depth of the problem in southern Africa" adding that Mr. McGovern had not "minced his words in Salisbury — the hot spot."

From here Mr. McGovern flies to Luanda in Angola.

GRAPH 10 : MINING EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

MANGANESE



Health', recorded 15 Nov. 190 ; minutes of City Dee 30 Nov. 1910; Mines and Works Regulation Union Acts, Miners' Phthisis Act, No. 19 26(2)(b).

(166) Figures given in Fraser and Irvine, op. c X; Irvine(a), op. cit., pp. 14-15.

(167) Figures given in Fraser and Irvine, op. c table X.

(168) RMPC 1903,p.19, qq.63-64, evidence of Dr. FRMRC 1910, v.2, p.263, evidence of Dr L. Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's 1916.

(169) Transvaal Mines Department Half Yearly Re Government Mining Engineer ... ending Dec 1901, p. 11; Transvaal Mines Department Government Mining Engineer for ... the Ye June 30th, 1902, pp.8-9.

(170) RMPC 1903, p.19, q.63, evidence of Dr L.I

(171) Ibid., Appendix F.

(172) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, 20 Oct. 190 received from Commissioner of Native Aff Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p.365.

(173) FRMRC 1910, v.1, p.154, par.18.

(174) Burke and Richardson, op. cit., p.15.

(175) See, for instance, minutes of City Deep Mine, 1910-1911, 16 Feb. 1911.

(176) BRA, Rand Mines Ltd. 1st Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation for the Year 1915. Figures for the total African mining population quoted from Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p.30, table X.

(177) BRA, Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report, 1916.

(178) Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p.30, table X.

(179) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p.365; FRMRC 1910 p.50; CHA, WLF, Memo of Mr B. Madew, 1912; BRA, Rand Mines Ltd. First Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation for the year, 1915; Grey, op. cit., p.53, G.P., 5.8072 1937, Union of South Africa: The Prevention of Silicosis on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1937), p.4.

(180) Irvine and Macaulay,op. cit., p.365; Einbrodt, H.J., 'The Influence of Dust Elimination and the Effects on the Development of Pneumoniosis', in Shapiro (ed.), op. cit., pp.300-301.

(181) MIC 1897, p.43, evidence of E. Way.

(182) FRMRC 1910, v.1, p.50.

Kaunda set for landslide victory

DD 15/12/78

360

LUSAKA — Kenneth Kaunda is heading for a landslide victory for another five-year term of office as Zambian President, according to election results announced in 85 constituencies.

He has received 618 094 "yes" votes out of a total of 784 960 votes cast. He was rejected by 144 155 votes. There were 22 711 spoilt votes.

Forty results remain to be announced but Pres Kaunda has already won a comfortable 78,7 per cent "yes" votes for his third term of office since Zambia became independent in 1964.

In most parts of the Southern Province, former stronghold of the African National Congress led by Mr Harry Nkumbula, Pres Kaunda registered very low polls and in some cases "no" votes outnumbered "yes" votes.

However, in most constituencies he received high polls, including Lusaka, Eastern Province, North-western Province, Luapula Province Central and parts of the Copperbelt Province.

, p.148; Katz, op. cit., p.350.

, pp.143-144. See also Irvine and Macaulay, op. 49.

aulay, op. cit., p.354.

1937, p.4.

.69, evidence of Dr L. Irvine.

., pp.72-76 passim.

., The Witwatersrand Goldfields: Banket and Mining don, 1898), pp.288-388.

Feb. 1912, H. Eckstein and Company to COM, 14 Feb.

e City Deep Ltd., 29 May 1913.

ed minute, probably August 1913.

t., pp.184-185.

.244, file 107H, G. Farrar to H. Strange, 31 Jan.

(196) Merriman Correspondence, 1912, No.98, 'Mine Accidents.'

(197) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, Memo of Sub-Committee of Medical Doctors', 9 May 1904. See also Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., pp.358-359.

(198) Ibid., W.H. Brodie to Secretary of the WNLA, 7 and 22 Nov. 1904.

(199) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, 'Report of Mortality amongst Natives Employed on the Mines of the Witwatersrand'.

(200) Cartwright, op. cit., pp.31-43 passim; Simons, H.J., and Simons, R.E., Class and Colour in South Africa 1850-1950 (Harmondsworth, p.85.

(201) Cartwright, op. cit., p.137.

(202) Girdwood, A.I., 'The Medical Examination of Native Labourers on Engagement at the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No.12.

(203) Ibid., p.4.

(204) Ibid., pp.5-7.

(205) Ibid.

(206) Orenstein and Webster, op. cit., p.326.

(207) Irvine(a), op. cit., pp.3-5. Africans who were referred to the Bureau were identified by fingerprints. See ibid., p.5. A well-known specialist, who does not wish to be identified, has told me that the examination of the physique of a miner is tantamount to a 'well-informed guess.'

Zambia lifeline by ferry disaster

RDM 15/12/78 (360) cut

By MIKE ENGLEBRECHT AND CHRIS MARAIS

THE VITAL Zambezi River supply link to Zambia was cut yesterday — in a ferry disaster which claimed the lives of five people — leaving the landlocked country without its major supply route for essential supplies and urgently needed machinery.

The Kazungula pontoon operator, two infants and two adult passengers drowned when a South African cartage company lorry broke loose from its moorings in mid river and caused the pontoon to capsize.

A Kazungula official said yesterday that South African divers and rigging teams would be needed to salvage the submerged cargo carrier and clear the river for ferry operations.

Kazungula is the essential link between Zambia and its southern suppliers, who have been carting everything from mining machinery to tinned foodstuffs to Zambia in past months.

According to contracting sources dealing with and passing through Zambia, the country is in the throes of its worst ever food shortage. Both white and black Zambians have pleaded with the trucking companies to bring back essential supplies.

The trucking companies, however, have not been able to supply the goods to the Zambians because of the exchange control regulations in force in Zambia.

Despite the recently opened rail link between Zambia and South Africa, the road-ferry connection is still the most important supply trail northwards.

The ferry disaster occurred when a heavy lorry and trailer unit from an Alberton transport company, Smith's Road Transport, was loaded onto the pontoon. The owner, Mr A Smith is abroad and could not be contacted.

An owner of another transport company, Mr Bill Murphy, said the weight on the ferry was not evenly distributed and the entire craft and cargo capsized.

All the passengers and the operator were drowned. The lorry disappeared under the water and the capsized pontoon re-emerged later and snagged onto the Rhodesian side of the Zambezi River after drifting downstream out of control.

Sources in Livingstone, Zambia, and Francistown, Botswana, confirmed that the ferry operation had taken place in heavy weather. They denied earlier rumours that the pontoon had been capsized by a mortar fired from the Zambian side of the river.

Mrs A Corlett, from Livingstone, told the Mail her husband had been sent to Ndola for spare parts for the second pontoon, which is at present inoperative and that the ferry service would be resumed before the New Year.

South African transport contractors said the ferry disaster had been a grave blow for their supply schedules and that they did not expext to be in operation before January.

This will mean a further delay in getting equipment and supplies to Zambia and Zaire on time. An initial setback to the supply schedule took place earlier this month, when terrorists launched machine gun attacks on freight carriers.

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liaison committees, 750 were located in the
atal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in
%). By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been
en-fold increase does appear remarkable.

of the Personnel Research Division within the
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into the constitution and functioning of liaison and
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ct of liaison committees and he received a suitable
30%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437
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TABL

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Zambia without Cabinet

RDM 18/12/78

360

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The first session of Zambia's fourth parliament opens today without a Cabinet — a situation without precedent in the country's history.

When President Kenneth Kaunda swore in the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, he said that for the time being "we will operate in a rather peculiar situation where there is no Cabinet".

Dr Kaunda said that in keeping with the constitution, he would wait until all the general election results were out before appointing a new Cabinet as this would enable him to do a "tidy" job.

But parliament still has to sit today, as the constitution requires it to reconvene 90 days after dissolution.

Werkerbesonderhede (5)

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Only war can settle Rhodesia, says Kaunda

Star 19/12/78

(360)

LUSAKA — President Kaunda of Zambia yesterday threw his weight behind the view of nationalist terrorist leaders that the Rhodesian crisis can only be settled on the battlefield.

Dr Kaunda, his position as Zambia's leader strengthened by a resounding victory in last week's presidential elections, also came out with a scathing denunciation of the 15-month-old Anglo-American peace initiative.

In a speech to the newly elected National Assembly he declared: "Nothing has happened in the 15 months since the intiative began to convince Zambia that this initiative is serious, or correctly motivated, or has any chance of success at all."

Dr Kaunda reiterated his pledge of full support for the guerillas, adding: "We shall continue to give our total support to the Patriotic Front . . . and see them through to victory. Zambia will consider no price too high to pay in this regard."

Throughout the Rhodesian crisis, Dr Kaunda has supported efforts to find a peaceful way of transferring power to Rhodesia's black majority.

Western leaders have hoped that he, along with his "front-line" colleagues, would put pressure on the guerilla leaders to attend all-party peace talks.

But the Zambian President's outspoken rejection of the Anglo-American initiative has now reinforced the rebuffs given to Mr Cledwyn Hughes, personal envoy of the British Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan.

President Kaunda also announced a programme of reforms designed to revive Zambia's ailing economy, and painted a depressing picture of the landlocked country's financial plight.

Kaunda 'oust Smith' demand

19/12/78

360

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Unless Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith were removed from power the crisis in that country could not be solved, President Kenneth Kaunda told the first session of the new Parliament here yesterday.

"Racism cannot win. It can only escalate the war. This means it can only bring against itself military forces which are greater than itself if it chooses to perpetuate itself by fighting it out," Dr. Kaunda said.

"I want to state categorically that no attempt to solve the Rhodesian crisis which is not founded on a clear rejection and removal of Smith has any chance of succeeding. This is why Zambia has constantly asked: Who will bell the cat' "?

President Kaunda told Parliament that the war in Rhodesia was now in earnest and the crisis "will only be solved by that war. Zambia and all concerned have to face up to the consequences of Zimbabwe being born by war."

Wrong side

He said he saw in South West Africa the same approach by the West — "where they are setting up puppet governments as cover-up settlements. This will solve nothing. It will only deepens the strategy by committing the West firmly to the wrong side while at the same time recruiting Blacks to help kill fellow Blacks on behalf of apartheid. Zambia cannot be party to this.

"The White minorities in southern Africa are wrong in thinking that the Black man in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa cannot win wars of liberation.

"The deterioration in the security situation has now reached the point at which it is imperative for Zambia to arm to defend herself."

ANESE MINES:

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Solution to war on battlefield — Kaunda

RAM 19/12/78 (360)

LUSAKA. — The war in Rhodesia could only be solved on the battlefield, President Kenneth Kaunda told the new Zambian parliament in Lusaka yesterday.

Dr Kaunda, who also announced big changes in a bid to save Zambia's ailing economy, said the Rhodesian war had now reached serious dimensions and the solution could only be found on the battlefield.

He said only the removal of the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, would solve the problem.

Zambia would support guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa until there was "genuine" independence in those countrieds.

Dr Kaunda said Western countries were installing "puppet" governments in Rhodesia and SWA.

"I see Namibia as Rhodesia where some Western countries are setting up puppet governments," he told the parliament.

He condemned this approach by Western powers and pledged total support for the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia and Swapo in SWA.

Whites in Southern Africa were wrong to think that blacks would not win the war. "Racism will not win the war. It will escalate it," he said.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia's external and internal indebtedness was worsening because of transport problems and in spite of a "strong fight" by the copper mining companies.

In a bid to streamline the ailing economy, he told the parliament that certain ministries and Government-owned companies would be abolished. The posts of nine provincial ministers would also be abolished.

Of its 24 former ministries, Zambia will now have only 16, reports Sapa.

Shadrack Soko reports from Lusaka that the far-reaching changes include the scrapping of some ministries, the merging of others and the formation of two new ministries.

A number of state companies which have fulfilled no useful purpose or made massive losses will be abolished.

Certain state companies will be concentrated as subsidiaries under the state's Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (Zimco).

Organisations which have become an undue burden on the taxpayer and which could be made to be self-supporting and profitable will now also become members of Zimco.

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Comeback, Sithole tells rivals

"Mail" Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The Front-line States — Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia — were asked yesterday to urge the joint leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, to return to Rhodesia and take part in the coming majority rule elections.

In a statement issued by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), the publicity and information secretary, Mr James Dzvova, said the two external leaders should return in the interests of peace in Zimbabwe.

Zanu believed that peace would be possible after the elections, but appreciated that the war would not stop overnight and could take some time to wind down.

But it was inconceivable that after the elections Zambia and Mozambique might continue supporting the Patriotic Front in its bid to overthrow the democratically elected government of Zimbabwe, Mr Dzvova said.

"To do so would be sheer disregard of the wishes of the masses of the people of this country and a desire to impose their own leadership on Zimbabwe."

Chirau ready for talks

LONDON. — Chief Jeremiah Chirau said on his arrival in London yesterday that he wanted a Rhodesian all-party conference as soon as possible.

He still hoped a negotiated settlement could be found for Rhodesia.

Chief Chirau, a member of the four-man Rhodesian Executive Council, is in London on a three-day private visit.

After landing at Heathrow Airport, Chief Chirau said he had no official meetings with British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen.

But he said he was always willing to discuss the Rhodesian situation and said he would be prepared to meet British Government officials.

"I have no plans for discussions in London, but wherever I go I always carry the Rhodesian problem with me," Mr Chirau said.

Mr Chirau would not comment on a statement by Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith that a victory over guerrillas was in doubt.

Mr Smith made the statement on a British television programme recently when questioned on Rhodesian chances of winning the bush war. — UPI.

Russians in Zambia

Africa Bureau

LUSAKA.- A three-man Russian youth delegation arrived in Zambia yesterday at the invitation of the United National Independence Party Youth League.

Discussions aimed at strengthening bilateral relations are planned.

The delegation, which is on a nine-day visit, will meet President Kenneth Kaunda and members of liberation movements.

TABLE 14: EMPLOYMENT ON THE CHRO[illegible]

Year	White	Black	Asian	[illegible]	Total
1946	108	2 283	..		2 391
1947	174	3 506	..		3 680
1948	208	3 395	..		3 603
1949	223	3 731	..		3 954
1950	195	3 319	..		3 514
1951	224	3 793	..		4 017
1952	237	3 914	..		4 151
1953	286	5 151	..		5 437
1954	298	4 936	..		5 234
1955	195	3 540	..		3 735
1956	216	3 514	..		3 730
1957	244	3 909	..		4 153
1958	215	3 523	..		3 738
1959	180	2 035	..		2 215
1960	174	3 081	..		
1961	171	3 018	..		
1962	170	3 154	..		
1963	160	2 757	..		
1964	155	2 668	..		
1965	160	2 796	..		
1966	191	3 482	0		
1967	198	3 728	0		
1968	203	3 798	0		
1969	215	4 246	0		
1970	234	4 844	0		
1971	282	5 625	0		
1972	290	5 448	2		
1973	287	5 587	2		
1974	320	6 078	1		
1975	386	7 057	0		
1976	490	8 470	1		
1977					

Nkomo claims kidnap bid

By SHADRACK SOKO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

He told a news conference at his Lusaka residence that after he and two other Zapu officials decided not to take the plane, it landed safely in Lusaka where the weather had earlier been reported as bad.

"Even if the Lusaka international airport was closed, as claimed, there would have been Ndola, Blantyre, Beira and other airports. After all, the plane is clear that someone employed by the airline was being used by certain authorities in the United Kingdom," he said.

On the Rhodesian war, he said: "Our war of liberation has intensified. We intend to intensify it further until we achieve our objective of a genuine independence for Zimbabwe.

"We have the political will and direction together with the military capacity to realise this objective. The masses in Zimbabwe know we are not the enemy and that Zipra guerrillas will treat them as the leading force against colonialism and imperialism.

"Only the ruling class and their collaborators, together with their instruments of state power, constitute the enemy of the people of Zimbabwe. Zipra combatants will always hit at oppressors and their instruments of oppression and exploitation," he said.

On the setting ablaze of Salisbury's central fuel depot, he said: "Our action on the regime's oil depot has been a single blow more effective than the United Nations sanctions in 12 years.

"We have enforced an oil embargo far better than the degree of compliance so far exacted from capitalist countries and their deliquent oil companies. It was more effective than all the combined world efforts at an oil embargo on Rhodesia."

Mr Nkomo, who arrived in Lusaka from London last Saturday, said: "Some authority in the United Kingdom was interested in my being delivered to the Salisbury regime — but we frustrated the the plot to hijack the plane.

"From the outset, I want to exonerate the British Caledonian Airlines. The airline acted honestly," said Mr Nkomo. An airline official had told him of the plot before the plane took off.

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the following sectors of the econc

TABLE 3

Sector	Numbe
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In fifteen organisations (44%) mar
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There was a tendency for older wo
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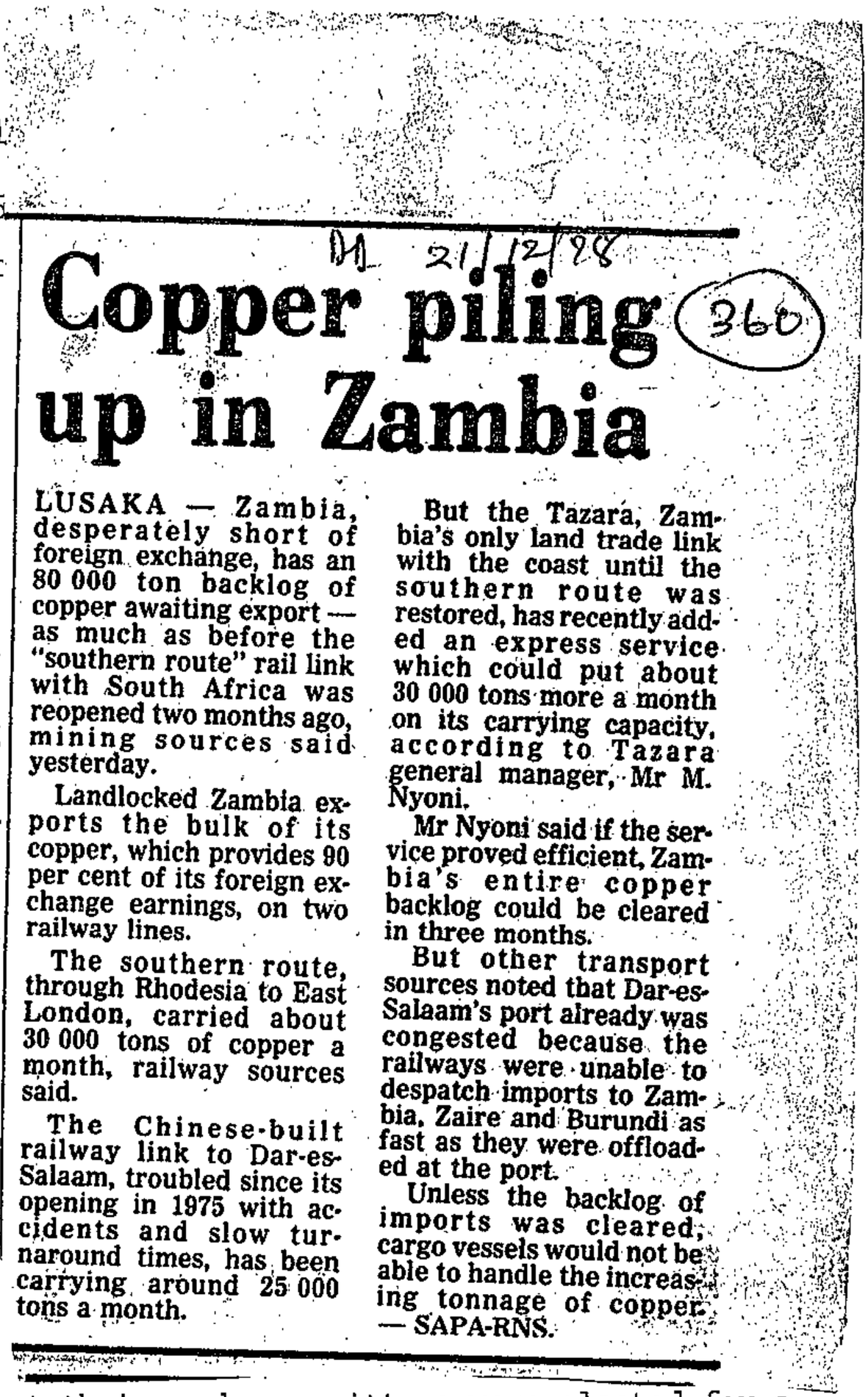

DM 21/12/78

Copper piling up in Zambia

360

LUSAKA — Zambia, desperately short of foreign exchange, has an 80 000 ton backlog of copper awaiting export — as much as before the "southern route" rail link with South Africa was reopened two months ago, mining sources said yesterday.

Landlocked Zambia exports the bulk of its copper, which provides 90 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings, on two railway lines.

The southern route, through Rhodesia to East London, carried about 30 000 tons of copper a month, railway sources said.

The Chinese-built railway link to Dar-es-Salaam, troubled since its opening in 1975 with accidents and slow turnaround times, has been carrying around 25 000 tons a month.

But the Tazara, Zambia's only land trade link with the coast until the southern route was restored, has recently added an express service which could put about 30 000 tons more a month on its carrying capacity, according to Tazara general manager, Mr M. Nyoni.

Mr Nyoni said if the service proved efficient, Zambia's entire copper backlog could be cleared in three months.

But other transport sources noted that Dar-es-Salaam's port already was congested because the railways were unable to despatch imports to Zambia, Zaire and Burundi as fast as they were offloaded at the port.

Unless the backlog of imports was cleared, cargo vessels would not be able to handle the increasing tonnage of copper. — SAPA-RNS.

82% of the respondents reported that their works committees were elected for a period of one year. In most instances, 68%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works committee were that they were more effective than liaison committees, that they were more representative and acceptable to African workers, and that the workers preferred them.

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees[39] had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.[40]

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37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.
38. Ibid, pp.97-101.
39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.
40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

ZAMBIA

Same president, same problems

President Kaunda has received a mandate — of sorts. In a 65% turnout of the 2m electorate, nearly 80% endorsed the sole candidate of the ruling United National Independence Party. But what must be disquieting for the president is that nearly a fifth of the voters — double the percentage of the 1973 election — want him to go, despite the sustained "vote yes" campaign backed by the uncritical media.

Equally disquieting, surely, are results from the Southern Province, which has borne the brunt of Zambia's frontline role against Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia. There the president scraped a bare majority of "yes" votes.

A further reservation about the strength of the mandate is that there can be few Zambians who appreciate the full nature of their country's economic plight.

Financial Mail December 22 1978

1032

how to organise primary care to provide continuing
a 24 hour a day basis for 1% of the work load.
in the U.S.A., the added problem of violence after dark.
of the people who live in our areas meet a violent

In addition it is often difficult to provide a full
y time.

he U.S.A. was to use the casualty departments in the
dequate transport for patients to get to them.

ated that the introduction of comprehensive community
ery systems has caused a ripple throughout Southern
here is expected to be a rapid expansion of primary
community centres throughout the provinces, with the
ities being given a clear mandate to render a com=
e.

SERVICE

ike to mention three other aspects briefly.

o has visited or worked in a comprehensive health centre
rking under any other system whether it is considered
view of convenience, efficiency or cost-benefit.
not be too long before this philosophy is fully
is country, but with strong local authority links
reventive services at the moment.

I wish to mention concerns the mirage of preventive
hed by our academic Billy Grahams.

wishful thinking and talking about prevention that it
to see the subject in its true perspective. So
many well-meaning enthusiasts have become involved that it requires
courage and energy to try to dampen their genui . But try
we must.

J.A.Smith

The election campaign presented Zambia as the victim of "outside forces" — the copper slump, transport problem the difficulties of the international eco »my, and regional instability.

What it did not do was to spell out the consequences of these forces, or to subject the President's re-election platform to any critical analysis. Dr Kaunda, for example, repeated his explanation of the failure of Zambian forces to react during the October Rhodesian raids, saying that defence spending had been curtailed in favour of the social services. This would be more credible if he was prepared to disclose defence figures. They are secret but most observers believe they represent 15% to 25% of the budget.

Nor was his electioneering pledge that, as a result of the raids, military spending would increase at the cost of schools and hospitals, subjected to any scrutiny. Nor on any occasion did the state-controlled media recall the president's December 1977 promise that 1978 would be a year of "economic takeoff."

In fact, the economy remains in dire straits, as Kaunda admitted when he opened Parliament this week. The "crisis" was not over, he told MPs, and the country's "current external indebtedness has not improved — in fact it has worsened."

Grim facts

Thus:

- At the time of the March 1978 agreement on an International Monetary Fund two-year K323m credit, arrears in payments to importers and remittances of profits and dividends stood at around K375m. Today, despite IMF drawings of US $175m, arrears total some K550m. The IMF target for end-1978 was K388m.
- The Rhodesian b: :er re-opening has so far failed to :educe the copper backlog. Although East London is taking 30 000 t/month, 67 000 t is in transit on all routes, nearly 49 000 t is held at the mines and a further 25 000 t is at the ports. Deducting the normal pipeline of some 60 000 t this leaves a backlog of 80 000 t — which is what it was when the border was re-opened. The reason is continued problems on the Tanzania-Zambia railway.
- Unemployment is rising. Official figures show a fall in paid employment from 393 000 in December 1975 to 373 000 in mid-1978. It is probably even lower today as a result of layoffs in industries hard-hit by foreign exchange shortages. The stock of unemployed and the entry of some 50 000 poorly educated grade 8 school-leavers on to the labour market each year must also be taken into account.
- There is a prospect of an alarming balance of payments deficit.
- External debt has been rising sharply over the past five years, reaching US $1,3 billion at the end of 1977, accompanied by an increasing debt service ratio from 9% in 1976 to at least 21% in 1977. It may now be as high as 30%, owing to interest payments on arrears. Debt service payments will continue to rise in 1979-80 because of repayments of Euro borrowings undertaken in 1973-75.
- The copper mines — responsible for over 90% of export earnings — are struggling to reach their targets. Production this year is likely to total 656 000 t, slightly under last year's 660 000 t and short of the 670 000 agreed to with the IMF. Given the shortage of expatriate staff and production problems caused by lack of spares, it is remarkable that the mines did as well as this. But as Mines Minister Mapoma has remarked, due to "an alarmingly high resignation rate among skilled and experienced personnel, production is likely to be adversely affected in 1978-79."

All this takes place against the background of an agricultural sector that desperately needs an improved infrastructure and a parastatal (state corporation) sector notorious for its inefficiency.

One measure of the unease in international financing circles is the fact that Citicorp International, manager of a projected US $120m loan to Zambia, only raised US $68m.

Zambia's capital requirements in the two years ahead are vast. One scenario, put forward at the World Bank-chaired meeting in Paris mid-year of a consultative group of aid and trade nations, estimated US $2,1 billion. This allowed for expansion of imports sufficient to put industrial production back to normal levels, the rebuilding of inventories, reduction of arrears, and the replenishing of exhausted foreign exchange reserves to cover three months' imports.



Kaunda . . . a president under pressure

To relieve this gloomy picture, there are two encouraging prospects. Most forecasts anticipate a substantial improvement in copper prices from 1980 onwards; and cobalt production is taking off, with Roan Consolidated Mines hoping to market some 2 400 t in 1978-79.

Nevertheless, next month's budget will have to be as tough as the last, is likely to see little or no increase in real terms in either capital or recurrent spending, and is bound to bring further cuts in subsidies.

The next 12 months is likely to be as hard as any period since independence. The incalculable factor is the consequences of an intensified Rhodesian war. Should this mean disruption of the southern route, Zambia's crisis will deepen.

Star 22/12/78 (360)

Black states pay the price of war

By Deca du Plessis and Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

Southern Africa's grinding bush wars and their attendant evils — economic depression, death and political instability — proved the major worry for the area's main black states in 1978.

States which suffered particularly were Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana.

In Mozambique, President Samora Machel's Frelimo government paid a heavy price for its continued support of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union which, during the year, intensified its liberation war against neighbouring Rhodesia.

AIR RAIDS

A number of retaliatory raids deep into Mozambique's central and northern provinces — one against a Zanu base less than 30 kilometres from Beira — were mounted by the Rhodesians. Rhodesian defence chiefs admitted that, besides the major raids, Rhodesian troops operated inside Mozambique virtually on a daily basis.

In air and ground raids near Chimoio (formerly Vila Pery), Rhodesians flattened at least 10 Zanu camps in late July and early August. In September, the Rhodesians returned, striking at 25 more camps in the same area.

Mozambique's own forces became involved in some of the fighting and in Salisbury, the Rhodesians released a picture of a wrecked Frelimo armoured car and its dead crew which their forces had ambushed in Mozambique.

The result of all this was to breed fear, hatred and economic depression in large areas of central and northern Mozambique.

With Zanu troops based there becoming increasingly edgy, it seemed at times that parts of Mozambique were slipping out of the control of the government.

BITTER

Zambia, on Rhodesia's northern border, reaped the same bitter harvest for its support of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union and the South West African Peoples' Organisation.

On October 19, Rhodesian jet bombers pounded Zapu bases (one only 20 kilometres from Lusaka) while jet fighters circled Lusaka Airport to ensure that the Zambian Air Force did not interfere.

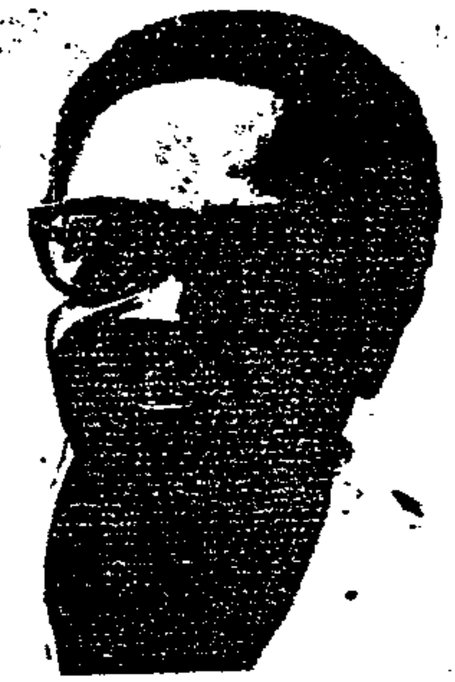
To protect herself against future attacks,



PRESIDENT KAUNDA



PRESIDENT MACHEL



PRESIDENT NETO

Zambia took delivery of a quantity of anti-aircraft weapons from the British Government.

Before these arms could even be installed, the Rhodesians came marauding over the border again, this time bringing a party of newsmen to view the destruction they had wrought.

In August, South African troops crossed into south-western Zambia near Sesheke to attack Swapo bases in the area.

Much as President Kenneth Kaunda — who was re-elected president in an election in which he was the sole canditate — would have liked to take a tougher stand, economic necessity compelled him, in October, to open his southern rail link through Rhodesia to allow imports and exports to flow again.

With a mounting transport crisis — the Chinese-built Tanzam rail link to Dar-es-Salaam was hopelessly inefficient and the line to Benguela in Angola still threatened by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerillas — President Kaunda had no other option.

Botswana, on Rhodesia's western border was flooded with more than 15 000 refugees from the Rhodesian conflict. This cast severe strain on Botswana's limited resources and brought an element of previously unknown racial hatred into areas near the border, such as Francistown.

To protect herself against Rhodesian incursions, Botswana forged ahead with the development of her tiny army, the Botswana Defence Force, but the fledgling force's reputation took a severe knock in March when a patrol shot dead two South African game rangers, Mike Arden and Billy de Beer, and a teenage British tourist, Nicholas Love, in the Tuli Block near the Rhodesian border. The platoon commander, Warrant Officer Ompatile Tswaipe was charged with murder — a move which led to student riots on the campus at Gaborone — but he was discharged when the State failed to prove its case.

President Agostinho Neto in Angola had his crop of serious problems too. Despite the joint efforts of MPLA forces, Cubans and, later in the year, East German paratroopers, Dr Savimbi and his Unita troops still controlled large areas of bush in southern Angola.

On May 4, South African paratroopers dropped onto two major Swapo camps, code-named Vietnam and Moscow, in the Cassinga area deep inside Angola. Hundreds of Swapo members were killed.

A total communications breakdown threatened between Angola and President Mobutu's government in neighbouring Zaire in May, after anti-Mobutu forces based in Angola had struck into Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province.

The massacre of more than 130 whites and at least 800 blacks at Kolwezi, capital of Shaba, horrified the world and retribution — in the form of French Foreign Legion and Belgian paratroops — was swift.

A main aim of a Mobuto-Neto agreement, signed later, was to reopen the Benguela rail line to ease Zaire's transport problems, but Savimbi's guerillas kept the line effectively closed.

Despite the problems with Unita, President Neto's regime seemed solid enough and in December, he fired the Prime Minister, Mr Lopo de Nascimento to purge what he called "divisive elements" within the MPLA.

REFUGEES

Several thousand political refugees from South Africa remained a problem for King Sobhuza's Government in Swaziland and the tiny kingdom denied persistent reports that South African guerilla groups were setting up training camps there.

In August, Mr Ambrose Zwane, former leader of the Swazi Opposition, escaped from prison and fled to Mozambique. He is believed to be connected with the Swalimo movement, which announced shortly after from Maputo that it intended to overthrow King Sobhuza.

But, Swazis went to the polls on October 27 in the first elections since the king scrapped the Westminster Constitution five years ago and elected 40 MPs and 10 senators. The king then appointed 10 more senators and 10 MPs in the new Government.

Star 23/12/78

360

R6-m SA goods for Zambia

By Allen Pizzey of The Star's Africa News Service in Lusaka

South African trains will carry R6-million worth of consumer goods to Zambia in December to help alleviate what would be an otherwise austere Christmas.

Bicycles, toys and foodstuffs will begin to arrive in Lusaka after December 12. All the consignments have been paid for, an informed source said, but one stipulation on the order was that nothing must be marked "Made in South Africa."

Payment has been approved in the form of irrevocable letters of credit from the Standard Chartered Bank, sources said.

Another R8-million has been made available in hard currency to ease the queue for overseas salaries remittances. At present people who were due to be paid abroad in December 1977 are getting their money.

The new deal will move this process through March 1978.

Benefit

The action is the latest benefit accruing to Zambia from the re-opening of the southern rail link through Rhodesia to South African ports.

Making the best use possible of available trade routes was one of the stipulations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) when it agreed to haul Zambia back from the brink of economic chaos, if not disaster, earlier this year.

The major benefit from the new rail link has been the arrival of almost all of the 90 000 tons of fertiliser which was jammed up in Dar es Salaam and necessitated the border re-opening.

Whether or not Zambia's ailing internal transport system can get enough of it to the farmers in time for the maize season is another matter, but the fortuitous late arrival of the rainy season has helped.

Copper, the key to the Zambian economy, is moving south too. Informed sources said some was even being pulled back off the Tanzania-Zambia (Tazara) rail line to Dar es Salaam for re-routing to Port Elizabeth.

Now economic observers here are hoping the government of President Kenneth Kaunda will keep the lines to the south open for at least six months to help clear the estimated R160m worth of copper exports jammed at the mines, along Tazara and on the Dar es Salaam docks.

Repairs

Using South African Railways equipment will also give the Chinese technicians who have been brought in a chance to revitalise the 860 km-long line which has fallen victim to poor management and lack of maintenance since they handed it over two years ago.

The shorter haul for Zambia Railways to Livingstone will also facilitate much-needed repair work on locomotives and rolling stock. The US Government has given more than R2-m in aid to be used for spares.

The Zambian system is presently running at about 30 percent efficiency.

A new economic realism which the IMF insisted upon is becoming evident, observers feel.

The cloud over the glimmer of economic light, however, is a shortage of expatriate expertise.

"It is the most serious problem facing Zambia at the moment," one Western economist felt.

The copper mines are 30 percent below their required level of expatriate personnel and the rate of contract renewal and recruitment is falling quickly in the wake of racial tensions and shortages of consumer goods.

Kaunda explains arrests in Zambia

The Star Bureau

LONDON — No responsible leader could condone arbitrary arrest of individuals on the streets on Lusaka such as had occurred recently, President Kaunda has told the BBC.

But he added it had to be understood that "much temptation" had been placed in the way of Zambians by Britain's failure to deal effectively with the Rhodesian situation.

President Kaunda was speaking at State House to Steve Bagshaw of the BBC in an interview broadcast on the File on Four programme. He had been asked how he could reconcile the recent violence in Zambia with its long tradition of racial harmony.

"In 1965, I warned Sir Harold Wilson that although Zambians were completely wedded to building a non-racial society, if Britain did not quell the rebellion against the Queen in Rhodesia sooner or later our non-racial ideas would be destroyed by your non-action," said President Kaunda.

What had now taken place, said President Kaunda, was that, because of the failure of the British Government in particular and Western countries as a whole to quell the rebellion, "our people are beginning to react."

JUDAS FACTOR

Told that many whites might consider leaving the country if there was more racial violence, he said: "If there are any white people who would like to leave because of the skirmishes, I would like to remind them that there are more bombing activities in Europe today than we have in Zambia."

"To run out of Zambia because of skirmishes . . . I cannot put it less than Judas Iscariot," he said.

Zambians, he said, were prepared to pay a high price for the stand they were taking. It was a principle from which they could not run.

Opening the rail link with Rhodesia did not mean Zambia was giving in, the President added.

Zambians had already been dragged into the war through the Rhodesian raids on its soil, he said. But the Zambians had never meant to "cross the river." They would only defend themselves.

They would use any arms — including those supplied by Britain — to defend themselves and not for aggressive purposes.

Asked if Zambia would seek the support of countries such as Cuba and the Soviet Union, he said: "Zambia is a sovereign country, and when she feels she needs the support of other countries, she will move."

Speaking in the same programme, the Rhodesian black nationalist Mr Joshua Nkomo said the relationship between Zapu and Zambia had not become strained since the Rhodesian raids.

The Zambians had accepted the situation, he said.

Zambian farmer jailed for storing weapons

RDM 24/12/78 (360)

LUSAKA. — A white Zambian-born farmer of British nationality was jailed for five years yesterday after admitting in a Magistrate's Court that he had stored weapons for Rhodesia.

A quantity of weapons — including two Soviet-made rocket launchers, hand grenades and rockets — were displayed in court.

After Ian Sutherland, 43, was sentenced he was led from the court, handcuffed and barely able to walk.

Although Sutherland still holds a British passport, no British consular officials were present in court.

He appeared barefoot, wearing a yellow shirt and khaki shorts. Legal sources said he had been treated harshly since his arrest on November 12.

His defence lawyer said he had stored the weapons because he "loves Zambia and could not bear to see outsiders use Zambia as a battlefield".

This was an apparent reference to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas, who have bases in Zambia.

But the magistrate said: "By assisting and abetting the enemies of Zambia, he has participated in invading the Zambia he says he loves so much."

But the sentence was surprisingly low — two years less than the maximum seven years for the offence, possession of offensive material — on which he was tried.

The prosecution said Rhodesian troops had brought the weapons to his farm near Mazabuka, 80 km south-west of Lusaka, in three loads. They had been disguised as long-distance drivers and the weapons had been hidden in loads of timber from Johannesburg.

The Rhodesian troops who brought the arms were named by the prosecution as Mr Peter Dunn and Mr John Hawes.

The case was the first instance of charges being brought against a white following the recent Rhodesian air strikes into Zambia.

The incursions prompted an anti-white backlash, fuelled by reports of collaboration between Zambian and Rhodesian whites.

On several occasions Sutherland fell asleep during the court hearing. Legal sources said he had been exhausted during his detention. But Zambians in the courtroom had no sympathy for him. "He should have been jailed for life," one said as he was led away.

The prosecution said Sutherland hid the weapons in a buried oil drum. None had been used when they were discovered.

The arms, displayed on army blankets on the floor of the sparsely-furnished courtroom, also included two AK-47 assault rifles of Chinese origin and one of Soviet manufacture.

Sutherland's lawyer said his client had agreed to help the Rhodesians after they assured him they would use the arms only against Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas. — Sapa-Reuter.

Andy Young to meet Kaunda for talks

LUSAKA. — The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, was expected to arrive in Zambia this weekend, official sources said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Young was expected to hold talks with President Kenneth Kaunda and the presidents of Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana.

Meanwhile, the United States Senator, Mr George McGovern, will arrive in Rhodesia for a three-day visit on December 4, a spokesman for the Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Sen McGovern is expected to meet members of the supreme four-man Executive Council

Another US politician, Congressman Paul McCloskey, is due in Rhodesia today for a short visit. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's the word, Sithole tells whites

SALISBURY. — The sooner white people learnt to call Rhodesia "Zimbabwe", the better for the nation, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) leader and member of the Rhodesian Executive Council, Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, said yesterday.

Addressing an Institute of Bankers luncheon in Salisbury, Mr Sithole said he had found on his recent overseas trip that practically the whole world was united against Rhodesia.

"They are all united in their effort to establish Zimbabwe. To them Zimbabwe is something to cooperate with, but not Rhodesi . Briefly, Rhodesia seems to generate internationally a psychology of rejection, whereas Zimbabwe generates a psychology of acceptance. The name Rhodesia continues to undermine the credibility of our good intentions."

According to recent reports the Executive Council has been deadlocked on a name for the country.

Mr Sithole told the bankers his party believed in free enterprise and rejected nationalisation as a national policy. He said the biggest economic asset was confidence to attract necessary capital. — Sapa.

Rhodesia ups hotel levies

SALISBURY. — Massive increases in Rhodesian hotel levies were announced yesterday.

Levies for hotels graded two stars and higher will rise from 10c to 50c per guest per night, and from 10c to 25c for all other hotels. — Sapa.

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SUID AFRIKA

New friends for Nkomo and Mugabe

Not unexpectedly, Ian Smith's transitional government has postponed the date of independence from December 31 for at least four months. Elections will now be held, they say, on April 20. Meantime, the war goes on and is almost certain to get fiercer. ROBERT MANNING reports from Washington

LITTLE-NOTICED changes in the foreign alliances of the Zanu wing of the Patriotic Front guerrilla coalition could alter the outcome of the battle for Zimbabwe and result in Russia and Cuba replacing Britain and the US as the key outside power brokers.

Anglo-American efforts to bring all the parties to a peace conference continue but policy-makers here privately conceded that more and more the fate of Zimbabwe is being decided on the battle field.

One official said: "We conceive of the Anglo-American plan as basically a safety net — it's there if the parties want to use it."

The repeated raids on Zambia suggest Smith is not about to hand real power to the Patriotic Front, hence making the chances for a conference ever more remote.

While the Zambia and Mozambique raids took the headlines, subtle changes in the alliances of the two components of the Patriotic Front — Zanu and Zapu — and divisions among the frontline African states (Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia) *could prove crucial in re*solving the conflict.

Historically, Joshua Nkomo's Zapu has been virtually the sole recipient of military and political support from Russia and its allies. Zapu has about 8 000 well-trained and armed guerrillas and more in the pipeline. Nkomo is training a conventional military force and a police force with Cuban help.

But Nkomo has put barely 1 500 or so guerrillas into the field. Russia and Cuba are disappointed in Zapu's failure to carry more of the war burden — largely borne by Zanu, which has favoured joint military operations. But Nkomo has insisted military unity should follow political unity — that is, a single Zapu-Zanu party.

Traditionally China has provided much of Zanu's arms and training. But in recent months, following internal shake-ups inside Zanu and a strenghtening of Robert Mugabe's position, Zanu has begun to gain support from Cuba, Ethiopia, East Europe and possibly to opening the door to Russian aid.

Mugabe has recently logged 40 000 km around the globe in a Zanu effort to widen its international base of support. He has visited Russia twice, met Fidel Castrol twice, visited Ethiopia three times and gone to Vietnam, North Korea, Syria, and Angola.

Zanu delegations have visited Russia, several Eastern bloc nations and Iraq. It is not clear how *much internal changes in* the past 18 months have altered Zanu's Maoist orientation. Certainly Zanu would have been less well-received — if at all — in many of these places until recently.

China has cut back its foreign aid programme and Mugabe has said Zanu would be more effective on the battle field if it had more weapons, but it is not clear whether Zanu's disagreements with Chinese foreign policy in general or Chinese reaction to Zanu's approaching Russian allies for arms are behind the rift.

Zanu has about 8 000 guerrillas in the field and has conducted most of the fighting, which it claims encompasses 80 % of Rhodesia.

At the same time Nkomo's ties with Western corporations such as Tiny Rowland's Lonhro and support from London and Washington made Russia wary of Zapu. Nonetheless, Russia has not visibly altered her support.

On the other hand, Russian allies such as Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam have begun to take a more balanced stance, towards both wings of the patriotic Front.

After Mugabe saw Castro, say Zanu sources, Cuba pledged equal support for Zanu and Zapu and Castro is reported to have said tha Cuba would not intervene if the Patriotic Front split and a Zanu-Zapu civil war occured.

Cuba has assigned a liaison officer in its Mozambique embassy to Zanu and training, non-military material support and diplomatic support are to be given.

Mugabe has also firmed up ties with Ethiopia which has begun to train several hundred Zanu guerrillas. At the same time has come the rift among the five frontline states. Differences surfaced following two key events involving Zambia — the secret meeting in August between Nkomo and Smith and President Kaunda's decision to open his border with Rhodesia.

What effect Kaunda's dicision will have on Zapu, which is based in Zambia, is not yet clear. Much of its guerrilla activity in northwest Zimbabwe had been centred near the railway into Zambia and Nkomo had now pledged not to attack it but neither Kaunda's compromise nor Nkomo's flexibility has deterred the Smith regime from raiding Zambia.

Nyerere has worked overtime to try to patch things up among the frontline states, but problems remain.

And the West's inability to deliver Smith, despite the fact that the Patriotic Front has made several concessions, has limited Western leverage. The more the outcome is determined on the battlefield, the less leverage the West will have, and the more Russia, perhaps Cuba or even Nigeria, may play whatever role is possible for an outside power broker.

7. E

MM 24/12/78 (380)

Zambian farmer jailed for arms

LUSAKA — A Zambian-born White farmer of British nationality was jailed for five years here yesterday after admitting in a magistrate's court that he stored weapons for Rhodesia.

Displayed on the courthouse floor were a number of weapons, including two Soviet-made rocket launchers, grenades and rockets.

After Ian Sutherland (43) was sentenced he was led handcuffed and barely able to walk from the court.

Born in Zambia of Scottish parents, Sutherland still holds a British passport.

No British consular officials were present in court.

He appeared barefoot, wearing a yellow-checked shirt and khaki shorts.

Legal sources said he had been treated harshly since his arrest on November 12.

His defence lawyer said he had stored the weapons because he "loves Zambia and could not bear to see outsiders use Zambia as a battlefield."

This was an apparent reference to Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Rhodesian terrorists who have bases in Zambia.

But the magistrate said: "By assisting and abetting the enemies of Zambia, he has participated in invading the Zambia he says he loves so much."

The sentence was surprisingly low — two years less than the maximum seven years for the offence — possession of offensive material — on which he was tried.

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They had been disguised as long-distance lorrydrivers and the weapons had been hidden in loads of timber from Johannesburg.

The Rhodesian troops who brought the arms were named by the prosecution as Mr. Peter Dunn and Mr. John Hawes. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

radical discontinuities in the output and output per worker series. In fact this year saw the coming into operation of the Palaborwa mine[22] - using advanced open-cast techniques and destined to become one of the largest copper mines in the world.

7.2.4 Employment then grew by something like 50 per cent to 1974 - presumably having to do with the expansion of Palaborwa and the development and coming into full production (1972-4) of the Prieska underground mine (using trackless equipment).[23] However in 1975 and 1976 employment fell quite sharply - even though by 1976 output was back on trend.

7.3 Without more detailed information about individual mines (there are only 4: Messina, O'kiep, Palaborwa, Prieska) it is not possible to explain the developments of the last few years. It looks as though the strong employment trend and the slight tendency for labour productivity to fall are the result of Prieska's entry: its full employment is in the region of 4 000[24] and presumably output per worker in underground trackless mining does not run at Palaborwa open-cast levels. The last two years may be connected with the strong expansion of the scale of Palaborwa's operations - and the possible contraction of some others because of the low copper price (e.g. O'kiep).[25]

360

Kaunda casts eyes northwards for military help

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

As Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda continues to warn the West that he will go "elsewhere" for military aid there are indications that he is looking not to the East, but northwards for help.

Northwards, that is, to Nigeria — the African giant with its oil wealth, a huge army and an intense desire to play a leading role in the affairs of the continent.

While Western diplomats believe that discussions between Zambia and Nigeria have reached a significant stage, the strongest indication yet came with the visit to Lusaka of Nigeria's Deputy Head of State, Brigadier Musa Yar' Adua.

The brigadier is also Chief of Staff of the 250 000-strong Nigerian Army, a legacy to black Africa's richest and most populous country from the Biafran War and a force far stronger than required for her defence now.

Zambia has spent most of its 14 years of independence surrounded by wars of one kind or another, but still has an army of only about 7 000 men which is 3 000 fewer than the estimated number of Rhodesian nationalist guerillas it shelters.

Events such as the bloody invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province by rebels from Angloa — who actually cut a corner across Zambian territory at one stage — have brought home to President Kaunda the vulnerability of his country in an unstable southern Africa.

But it was his indignation at this year's raids on guerilla camps inside Zambia that sparked the request to London for military aid.

Britain responded with an airlift of defensive weaponry — including anti-aircraft missiles — which was described by a Zambian Government official as "a lot of noise but not much in the way of military equipment."

"Britain," he said, "has given a lot more than that to others and been a lot quieter about it.

"If it comes to the crunch, I do not think Zambia will be defended by Britain."

Britain's attitude probably stems from a feeling that Zambia is not at present in any real danger.

Rhodesia has more than enough on its plate defending the territory it has without stretching its overworked army past the limit by invading its neighbour.

According to President Kaunda, about 30 Zambian soldiers and policemen were killed in the recent Rhodesian raids, but there they are believed to have been caught up in the fighting close to camps occupied by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerillas.

Not many people took seriously, Zambian Government claims that South Africa and Rhodesia were planning to invade just before the presidential election.

The only people who came close to the business end of live ammunition on that occasion were the pilots of two Zambian jets which blasted back and forth over Lusaka to ward off the "invasion."

On one low-level sweep they were fired on by guerillas in a Zapu camp 20 km west of the city who mistook them for Rhodesians. Neither plane was hit, but they resumed their impressively noisy sweeps at a greater altitude.

The Organisation of African Unity proved even less helpful than Britain. Its chairman, Mr Jaafar Nimeiri, arrived in Lusaka in style, by courtesy of the Sudanese Air Force, shook hands with a lot of people, promised Zambia moral support and left after admitting that OAU plans for an all-African military force were still in the discussion stages.

The United States has its hands full trying to shore up Zaire at the moment and is not keen to get involved in Zambia's problems.

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1956	33 602	...563
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1958	37 085	...563
1959	36 453	...544
1960	38 173	...576
1961	39 565	...563
1962	41 275	...573
1963	42 454	...583
1964	44 917	...588
1965	48 460	...599
1966	47 942	...583
1967	49 300	...631
1968	51 655	...658
1969	52 752	...692
1970	54 61[illegible]	...721
1971	58 66[illegible]	...769
1972	58 44[illegible]	...776
1973	62 35[illegible]	...849
1974	66 05[illegible]	...893
1975	69 44[illegible]	...903
1976	77 05[illegible]	...919
1977	85 41[illegible]	...881

DD 27/12/78

Zipra plans to step-up urban warfare

(360)

LUSAKA — The Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zipra) of the Patriotic Front has ferried large consignments of weapons into Rhodesia for the intensification of urban guerilla warfare.

Zapu information and publicity secretary Mr Willie Musarurwa said here yesterday that urban guerillas would spread to Rhodesia's main cities and towns to hit military targets in efforts to control some of these areas.

He did not elaborate on how the military supplies were being ferried into Rhodesia but said the exercise has been on for a long time and Zipra forces inside the country were capable of hitting hard at Rhodesian security forces.

"We are there in large numbers and for a number of years now we have been reinforcing Zipra forces with guerillas and weapons and it will not be long before we take control of some areas," Mr Musarurwa said.

"We have built up a strong force of urban guerillas and our military presence in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali and other cities and towns is starting to be felt by the enemy."

He also said the war against the Salisbury government would be fought in rural and urban areas "including those areas which are under marshal law, and we are certain of toppling the Rhodesian Government."

Meanwhile, there were unconfirmed reports here that eight of the 11 Rhodesian jets which bombed a Zambian defence force training school at Kabwe in the Central Province last week were shot down by Zambian soldiers. — DDC.

GENERAL NEWS

Guerrilla drive to intensify the war

RSM 27/12/78

360

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zipra) of the Patriotic Front claims to have ferried large consignments of weapons into Rhodesia for the intensification of urban guerrilla warfare.

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"We have built up a strong force of urban guerrillas and our military presence in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali and other cities and towns is now starting to be felt by the enemy,".

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Meanwhile, there were unconfirmed reports in Lusaka that eight of the 11 Rhodesian jets which bombed a Zambia National Defence Force training school at Kabwe in the central province on Thursday last week, were shot down by Zambian soldiers.

During the Rhodesian strike, 16 people were feared dead while the injured were rushed to the Kabwe general hospital for treatment. A hospital spokesman said the wards were full of casualties.

The raid has been confirmed by a Zambian Government spokesman but he declined to give full details except to say the situation was under control and he assured the public there was no cause for panic.

Earlier this month, President Kenneth Kaunda said Rhodesian forces and "their South African allies" were planning to attack Zambia between December 6 and 9 to disrupt the general and presidential elections on December 12.

The condition for that final victory . .

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Soviet and Zambian youths said yesterday that unity between African states, liberation movements and socialist countries was the basic condition for final victory in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

A three-strong Soviet youth delegation, at the end of a nine-day visit to Zambia, said also that peace and stability in the region could only be secured by means of immediate and complete fulfilment of the united declaration on granting independence to colonial countries.

Youths from both countries alleged that the West was trying to promote military conflicts between African states.

The Soviets offered to train active members of the Zambian National Youth and Children's movements.

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John E. Atkinson
/Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
(not available for reelection)

Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom,
S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

. D.J. Blokbergen, and student represen-
W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd
. Frater.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

50 died in raid on army base

LUSAKA — About 50 people are believed to have been killed when Rhodesian troops raided a Zambian army training school near Kabwe last week.

According to a spokesman for the Kabwe general hospital, over 50 bodies had been brought to the hospital where another 60 people were being treated.

A military source said the Rhodesians first strafed the camp, then dropped paratroopers to finish the job.

He added that the whole operation lasted less than 30 minutes.

The Rhodesians also rescued 32 blacks from a Zapu camp at Mboroma during the same operation.

The Zapu president and co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, told a news conference yesterday that the Rhodesians had used four bombers, three helicopters and two jets during the raid which left four guerillas dead.

He said those rescued were not captured on the battlefield, but were "enemy agents, infiltrators and saboteurs who joined Zapu as guerillas and were part of a group of 250."

The raid was the fourth carried out by Rhodesian troops deep inside Zambia.

In October, Rhodesian troops raided Zapu camps and killed about 800 people and left more than 1 000 injured.

Zambia has warned it will be forced to ask for foreign military assistance to counteract the attacks. — DDC-SAPA

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2.2.3 All increases in iron-ore production are assumed to be at current rates for open-cast operations viz. 2 250 tons/employee/year.

2.2.4 Copper, (lead and zinc) are assumed to continue at the current proportion of 55 per cent from open-pit operations, and the remaining 45 per cent of any increase in production is assumed to be mined by trackless mining methods (with given productivity rates). Since the balance of technologies does not change and since productivity rates in both are assumed constant, Plewman is assuming that technical change will not reduce employment (for a given level of output).

2.2.5 In the case of chromium Plewman takes the current average productivity rate as 400 units/employee/year - whereas the most productive operations achieve 850 units/employee/year. In line with his general principle Plewman assumes that all increases in chrome output will be at 850 units/employee/year.

2.2.6 Similarly, in manganese ore mining the maximum 'current' efficiency is 3 000 units/employee/ year - more than five times the average labour productivity of 560. Plewman assumes all increases in output will be at the current maximum level.

RSM 28/12/78

Like it or lump it, Kaunda tells white farmers

360

By SHADRAK SOKO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has ordered all white farmers, who have threatened to quit farming over alleged kidnappings and harassment by freedom fighters, to "pack and go".

Dr Kaunda has also called for an immediate end to what he termed as "rowdy meetings" by white farmers, where the ruling party and its government have been denounced.

Addressing a rally in Mkushi, an area where a Zapu refugee camp was bombed by Rhodesian soldiers, the president unleashed a scathing attack on dissatisfied expatriate farmers.

He also described as "utter rubbish" some Western reports which said that Zambia regarded the white farmers as indispensable because they were growing maize for the nation.

"If you think, like Rightwing papers in Britain, that you are here only because you can grow maize, then get out. I don't welcome you here because of your skills," he said.

President Kaunda's order comes in the wake of protests by some farmers that, unless the harassment they have been subjected to since recent raids into Zapu camps inside Zambia stops, they would leave Zambia.

Meanwhile, the ruling party is considering setting up a military tribunal to try people arrested for espionage. This follows the recent case of the British farmer, Robert Sutherland, who was jailed for five years for allowing his farm to be used by Rhodesian soldiers for storing weapons.

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negotiating bodies. This is, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity in the numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973 labour unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic[33] but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.[34] At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207[35] and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.[36]

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

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33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.
34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.
35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

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advocating the move years ago are now out of the mainstream.

Whether or not the voters will remember them and opt either through apathy or a no-vote to support them remains to be seen.

But the possibility exists, and the prospect is the only bright light in what is otherwise a political fait accompli. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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Kaunda's hurdle: voter apathy

Star
28/11/78
360

By Allen Pizzey

Six months ago a short-cut route into the suburbs from Lusaka international airport was a rutted dirt track. Today it is smooth tarmac.

"They did it for the elections," a cynical taxi driver says. "After the voting no one will even know it is here.

"We don't have real elections in Africa. I don't know why Kaunda doesn't just make himself President-for-life and save the money."

The extent of such harsh sentiments towards the presidential elections here on December 12 is difficult to judge. But the politicians are clearly worried.

A massive campaign is in progress to urge the electorate out to the polls to mark an "X" next to the eagle that symbolises a "Yes" vote for another five year term for President Kenneth Kaunda.

Under Zambia's home-grown system of "one party participatory democracy" the sole presidential candidate, selected by the officials of the United National Independence Party (Unip), the country's only legal political entity, must receive 51 percent of the votes cast to assume office.

The only other choice is to make a mark next to the rabbit symbol for "No."

(The nay was originally supposed to be a snake, but the electoral commission ruled it was too emotive.)

Most observers feel the outcome is in no real doubt.

"If the votes aren't there, they will be fixed up," one informed political source said.

Others maintain that Kaunda, a man of principle, will not countenance such dealings. But he may not even know if ballot box stuffing goes on.

The party hacks and members of the policy-making central committee have in many instances tied their political sail to Kaunda. If he loses, they become mere mortals again.

Party organisers have been out in the bundu for some time instructing tribesmen on voting techniques with ballots that bear a striking resemblance to the real thing.

A virulent propaganda exercise is under way to try to stave off that other embarrassing possibility, a low poll.

During a surprisingly frank television panel discussion last week Sikota Wina, an outspoken politician who is not running in this election, pointed out that in the last election before Zambia became a one-party state in 1973 the poll was more than 80 percent.



Kenneth Kaunda . . . he may not know.

In subsequent elections the poll has barely topped 30 percent, even though the ponderous Unip machinery now produces 300 candidates for various offices, double the number under the multiparty system.

Some observers feel Kaunda must get as much as 85 percent of the votes cast no matter what the voter turnout, otherwise the whole thing will appear to be a farce.

Government and party Press have been editorialising almost daily about the "fools" and "dissident nitwits" trying to encourage a "no" vote.

Every night after the national television news a pop group belts out an uptempo Afro-rock tune for "KK — Kenneth Kaunda", a "courageous man", a "brilliant man".

"People of Zambia love your leader. He brought you freedom and prosperity," the tune blasts out.

There will be those among the electorate who will argue that one-party systems are hardly the ultimate expression of freedom, however, and an economy tottering between crisis and chaos is not quite the "uhuru" Africa wanted.

But, according to the posters, slogans and newspaper advertisements taken out by parastatal organisations, municipalities and even private companies who know where the future lies, things could be much worse, even "chaotic" if "KK" is not massively returned.

Only he can keep the country safe and free, the politicos maintain.

But circumstances have made many of the claims ring hollow even to those hardened to political hyperbole.

The embarrassing lack of Zambian military response to the Rhodesian raids on Zapu camps, for which Kaunda took personal responsibility by saying he ordered the Zambian air force to stay on the ground because they could not hope to square up to Rhodesia's might, have caused something of a national trauma.

Kaunda has promised increased military muscle, but in doing so he had to tell Zambians they would get less than the already inadequate social services offered now.

The announcement is hardly likely to endear him to voters in the underdeveloped rural areas which rely on Government spending for their slow development.

One bright light for supporters of the President has been the reopening of the southern rail link through Rhodesia to South Africa.

But, like most changes for the better in Zambia, it came only after circumstances forced what common sense might have dictated long before.

Prominent politicians

Werkerbesonderhede (1)

1. Nommer van plaas
2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)
3. Ouderdom
4. Geslag
5. Ras

6(a) Skooljare voltooi

(b) Skool (naam, soort, distrik)

7. Soort werk

Aan permanente werkers alleenlik:

8. Hoe lank op hierdie plaas gew

Aan toevallige/kontrakarbeiders a

9(a) Permanente tuiste

(b) Jaarlikse tydperk op die pl

(c) Jaarlikse tydperk tuis

(d) Bedrywigheid vir die res van

(e) Hoeveel keer reeds op die pl

10. Aan alle werkers

Zambia plans security tribunals

By SHADRACK SOKO

LUSAKA. — The ruling United National Independence Party of Zambia is seriously considering setting up a military tribunal to deal with cases of espionage, treason and other security offences.

This was said yesterday by the Unip's secretary-general, Mr Mainza Chona, in an exclusive interview with the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail, which published a front-page story protesting against light sentences being imposed by courts.

Zambians from all parts of the country had protested against the sentence imposed on a white Mazabuka farmer, Ian Robert Sutherland, who pleaded guilty to being found in possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Mr Chona said that when enacted the military tribunal would deal with such offences as armed robbery and sabotage.

RAF weapons training for Zambian troops

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Forty members of Zambia's armed forces are now receiving four to six weeks' training at Royal Air Force air defence stations in Britain.

Confirming this, the British Ministry of Defence refused to elaborate except to say that no instruction had been given on use of the Rapier missile system.

The Zambian group includes six officers and four NCOs. Twenty of the men are being trained at Kirton Lindsay, Lincolnshire, where the RAF's 16 Air Defence squadron is based. Others are understood to be at other RAF stations nearby.

It is believed the group is receiving training in the use of the anti-aircraft guns which were flown to Zambia by RAF Hercules aircraft in September.

Over 150 tons of anti-aircraft guns, mortars, ammunition and radar equipment were, it is understood, flown free of charge to Zambia.

It is not known whether all the ammunition was for air defence purposes, or if some was provided for infantry-type weapons.

The British Government agreed to train a limited number of Zambians in the use of the weapons.