ZAMBIA GENERAL.

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Star

Zambia worries about lifeline to South Africa

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By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Every time a trainload of copper safely runs the Rhodesian gauntlet of guerilla mines and ambushes the Zambian Government breathes a sigh of relief.

Landlocked Zambia, surrounded by other people's wars, has good reason to sigh.

More than 90 percent of its foreign exchange comes from the sale of copper, and at present 141 000 tons of the metal is lying stockpiled at Zambian mines, strung out along the Tazara railway line to Dar es Salaam or contributing to the massive logjam awaiting export at the Tanzanian port.

This copper is worth R183-million — once it reaches its world markets.

To make matters worse, since the 1975 world copper price slump Zambia has been getting less for its copper than it costs to extract it from the ground.

The price has improved slightly lately, but Zambia's desperate shortage of foreign exchange is forcing it to go on selling the metal at a slight overall loss.

The result is a gain in overseas currency but a loss in the local kwacha, a situation which gives internal inflation a steady boost.

The copper price slump is only one of three major factors which have taken the wind out of Zambia's economic sails.

Protracted wars in neighbouring countries have left the 14-year-old republic in a virtual state of blockade.

Her only link with the Atlantic, the Benguela railway line, has been out of action since the Angolan civil war.

Another door was slammed when President Kaunda ordered the closure of the rail link through Rhodesia to South African ports, a moral decision which cut Zambia off from her logical and traditional trading partners in southern Africa.

This decision, reversed by the President in October, meant nearly all imports and exports had to go through Dar es Salaam. The railway and harbour system could not cope with the extra traffic and the resultant delays pushed up costs still further.

While in theory the round trip of a wagonload of copper from Zambia to Dar es Salaam and back should take a matter of days, it has recently been taking three months or more in some cases.

The third major cause of Zambia's rocky economy is the almost total lack of diversification and the need to import even basic food which should be grown at home.

Only about five percent of the country's arable land is being properly farmed.

President Kaunda has already ordered his people back to the land, and the discovery of commercial quantities of cobalt and uranium will bring in foreign exchange.

Now that he has taken the painful decision on the southern rail link, President Kaunda is to some extent at the mercy of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerillas, whom he has been sheltering and supporting for years.

ZAMBIA

F.M. 5/1/79

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Facing a spill-over war

The increasingly heavy burden of Zambia's role as a southern African front-line state, and the continuing depression of its copper-dependent economy, are likely to make 1979 the most testing period since independence 14 years ago.

None of the problems of the past 12 months have been resolved. The Rhodesian raids of October may well be repeated as long as guerrillas are based in Zambia, while the border with SWA-Namibia is becoming more sensitive. The painful decision to re-open the southern route through Rhodesia has not ended the transport difficulties.

President Kenneth Kaunda, in office for a further five years after winning the support of nearly 80% of the voters at the recent election, faces two dilemmas. The first involves Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and the second is a potential conflict between his socialist commitment and the West's prescription for economic recovery.

Danger of raids

Some 8 000 Zapu guerrillas are based in Zambia, with as many in Angola. If Nkomo is to fulfil his promise to be in Salisbury by mid-1979 it would seem that he must send more of his troops into Rhodesia. This carries the danger of further Rhodesian raids, accompanied by an increase of Rhodesian activity in southern Zambia. This has included reconnaissance operations, harassment of Zapu and Zambia forces, and occasional attacks on Zapu camps.

The failure of the Zambian military to react to the raids was because not enough money had been spent on defence, Kaunda explained at the time. This is now being remedied, he said recently, though it will mean less money for schools and hospitals. In short, Zambia is being pulled further into the Rhodesian conflict, which has already cost scores of Zambian lives and over US$750m through imposition of sanctions against what was once a major trading partner.

But one factor in particular could undermine this militant stance and Nkomo's promise. If Zapu incursions should present a serious threat to the Salisbury administration, many observers here think it inconceivable that

MICHAEL HOLMAN became a London-based freelance journalist after taking degrees at the universities of Salisbury and Edinburgh. He returned to Salisbury in 1973. Until a year ago he was the *FM's* Rhodesia correspondent when he moved to Lusaka as a correspondent for the *FT*

Rhodesia will not present Kaunda with an ultimatum: halt the incursions or face closure of the southern route.

Yet the railway is Zambia's economic lifeline, at least for many months to come. It was reopened in October to Zambian traffic partly to ensure that essential fertiliser imports reached farmers in time for the rains, and partly to reduce the 80 000 t backlog of copper — which provides over 90% of export earnings.

Although fertiliser is now in the country, the backlog — 12% of 1978 production, worth over 90m Kwachas at current prices — has not been reduced. Between 25 000 t-30 000 t a month are carried to East London, but the chronically inefficient Tanzania-Zambia railway has been unable to cope with the balance of the mines' 55 000 t monthly output as well as shift the backlog.

One result of the consequent delay in foreign exchange receipts is that Zambia's arrears in payments for imports and remittances of profits and dividends — stretching back 18 months in some cases — have risen to a record K500m, and the country faces an overall balance of payments deficit for 1978 of K270m (1977, K224m).

Zambian officials hope that the arrival of urgently needed spares and the reintroduction of 20 Chinese crews will increase efficiency on Tazara. (None of them believe a reopened Benguela line to the Angolan port of Lobito could be protected against Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas.)

A great deal is at stake. If Tazara cannot clear the backlog or if the southern route is disrupted, the economy will be in dire straits indeed. In particular, Zambia will be hard pressed to service her US$1,2 billion external debt.

For the copper companies, the heart of the economy, transport hold-ups are not the only difficulty. They are about 1 000 short of the 5 000 expatriate staff required and this is adversely affecting production. Several issues have contributed to a worrying rate of expatriate resignations. Zambia's high cost of living, shortages of basic commodities, delays in remittance of contract gratuities, and unease about the consequences for Zambia of an intensifying Rhodesian war are all frequent complaints.

The second dilemma for the president may come when fulfilling the terms of the International Monetary Fund two-year K323m credit programme agreed in March, and retaining the confidence of the international business community, while at the same time maintaining socialist principles which include a commitment to Rhodesian guerrillas.

Put at its bluntest, Zambia requires substantial Western assistance in the form of tolerance of existing debts and fresh grants and loans. Yet the president has frequently warned that Zambia may end up in an alliance with socialist states

whereas the average export price was

13 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.59.

14 Republic of South Africa, Department of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p.47.

15 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.65. (Data in fact refers to sales, not output).

16 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p.7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.

17 In 1976 the average domestic price of bituminous coal was R5,84 f.o.r.,

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Escorts on Zambian road

LUSAKA — People travelling along the Great East Road, where armed bandits have been terrorising people, are now being escorted by Zambian troops.

The Zambian army mans road blocks along the road, which links Zambia and Malawi.

This follows the recent spate of armed banditry in which an Asian woman and a Rhodesian farmer were gunned down.

There are reports that the bandits, believed to be guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, have sold some weapons to villagers in exchange for food.

The bandits, said to be youths, have also been raping women and beating up motorists. — SAPA.

6 The Natal Mercury, Thursday, January 18, 1979

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Kaunda faces mass revolt MPs warn

LUSAKA — Zambian MPs yesterday warned there would be revolt by the masses if the critical shortage of essential commodities continued in the country.

The MPs also called for the removal of those responsible for the shortages and the arrest and punishment of hoarders.

Voicing concern at the mushrooming of black markets, House of Assembly members repeatedly shouted: "If we don't do something, people will get tired of queueing up for mealie meal and revolt."

One member said it was "disheartening to watch old people queueing for essential commodities 14 years after independence.

"Zambians should not be taken for granted. They are capable of reacting when a situation gets out of hand. The Government should not let them suffer too long."

The outgoing Director of Zambia Broadcasting Services, Mr. Edgar Chellah, said yesterday Radio Zambia was in danger of going off the air if the Government did not provide R2 000 000 for vital field and studio equipment. — (Sapa.)

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A full discussion of these functions.

3. Characteristics of a "Good" Money (i.e. one that performs the functions of money efficiently).

"CANONS" of Jevons - Different functions require different attributes - an evaluation of different kinds of money in terms of their functions and attributes. The most important requirement was general acceptability,

which relies on confidence and STABILITY in Value of Money - Money supply to be controlled so that it is scarce enough to have value and retain confidence but not too scarce as to restrict trade.
Is there a "perfect" money? Modern methods of controlling money supply make this a possibility.

4. Different kinds of Money.
Gradual evolution of money from commodities, e.g. domestic animals - semi-precious metals - precious metals (gold, silver) coinage - GOLDSMITH and the development of paper money - bank deposits; convertible and inconvertible paper money - legal tender.

Money supply today consists mainly of DEBTS or I.O.U's.
(Note that not all debts are money) viz. Inconvertible Paper Money (these are the I.O.U's of Central Banks), token coins (whose nominal or face value is greater than their intrinsic metallic value) and, to a larger extent Demand (Chockable) Deposits. NEAR-MONEY.

5. DIFFERENT METAL STANDARDS. - Gold and Silver Standards and Bi-metallism
Students might refer to relevant sections in Lipsey and Steiner.

6. THE SUPPLY OF MONEY.
(a) COMMERCIAL BANKS AND THE MULTIPLE EXPANSION/CONTRACTION OF DEPOSITS:
Commercial Banks' Liabilities (I.O.U's) are acceptable as money. Understanding of the activity of Goldsmiths is the key to understanding of modern commercial banks. Banks monatise private I.O.U's which are not acceptable as money and create their own liabilities (in the form of chockable deposits) when buying interest-bearing assets/ securities of different kinds - balance sheets of Commercial Banks - arrangement of assets in descending order of liquidity and ascending order of profitability. Primary and secondary deposits.
How Bank loans create deposits - FRACTIONAL RESERVE SYSTEM OF BANKING- Deposit-creating process should be clearly understood - the Credit MULTIPLIER - Difference between the single bank's fractional expansion of deposits and MULTIPLE expansion of the banking system as a whole. Concept of Excess Reserves: Fully loaned up - limits to size of credit multiplier - C.M. indicates a theoretical maximum.

RDM 19/1/79

Crop flop means Zambian disasters

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LUSAKA. — Zambia will be forced to import vast quantities of maize next year according to predictions of a disastrous 1979 crop.

The Ministry of Agriculture this week circulated figures projecting this year's crop at three million bags, just half the annual domestic consumption for Zambia's five million people.

Commercial farmers, however, predict the total output could be well below even that figure.

"If we turn out 2,5 million bags, we'll be lucky," said Mr George Bender, chairman of the Commercial Farmers Bureau of Zambia.

The country's 350 white commercial farmers produce about 70% of the maize crop.

The massive shortfall is the result of inefficiency in the Government agency responsible for the purchase of agricultural goods, transportation problems, which caused fertilizer to arrive late, and exceptionally heavy rains followed by drought.

Maize is the staple diet of most Zambians.

The poor crop will mean Zambia must next year import three million bags at an estimated cost of R30-million to R38-million if the maize is purchased on the African continent.

The country is already facing the necessity of importing about 1,5 million bags to make up for the 1978 shortfall and the purchases will further aggravate the already critical shortage of foreign exchange.

Only 4,5 million bags of the six million needed were produced last year. — Sapa-AP.

Conclusion

The paper has argued that Botswana can afford and would benefit from a more organic, more experimental, more locally determined approach to rural development than the ap ive for greater precision. The two proposals used approach, the upgrading of the traditional rights r communal land under a communal land company c ployment guarantee scheme, are both wonderful laborato nd improve budgetary rules, local government capacit relations, individual and group security and initi

At the same time they are effective instruments fo for the management of common assets and for the provi structure.

Zambia runs up massive deficit

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has accumulated a massive R812-million deficit over the past four years.

This was revealed in Parliament this week by the Minister of Finance and Technical Cooperation, Mr Joshua Lumina, who said the deficit was being financed by short-term borrowing from banks.

The borrowing could lead to an undesirable increase in the money supply if measures to correct the situation were not taken, he said.

The Finance Minister also told Parliament that R171-million had so far been withdrawn from a R356-million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

The money had been used to pay in part for the country's imports and services from abroad.

Zambia's earnings last year were adversely affected by low copper exports caused by transport difficulties.

Last year, only 565 000 tons of copper were exported compared with 700 000 tons in previous years.

The backlog awaiting shipment was at times almost 100 000 tons, and this, the Minister said, resulted in a loss to the country's earnings of about R137-million.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda said a new railway line linking Zambia to the Atlantic seaboard in SWA was being considered.

The President, in an interview with Africa magazine, said a number of Western countries were debating the possibility of constructing a line from Livingstone to Walvis Bay through Angola — Sapa-Reuter.

Commonwealth summit in Lusaka

Derek Ingram: London (360) 6/2/79

...ne entire Commonwealth — 39 Presidents and Prime Ministers — is about to manifest itself on Ian Smith's doorstep. In addition, Queen Elizabeth, in her role as Head of Commonwealth, will be there, in Lusaka, Zambia, to greet the leaders.

By any standards it will be the most politically spectacular meeting in the Commonwealth's history. It will also be the Commonwealth's biggest summit.

The occasion will be the 22nd meeting on August 1-8 of the Commonwealth heads of government, and hosting it will be the president who has throughout been closer to the Southern African front line than any other Commonwealth leader, President Kenneth Kaunda.

The conference will be a boost for him and for Zambia. Both have passed through stormy days, particularly in the last year; Zambia's economy is on the rocks and Kaunda himself faced considerable opposition in his own country, though in the end, last December, he collected more Yes votes for a further term of office as President than he received in 1973.

African member countries have long wanted the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting, which now takes place every two years, to be held in their continent. There was a meeting in Lagos in 1966, but that was an emergency one on Rhodesia.

Kaunda offered Lusaka for 1977; London got it instead because of the Queen's Silver Jubilee. When the leaders accepted Lusaka as the venue for 1979 the hope was that by that time Zimbabwe and Namibia would be independent.

There was confident talk that both would be taking their place beside all the other full Commonwealth member countries at the Lusaka meeting.

But that will not now happen, and in the intervening period the war has been stepped up and Zambia itself bombed. Despite all this, Zambia is determined to pull out all the stops to make the Lusaka meeting a success.

In November senior officials of the Commonwealth held their biennial meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and there the Zambian delegation impressed everyone by the way they were setting about the huge task of staging a Commonwealth summit.

Zambia is not inexperienced in mounting such conferences. In 1969 it was host to the Non-Aligned Movement's summit meeting which was attended by 52 countries. An impressive conference building, the Mulungushi Hall, was built just outside Lusaka especially for this gathering, together with a village of chalets to house the heads of government.

Kaunda, always a firm believer in the Commonwealth despite his many tangles with its members over Rhodesia, has set up a series of committees to work out the details of security, accommodation, protocol and so forth. He has appointed former Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale as Special Assistant for Commonwealth Affairs.

The security problems, protecting 39 heads of government and the Queen, will be formidable, but Kaunda is confident Zambia will be able to cope with them.

Most of the 39 have said that they will be there; on such occasions a small number of leaders have to send deputies and this time the principal absentee looks like being the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, because August is crucial in Delhi's parliamentary calendar. He will probably send his Foreign Minister, Atal Vajpayee.

The Queen's presence will mark the first time she has appeared on the spot for a Commonwealth conference held in a republic. She went to the meeting in Ottawa and Jamaica of which she is Queen, but not to the 1971 meeting in Singapore, which is a republic.

The Queen has, however, established a tradition of trying to be present when Commonwealth leaders meet, though she does not play any role whatever in the actual conference; she does not even open it. She is merely on hand to meet the leaders beforehand — she tries to have individual talks with each of them — and then almost as soon as the meeting opens she leaves.

The Queen will almost certainly try to visit one or two other African countries, probably before the Lusaka meeting. Apart from a controversial trip to Ghana towards the end of Nkrumah's rule, the Queen has made no formal visits to Africa since the fifties, though she has made one or two overnight stops en route.

Few changes have taken place in Commonwealth leadership in the 18 months since the last conference in London. The most important have been the deaths of Presidents Makarios of Cyprus and Kenyatta of Kenya.

President Kenyatta had not attended Commonwealth conferences for many years and Arap Moi, now President, often represented Kenya instead. For President Kyprianou, Commonwealth meetings are also no new experience; with Makarios he attended many of them as Foreign Minister of Cyprus.

But there could be two most significant changes by August — in the representation of Canada and Britain. In both countries elections are due at any time and in both the present Prime Ministers, Pierre Trudeau and James Callaghan, are looking decidedly shaky.

If by August the leaders are Joe Clark and Mrs Thatcher, Conservative leaders in their respective countries, this will mean the appearance of two figures entirely new to the Commonwealth scene. Neither has so far shown much positive interest in Commonwealth affairs and the appearance of Mrs Thatcher will cause considerable stir and some apprehension, particularly when such matters as Southern Africa come up on the agenda. She would be the only woman at the meeting.

Though it is much too early to predict what will be the main preoccupations of the conference, Southern Africa is bound to be one. The gathering is sure to be the occasion for many meetings outside the conference with African nationalist leaders.

Joshua Nkomo, whose Patriotic Front forces are based in Zambia, will be on the spot, and Robert Mugabe, his co-leader, who is in Mozambique, is most likely to visit Lusaka during the meeting. The Namibian leaders will take the opportunity to put their case to the leaders informally.

But the conference will not only be about Africa; Asian and Pacific leaders have long been critical of the Commonwealth's preoccupation with Southern Africa and it is certain that people like Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore will want to share with the others their views of the recent dramatic events in China and Indo-China. The Indians will also want to offer their interpretation of events in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

A major part of the conference will be taken up with economic matters. In the steps towards a new international economic order the Commonwealth has been very active and often effective — particularly in the moves to set up a Common Fund to stabilise commodity prices. A further UNCTAD session on the Common Fund is due in February and the results of that must determine the line of the Lusaka discussion.

And there will be the affairs of small states, which are becoming a major Commonwealth preoccupation. In recent years more and more sm countries have taken dependence and joi the Commonwealth — smallest is Tuvalu in Pacific which has a p ulation of only 8 0 Dominica, in t Caribbean, and t Seychelles and t Solomons are others, a more are to come.

A special meeting is be held in London in A to discuss the spec problems of small sta and how they can helped.

One aspect whi troubles some Co monwealth countries the fact that the introd tion of so many sm states into the Co monwealth is constan increasing the size of t summit meeting towa United Nations prop tions. In the next f years it is estimated t the Commonwealth w have about 50 membe In a groupf 50 it is diffic to retain the informal that is so vital to the meetings.

The problem was d cussed at the meeting officials in Kuala Lump and studies are now u derway. But whatev happens it is clear th there can be no questi of breaking the Co monwealth into groups first and second cla nations, however sm some may be.

Such a developme could have repercussio at the United Nation where for a long tin some voices have call for a change in the voti system. The controversi former US Ambassador the UN, Daniel Moyniha an increasingly powerf political voice in th United Nations, is an a vocate of such changes. -

GEMINI © Copyright



British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda at the last Commonwealth conference in London.

EEC considers help for Zambian railway

RDM 6/2/79 (360)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The European Economic Community is considering giving financial assistance to Zambia, Angola and Zaire to revitalise the beleagured Benguela railway line.

This was disclosed in Kitwe yesterday by Zambia's Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, when he addressed a tripartite meeting of Zambia, Angola and Zaire.

The two-day meeting is being attended by representatives of the EEC, UN and other interested parties. The meeting is discussing ways of removing operational problems on the line.

Operations have constantly been disrupted by guerrillas of Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Meanwhile the Tanzania-Zambia railway (Tazara) is gripped by a spate of derailments which have already adversely affected operations.

The first derailment was between Mwenzo and Nakonde on January 30, in which eight wagons of a train carrying copper to Dar es Salaam were wrecked.

The second derailment was on February 1 at Chozi and involved a locomotive on shunting duties.

Writers to discuss SA Press freedom

MASERU. — The freedom of the Press in South Africa will be among the subjects discussed at an Afro-Asian writers' seminar due to open in New Delhi yesterday, the information and public relations officer of Lesotho's National University, Mrs Kgogo Mudenge, said here.

Speaking on her departure to attend the seminar, she said there was no freedom of the Press for blacks in South Africa because there was no political freedom for them.

"Freedom of the Press in South Africa cannot be divorced from political freedom because Press freedom is founded on the attainment of political freedom," said Mrs Mudenge.

About 30 writers and academics from African and Asian nations are expected to attend the seminar, which ends on February 20. — Sapa.

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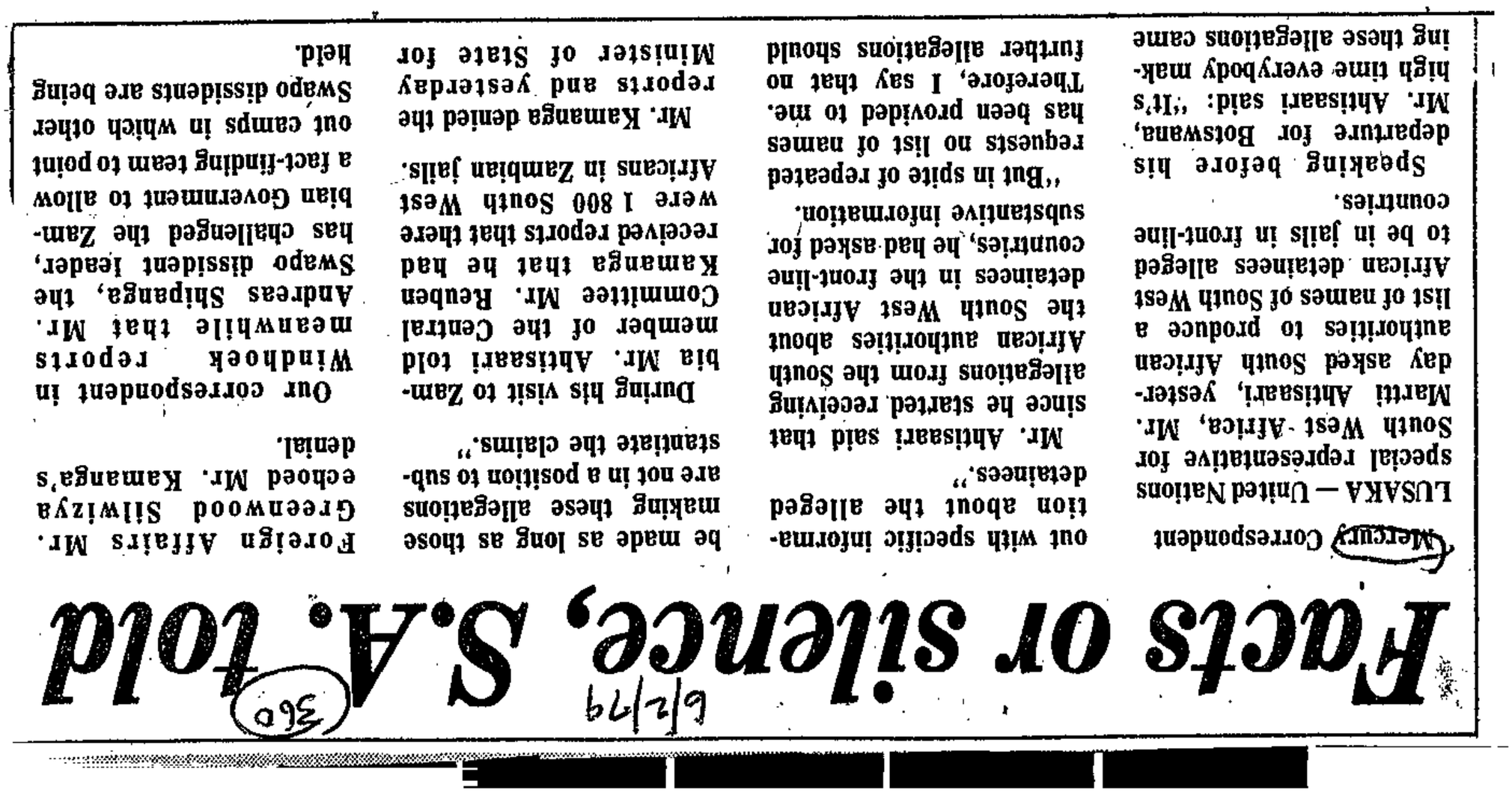


Facts or silence, S.A. told

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — United Nations special representative for South West Africa, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, yesterday asked South African authorities to produce a list of names of South West African detainees alleged to be in jails in front-line countries.

Speaking before his departure for Botswana, Mr. Ahtisaari said: "It's high time everybody making these allegations came out with specific information about the alleged detainees."

Mr. Ahtisaari said that since he started receiving allegations from the South African authorities about the South West African detainees in the front-line countries, he had asked for substantive information.

"But in spite of repeated requests no list of names has been provided to me. Therefore, I say that no further allegations should be made as long as those making these allegations are not in a position to substantiate the claims."

During his visit to Zambia Mr. Ahtisaari told member of the Central Committee Mr. Reuben Kamanga that he had received reports that there were 1 800 South West Africans in Zambian jails.

Mr. Kamanga denied the reports and yesterday Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Greenwood Silwizya echoed Mr. Kamanga's denial.

Our correspondent in Windhoek reports meanwhile that Mr. Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, has challenged the Zambian Government to allow a fact-finding team to point out camps in which other Swapo dissidents are being held.

6/2/79

360

SEPTEMBER, 1978.

Dear Forest Glader,

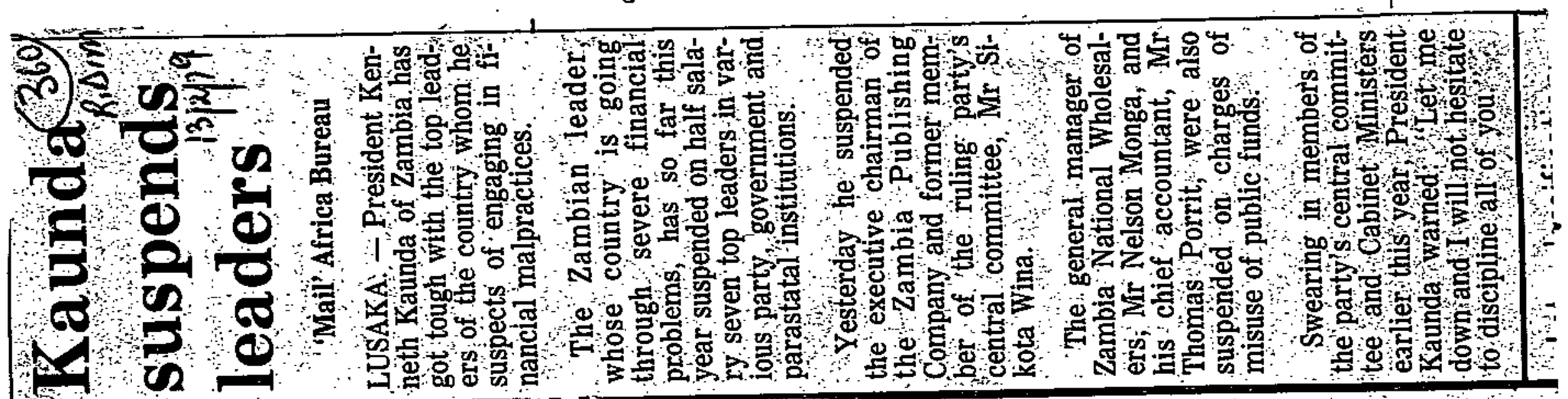
Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.
Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
A. Foox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
G.L.R. Burne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 729994
E.E. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723946

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.



Kaunda suspends leaders

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — President Ken- neth Kaunda of Zamb got tough with the top lead- ers of the country wh suspects of engaging nancial malpractices.

The Zambian le whose country is through severe fin problems, has so fa year suspended on ha ry seven top leaders ious party, governme parastatal institution

Yesterday he sus the executive chair the Zambia Publ Company and former ber of the ruling central committee, kota Wina.

The general mana Zambia National Wh ers, Mr Nelson Mon his chief accounta Thomas Porrit, wer suspended on char misuse of public fun

Swearing in mem the party's central c tee and Cabinet M earlier this year, P Kaunda warned down and I will not to discipline all of y

to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

2 / .....

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barrier or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclos and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and polici apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applic for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of private but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA

We are all very grateful to members who have helped to improve the common are with extra plants, which the Association could not have afforded. Of course once planted they form part of the common area, and so have to be maintained by the Association, and the gardeners on the estate may have instructions, fr time to time, to clip, prune or move the plants for the good of the plants themselves, or to ensure that the common area is kept open for the enjoyment and use of all members.

PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consider from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of regulatio 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. T in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy t contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form a return it to Mrs. Foox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing l up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yar especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possibl to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level whe it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been complet

3 / .....

Ray of light at end of Zambian tunnel

LUSAKA — "Have you heard?" said the diplomatic attaché as he entered a cocktail party recently clutching a couple of kilos of butter under his arm. "They've got butter and soap at the local supermarket."

His remark prompted a not-so-diplomatic exit from the party by guests racing to see what they could get of the latest trainload of goods from South Africa.

Such is the hit-or-miss nature of shopping in scarcity-plagued Zambia.

But economic observers believe the Zambian government may have a plan in the works to give the economy a shot in the arm.

Although the economic news from Zambia is bad, it is not all bad, writes DAVID JACKSON of The Star's Africa News Service. Apart from anything else there is improvement in the copper price and a burgeoning cobalt mining industry.

Placid lot

Today there are still long queues outside the supermarkets for "luxuries" such as cooking oil and washing powder. Black market sharks demand inflated prices for essential goods obtained by packing the early morning queues with agents who snap up supplies as they appear in the shops.

Spivs sidle up to one on street corners offering cigarettes for up to 10 cents each — or about R1,50 for a pack of 20 of a popular South African brand.

"Zambians are a remarkably placid lot," observed one diplomat. "They have this inbuilt capacity, like the British, for muddling through from crisis to crisis. In some of the Latin-American states there would have been food riots by now or they would have been burning effigies in the streets."

Now Zambians have been told their country faces a grave shortfall in its staple produce — maize. Drought, the late arrival of fertiliser stocks and other factors mean that the country could run out of maize within three or four months. Even if the drought ends, Zambia could still be short of 250 000 to 300 000 tons. It sold its surplus stock last year to Angola and Mozambique.

A significant portion of Zambia's home-grown maize goes into feeding the Zapu guerilla army which Zambia hosts on its soil. It now may face the prospect of having to import maize from South Africa and possibly even Rhodesia.

The irony

The irony has not escaped Western observers here. But they believe President Kenneth Kaunda's remarkable ability for accommodation and adaptation could yet pull the country through its economic crisis.

"The latent signs for a recovery are there," said a top economic analyst in Lusaka. "The President still has a trick or two up his sleeve."

For the fifth year in succession, Zambia faces a huge deficit. In the 1979 budget a shortfall of about R290-million is estimated.

Said one Western diplomat: "Zambia is still the sweetheart of southern Africa, and it will still get its foreign aid — hardware from the East and cash aid from the West."

But economic observers in the Zambian capital believe Dr Kaunda may now be preparing a new long-term boost to the economy that will make it eventually less dependent on foreign aid.

They believe the Government may be seriously considering allowing more private investment, both domestic and foreign. This would be in line with the President's policy of stopping short of a full-blown marxist economy — what he calls "socialistic humanism."

Zambia's many parastatal, or partly state-owned concerns are still losing money and the Government cannot continue subsidising them to the same degree as in the past.

Private investment is seen here as a means of prodding the parastatals into greater productivity through competition. It would also encourage the development of secondary industry.

In addition, economists say there is evidence that President Kaunda's back-to-the-land policy may at last be about to start working.

All this should lessen Zambia's heavy dependence on food imports.

The opening of the southern rail route through Rhodesia and South Africa may enable Zambia to get most if not all of its copper to the market this year and this should provide further stimulus for the economy.

Zapu drain

Political observers point out that even if there is no internationally recognised settlement in Rhodesia, and a civil war of sorts develops between the rival black nationalist factions, it could mean the exodus from Zambia of the Zapu armies that are a big drain on her economy and cast a shadow over internal security.

All of this is very much in the theoretical future. One thing about which there is no doubt, however, is the recent improvement in the price of copper, and the burgeoning cobalt mining industry will substantially increase Zambia's foreign exchange earnings.

There are glimmers of light in Zambia's economic gloom.

(c) Argus Co. 1979.

Zambia issues challenge to Judge Steyn

RDM 14/2/79

360

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has challenged the expelled Swapo publicity secretary, Mr Andreas Shipanga, to come to Zambia to substantiate his allegations that 1 800 Namibians are being held in Zambian jails.

This challenge was made in Lusaka yesterday by a top member of the central committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, who also said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other humanitarian agencies and the international Press would be invited to Zambia.

Mr Kamanga said: "The party and government are willing to ensure the security of Mr Shipanga and Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, South African-appointed Administrator-General of South West Africa, if they come to Zambia to identify the concentration camps where, it is alleged, Swapo dissidents are held."

Zambia, said Mr Kamanga, had nothing to hide. The international Press would be invited so they could cover Mr Shipanga's mission.

Swapo's Angolan-based president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has described Mr Shipanga as a liar.

He said Mr Shipanga was trying to blackmail independent African countries by falsely alleging that they were detaining innocent members of his nationalist movement.

The United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has challenged the South African authorities to substantiate the allegations by submitting a list of names of alleged detainees.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Steyn, yesterday described as "an interesting announcement" reports that he and Mr Shipanga had been invited by the Zambian Government to point out prison camps in Zambia.

Approached by Sapa for comment, Mr Justice Steyn said he personally had not as yet received any invitation to visit Zambia.

Asked whether he would consider visiting Zambia, if he did receive an invitation, Mr Steyn said he would first have to study the terms of the invitation. He declined to elaborate.

Since his return to SWA after years in exile, Mr Shipanga and other executive members of his organisation have been claiming that more than 1 800 Swapo supporters are being detained in prison camps in Zambia.

Mr Justice Steyn told Sapa yesterday that he would remain in Cape Town until tomorrow to complete his talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

He said his discussions with Mr Botha concerned mainly matters affecting the SWA administration.

Mr Justice Steyn met with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday.

Kaunda gets Red offers to beat Smith vengeance raids

360 Sun. Exp. 18/2/79

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda is being pressured to accept Russian-manned batteries of radar-sighted SAMs (surface-to-air-missiles) to defend Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerrilla bases in Zambia against Rhodesian retaliation raids, a senior diplomatic source disclosed this week.

The batteries, combined with computer-sighted 85mm cannon, are among the world's most sophisticated defences against air attack — the same system that made "Haiphong-Hanoi Alley" the graveyard of hundreds of American fighter-bombers during the Vietnam war.

The move to pre-empt Rhodesian retaliatory raids began after the humiliating takeover of Lusaka's airspace by Rhodesian fighters when they covered air and ground strikes against Zapu's main bases following the first shooting down of an Air Rhodesia Viscount last September.

President Kaunda is known to have resisted the idea on the grounds that the acceptance of a Russian combat force on Zambian soil would increase his country's direct involvement in the Rhodesian war to a politically intolerable level, by severing his newly-opened lifeline rail link with South Africa.

Unlike the heat-seeking SAM 7s, which Zapu's military wing, Zipra, has used to shoot down two Air Rhodesia Viscounts near Kariba, the radar-controlled SAM batteries require highly-trained technicians to operate them in salvoes of six or more.



● The destruction wreaked by an accurate SAM missile; a Rhodesian soldier guards the remains of the Air Rhodesian Viscount shot down in September.

Even Rhodesia's most efficient fighter-bombers, Mirage IIIs, would have little chance against such batteries, experts believe.

The Zambian leader has already clashed openly with Russia's ambassador to Lusaka, KGB General Vasily Solobovnikov, because of student subversion organised from the Soviet embassy.

But, the diplomatic source told the Sunday Express, Mr Nkomo attempted to organise a compromise plan during his visit to Vietnam last month.

He is believed to have asked Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong for SAM battery "training crews", which would operate the Russian-provided batteries in the event of Rhodesian attacks on Nkomo bases.

An East German Luftwaffe veteran, General Ernst Hempel, has also visited Zambia with other experts to assess defences for the Zipra concentrations.

"Zipra's bases have been efficiently dispersed and dug-in, under the direction of the Russian military team that advises Mr Nkomo in Lusaka," said the diplomat.

It was announced in Lusaka on Thursday that the Russians were seeking landing rights in Botswana to airlift Zipra guerrilla recruits stranded in refugee camps there since Royal Danish Airlines stopped flying them to Lusaka after a Rhodesian warning that their planes would be shot down.

"This could mean that Zambia has accepted the SAM batteries," said the diplomat.

The diplomat discredited Mr Nkomo's claim that his forces had shot down the latest Viscount because Rhodesia's supreme military commander, Lieut-General Peter Walls, was due to fly in it.

"They just don't have that kind of intelligence network and speed of communication," said the diplomat.

He added there was evidence that not only did Nkomo not know that the SAMs had been operationally deployed last September, when the first Viscount was shot down, but that his military leaders went ahead without his agreement.

"The Russians distrust Nkomo, but need him as a figurehead. Meanwhile, they are pushing his second-line leadership, young men with Moscow training, who will be called on to get rid of Nkomo at the appropriate moment.

The diplomat added that the SAM raids in the Kariba valley were in-and-out affairs.

Teams took the heat-seeking SAMs into the valley and placed them within the broad arc of Air Rhodesia's deliberately varied flight paths from the Kariba tourist centre to Salisbury, to be guided by secondary teams giving them flare-pistol signals to indicate take-off.

Blacked-out by night, with non-reflecting paint on their undersides to minimise long-range sightings by day, Air Rhodesia's Viscounts jig and jink their way across the SAM-alleys, flying either too low or too high for the SAMs.

Random deviations from the direct flight-line to Salisbury have frustrated many an ambush. But the variations have now twice collided with the SAM crews' guesses — both on the ill-fated flight number RH 827.

Around 5pm is the favourite SAM time, when visibility is still excellent.

A SAM team launching at this time can be well away on its escape route before the Rhodesian helicopter fire teams arrive — and with darkness only a couple of hours away the terrorists have the rest of the night to cross the Zambesi back to Zambia.

Derek Taylor

February 19, 1979

GROUP 25
Tutor: C. B
TUESDAY 2.0

BALL, A.C.
BESSELING, I
BROSSY, P.A
BULL, G.I.S
CAHNBLEY, M.
CHILD, S.G.
COETZEE, C.C
COLLIS, S.P.
COULTON, T.
CYNAX, W.
FRASER, A.D.
GIETZMANN, F
DU PREEZ, D.
GILPIN, P.
WALKER, N.M.

N

White dies in hail of bullets

N11 19/2/79

360

LUSAKA — A White man was killed here on Saturday night and several members of his family wounded after gunmen — believed to be members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union — opened fire on a car on a lonely road near here.

Mr. Carl Bothma, a mechanic, was hit in the chest, and his wife Sylvia and son Wayne, as well as Mr. Bothma's parents from South Africa and other friends travelling with him, were wounded by flying glass and bullets.

When the terrorists realised their error in shooting the civilians, sources here say they organised a Zapu "ambulance" to ferry Mr. Bothma to Lusaka — but he was pronounced dead on arrival by doctors.

The attack was on a road about 10km from the city.

Terrorists went on the rampage following heavy attacks by the Rhodesian military on Zapu camps inside Zambia in which more than 1 000 people died.

Whites were attacked on the streets and accused of being Rhodesian "spies".

Police said yesterday a post-mortem would be carried out on Mr. Bothma and that the others wounded in the shooting were treated in hospital and later allowed to go home.

Many Whites here have been on edge since last year's upsurge of uncontrolled violence in various parts of Zambia. — (Sapa.)

GROUP 26
Tutor: B. Standish
TUESDAY 2.00 pm A12

BACKEBERG, C.E.
GUNN, L.D. (Ms)
HARRIS, W.J.
HART, G.J.
HAWKINS, F.D.
HAYES, W.J.
HERZBERG, N. (Ms)
HUSKISSON, K.G.
JANKOWITZ, H.T.
JUDD, N.D.
KARABUS, A.
KELLY, J.L.
KINGWILL, G.S.
LEVY, T.
SMITY, M.H. (Ms)
OAKES, S.

GROUP 28
Tutor: L. Gawron
TUESDAY 2.00 pm

BERMAN, F.R.
LEVIN, M.R.
MILTZ, R.S.
SCOTT, J.B.
SHER, J.
SHONE, D.I.
SULLIVAN, T.M.
VAN AARDT, C.W.
VERSFELD, R.D.
WHITE, A.D.
WOERMANN, H.J.
WOODROW, R.C.
BOOTH, B.R.

RIDM 360 19/2/79

Hunter jets strike into Zambia again

LUSAKA. — Rhodesian aircraft raided Zambian territory yesterday, striking at Zapu camps along the Zambezi for the second successive day.

Reports from Livingstone, scene of the first attacks by Hawker Hunter jets at dawn on Saturday, said several more Rhodesian aircraft flew into Zambia and hit camps further down river, east of the border town, early yesterday.

Rhodesia currently has 12 Hunter jets operational.

Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, claimed neither raid caused casualties.

"We had no people there," he said. "The Rhodesians hit only trees."

Sources in Livingstone, however, said at least two people were taken to hospital yesterday.

The semi-official Zambian Sunday Times said the impact on Saturday of bombs aimed at "refugee camps" in Natebe, 10 km north of Livingstone, and Sinde, 25 km north-west of the town, rocked buildings.

Two men guarding property at Natebe Camp were injured, the paper added, but it did not give any indication of how big the camps were or where their occupants had gone.

The only Zambian Government comment on the attacks was a short statement read on Radio Zambia on Saturday night saying the Rhodesians had bombed Patriotic Front refugee camps, but had caused no casualties.

The Government announcement was a direct contradiction of a communique issued by the military authorities in Salisbury, which said the attacks had been launched against concentrations of Zapu guerrillas preparing to cross the Zambezi into Rhodesia.

Zambia's low-key reaction to the raids — the fourth major attack into Zambia by Rhodesia in the past four months — reflected the division between the country's political commitment and military capabilities, informed sources said.

While totally committed to supporting the Patriotic Front, Zambia lacks the military might to prevent Rhodesian attacks.

Zapu officials, keen not to appear to be undermining the government's sovereignty, say the defence of Zambia's soil is a matter for the Zambian armed forces.

● The attacks came only four days after Zapu guerrillas downed a second Rhodesian Viscount, killing all 59 passengers. Black and white Rhodesian leaders swore vengeance. — Sapa-Reuter

Zambian police: It was a bandit

NM 20/2/79

(360)

LUSAKA — A man had been arrested in connection with the murder by terrorists here on Saturday of Mr. Ernest Bothma, police said yesterday.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Geoffrey Munalula, said the suspect would be tried for murder.

But Mr. Munalula's version of the killing differed substantially from the story of the 28-year-old victim's wife and other members of the family who witnessed the shooting.

According to police, Mr. Bothma was killed by "bandits".

Trapped

According to Mrs. Bothma, she, her husband — whose name she gave as Carl — their daughter, Mrs. Bothma's sister and brother-in-law, were driving on the family farm and suddenly found themselves trapped by 50 Rhodesian terrorists.

Mr. Munalula said, however, that Mr. Bothma died on the spot when bandits tried to stop "nine White men" travelling in the car. As the car sped on, police said, one of the bandits opened fire, hitting Mr. Bothma in the chest.

But according to Mrs. Bothma, Zapu terrorists ordered her and her sister, the two men and the child out of the car at gunpoint, charging that they were Rhodesian spies.

They were forced to march to a terrorist camp, where the two men were asked whether they had ever had army training or had been to Rhodesia.

Both men were born in Zambia, of South African parents.

The terrorists produced hessian hoods and forced the two men to put them on.

"Carl resisted and pulled his off. As he did so one of

and hit him in the chest."

Mr. Joshua Nkomo said yesterday he knew nothing of the incident. — (Sapa-AP.)

	LATIN I		SETWORK		PROSE		HISTORY		PAPER I		UNSEENS			PAPER II		AV. of I & II		ESSAY/TEST		FINAL		ALTERNATIVE	
																		/20					
Erasmus, P.	12	11	25	75	40		25				20	20	60					11.2		34.4		29	
Espley, Miss S.C.	25	23	25	73	5		16		46		–	1	7	12		23.2		14.9		88.1		92	
					37		19		92		18	17	54	91		73.2		15.5		65.9		63	
					19				73		12	15	34	53		50.4				38.6		36	
Greenberg, Miss A.	23	15	17	33	15									40		40.8							
Grunfeld, B.	16	11	21	48	8		14		62		13	3	25	29		30.4		11		41.4		38	
Hack, B.C.	12	6	14	32	15		15		47		11	2	21	53		42		12		54		53	
Haddow, P.B.	14	18	1	33	9		19		52		10	10	38	31		26.4		12		38.4		33	
Harper, G.M.	10	9	16	35	3		0		35		10	7	22	11		8.4		8.5		16.9		11	
Harpur, C.A.L.	2	2	6	10	27		–		10		3	2	8	76		61.2		13.3		74.3		77	
Hay-Whitton, A.M.	22	17	19	58	17		19		77		17	16	49	38		38.4		13.3		51.7		48	
Helman, L.	11	13	20	44	0		14		58		11	7	21	4		2.8		2.8		5.6		4	
Higgo, A.M.	2	1	0	3	22		14		3		4	–	4	63		53.6		14.6		68.2		67	
Huntley, R.	14	21	22	57							17	12	16	45									

Press slams terrorist tactics

22/2/79

360

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — The Times of Zambia said yesterday Zambians were prepared to bear hardships for the liberation struggle in southern Africa but were not prepared to see their country's internal security rocked and jeopardised by "freedom fighters."

The party-owned newspaper said in its front-page comment: "There is no excuse and no justification for bands of armed men from a foreign country (Rhodesia) creating a reign of terror in Zambia.

"Hundreds of Lusaka residents, particularly those on the city outskirts and nearby farms, now go in daily fear of ruffians who will kill for the sheer pleasure of it," the newspaper said in its editorial comment.

It said the killings, beatings and harassment of innocent people by "alleged freedom fighters have now reached the point where there is cause for public alarm."

"It is our duty to give vent to public disquiet," the paper concluded.

Meanwhile Mr. Bpthma's wife, Sylvia told yesterday how her husband was shot dead by Zapu terrorists on Saturday.

Mrs. Bothma (24) said her husband was fatally shot in the stomach by a group of men she described as "freedom fighters" and not by bandits as the police have claimed.

She said she was present when her husband was gunned down and their 18-month-old baby boy Charmaine, was also there.

Bandits

The national daily said: "Ever since the killings near Chinyunyu and the latest killing of Mr. Carl Bothma, a White Zambian mechanic, these incidents cannot be laid at the door of the Selous Scouts or armed bandits.

"It is the first clear indication that the men involved are in fact freedom fighters. Our police forces are fully stretched. They do not need any more crime, especially from freedom fighters who are expected to lead disciplined lives.

"They are welcomed into Zambia for one specific task — to overthrow Smith.

"The Salisbury Airport

Land

Also present were her brother Stephen Hazelwood, her sister-in-law, Rozana, and her young brother and sister, Michel (5) and Michael (7).

The family had decided to drive around the farm to check on the additional land that her father had bought before he died.

"But we strayed and only realised this after we had reached a ditch. We stopped and my husband and Stephen got out of the car.

"Shortly afterwards a car pulled up and four armed men got out. They grabbed my brother and started beating him," Mrs. Bothma said.

Spies

She also said: "The men accused us of being Mr. Ian

-4-

17. Ge
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18. Wh

22. The sum of all stages' value
some good:
(1) is less than final sel
(2) is greater than final
(3) is equal to final sell
(4) bears no relationship
(5) is not a meaningful co

-3-

12. GNP per capita in constant rand can be validly criticised as a measure of changes instandard of living because:
(1) It makes no allowance for changes in income distribution.
(2) It ignores inflation and deflation.
(3) It gives excessive weight to the value of leisure.
(4) There is double-counting in GNP.
(5) Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

13. Given NNP, DI is arrived at by:

16. The relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GNP is:
(1) GNP is always greater than GDP.
(2) GDP is always greater than GNP.
(3) GNP = GDP + Exports.
(4) GDP = GNP - Imports.
(5) None of the above.

(4) No money payment is made for services excluded.
(5) These services are not final services.

Mercury
22-02-79

at which their guns should be aimed, not at innocent people going peacefully about their daily lives in Zambia."

Urgent

The paper suggested that there was, therefore, an urgent need "for rigid control of the freedom fighters" and that "discipline must be tightened. If we do not take this threat seriously the situation can deteriorate very rapidly".

It ill behoves "guests on Zambian soil to upset the peace.

"As a newspaper, we are merely expressing the mounting public anxiety over the needless brutalities of roving gangs of armed men.

were near their camp.

"They shouted 'fire, fire' and between 30 and 50 more men armed with various types of guns and machine guns emerged from the camp.

"We tried to tell them we were not spies but genuine Zambians."

The family then grouped together and the freedom fighters started shooting around them. One of them shot Mr. Bothma in the stomach. He died later in hospital.

Zambian police are holding 12 men, believed to be Zapu terrorists, who are said to have spread terror along the Great East Road.

They are accused of rape, murder and other forms of armed banditry.

2 terror bombs hit Zambian farm

Star 23/2/79
360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zapu terrorists attacked the home of a white Livingstone farmer, Mr Randolph Vincent, with grenades after an attempt to cross the Zambezi into Rhodesia, according to a farming executive here.

It was the second incident involving terrorists and white civilians in Zambia within a week.

Mr Bill Kerrigan, an executive officer with the Lusaka-based Commercial Farmers' Bureau who has since been to see Mr Vincent, said he had been told that Zipra men — military wing of Zapu — had tried to cross the Zambezi into Rhodesia and this had been followed by an exchange of fire.

A group of them knocked on the door of Mr Vincent's house nearby. One of them, carrying an AK47 rifle, asked Mr Vincent to accompany him to see the wounded.

HIT IN LEG

Mr Vincent apparently insisted they be brought into his house so he could offer first aid.

Mr Kerrigan said the terrorist then tossed a grenade over Mr Vincent's head. It hit the corner of the house and exploded, injuring Mr Vincent in the leg as he ran for cover and dived into the sittingroom.

A second grenade was lobbed through the bedroom into the lounge where it caused extensive damage. Mr Kerrigan said he counted more than 120 bullet holes at the back of the house.

MR BOTHMA

Mr Vincent apparently managed to make his way to a friend's house where he took refuge.

Late last week a white Zambian resident, Mr Carl Bothma, was shot dead in front of his family by terrorists when the group strayed near a Zapu camp [illegible] of Lusaka

The other side of the coin is that the demand for African technicians which we discovered may have been overstated for any one of a number of reasons. However, it is our impression, based on almost a hundred face to face interviews with employers and representatives of employers' associations, t[illegible]case. It appears that industry's prime need is for mo[illegible]ntly expressed need, but while there is still littl[illegible]rtisans, many Africans could be utilised as techn[illegible]g more

B Question 4

African te[illegible]

Table 36 s[illegible] firms employing mo[illegible]cated were the restrictio[illegible] Industrial Councils. [illegible]tly barred from technician[illegible]termine the racial str[illegible] situation where, say, Afric[illegible] there is little scope for [illegible]rican technicians is relativ[illegible]eavily unionised, e.g. civil [illegible]and business equipment.

'Job reserva[illegible]t important hindrance. [illegible]nforced through Section 77[illegible] precludes the use of[illegible]ing 'job reservation'[illegible]king excuses for not em[illegible]mind the form of job res[illegible] Council Agreements[illegible]

The third r[illegible]employees', is a very real [illegible]ying as many African tec[illegible] is similar to the first o[illegible]uch the same as 'Tr[illegible]

The answers [illegible] are some strong barri[illegible] Africans as technicians. [illegible]aries from industry to industry and [illegible] same industry.

UK denies stepping up arms to Zambia

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Foreign Office in London denied yesterday that the British Government had stepped up military supplies to Zambia.

It also said that Zambia had given a firm undertaking that military equipment supplied by Britain would be used only for the defence of Zambia.

This followed an allegation on Wednesday by Rhodesia's co-Minister of Transport and Power, Mr William Irvine, that Britain had increased its supply of military equipment to Zambia and that the equipment was being used to protect guerrilla bases in Zambia.

The Foreign Office said: "Zambia has given a firm assurance to Britain that military equipment supplied by Britain would be used for no purpose other than the defence of Zambia and that it would not be passed on to any third party."

The statement said the British Government was satisfied that the equipment would be used solely for defending Zambia's capital, Lusaka.

Last November Britain announced that it was giving Zambia military aid.

The Foreign Office also denied that the British Government had any prior knowledge of the possibility of the Rhodesian Viscount air disaster. They said they had been in touch with the Botswana Government about the possibility of attacks on aircraft flying between Botswana and Zambia, and as a result of this a Danish air company had decided to stop its flights.

Mr Stan Eastwood, a Rhodesian Front backbencher, had suggested that the British Government might have had prior knowledge of the attack on the Viscount.

He alleged that the British Government had earlier warned the Danish company — which he claimed was used to ferry guerrilla recruits from Botswana to Zambia — that Rhodesia might shoot down its aircraft.

The Foreign Office also said that certain remarks made by the British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott, in a speech in Port Elizabeth this week, had merely been elaborating British policy.

Sir David said that Britain did not see a government in Rhodesia led by Mr Joshua Nkomo's forces as representing the people of Zimbabwe.

This should not be seen as a "softening of support for Mr Nkomo", the Foreign Office said, because Britain did not in fact support Mr Nkomo.

Rhodesian and South African sources had alleged that Britain's allegiance lay in this direction, but in fact Britain maintained a neutral stand in supporting "full and free elections leading to a government representing the wishes of all the people of Zimbabwe," the Foreign Office said.

Rhodesians at base

LUSAKA — Rhodesia's vintage jet bombers pounded one of the largest terrorist camps in Zambia yesterday and witnesses said hundreds of people, including some Zambian soldiers, were killed.

No official figures were available late last night.

Long convoys of trucks and ambulances ferried the dead and wounded through the afternoon, and into the night from the camp 32 km to the west to Lusaka's largest hospital, which was cordoned off by troops and police.

Government and black nationalist sources here said that two of the raiding 20-year-old Rhodesian Canberra bombers were downed, killing pilots and crew.

But the Rhodesian military command in Salisbury, queried about the claim, reiterated a terse earlier bulletin that said all planes returned safely to base.

The stricken camp, witnesses said, was one of the largest run by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union inside Zambia. As many as 14 000 men, women and children reportedly lived at the Nampundwe camp.

A Zapu official said only half the camp's population was there at the time of the raid. Other sources said those at the camp included a large number of young recruits only recently airlifted from Botswana and awaiting transport to training camps in Angola and Zambia.

The raids evidently were the anxiously-awaited Rhodesian revenge for the downing of an Air Rhodesia Viscount airliner on February 12, with a guerilla-fired Soviet Sam-7 missile.

The Zambian Government condemned the raid as a barbaric act. An official communique said the extent of casualties and damage was not known.

A Rhodesian communique briefly reported an attack on "a large Zipra camp" at 2 pm. It too gave no indication of the strike's effect.

Witnesses said four Rhodesian Canberras first swooped over the camp at about 2.15 pm, dropping "many" bombs. They said the planes were chased off by Zambian Air Force Aermacchi jets, but returned three hours later to drop another bomb over the rescue workers searching for casualties.

The second pass echoed through the streets of Lusaka, where large crowds gathered to watch the long ferry of vehicles bringing in the dead and wounded.

The extent of the rescue operation made clear the raids had taken a massive toll, although no information was available either at the hospital or from Zapu or government sources. It was also not clear how several Zambian soldiers were killed.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian military command announced plans yesterday for a large-scale mobilisation of the country's regular and reserve forces to provide protection during the adult universal suffrage elections in late April.

The statement said there would be a "special call-up" of personnel in all services of the security forces from April 12 to April 24.

Exemption to private individuals will be granted only for "extremely urgent private affairs."

"In view of the terrorists' avowed intention to disrupt the election, full precautions are being taken to ensure the public is afforded the necessary protection to allow it to exercise its voting right in safety," the statement said. — SAPA-DDC.

STRIKE

36

24/4/79

LEGAL STATUS

8. Are you? (1) Contract worker with a contract
(2) Contract worker in the area ille
(3) Permanent resident by birth (born
(4) Permanent resident through conti
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3.1 Output projections, 1970-1980

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(3) In town before
(4) In town after
(5) Other methods
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output data, 1970-76.

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Support

In Brussels Angola's ambassador said his country would increase its support for terrorists fighting the Rhodesian Government following a raid on a training camp in Angola which left almost 200 dead.

Diplomatic sources said the incidents were sure to prove extremely embarrassing to the terrorists and their Zambian hosts, adding this was probably the reason for the official silence surrounding the crashes.

10 years or

10 years

Plunge

A witness to Monday's crash said he saw two fighters circling northwest of Lusaka when one of them was hit.

There was a "yellow flash" and the plane plunged to earth.

He saw a column of smoke and flame rising from the site of the crash.

It was not known whether the pilots survived

The other plane was brought down on Tuesday.

The sources said one of the planes was shot down on Monday — three days after two of Mr. Nkomo's camps were attacked by Rhodesian bombers.

There has been no official confirmation of the incidents from either the Zambian Government or the Patriotic Front.

But the official Angolan news agency, Angop, said provincial authorities had reported 517 people injured in the raid, 470 seriously. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Ambassador Luis de Almeida told a Press conference Monday's raid killed 192 Rhodesian refugees and five Angolan civilians.

The two Italian-built Macchi jets were downed near an area north-west of Lusaka where Mr. Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front has a number of camps.

Terrorists hit (360) friendly jets

NM 11/3/74

LUSAKA — Rhodesian terrorists have shot down two Zambian Air Force fighters inside Zambian territory, apparently because they mistook them for Rhodesian aircraft, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Guerillas shoot down Zambian fighters

LUSAKA. — Rhodesian nationalist guerillas have shot down two Zambian Air Force fighter aircraft inside Zambian territory, apparently because they mistook them for Rhodesian aircraft, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The two Italian-built Macchi jets were downed near an area north-west of Lusaka where Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front has a number of camps, the sources said.

There has been no official confirmation of the incidents from either the Zambian Government or the Patriotic Front.

The sources said one of the aircraft was shot down on Monday — three days after two of Mr Nkomo's camps were attacked by Rhodesian bombers. The other aircraft was brought down on Tuesday.

It was believed that Patriotic Front gunners mistook the Zambian fighters for Rhodesian aircraft, the sources said.

A witness of Monday's crash said he saw two fighters circling north-west of Lusaka when one of them was hit. There was a "yellow flash" and the aircraft plunged to earth. He saw a column of smoke and flame rising from the site of the crash.

It was not known whether the pilots survived.

Diplomatic sources said the incidents were sure to prove embarrassing to the guerillas and their Zambian hosts, adding that this was probably the reason for the official silenace surrounding the two crashes.

● Nearly 4 000 mourners, including Zambian Government and party leaders, attended an emotional burial service on Tuesday for two of the six Zambians killed in last Friday's Rhodesian raids.

The two were sisters aged 13 and 11, whose father returned to a farm after the bombings to find that they and four women who had been working there were dead and eight other people injured.

Mr Mainza Chona, secretary-general of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party, told the mourners the Rhodesians had come to kill not just the two girls but every Zambian, the government-owned Daily Mail reported.

An authoritative opinion column in the semi-official Times of Zambia said Mr Chona's presence at the ceremony wa "a reaffirmation of Zambia' commitment to the struggle her unswerving unity with th Patriotic Front".

The area around the tw camps hit by the Rhodesian has been abandoned by a num ber of Zambian farming fam ilies fearing renewed Rhode sian air strikes. — Sapa-Reute

SA strikes at Swapo camps in Zambia — 40 die

7/3/79. (360)

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — South African troops have attacked three Swapo camps in Zambia killing about 40 guerillas.

While there has not yet been any official Zambian or Swapo confirmation of the raids a Government official in Lusaka said today that helicopter borne South African troops yesterday attacked the camps between Sesheke and Senanga near the Angolan border with the Caprivi Strip.

The official said more than 100 guerillas were wounded and the seriously hurt were being flown to hospital in Lusaka or Livingstone.

There were several hundred Swapo members in the camps when the troops attacked.

Western diplomats in Lusaka said they were worried that Swapo might pull out of the UN settlement negotiations because of the raids.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria declined to comment.

In Windhoek South African security forces suffered no losses during yesterday's "limited operation" on Swapo bases in southern Angola, the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, said today.

Initial reports from troops taking part in the across-the-border operation indicated that the Swapo terrorists offered "little resistance," the general said.

General Geldenhuys said no further information would be released to the Press until detailed reports of the operation

To Page 3, Col 3

SA hits at Swapo in Zambia

Star 7/3/79 (360)

From page 1

had been received and studied.

In Parliament yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced that limited and reactive strikes at Swapo bases had been ordered.

The strikes were the result of the new situation over the Waldheim proposals and South Africa's response to them, Mr Botha said.

Yesterday the Chief of the SADF, General Magnus Malan, said army and air force units had attacked identified terrorist bases north of the SWA/Namibia border.

He said the Defence Force was obliged to launch the attacks because terrorists had concentrated in the border area from which they had launched a "campaign of terror and violence aimed mainly at the local population."

General Malan listed a series of incidents beginning with the August attack on the town of Katima Mulilo.

Two prominent political groups in SWA/Namibia, the Namibia National Front (NNF) and the Swapo-Democrats organisation, have "deplored" yesterday's strikes on Swapo bases inside Angola.

But the Namibia National Front said the South African Government's decision not to reject the Waldheim plan outright, but to keep the door open on the points at issue, was "very encouraging and helpful."

● **People of SWA to decide own future — PW** — Page 7.

in the story of Citeaux. For us, Citeaux means Saint Bernard, who joined the Order in 1112, and in 1115 founded his Abbey of Clairvaux. It was the new outburst can be read

Saint Bernard was emotional and to a certain degree mystical, like Adam de Saint-Victor, whose hymns were equally famous, but the emotional saints and mystical poets were not by any means allowed to establish exclusive rights to the Virgin's favour. Abélard was as devoted as they were, and wrote hymns as well. Philosophy claimed her, and Albert the Great, the head of scholasticism, the teacher of Thomas Aquinas, decided in her favour the question: 'Whether the Blessed Virgin possessed perfectly the seven liberal arts.' The Church at Chartres had decided it a hundred years before by putting the seven liberal arts next her throne, with Aristotle himself to witness; but Albertus gave the reason: 'I hold that she did, for it is written, "Wisdom has built herself a house, and has sculptured seven columns." That house is the blessed Virgin; the seven columns are the seven liberal arts. Mary, therefore, had perfect mastery of science.' Naturally she had also perfect mastery of economics, and most of her great churches were built in economic centres. The guilds were, if possible, more devoted to her than the monks; the bourgeoisie of Paris, Rouen, Amiens, Laon, spent money by millions to gain her favour. Most surprising of all, the great military class was perhaps the most vociferous. Of

as Artemis or Aphrodite had borne. As Godmother (Θεομητρα), Deipara (Θεοτοκος), Pathfinder (Ὁδηγητρια), she was the chief favourite of the Eastern Empire, and her picture was carried at the head of every procession and hung on the wall of every hut and hovel, as it is still wherever the Greek Church goes. In the year 610, when Heraclius sailed from Carthage to dethrone Phocas at Constantinople, his ships

he was reciting before her statue the 'Ave Maris Stella,' and came to the words, 'Monstra te esse Matrem,' the image, pressing its breast, dropped on the lips of her servant three drops of the milk which had nourished the Saviour. The same miracle, in various forms, was told of many other persons, both saints and sinners, [illegible] much impression on the mind of the [illegible] century, Dante, seeking in Paradise [illegible] on to the foot of the Throne, found [illegible] queen of Heaven more potent than [illegible] still read Bernard's hymns to the [illegible] ns, if you like. To him she was the [illegible] of a culpable humanity, Christ was [illegible] oo just, but not even the weakest [illegible] pproach his Mother. Her attribute [illegible] pity were infinite. 'Let him deny [illegible] he has ever asked it in vain.'

SA raiders hit Zambian base

CAPE TOWN — South African retaliatory strikes against Swapo bases over the past few days were not confined to Angola but included camps in Zambia.

This was learned yesterday as the operation continued, but no news could be obtained of its progress or when it would end.

First news of the raids was given by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in Parliament on Tuesday. While he did not specifically mention where the raids were, many people automatically assumed they were confined to Angola.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said SA troops and planes attacked terrorist bases "north of the South West African border".

Indications that their statements meant Swapo bases all along the northern border and including Zambia had been hit were backed by reports from Lusaka yesterday.

Diplomatic sources in Lusaka said yesterday South African bombers had attacked a "Namibian nationalist camp" in south-western Zambia on Tuesday, at about the same time Swapo camps in Angola were attacked. — PS-SAPA.

Zambia hit in raids on Swapo

NM 8/3/79
360

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's retaliatory strikes against Swapo bases over the past few days were not confined to Angola but included camps in Zambia.

This was learned yesterday as the operation continued but no news could be obtained of its progress or when it would end.

The extent of the raids could have important repercussions on the South West Africa settlement negotiations.

Western diplomats have indicated that the raids could drive the negotiations into deeper trouble.

The Mercury Africa Bureau in Windhoek says there were no casualties on the South African side during their lightning raids on Swapo bases inside Angola.

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, said initial reports from participating troops indicated that Swapo had offered "very little resistance" during the "limited operation" against their bases north of the South West African border.

However, Swapo leaders outside South West Africa were warned last week to expect cross-border strikes on their bases.

The movement's publicity secretary in Windhoek said yesterday that the Angolan raid was "exactly what he expected".

Dr. Kenneth Abrahams, publicity secretary of the Swapo dissident movement, predicted that Mr. Sam Nujoma would break off negotiations, and added:

"South Africa says the door is still open, but the raids slam it very firmly."

He said: "We strongly suspect that the true reason for the raid lies in South Africa's deliberate intention to sabotage the UN plan."

Mr. Reinhard Rukoro publicity secretary of the Namibian National Front said South Africa's "continuous violation of the borders of independent African states was a provocation for the world.

The relief of destitute families and orphans was assigned to the Provinces, but here Cape Town's system of poor relief had already been overhauled. Faced with a sudden flood of people requiring relief urgently because of the 'flu, a new, Cape Town and Wynberg General Board of Aid was set up in May,1919[71] to replace the ad hoc Joint Temporary Relief Committee established at the time of the 'flu. Drawing its support from charitable organizations, the



Russia gets Zambia prospecting rights

LUSAKA — The Soviet Union has been granted permission by the Zambian Ministry of Mines here to prospect for hard minerals, the Economic Counsellor at the Soviet embassy, Mr. Karl Gorev, said yesterday.

The Soviet councillor said this venture was the best so far in the field of co-operation between the two countries as it would involve practical co-operation for both the Soviet Union and Zambia.

The Soviet Union, which has been involved in drilling for water in Zambia's eastern province and dug more than 400 wells there, has also offered Lusaka City Council assistance in providing consultants for water supply or drilling.

Mr. Gorev said his country was ready to consider giving Zambia more credits once she had used the R3 400 000 remaining from the R5 100 000 loan given in 1969.

The Soviet Union has given Zambia approximately R14,1m in credit since 1969.

Three Soviet engineers are expected to arrive in the country soon as technical assistants to help at 10 diesel power stations built with Soviet assistance in various rural areas. — (Sapa-AP.)

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scope of existing means of work."[73] Sixty years later, in 1978, the

memory of the relief provided at that time still remains fresh in the minds of some who received it.[74]

"Catastrophe", George Rosen, a noted historian of public health, has written, "often precedes and brings into sharp focus the need for social change."[75] The second part of this statement is certainly true of the Spanish 'Flu and Cape Town, for the Epidemic dramatically highlighted many of the City's deficiencies. The first part of Rosen's contention is only half true in the case of Cape Town - the initial thrust for reform faded relatively quickly and later reforms in these spheres came about for different reasons. Why was this original promise only partially fulfilled? Why was no wide-scale programme of reform implemented in the wake of what the Cape Times felt to be "a catastrophe unexampled in the annals of any modern city"?[76]

Without further reseach it is difficult to answer these questions adequately, but four reasons suggest themselves. Firstly, 'Black October' was contemporary with the last throes of World War I which had gripped South Africa's attention for four years. It is possible that its culmination diverted attention from the grim realities revealed by the 'flu. Certainly, even at its height, the 'flu had difficulty in competing with war-news for the headlines. Secondly, the end of the war let loose old problems which had been contained for the duration; it produced a crop of new ones as well. Of these, the continuing spiral of costs was a particular obstacle to carrying out new plans and reforms. Thirdly, though the 'flu recurred elsewhere in the Union, it never returned to Cape Town in any significant form. This may have helped speed the waning of the sense of urgency which had characterized the calls for reform in 1918. Finally, people who had experienced the horrors of death on such a scale during the epidemic were probably anxious to put the event which had caused these

Zambia accuses SA

LUSAKA — Five Zambian civil servants were killed and five injured when South African forces bombed villages in Senanga district, in the Western Province, a government spokesman claimed yesterday.

He said South African troops occupied Zambian territory for two days when they bombed villages and a Zambia Defence Force border camp.

He accused the South Africans of destroying a truck carrying food intended for people in famine-stricken areas.

The troops set up road blocks where they stopped villagers and offered them bribes in the form of food and cigarettes in return for information on the location of Swapo camps.

The spokesman said the villagers refused the bribes and were harassed by the South African troops. — DDC.

Zambia claim of SA 'occupation'

LUSAKA. — Zambia claimed yesterday that South African troops had occupied part of its territory for two days and tortured villagers in a hunt for Swapo terrorists.

A Zambian Government spokesman said four Zambian civil servants were killed and five wounded when South African troops destroyed a lorry carrying relief supplies to famine-stricken villages.

South Africa said last Monday that it had attacked Swapo targets in Zambia and Angola.

The Angolans also claimed that South African forces killed Angolan villagers in the attacks, which the South Africans said began on March 6 and lasted 60 hours.

The Zambian spokesman yesterday denied South Africa's claim that it destroyed 12 Swapo terrorist bases, and said South African troops had tortured villagers and destroyed property after failing to get any information on Swapo camps. He said the South African incursion was in the Sinjambele district, close to the Angolan frontier and about 40 km north of the SWA/Namibian border.

The South African troops also planted landmines and set up roadblocks, the spokesman said.

● **FOOTNOTE:** The Cape Times Defence Reporter, Willem Steenkamp, accompanied the South African incursion into Zambia, and he comments:

The Zambian allegations are outright lies. No relief-supply lorry was destroyed and no civil servants were killed or wounded — or even seen. No villagers were assaulted and none of their property was destroyed.

On more than one occasion I heard troops being reminded that personal property was not to be touched, and as far as I know no deviation from this instruction was tolerated. I certainly did not witness any assaults or destruction — and I had complete freedom of movement at all times.

The villagers were not harassed in any way. Some of them were questioned about the whereabouts of Swapo camps, but this was done politely and many villagers volunteered information about such camps, telling how they had been robbed of food and assaulted by Swapo members.

The villagers received much-needed medical treatment and rations of items such as salt, sugar, coffee and mealie meal — all staple items which have been in short supply or completely non-existent in that part of Zambia for many months.

Several Swapo bases were, in fact, found on Zambian soil and destroyed. I went in with the troops, who overran the largest base, and I handled documents and equipment which proved that the occupants were Swapo members.

STAR 21/3/77

Teargas at Lusaka shop

LUSAKA — Shoppers who stormed a supermarket here for supplies of soap and washing powder were dispersed with teargas, police said today.

Police said soap and washing powder were in short supply, and shoppers had stormed the supermarket after it had received limited supplies.

Zambia is plagued by widespread shortages of most basic consumer goods, partly because of its border situation with Rhodesia.—Sapa-AP.

FRANÇAIS I

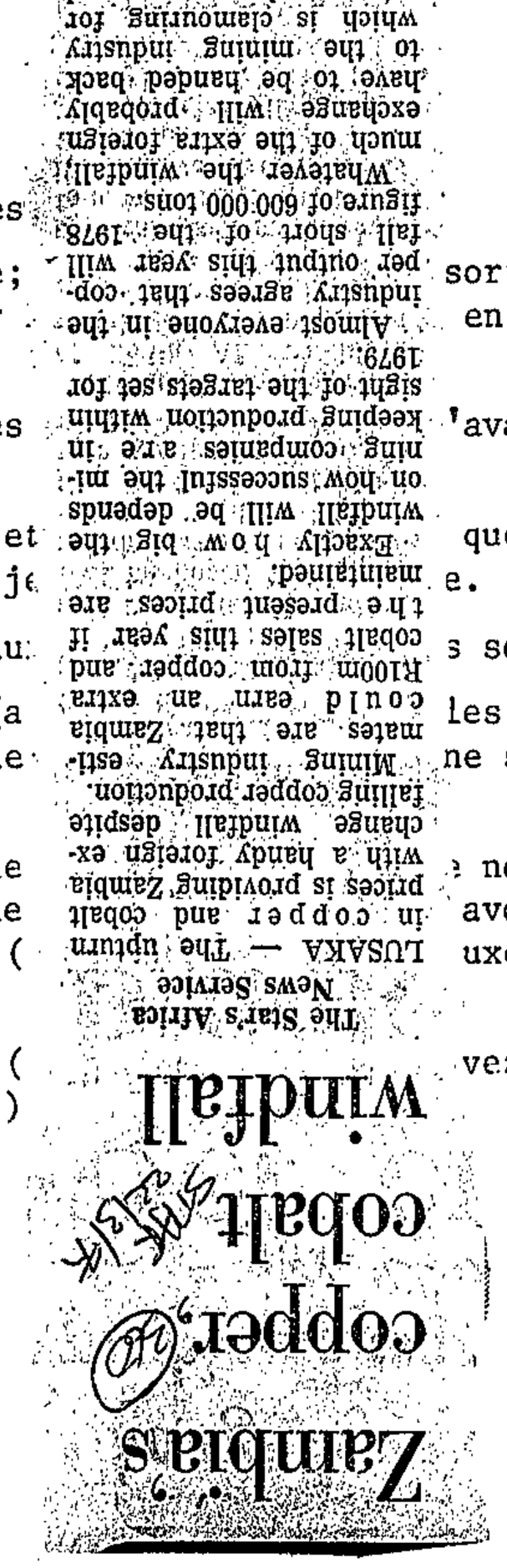
Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) c[illegible] onduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a[illegible] certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonn[illegible] le a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles s[illegible]anses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en [illegible]nt six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voi[illegible]tte maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depui[illegible] augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous l[illegible]t lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures[illegible]
2. La tempête faisait rage; [illegible] sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur [illegible] en ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des [illegible]'avait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et [illegible] que serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je[illegible]e.
5. Soyez indulgents avec lu[illegible]s soucis, il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (a[illegible] les ai (vu) prendre l'autobus et je suis bie[illegible] ne soient pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublierai jamais le[illegible] nous avons (vécu) pendant l'Occupation, le[illegible] avons (subi), les dangers que nous avons ([illegible] uxquels nous avons heureusement (échappé).
8. Comment, vous les avez ([illegible] vez (reconnu) et vous ne leur avez pas (parlé)



ד"ת 27/3/79 (362)

Parcel bomb sent to jailed farmer

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. - Zambia army experts defused a parcel bomb addressed to jailed white Mazabuka farmer Ian Sutherland, who is serving a five-year sentence

The parcel bomb was posted in Lusaka according to witnesses and it is believed to be the work of Rhodesian freedom fighters based here

The parcel bomb included four ballpoint pens, toilet tissues, 11 packets of tobacco, a tin of toilet cream, four tins of insecticides, body lotion and some pills

Sutherland, 43, was imprisoned last November for allowing his farm at Mazabuka south of here to be used by Rhodesian soldiers for the storage of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Two countries in agreement

LUSAKA — Zambia and Mozambique have signed a joint programme of action for economic co-operation

They will establish sub-committees to carry out the work of the permanent commission concerning

- Transport, communications, public works.
- Finance, commerce, industry, agriculture.
- Education, health, information, foreign affairs.

Maize for Zambia?

LUSAKA — Zambia may import 1,5 million bags of maize from Kenya at about R10,3 million if current negotiations between the two countries go well.

This was confirmed here yesterday by spokesmen for both the Kenyan High Commission and the Zambia Government who said the negotiations to purchase 100 000 tonnes of maize started three weeks ago.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda said in January this year that Zambia's maize grain reserves would run out by the middle of this year.

Zambians consume about 6 million bags of maize per year and given the 5,6 million bags of maize from the 1977/78 crop, this could last up to the end of July at the most. — DDC.

Zambia imports maize

2/11/79 MD 360

LUSAKA — President Kaunda said at the weekend that Zambia had started importing maize from South Africa, Kenya, and Malawi to make up for the expected shortfall in this year's maize harvest.

The Zambian leader was speaking at State House when receiving Niger's outgoing ambassador to Zambia, Mr Oumarou Yousoufou.

Dr Kaunda did not say how many bags of maize would be imported.

He said his country was expecting a poor maize harvest this year, owing to drought in most parts of the country.

Maize from South Africa would include the yellow variety "which will be used as stock feed."

"What we will harvest this season will be nothing to talk about and that is why we are taking precautionary measures," he said. — SAPA.

Kaunda orders editor out of Zambia

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday ordered the immediate deportation of the executive editor of Productive Farming, a monthly magazine of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau.

The British editor, Mr William Patrick Kerrigan, called on the Zambian Government in an editorial "to prevent harassment and acts of terrorism by Zapu that hinder Zambia in her struggle to survive," and to remove Zapu guerrillas from farmlands and villages.

Addressing a packed Press conference in Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka yesterday, President Kaunda said: "I was appalled to read the editorial in Productive Farming."

He said the editorial was similar to the wording of pamphlets dropped in Mazabuka, south of Lusaka last weekend by a Rhodesian warplane which was reported by the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail.

"If this man (Mr Kerrigan) is a racist fascist, I say get this man out of Zambia quick-quick.

"Who is he to come, and write an editorial like this on the holy soil of Zambia. This man must get out of Zambia before the government acts.

"This editorial has raised doubt in my mind about the sincerity of the commercial farmers. They have the cheek to write editorials like this," President Kaunda said angrily.

He said he had at one time summoned the members of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau to discuss their grievances. The farmers — mostly white — had assured him they were behind the Zambian Government.

Dr Kaunda said he now doubted the sincerity of the commercial farmers following the editorial in the March issue of Productive Farming. He said he needed a full report from the bureau on the editorial.

A paragraph in the editorial read: "When armed men with no stake or allegiance in or to this country are allowed to terrorise the occupants of villages and farms to the extent that the people are unable to work the lands and produce, it is time to say enough is enough."

President Kaunda claimed that the British were responsible for the killing of innocent Zambians in Rhodesian air raids because the British supplied the Rhodesian Government with fuel with which to raid Zambia and other black states.

"We are losing our brothers for a noble cause while successive British governments continue to oil Rhodesia's war machinery, but save me the pain of reading such a magazine on my soil," he said.

To prove Zambia did not follow the policy of kith and kin, he had appealed to Pakistan's president to save the life of the former Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Zulfikar Al Bhutto.

AS THE BUSINESSES SHUT DOWN A... ...EN THEIR DOORS ... 5

Sun. Exp. 15th/79 / (?60) Cont

Guns across the Zambezi

AS BUSINESSES closed down and the churches opened their doors to celebrate the Easter message of hope and peace this week, Southern Africa was hit by a chilling wave of political violence and increasing tension.

Two Israeli-type raids by the Rhodesians and a bombshell revelation by the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha, brought political strains closer to breaking-point.

● In Lusaka, Rhodesian com-

tion Zambia is unlikely to
able to do much to preve
Rhodesia aiming at oth
strategic targets.

It's a victory for Rhoc
sians daring and skill, a
does nothing to boost t
Frontline states' credibil
as a force to be reckon
with — but this in itself hol
a serious danger.

Even if the situation co
down of its own accord af
the election and there are
further major incidents ur
then — which is by no mea
a foregone conclusion —
servers point out that
raid may lead Preside
Kaunda of Zambia to do wh
he has so far strenuou
avoided: call in the ass
tance of a foreign pow
thereby making the confl

...roops disguised as Zambian soldiers blew up Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo's house and offices in a daring night raid.

● Zambia has mobilised its army.

● Rhodesia's full war machine stands ready in expectation of increasing terror attacks during next week's crucial elections, creating an explosive situation along the Zambesi.

● Rhodesian forces also carried out a lightning strike into Botswana where, looking like local soldiers, they blew up the Kazungula ferry — the only direct link between Zambia and Botswana — at the point where Botswana, Zambia, Rhodesia and South West Africa/Namibia meet.

● In South West Africa terrorists struck again and sabotaged a major electricity supply line, throwing Windhoek into darkness for almost 20 minutes.

South African security forces in the northern operational area killed three terrorists soon after they crossed the border.

● In the midst of all this, with its tremendous implications for South Africa if the powder keg explodes, Mr P W Botha drops his bombshell: that America — one of the main movers in the Southern Africa peace initiative — has been using a secret camera in its ambassadorial aircraft to compile a detailed dossier of South African terrain and strategic installations.

● The Prime Minister announces that the three men considered responsible are being given a week to leave the country and that the plane is being ordered out once steps have been taken to prevent it from carrying out further spying on its outward journey.

By JOHN MATISONN

Political Correspondent



● The United States refuses to tender the apology demanded by South Africa.

Instead, it orders two of this country's diplomatic personnel out of America, so setting the stage for increasing confrontation that may yet lead towards the severing of diplomatic ties which Mr Botha avoided in his initial reaction.

Diplomats told me they thought it unlikely that things



● Mr Pik Botha

would reach that point at this stage, though they saw the developments as a sign that the Republic and the US were sinking into a quagmire of conflict with unpredictable results.

They are in no doubt that things are looking bleaker and gloomier than before, and overseas observers sense a great deterioration in the South African mood — possibly even a decision to diminish ties with the West.

Inevitable questions are being raised about the American spy plane.

Since there is surely no likelihood of any US military operation against South Africa, why were numerous pictures of the country's terrain taken?

Could there be any chance of these pictures, and photographs of Rhodesian installations and terrain, landing in the hands of South Africa's real enemies?

Such reasoning is not likely to cool the attitudes of those South African Whites who have already heard America's main participant in the peace initiative, Mr Don McHenry, described as an "enemy" of South Africa by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It could create severe public hostility towards any further co-operation with America in the search for peace in Rhodesia and South West Africa at a crucial time when the initiative is hardly moving.

Already fingers are on the triggers in both territories, with the general mood dangerously close to a let's-go-it-alone attitude.

If such a decision is taken, political observers say, the particular danger for South Africa is that it would inevitably be drawn into any conflict involving the territories.

Already it is involved — albeit on a limited scale — in the holding of Rhodesia's internal settlement elections.

And some observers point to the timing of a statement by Mr Pik Botha in Parliament just before the parliamentary recess that South Africa would not let Rhodesia down as support for their belief that the two territories were moving closer together.

Close identification with Rhodesia would put South Africa right in the Southern African firing line.

The potential for major conflagration there was sharply underscored by the Rhodesian military actions this weekend and the mobilisation of the Zambian Army.

Political experts hope that the situation will defuse itself again since the Rhodesian actions are not part of a new, general Southern African strategy but pre-emptive tactics for the election period.

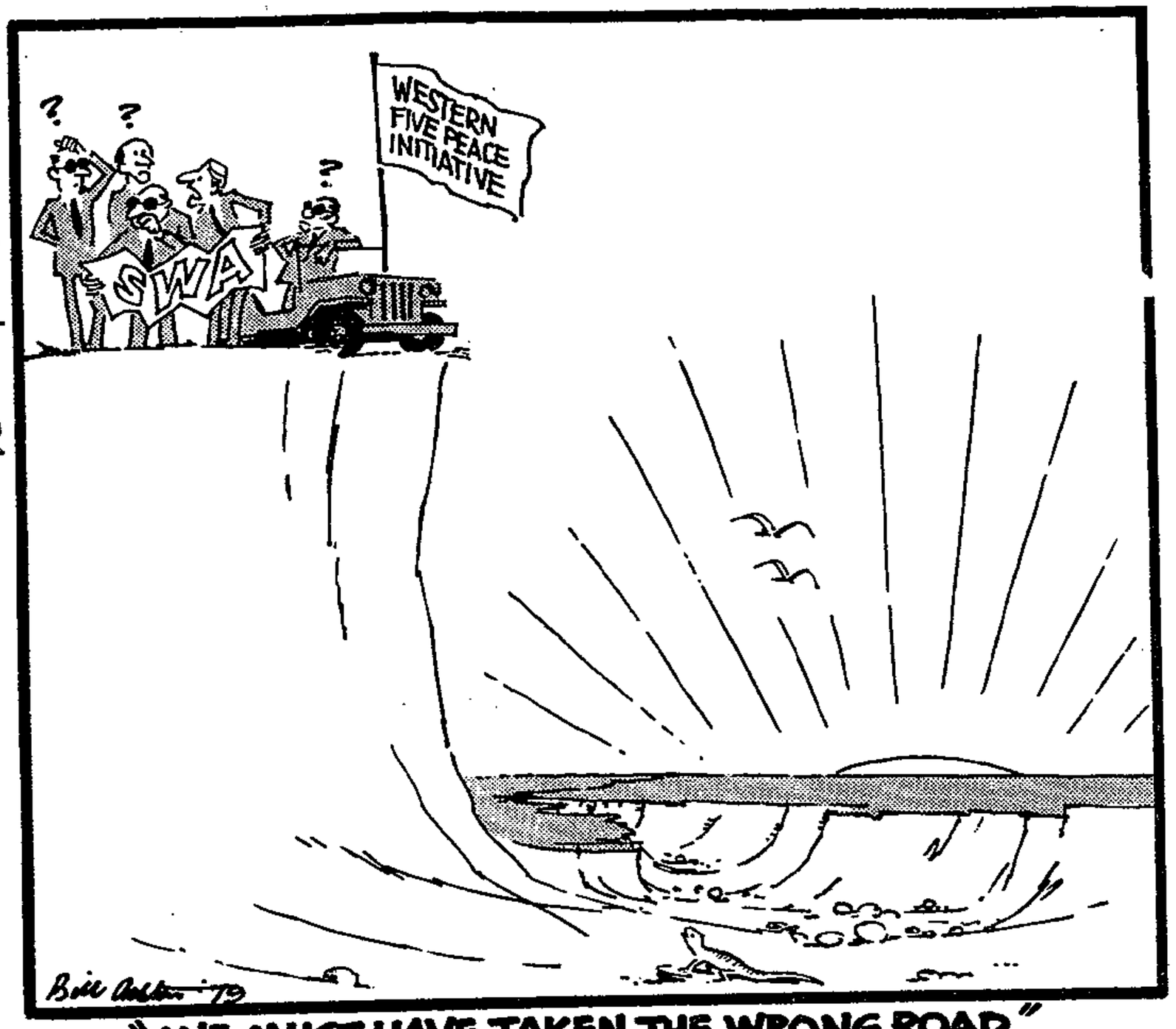
"They are not related to the events in the rest of Southern Africa," said Mr Harry Schwarz, Progfed spokesman on Defence.

"Rhodesia is trying to stop interference in the elections. Rhodesia is trying to disrupt bases in the adjoining territories so they can do a minimum of damage to the elections."

Zambia had mobilised to prepare counter-measures in case Rhodesia struck again, he said.

Rhodesia's raids were carried out efficiently and effectively, and there is no doubt that Zambia has been greatly embarrassed by them.

Even on general mobilisa-



"WE MUST HAVE TAKEN THE WRONG ROAD"

Sun 15-04-79

international.

Just as serious as the Rhodesian developments were indications from America sources that the spy plan incident might affect th South West Africa negotia tions.

Though it is expected tha there will still be attempts t save the initiative of the fiv



● Mr P W Botha

Western members of th United Nations Securit Council, diplomats wer more pessimistic than b fore.

To repair the damag caused in the last few da Mr Schwarz, also PFP fede al executive chairman, calle for a top-level South Afric United States summit preferably at the level of th Prime Minister and Pre dent Jimmy Carter — to ha the downwards spiral of rel tions.

"It is vital to us that th should not continue," M Schwarz told the Express.

"If it is true that when t US Secretary of State, M Cyrus Vance, came to Pr toria he brought an invitati from President Carter for t Prime Minister to visit Was ington, and if that invitati still stands, I think it shou now be accepted."

Zambia rail link curfew

DD 14/1/79

360

LUSAKA — President Kaunda of Zambia has imposed an 8 pm to 6 am curfew in all towns on the country's rail link with Rhodesia and those near Zambia's common borders with Rhodesia and South West Africa, it was announced yesterday.

The curfew, which has immediate effect, comes in the wake of Rhodesian air and ground attacks on terrorist camps in Zambia, including a daring raid into Lusaka on Friday morning.

The curfew covers towns from Livingstone, near Zambia's border with Rhodesia, to Chililabombwe, a town on the northern tip of the copperbelt province.

The presidential order only allows essential workers to go about their business with special passes.

Other areas affected by the curfew are Sinazongwe, Siavonga, Gwembe and Maamba in the Southern province, Luangwa in Lusaka province, Mumbwa in Central province, Chipata in Eastern province, Mongu, Sesheke, Senanga and Kaoma in Western province. — DDC.

Zambia detains four foreigners

360
18/4/79
DMS

LUSAKA — Two British nationals and two Irish nationals are being held here under public security regulations.

The two Britons picked up by security forces six weeks ago are Mr Martin Foley and Mr Robert Humphrey.

This was confirmed by a British High Commission spokesman yesterday.

The Zambian Government and the High Commission declined to give details which led to the arrest and detention of the two men, but unconfirmed reports said the men were pilots and were heading for Rhodesia.

The two Irish nationals were identified only as McGowan and Brother McCormack, both teachers at St Edmund's Secondary School near Mazabuka in Zambia's Southern Province. It is understood they are being held for questioning in connection with Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, a German volunteer injured in a bomb attack by Rhodesian warplanes last Tuesday, Mr Lothar Rudigier, has appealed to expatriates to remain calm. — DDC.

Held men planned to enlist — Zambia

LUSAKA. — Two Britons who have been in jail in Lusaka for the past six weeks have been accused by the Zambian authorities of planning to enlist as mercenaries in the Rhodesian Air Force it was learned yesterday.

The accusation was contained in a presidential detention order served on the two men on March 30. They can be held for one year without trial, informed sources said. Formal charges would only be brought if they were tried.

Mr Robert Ian Humphreys, 19, of Wallington, Surrey, and Mr Martin Howard Foley, 24, of London, were arrested on March 6 after arriving on an Aeroflot flight from Moscow and stating on their immigration forms that their final destination was Salisbury.

Both had items of British Royal Air Force equipment, though neither had served in the RAF.

The detention order, served on them after interrogation, accused them of intending to join the Rhodesian Air Force and said this was detrimental to Zambia's security.

There has been no indication of whether Zambia plans to bring the men to trial, expel them, or keep them in detention. Expulsion is unlikely as this would free them to go to Rhodesia.

The Zambians have frequently criticised Western nations for not stopping their citizens from fighting in Rhodesia as mercenaries, although British diplomats say there is no provision for doing so under British law.

Rhodesian air and ground raids into Zambia have led to numerous rumours of Rhodesian agents operating north of the Zambesi River border, and several whites have been held for questioning in recent months.

In an incident reported this week, police in the northern town of Kitwe questioned a group of 12 whites for five hours before establishing to their satisfaction that they were German tourists.

A white man detained in Lusaka yesterday, after a car cleaner saw an army-type jacket under his car seat, turned out to be a Norwegian aid worker seconded to the Zambian Government.

A British-born white farmer was jailed for five years last November after being found guilty of storing arms for the Rhodesians. — Sapa-Reuter.

Rhodesia and South Africa.

Cargo for Zambia is piling up in South African ports. Last week about 25 000 t of wheat, most of it being handled by Leo Raphaely, was lying in Durban, as well as 1 500 t of milk powder. About 6 000 t of fertiliser, brought from Beira and Dar es Salaam, is in East London, and a ship from the US is expected to discharge another 16 000 t this week. Even motor tyres have been lying on the quayside for weeks awaiting truck space.

Cargo will build up even faster in the months ahead. In early May the first of 50 000 t of SA maize is due to be railed to Zambia, and there is a possibility of even bigger tonnages later in the year. The fertilizer industry says it expects to export about 150 000 t of fertilizer north of the Zambezi this year.

Maize and fertilizer alone would thus more than fill the 26 bulk wagons hauled across the Victoria Falls bridge each day. (Ten general cargo trucks also move over the border daily.)

All agree that the main bottleneck is in Zambia itself. South African Railways reckons it could send up to five times the present tonnage, if the Zambians could handle it. Even the Rhodesians, who are plagued by regular disruptions to their rail lines (caused in some cases, it is suspected, by local anti-Zambian saboteurs) could probably double the traffic to Victoria Falls.

"Zambia is experiencing some problems at the moment," says SAR public relations officer J C van Rooyen. The Zambians have asked the SAR to loan them another 6-10 locomotives. "As things improve, we will increase the tonnages," reckons Van Rooyen.

One result of the current bottlenecks on the southern route could be greater use of the Mozambican port of Nacala for goods destined for Malawi and Zambia. Unicorn Lines this week raised the capacity of its Durban-Nacala service from 170 to 325 containers per fortnight. The line expects container traffic on this route to double in the next few months.

TRANSPORT LINKS

Another crisis

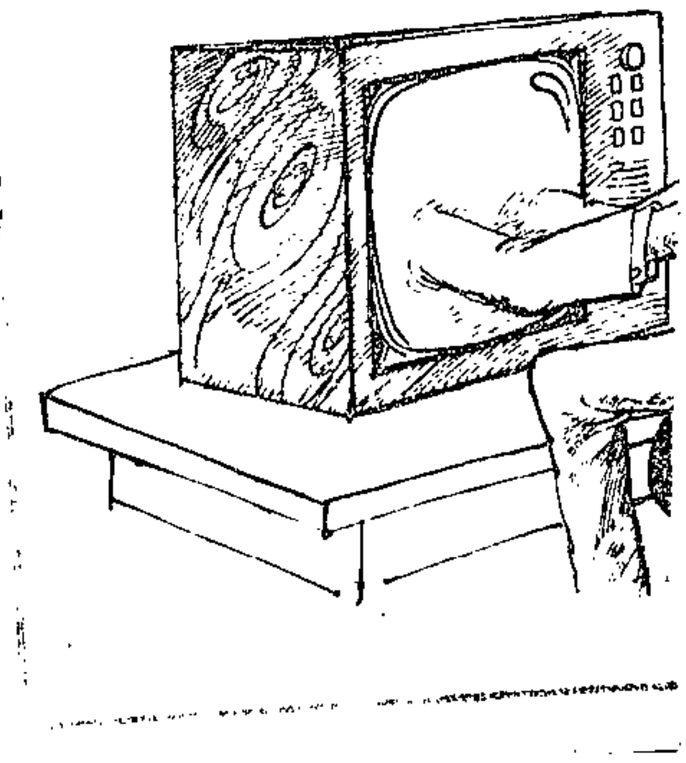
Barely six months after the reopening of its trade route to the south, Zambia once again faces a severe transport crisis.

The destruction by Rhodesian forces last week of the Kazangula ferry has deprived Zambia — for at least several months — of one of its most stable links with the outside world. Since December, the ferry has carried about 20 trucks a day between Botswana and Zambia (some destined for Malawi), many of them loaded with essential supplies ranging from oil and matches to soap and building materials.

The second ferry at Kazangula sank last year, and there are no others on the upper Zambezi capable of carrying heavy trucks. One freight expert estimates it would take 2-3 months to build a new one.

The loss of Kazangula will hurt not only the Zambians. Several dozen truck operators have recently bought mechanical horses on hire purchase. They will struggle to stay solvent, while those white and coloured drivers stranded on the northern side of the river may not find a friendly reception from the Zambians.

The cutoff of the Kazangula link might be bearable if traffic on Zambia's other transport routes was flowing smoothly. But it isn't, even on the rail line through



Zambians to get better weapons

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda said here yesterday his army was to be equipped with sophisticated ground and air military hardware to meet the two-pronged challenge posed by Rhodesia and South Africa in the current guerilla war.

The President who broke down twice, said Namibia should have been independent by now "but because Botha says no, other white men agree with him and all this is part of international capitalism form Western countries."

He said President Carter was an honest man but he "is controlled by international capitalism."

His Central Committee and Cabinet were waiting to hear from Swapo and the Patriotic Front to decide what to do next.

"We are not supporting Nkomo and Mugabe in Rhodesia, neither are we supporting Nujoma, Mandela and Tambo in Namibia and South Africa, but we are supporting the people fighting for their genuine independence."

Powerful forces, he said, were at work east and west, north and south, and "they are going to converge in Southern Africa and Zambia which is part of this region. — DDC.

Refugees to be moved

(360)

Own Correspondent C.T. 27/4/75

LUSAKA. — Zambia police and immigration officials have been ordered to round up more than 2 000 Angolan refugees from Sikongo in Zambia's western province on the border with Angola.

The order was made this week by the province's member of the central committee, Mr Felix Luputa, who has been told by government officials that at least 2 410 Angolan refugees were living illegally in villages at Sikongo.

After being rounded up from Sikongo about 19 kilometres from the Angolan border, they will be transported to Kalabo and Mongu in the same province for identification before being resettled at refugee camps.

The refugees who have settled in Zambian villages, fled their homes in Angola during the bloody civil war between Angolan government forces and guerillas of the now outlawed Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).

Communists step up Zambia's defences against Rhodesia

C.T. 21/5/79

360

From DAVID MARTIN

LUSAKA — Each afternoon, supersonic MiG-19 fighters have screamed across Lusaka with the apparent aim of assuring residents that something is being done to bolster Zambia's defences.

The MiGs, diplomatic sources say, are Chinese-made and are part of a consignment, variously put at 18 to 20, given to Zambia by Peking. The pilots, the sources believe, are Zambians who underwent training in China last year.

When the MiGs first appeared, residents of Lusaka looked nervously to the sky, fearing another Rhodesian attack.

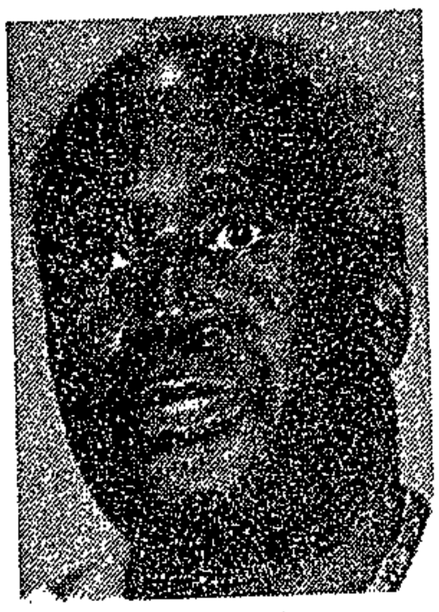
Audacious raids

Since last October the Rhodesian army and air force have staged a series of audacious raids into Zambia, hitting mainly targets of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu). Last month they destroyed the house of Zapu's leader, Joshua Nkomo, and the Liberation Centre in the heart of the city.

Four weeks ago President Kenneth Kaunda said his forces were being trained to handle sophisticated weapons and he spoke of getting MiGs from a friendly country.

As the MiGs from China had already arrived, diplomatic sources believe that this was a reference to military aid from the Soviet Union, which the sources believe will be MiG-21s and ground-to-air missiles to protect strategic points in Zambia against Rhodesian raiders.

Improving its defences is only one of Zambia's pressing concerns. Late in March President Kaunda said at a farewell party for a departing Chinese military mission, which had assembled the MiGs and trained ground crews, that he



President Kaunda ... on getting MiGs from a friendly country

was worried about his country's southern route, particularly once elections had taken place in Rhodesia.

During the campaign preceding Rhodesia's elections, two threats — one political and the other economic — were made against Zambia by the two vice-presidents of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress (UANC).

James Chikerema, the UANC first vice-president, said that they were "prepared to organize an Ayatollah Khomeini-type revolution in Zambia to remove Kaunda by force".

Bishop Muzorewa tried to dissociate UANC from the remarks, but a few days later Chikerema said it was his opinion — and he claimed it was supported by the majority of UANC members — that the regime of Dr Kenneth Kaunda must be dealt with "positively". It was UANC policy, he insisted, "to hit back at whoever subverts the national interests, and Dr Kaunda is one of them".

Given the differences between Bishop Muzorewa and Chikerema, one might be tempted to dismiss these remarks as empty threats. but it is not possible to ignore remarks by the more powerful UANC second vice-president, Ernest Bulle, which Bishop Muzorewa did not contradict.

If Zambia continued to support Zapu once there was a UANC government, Bulle said, "then one day our soldiers will be dancing in Cairo Road. right in the heart of Lusaka.

"When I look at us allowing the railways to carry his foodstuffs to Zambia I think that good sense will prevail, for surely we cannot continue forever feeding our enemies. The government of my party will have to review the situation in the best interests of this country, and Zambia must know that."

The point is acknowledged here. The threat is directed against landlocked Zambia's Achilles' heel. If President Kaunda continues to support Zapu guerillas his only reliable import and export route through Rhodesia will be closed.

The point is being further emphasized by the continuing threat to Zambia's other communications routes. The Benguela railway to the west through Zaire and Angola is still closed and subject to attack by Unita guerillas.

Recently there was a major alert in Tanzania's southern Mbeya region after intelligence reports that a group of Rhodesian saboteurs had been infiltrated through Malawi to blow up the Tazara railway line from Zambia to Dar es Salaam, already closed because of rain damage.

In April the Rhodesians sank the ferry at Kazangula, which is Zambia's only road link through Botswana to South Africa, and also closed the road route through Mozambique by blowing up two bridges.

It is obvious that the Rhodesians are emphasizing Zambia's dependence on the route through Rhodesia both by threats and action. Given Bishop Muzorewa's outspoken dislike of President Kaunda, observers here are convinced that the confrontation will escalate once the UANC takes office early next month.

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Communists step up Zambia's defences

360
A.M.
22/5/91

DAVID MARTIN
Lusaka

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Strategic points

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All political comment in this issue, unless otherwise stated, is by M. C. Mattson, A. G. M. Fishley, L. E. Swift and S. P. Horning; sub-editing and headlines by R. Hawkins, posters by J. D. Campbell and cartoons by P. Lessing, all of 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

Major alert

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Copyright.

From The Scriptures

Much is required from the person to whom much is given; much more is required from the person to whom much more is given.
— (Luke 12:48)

Britain gives 8 000 tons of maize to Zambia

LUSAKA. — Britain will give Zambia 8 000 tons of maize to help make up for the 270 000 ton shortfall expected this year, after a severe drought last December.

The British gift was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who is in Zambia for talks on South West Africa.

The shortfall represents more than 40% of Zambia's average annual output, according to Zambian Agriculture Ministry officials.

The country has virtually no maize reserves.

The British aid offer brings the amount of maize Zambia has been given or arranged to buy to about 120 000 tons.

The European Common Market and Malawi lead the list of donors.

A major problem facing this land-locked country is how to transport the maize.

Zambia has only two international rail routes, the southern route through Rhodesia and the troubled Tazara line to Dar es Salaam.

The southern route, on which maize bought from South Africa will be moved, is vulnerable to guerrilla attacks and to attempts by the Rhodesian Government to stop Zambian support for the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Tazara, closed last February for eight days by a pay strike, has just reopened after being closed again for a month because of flood damage in Tanzania.

But the need for extensive repairs has led to the imposition of restrictions on the load and speed of trains, which will slow down all goods traffic for the next few months.

The southern route was reopened last October because the Tazara line proved unable to cope with Zambian trade requirements, even before restrictions. — Sapa-Reuter.

Once-tranqui..Lusaka now suffers the tension and jitters of battle

The air of war engulfs Zambia



Vasily Solodovnikov . . . Red strategist.

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — The two sweepback MiGs zoomed low over the Zambian capital, wingtip to wingtip — a new sight and sound in the cold blue southern African autumn sky which had nervous residents worrying whether the Rhodesians were on the attack again.

But it was only confirmation of what President Kenneth Kaunda had said a few days earlier: "Our boys are flying sophisticated jets."

Bankrupt

Hardly a week goes by without some new sign — the MiGs over Lusaka, or yet a worse Rhodesian raid — that the war in Rhodesia is engulfing ever more the neighbouring frontline states, mainly Zambia and Mozambique.

These two countries have become part of the general battlefield, and are increasingly a prime target of Salisbury's strategy to cripple the nationalist guerillas by knocking out their bases and staging areas, as well as their key black African supporters.

Once an easygoing and quiet capital, Lusaka has moved to the top in the rating of the American State Department's "hardship posts," because of the constant raids, tensions, curfews and partly war-related food shortages.

Western, Eastern and African diplomats are watching for signs that landlocked and bankrupt Zambia, in particular, is succumbing to the mounting pressure.

Many fear Zambia could feel forced to seek major aid from Russia, which would place the Rhodesian war squarely into the context of the East-West struggle.

Propaganda

That Zambia has endured the increasing heat of the war with hardly a flinch is remarkable. Unlike Mozambique, born of a long, hard liberation struggle, this country had never really known war.

Rhodesian propaganda already claims that the Russians virtually run the guerilla war from this side — with their top African expert and Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vasily Solodovnikov, acting as chief strategist as his lieutenants sit in the war rooms of Joshua Nkomo's military headquarters.

The objective of this propaganda, the Zambians and Western diplomats here believe, is primarily to convince the United States and Britain that the guerillas are pawns in Soviet hands, and that the West should come to the rescue of the Rhodesian Government to counter the spreading Soviet-Cuban involvement in southern Africa.

Commitment

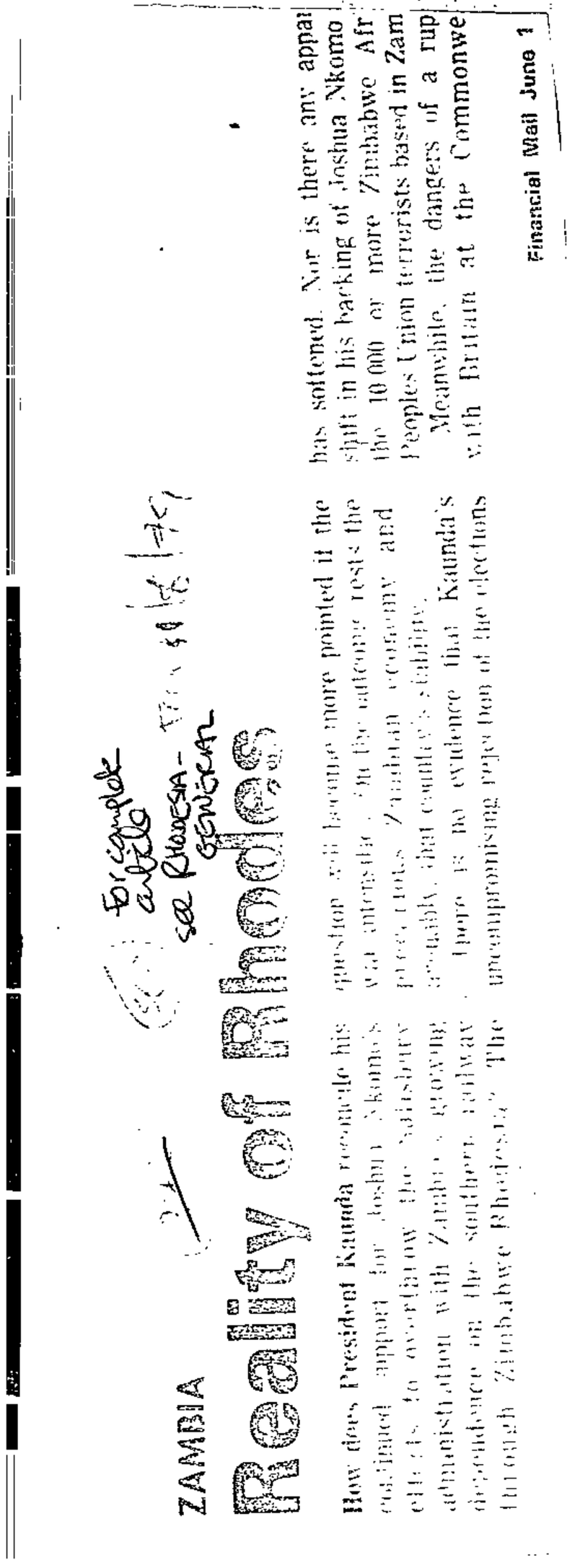
Despite the provocations, Zambia's tottering economy, and its growing economic dependence on South Africa — and even Rhodesia — President Kaunda has decided not to fall into the Rhodesian trap by calling in the Russians, nor to give up his long-standing commitment to the liberation struggles of southern Africa.

But how long can Zambia hold out?

In military terms, Zambia standing up to Rhodesia or South Africa is a bit like Lebanon doing battle with Israel — so unequal are the two sides' arsenals.

In the end, however, the battle here may well be lost on economic grounds, the Achille's heel of both Zambia and Mozambique.

Shortage of all essentials — from raw material to keep factory wheels turning, to cooking oil to keep Zambian pots cooking — are acute, chronic and not promising to get much better.



ZAMBIA
Reality of Ra

How does President Kaunda reconcile his
realigned apart for Joshua Nkomo's
effects to overthrow the Salisbury
administration with Zambia's growing
dependence on the southern railway
through Zimbabwe Rhodesia? The

has softened. Nor is there any appa
split in his backing of Joshua Nkomo
the 10 000 or more Zimbabwe Afr
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Financial Mail June 1

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Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
or A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
mat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
or R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
or J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
é de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
or J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
or J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
or R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
or A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
ud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Jimba	

-Fellows:

sor J.L. Boshoff
ila T. van der Horst

e Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maat-
i en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger
ad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die
er is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen
n lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraad-
d met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

erslagjaar het die navorsing van die
gende behels:

en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
neem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

FM 8/6/79 (360)

TRANSPORT LINKS

Zambia in trouble

Few will be surprised if Zambia opens more border posts along the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia frontier soon.

The movement of traffic along President Kaunda's Victoria Falls lifeline has been so slow that the SAR has since last Friday refused to accept goods for Zambia and Zaire.

Over the past few weeks, about 3 000-4 000 t of goods have been shunted across the bridge daily. Zambia's decision on Wednesday to allow its locos into Zimbabwe/Rhodesia to fetch trucks from Vic Falls station should double that throughput.

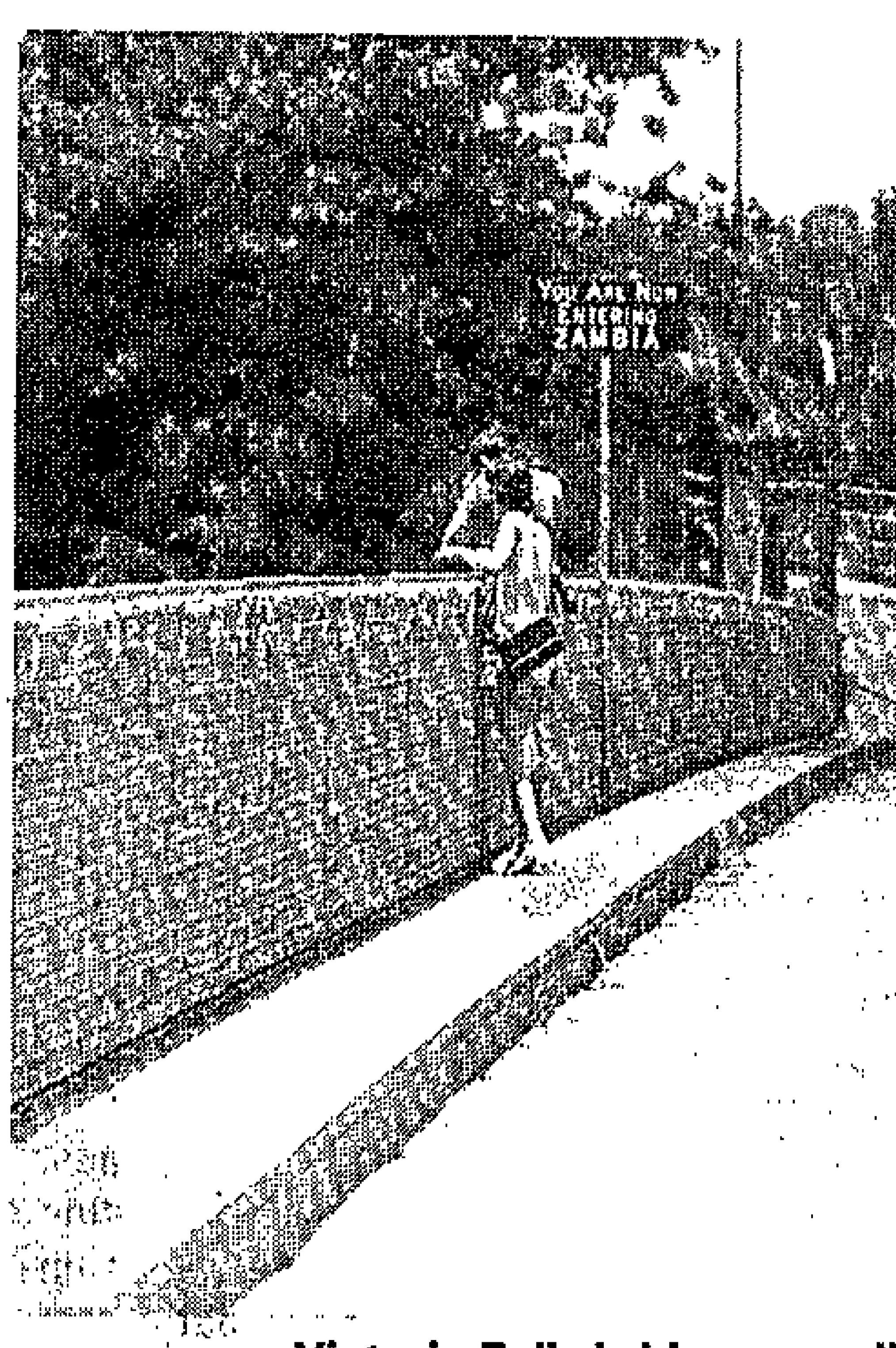
But there is a huge backlog. About 89 000 t of goods for Zambia, mostly maize, wheat, fertilizer and lubricants, are lying in SA waiting to be railed. Another 23 000 t has piled up in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. And this mountain of essential supplies could grow quickly. For instance, a shipment of 18 000 t of wheat from Australia is expected in mid-July, and the Zambians have expressed interest in 300 000-400 000 t of maize for import over the next 12 months.

The bottleneck is inside Zambia, where there is a turnaround time for wagons of 64 days, instead of the 6 days hoped for when the southern route was opened last October. About 2 000 SAR wagons are currently stranded north of the Zambezi.

Between 30%-40% of Zambia's own locomotives are out of action, and dilapidated rails and bridges force trains to travel as slowly as 15 km/h. Around 200 000 concrete sleepers are needed. (The Zambians considered building their own factory, but then realised that they would spend less foreign exchange by continuing to import from SA.)

Talks are known to have been held on reopening other border crossings. One possibility is the Victoria Falls road bridge. Another is the road route via the Zimbabwe/Rhodesia town of Chirundu. This would mean railing goods to Lion's Den near Sinoia, and using trucks the rest of the way to Lusaka.

One thing is sure: if more routes to Zambia are not opened soon, the country's economy will sink into a chasm even deeper than that in which it is now.



Victoria Falls bridge . . . will

CT. 11/6/79

Sanctions: Zambia is shocked at UK stand

LUSAKA. — Zambia has expressed shock at Britain's reaction to the decision of the US President, Mr Jimmy Carter, not to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

The secretary-general of the ruling United National Independence Party, Mr Mainza Chona, who is second head of state in the country, according to the Zambian constitution, on Saturday appealed to Britain to emulate the American example.

Mr Chona was commenting on a report from London saying that the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, had said Britain could not be associated with President Carter's stand on sanctions.

He appealed to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to be motherly in her approach to Rhodesian problems.

"I hope Mrs Thatcher is going to keep her senses. I know she looks attractive, but she should be motherly not to the British people alone, but also to African children who are now suffering in Rhodesia," Mr Chona said.

● A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said the consensus of opinion is that sanctions must be maintained till Rhodesia returned to legality and there is an international acceptance of a solution to the problem. — Sapa

Zambia's unrest poses security problem

LONDON. — Security chiefs of several Commonwealth governments have reported alarming conditions in Zambia, which could cause some countries to boycott or even call for the cancellation of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in Lusaka in August.

A report in the Sunday Telegraph says there is also growing concern in diplomatic circles that the Queen, who is due to open the conference, could be embarrassed by black African reaction to British moves to recognise the new state of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Despite a facelift ordered for Lusaka by President Kenneth Kaunda, security teams from a number of Commonwealth states have filed adverse reports on political, economic and military unrest.

These reports have warned Commonwealth heads of state that:

● Air and ground raids by Zimbabwe-Rhodesia forces against the bases of Mr Joshua Nkomo's guerrillas cannot be discounted.

● Mr Nkomo's forces, which outnumber the Zambian army, are running loose in Zambia, creating lawlessness.

● An economic crisis, which could force President Kaunda to reopen more of his southern road route to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in the next few weeks, thereby demonstrating his embarrassing reliance on the "enemy" state of southern Africa.

● A mood approaching hysteria among Zambians, especially students, which has been whipped up against Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government on the "new reality" in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Several Commonwealth heads of state have privately sought to switch the conference to another venue. Nairobi and Canberra have been mentioned.

Meanwhile, for the second time in less than two weeks, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia security forres have killed female terrorists.

Salisbury's military command yesterday reported 38 more deaths, including two members of the security forces and 27 terrorists. Four female terrorists — "fully armed and equipped" — were among those killed.

Since the end of 1972, when the war officially started, more than 6 000 black civilians have died, most of them murdered by terrorists.

More than 400 white civilians have also been murdered.

● Zimbabwe-Rhodesia journalists have appealed to the Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, to repeal censorship laws and re-establish Press freedom. They point out that abolition of censorship would be heralded at home and abroad as a major step towards a free and stable society. — Sapa.

(360)

Zambia may open road to Rhodesia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia is considering opening a road route to Rhodesia to relieve congestion on the southern railway, according to government sources.

A committee met yesterday to discuss the transportation crisis after talks in Livingstone last week between Zambian and Rhodesian transport officials.

Transporters here believe a road via Chirundu would be the most convenient, but the route runs through country infiltrated by Zanu guerillas, not well disposed to the Zambian Government.

An alternative route is via Victoria Falls, crossing country in which guerillas from Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front operate. Mr Nkomo's men are based in Zambia and could be persuaded to leave Zambian transport alone.

Zambia has only three months' supply of maize after a disastrous harvest, and orders have been placed in South Africa, Europe and Kenya.

More than 100 000 tons of Zambian goods, including 50 000 tons of maize, are stranded in South Africa because of congestion on the southern railway.

South Africa today lifted a ban on exports to Zambia imposed on June 1 because of the bottleneck at the Victoria Falls bridge.

After the ban, Zambia instructed its train crews to cross into Rhodesia to pick up wagons — a move expected to double the traffic crossing Victoria Falls bridge.

But Zaire is also heavily dependent on the southern railway, and there is grave concern about the line's ability to handle both countries' traffic.

Muzorewa warns Kaunda

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Political sources in Salisbury said today the new Government of Bishop Muzorewa would demand strong private reassurances from President Kaunda to limit the activities of Zambia-based guerillas in return for accepting further transit trade for Lusaka.

This would require Dr Kaunda to restrain the operations of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front guerillas.

Observers say that in practice it is hard to see how the Zambian leader can comply with such a request.

Mr Nkomo is known to have been irritated by the limitations placed on his forces after Zambia's decision to open the Victoria Falls route to South Africa last September.

Corruption, which starts at the top, runs in a thick streak through Zairean society — and it is not difficult to see why. The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lubumbashi.

Star 12/6/79

360

Bribery is the name of the game



President Mobutu Sese Seko . . . millions deposited in Swiss banks.

. . . and if you think our prices are high . . .

It is only 100 km from the Zambian border to Lubumbashi, capital of Zaire's Shaba Province, but travellers run a gauntlet of roadblocks at which officials and soldiers demand payment for the right to continue.

The rip-off, for that is the only way to describe it, starts at the border post of Kasumbalesa where scruffily-dressed Zairean officials make it clear that it is something of a privilege to be allowed to enter Zaire.

The immigration officer, a thick gold chain hanging around his neck, scrutinises your visa for a good minute before announcing solemnly that it is in order, but that you have to change ten kwacha into local currency before he can stamp the passport.

He then disappears out of a lean-to and demands to see your papers. He asks for a cigarette.

You proffer the packet. He takes three.

After rummaging through a suitcase and looking into the boot, he waves you on.

ILLEGAL

At the next roadblock, twenty km down the road, a youth in civilian clothes insists it is illegal for you to have Zambian kwacha and after threatening you with jail, pockets one of the two crisp ten kwacha notes you have left in your possession.

There are five roadblocks between the border and Lubumbashi so it can be an expensive, and at times, harrowing trip.

Corruption of this kind runs in a thick streak through Zairean society and it is not difficult to see why.

President Mobutu himself has guided millions of dollars of State money into his Swiss bank account, most recently through a secret cobalt deal which International Monetary Fund officials believe made him four-million dollars (R3,4-million) richer.

IN TRANSIT

Businessmen in Lubumbashi reckon on losing 50 percent of their goods in transit from the Atlantic port of Matadi. Most of this disappears on barges which make their way on the river to Shaba's railhead.

While they can cover themselves against irritants like this by hiking prices, businessmen can do little to defend themselves against crimes of violence which are increasingly prevalent.

During one weekend in Lubumbashi at least a dozen whites were attacked and robbed in their homes. One man was shot and a woman knifed by the assailants.

year, it was difficult getting on a domestic or international flight without bribing the check-in clerk. Even then you often had to sprint to the plane at embarkation time in order to ensure a seat.

Few business transactions of any kind seem to be completed without money sticking to various palms, the amount depending on the size of the deal and who is involved.

FRUSTRATIONS

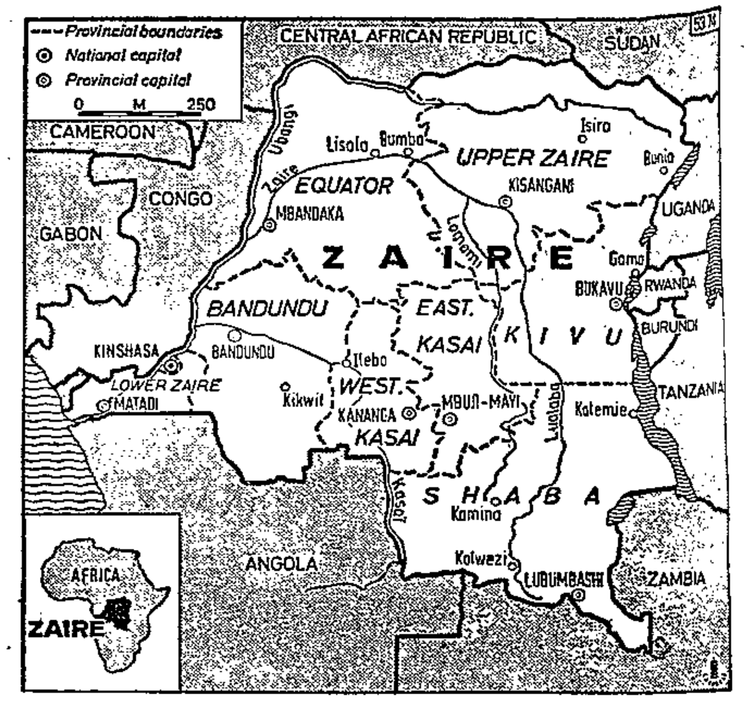
Businessmen in Lubumbashi say that an import permit can cost them as much as twenty percent of its value in bribes and it is generally acknowledged that few permits are issued without a kickback.

While adding to the frustrations of European businessmen the endemic corruption among officials is felt much more acutely by the ordinary African.

They can ill-afford the one zaire demanded from them by a gendarme or party official for an imaginary offence, but are soundly beaten if they refuse to pay.

People have even been turned away from the main hospital in Kinshasa because they have been unable to bribe the gateman. Getting children into school invariably involves at least one and sometimes several bribes.

Like corruption, theft is endemic in Zaire and involves both the rich, often staggeringly wealthy by anyone's standards, and the ragged urchins of the streets for whom life is cruel and often precarious.



The Star's Africa News Service

LUBUMBASHI — A South African housewife would immediately recognise most of the brand names in Lubumbashi's supermarkets, but she'd be shocked by the prices.

More than half the goods on sale here are from South Africa or Rhodesia, but they cost up to ten times as much and there are no discounts or specials.

A 750 ml bottle of cooking oil sells at most supermarkets for more than 10 zaires (one zaire is roughly equal to one rand at the official exchange rate) while a 375 ml bottle of tomato sauce produced by a well-known South African manufacturer is priced at 23,50 zaires.

Washing up liquid from Durban sells for 14 zaires for a 400 ml bottle, a two kg box of soap powder is 27 zaires, while the cheapest South African wine on the shelves, an unpretentious rose, is 21 zaires.

At a hotel a packet of twenty Rhodesian cigarettes manufactured by an internationally known company sells for eight zaires.

STAGGERING

If these prices seem staggering it is worth mentioning that similar goods imported from Europe are often even more expensive. Butter from Holland, for example, sells for ten zaires a pound while most bottles of scotch have a sixty zaire price tag.

The prices reflect, in part, the fact that there is a flourishing black-market in Zaire.

Foreigners, for whom most of the goods are imported, can sell foreign currency for four times its official price. At six dollars to a zaire the grocery bill looks a lot less frightening.

But for the average African living is also not cheap and, unlike his European counterpart, he has no foreign currency to trade with.

Maize imported from Rhodesia and South Africa sells for more than 30 zaires a 50 kg bag at the official price and fetches double that on the black market.

This leads many Africans into smuggling foodstuffs into Zaire from Zambia where, even allowing for a currency black market which values the kwacha at three times its official rate, food is much cheaper.

The Zambian government attempts to stop these illegal traders but finds it almost impossible to effectively police the hundreds of bush tracks used by the smugglers.

PROFITABLE

Pulling out a thick wad of Zairean notes he quickly dispels any thoughts that this is an official banking operation. You give him ten kwacha and he gives you ten zaires. He then stamps your passport.

It is a fairly profitable transaction for the immigration officer. With ten kwacha he can buy thirty zaires on the black market and that represents half of what he might legally earn in a week.

The customs officer is less ambitious. He wants only two kwacha. You could refuse, but then he'd spend an hour going through your car. It is a lot easier to pay.

Ten kilometres from the border you come to the first roadblock where drums and an overturned car block the road. A shabby gendarme saunters

Soldiers and officials are paid irregularly by a bureacracy that is as corrupt as it is inefficient. Payrolls frequently find their way into the pockets of senior army officers or civilian administrators and, in any case, the cost of living is so high that it is difficult for most officials to live on what they earn.

As a result, there is little one can do in Zaire without a bribe of one kind or another.

IMPOSSIBLE

At hotels receptionists often insist there are no rooms until you produce a substantial banknote and it is impossible to make an international telephone call without a kickback of at least 10 zaires to the operator.

Until air fares were nearly trebled earlier this

STAR

12-06-79

Zambia faces a food crisis

JEREMY BROOKS

A MASSIVE backlog of foodstuffs and other vital supplies destined for Zambia is piling up in South Africa as officials from the two countries struggle to cope with a bottle-neck of rail traffic.

Railway lines inside Zambia are jammed with about 2 000 SAR wagons waiting to be offloaded. Turnaround time for the wagons, originally estimated at only six days, has now been found to be as long as 64 days with the result that schedules are running long overdue.

This problem was one of the items thrashed out by high-ranking railway officials from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Zambia, and South Africa at a meeting in Johannesburg over the past few days.

An estimated 150 000 tons of goods, comprising mostly wheat, maize, fertilizer and lubricants destined for the beleagured country has been stockpiled in South African ports.

Another consignment of imported foodstuffs — desperately needed in Zambia since a drought last summer — is gradually being cleared at Victoria Falls and is being moved across the border.

While officials battle to clear the backlog they face the prospect of more consignments being offloaded in South African harbours at any time. Another 18 000 tons of wheat is expected from Australia next month.

A spokesman for South African Railways said yesterday that SAR stopped accepting goods bound for Zambia at the beginning of the month and made arrangements to have them stored at South African ports. Since the talks ended consignments are once more being railed up-country towards Zambia via Rhodesia.

The spokesman said that railway officials from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and Zambia were doing everything possible to eliminate the backlog and ferry goods through as fast as possible.

The business magazine Financial Mail estimates that between 30 and 40 % of Zambia's locomotives are out of action, and dilapidated rails and bridges force trains to travel as slowly as 15 km/h.

The Assistant General Manager of the Zambian Railways, Mr Richard Veenis, said in Lusaka he was sure the problem would eventually be solved.

"It's a big job, it'll take time but we're working on the problem and we should get on top of it," he said.

Zambian railways have hired 12 locomotives from South Africa to help with the backlog, Mr Veenis said.

"This is perfectly normal procedure. At times we have to increase our capacity as we do not have unlimited supply of rolling stock and we have to hire from neighbouring countries."

"We have another problem like many other African countries — a shortage of spare parts."

Mr Veenis said he could not forecast when rail traffic between Rhodesia and Zambia would return to normal: "It's impossible to tell. Someone could suddenly order another large consignment of maize and we would have to deal with that".

The blockage of supplies coming into Zambia has meant that the country's major exports, such as copper, have also been held up.

A source inside Lusaka confirmed yesterday that supermarkets in the city were experiencing shortages of basic foodstuffs, such as mealie-meal.

Available maize stocks inside the country can only last five weeks and an urgent appeal has been sent to countries which promised supplies to speed up deliveries.

The Manager of the Agricultural Control Board in Zambia, Mr Daniel Luzongo, said Kenya, Malawi, South Africa and the European Economic Community had promised supplies but so far only Malawi had sent anything.

The country consumes about 500 000 bags of maize a month.

Observers have stated that the only option left to Zambia, if the country is to survive, is to open other border posts with Rhodesia. Mr Veenis declined to comment on this possibility.

The border crossings which could be re-opened are the Victoria Falls road bridge and the road crossing at Chirundu, although the crossings over the years have become dilapidated and would need extensive repairs.

Several reports claim that talks have already been held between Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and Zambian officials over the past few weeks to discuss this possibility.

However, the reports were denied yesterday by the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia government, which said it had not yet been approached by Zambia, the country which would have to make the first move.

Government sources stressed that moves to re-establish transport links across the border were "non-political" and were carried out from time to time in the past as supply bottlenecks became critical.

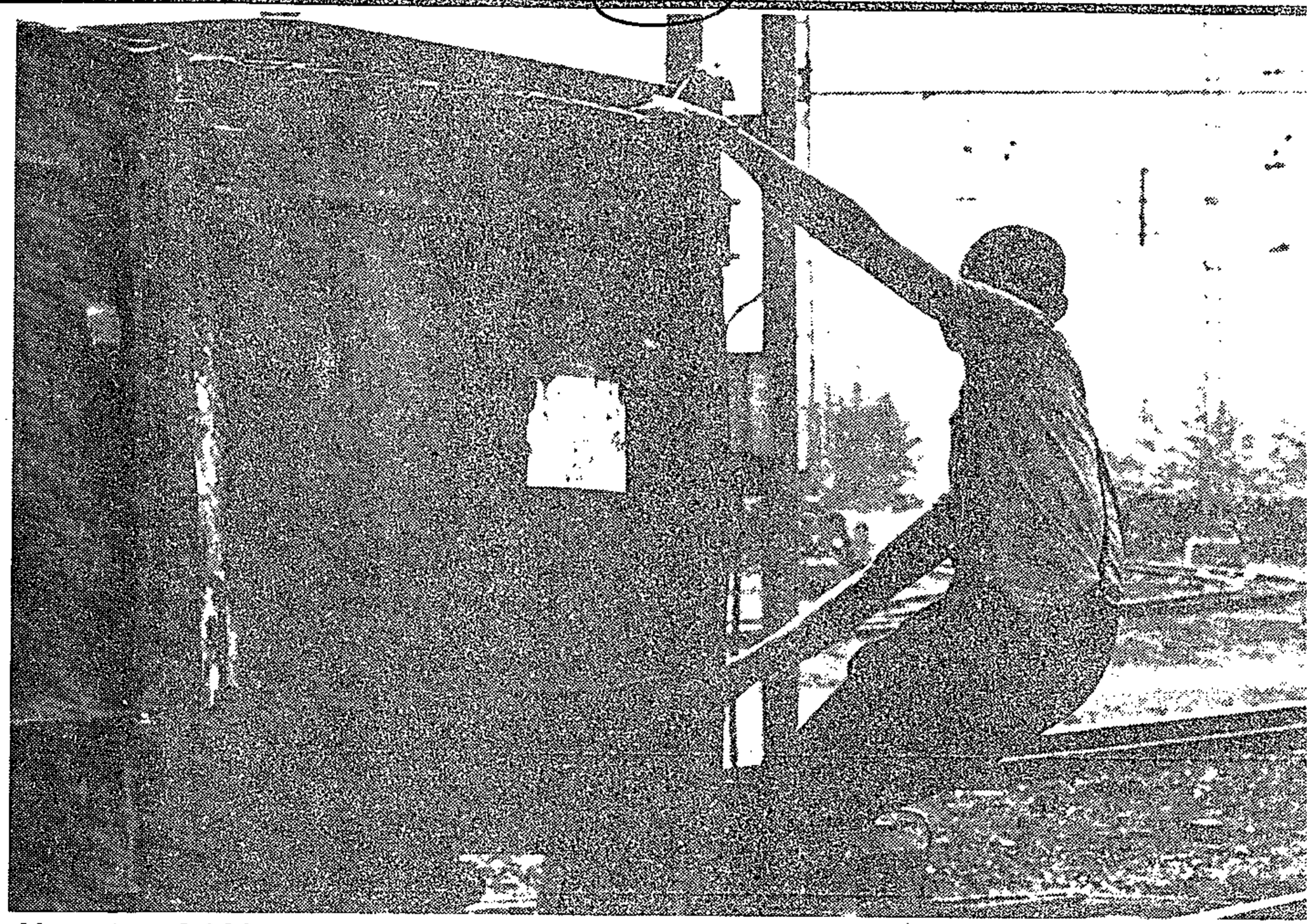
One Foreign Affairs source pointed out the urgent need by Zambia to have access with Rhodesia.

"Zambia desperately needs to open things up," he said. "The Commonwealth Conference is coming up, and their food supplies are critically short. They are virtually going to starve unless they get maize."

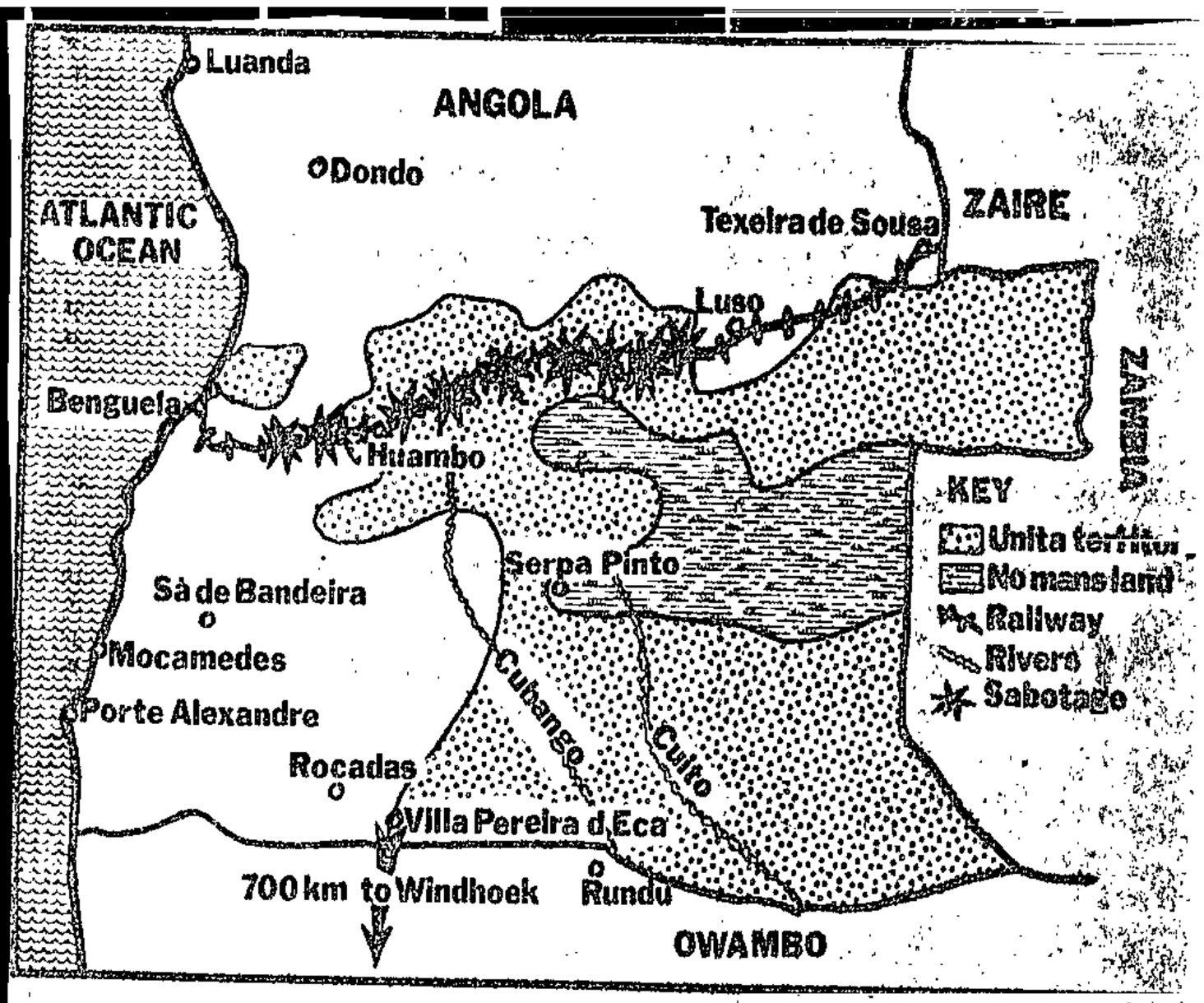
Zambia relies heavily on southern rail links.

The destruction of the Kazagula ferry earlier this year deprived the country of one of most stable links with the outside world. The ferry was destroyed following reports that it was being used to transport terrorist weapons.

The Chinese-built Tazara railway line linking Zambia with Dar es Salaam has been plagued by breakdowns, accidents, flooding and a recent strike.



More than 2 000 wagons are waiting to carry goods to Zambia . . . but they might as well be playthings for children until the present crisis is solved.



This is the map Time writer Peter Hawthorne brought back from Angola. It shows the nine places on the Benguela line sabotaged by Unita.

Why Benguela won't reopen — by Jonas Savimbi

DENNIS GORDON: Foreign Editor

THERE is virtually no chance that Angola's Benguela Railway is going to reopen. Anyway, not while Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita liberation movement, controls the civil war against the Angolan government.

A map brought out of Angola's south eastern war zone this week by reporter Peter Hawthorne of Time magazine shows why Angolan government statements that the line is about to start moving copper exports from Zaire and Zambia can largely be discounted.

It shows nine locations where the line was sabotaged by Unita guerrillas in six weeks during April and May. The map also shows the area under Unita control despite four years of attempts by the Angolan army and 17 000 Cuban soldiers to eliminate the rag tag guerrilla forces.

And Hawthorne was told by the elusive Dr Savimbi himself: "I was born on the Benguella Railway at Munhango. My father worked on the railway and I personally know it from the border with Zaire to the coast at Lobito. It is just not possible for the government to reopen it.

"They promised in November last year they would do it. They haven't succeeded. And they will never succeed as long as we are around.

"We were surprised to hear of an offer by the European Economic Community of millions of dollars in aid for the railway. But for what? Are they going to buy helicopters. Are they going to produce some electronic device to fight us with?

"I don't think anybody can open the railway unless they fight us first. Are the Western countries prepared to fight us on behalf of the the MPLA (the ruling party in Angola), the Russians, the Cubans?

"If they buy some locomotives we will blow them up. And if they try to rebuild the bridges, we will blow them up again."

Dr Savimbi, who fights his guerrilla struggle from the front line, has 12 000 guerrillas, armed mainly with Russian AK47 assault rifles captured from their enemies.

His most significant victory in the ephemeral bush war has been the disruption of the Benguella Railway. Once a major money earner for Angola, the railway is equally vital to landlocked Zambia and Zaire for exports of copper and imports of manufactured goods and food from the industrialised countries.

The shutdown of the line has meant that Zambia's Dr Kenneth Kaunda has had to embarrassingly negotiate for his country's border with Rhodesia to be reopened to gain access to export and import routes to South Africa. Zaire, too, is reliant on South Africa to export its copper output from Shaba province bordering Zambia.

In an interview with Hawthorne at a secret Unita base in the Angolan bush, Dr Savimbi commented on a variety of subjects, including:

South Africa: The white South Africans are Africans. Anything that affects us affects South Africa and anything that affects them affects us. If Unita had come to power in Angola in 1975, I am sure that [illegible] the problems of Rhodesia/Namibia could have been solved peacefully. When we take over, we shall be looking for a dialogue with South Africa, not war. With such know-how in South Africa, we feel that all the countries in this area would benefit.

Cuban involvement: The intention of the Cubans is to control the border with Namibia so that they can help Swapo. Today they fear to come [illegible] area. We control most of the south. I don't think the Cubans are very keen on the war anymore. When they start being sent home in their coffins, they will be less keen.

Soviet aims in Africa: In 1975 we were crushed by tanks and Migs and troops from Cuba. Western countries, who profess to believe in democracy, did not help us. Cannot the West see that the Russians are step by step getting bits of Africa, encircling the oil riches of the Persina Gulf, getting the minerals of Angola, trying to control the sea route around the South African Cape? The Russians want the world, but not a world war.

Unita's support: It is not [illegible] to say that support comes largely from South Africa. After the invasions of Shaba province in Zaire (which was launched by Katangese exiles from Angolan territory in 1978), independent African countries realised that the Russians and Cubans will not be content with Angola. From that point we started to get substantial support from some African countries, but they can't say it openly, of course. Second, we are getting substantial support from Arab countries. Obviously we can't say which ones.

360 RDM 14/6/79

Zambia faces crisis as maize stocks plummet

LUSAKA. — Zambia's vital maize stocks are down to about two million bags — enough to last just over a month — the manager of the Agricultural Marketing Board, Mr Daniel Luzongo, said yesterday.

He appealed to African and European nations which had promised to supply maize to Zambia to speed up their shipments.

South Africa, Kenya and the European Common Market countries had agreed to help Zambia, but so far only Malawi had responded, with 15 000 tons.

South African shipments of about 50 000 tons of maize had been held up — with 100 000 tons of other goods — at the Victoria Falls railway bridge in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, because of Zambia's inability to handle the increased volume of rail traffic.

The Lusaka government had imported a total of 250 000 tons of maize from South Africa to compensate for its own maize crop failure.

For nearly a year, Zaire has been shipping copper south through Zambia to South African ports for export and goods were being railed up to Zambia and Zaire through the Republic and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

But on June 1, South African railways stopped the northward traffic when it became clear the Zambians were unable to handle the flow.

However, a spokesman said yesterday that the rail traffic would resume today, helped by 10 diesel locomotives and a number of wagons lent to Zambia.

The United Nations is known to be concerned about the shortfall in Zambia's maize crop and the possible effect it could have on the country's economy.

Zambian government sources said consideration was being given to opening a road route through neighbouring Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to ease the congestion on the railways.

But if a road route was opened, Lusaka's attitude to the new Salisbury administration was unlikely to change. — UPI.

Problems pile up for Zambia as Kaunda relies on enemy No 1

360
RDM
14/6/79

LUSAKA. — As President Kenneth Kaunda considers his strategy towards Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in the crucial time ahead, he has to bear in mind two unpalatable facts.

Zambia's economic health over the next six months or more depends on the continued smooth functioning of a railway run by a country whose new administration he rejects and denounces, and some of whose avowed enemies he harbours — more than 10 000 terrorists led by Joshua Nkomo.

Also, by the end of the year, many of Dr Kaunda's countrymen may be eating maize, in addition to other consumer goods, carried on this very railway and supplied in part by Africa's "Public Enemy No 1" — South Africa.

Many observers in Lusaka believe that if the southern railway were closed or crippled — by political decision in Salisbury or terrorist action — every calculation on which Zambia's slow path to recovery is charted would become meaningless.

Shipments of copper — the source of 90% of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings — would be cut by up to half. A serious maize shortage would occur by the end of the year in a country where 40% of the 5 500 000 population live in the towns.

Supplies of essential commodities from the south, including heavy fuel oil, fertiliser, coke, wheat, milk powder, and spare parts for the mines, would be reduced to a trickle through the Botswana road and across the Kazungula ferry.

Zambia would be almost entirely dependent on the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) and road to Dar es Salaam. The incapacity of this route to handle Zambia's trade forced the reopening of the southern railway last October.

The west coast outlet of Lobito, reached by the Benguela railway, has been inaccessible since the line was closed in 1975, and Unita forces in Southern Angola are keeping it closed to through traffic.

The Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala could not handle more than the tiny proportion of Zambian trade that goes through at present.

Zambians already suffer sporadic shortages of basic commodities, such as salt, cooking oil, washing powder, soap and flour. But it is the need for maize imports which is the most worrying.

Poor rains and late fertiliser deliveries reduced the 1978-79 maize crop by about 40%, and Zambia must import over 200 000 tons to make up the shortfall.

Zambia will run out of homegrown maize — the staple diet — by the end of the year, according to most forecasts.

The origins of this predicament go back some years. In November 1977, after nearly three years of depressed copper prices which reduced Government mineral revenue from 54% of State income in 1974 to nil in 1977 (and nil in 1978), President Kaunda declared: "If we don't take action, we will perish."

He was speaking shortly after talks with an International Monetary Fund team, which prepared the way for an SDR 315-million IMF credit (including an SDR 250-million standby facility), effective from April 1978.

An austerity programme which began in January 1978 — with Zambia's toughest Budget since its independence in 1964 — continues. To date, Zambia has drawn SDR 208-million and met all but two targets.

Under the original 1978 programme, arrears in external payments (which have been stretching back more than 18 months) were not to exceed SDR 397-million at the end of that year.

The final figure was SDR 495-million because of holdups of copper on Tazara, cleared when the Rhodesian route reopened. The IMF is said to have accepted this as a revised limit. Since then, higher copper prices and cobalt earnings have reduced arrears to under SDR 450-million.

The second target not met — also because of copper holdups — was the balance of payments forecast, projected to decline from a deficit of SDR 242-million in 1977 to SDR 140-million in 1978. The 1978 deficit is now thought to have slightly exceeded SDR 200-million.

The IMF is broadly satisfied with the Government's handling of internal issues.

A series of controls and austerity measures were implemented during 1978 (coming on top of negative GDP growth between 1974-77) despite the knowledge that general and presidential elections were to be held at the end of the year.

Dr Kaunda was comfortably returned to office and the commitment to the IMF programme remains.

Negotiations for balance of payments relief are either under way or soon to begin. They include a possible $40-million to $45-million World Bank programme loan, and the raising of new loans to refinance external payments arrears.

But everything comes back to copper and routes. Zambia and the IMF have been basing their projections on copper shipments of 56 000 tons a month (putting 1979 production slightly above 1978's 660 000 tons), at a price of SDR 0,55 a lb.

It will be hard to reach this level. Tazara, already plagued by bad management, limited skills, a shortage of spare parts and inefficiency, was shut down for eight days in March during a strike by the 3 000 workers.

This was followed by line washaways in April after heavy rains which closed the line for a month. It has reopened, but is operating only during the day under weight and speed restrictions.

The southern route is not without problems. Goods are starting to pile up at South African ports. This is partly due to limits on operating hours in Rhodesia for security reasons.

In short, the needs of the Zambian economy appear incompatible with Zambia's role as a war base. President Kaunda has not so far allowed the price of this role — applying sanctions against Rhodesia has cost more than £640-million over the past six years — to divert him.

His public pronouncements over the past year show a growing impatience with the West and an increasing commitment to a military solution. But never before has he had to measure so carefully the vulnerability of his landlocked country against his personal convictions and the ambitions of terrorist leaders. — Financial Times.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

EXERCISE : DEPRECIATION AND DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS BEFORE THE EXPIREY OF USEFUL LIFE : JOURNAL ENTRIES

Cash Carriers Limited, whose financial year ends on 31st December, have, up to the end of 1975, consistently used the reducing balance method in providing for depreciation.

Early in 1976, the board of directors decided that, in future, the straight line method would be used by the company. As a result the financial director has instructed the accountant that :

(i) The annual depreciation rate of 25% per annum on motor vehicles should continue to be used.

(ii) The provision for accumulated depreciation at 1st January 1976, should be adjusted to that required on the basis of straight line depreciation.

(iii) The straight line basis be used with effect from 1st January 1976.

The following further information is given:

1. Relevant account balances at 1st January 1976 :

Motor vehicles	R7 500
Provision for accumulated depreciation	R3 235

2. On 1st January 1976 the company owned three vehicles

Vehicle	Date Purchased	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation to 31.12.75
A	1.1.73	R3 000	R1 735
B	1.1.74	2 000	875
C	1.1.75	2 500	625

3. Vehicle D was purchased on 1st July 1976 at a cost of R4 400 in exchange for vehicle A and a cash payment of R3 600

4. Following a serious accident, Vehicle D was written off as a total wreck on 1st October 1976. The insurance company paid R2 200 in full settlement.

REQUIRED :

Journal entries to record - the adjustment to provision for accumulated depreciation made on 1st January 1976
- the acquisition of vehicle D and the disposal of vehicle A on 1st July 1976
- the scrapping of vehicle D on 1st October 1976
- the adjusting entry for depreciation on 31st December 1976
- the closing entries to depreciation expense and profit and loss on disposal

Kaunda, Harlech hold brief talks

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and British special envoy to Africa, Lord Harlech, yesterday held two hours of talks on Rhodesia.

No statement was issued after the meeting but it is believed that Lord Harlech informed President Kaunda of his government's policy on Rhodesia.

The British envoy was snubbed on Wednesday when he arrived for the talks. No Zambian officials were at the airport to meet him.

Zapu Secretary for Information and Publicity, Mr Willie Musarurwa said: "Lord Harlech and the British government appear to be misguided over Rhodesia."

Mr Musarurwa said it was the duty of the Frontline States to bring light" to the British Conservative government.

He said that Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, was not interested in meeting Lord Harlech.

"If his message was valid, we would meet him in the same manner we do with all the other British envoys."

Meanwhile, Zambia has asked Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, to approach the Patriotic Front for a new, acceptable independence settlement.

Zambia's Acting Foreign Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, said it was not too late for Bishop Abel Muzorewa to "come to his senses and seek consultation".

Mr Lumina was speaking at a luncheon in honour of the outgoing Pakistani High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Nasrullah Khan.

Zambian maize seed stranded

360

01/5/77

LUSAKA — Over 100 000 tonnes of Zambian imports, including maize, wheat, fertiliser and potato seed, are stranded at South African ports and inside Rhodesia.

Zambia Railways' acting general manager, Mr Richard Veenis, confirmed this yesterday and promised Zambia Railways would try to handle the backlog, although it was currently running without 25 per cent of its locomotives on the southern route.

Mr Veenis said Zambia Railways had already had talks with the South African authorities on the Zambian imports.

The acting Foreign Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, described the situation as "critical".

Meanwhile, Zambia has denied reports that she is considering re-opening her border with Zimbabwe - Rhodesia.

In Bulawayo the Zimbabwe - Rhodesian Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr P. Lamport-Stokes, said there was no road traffic flowing between Zimbabwe - Rhodesia and Zambia, but talks had been going on for some time and were "continuing".

The road section of Victoria Falls Bridge was still stripped and impassable.

It was lifted after the bridge was closed early in 1973 to remove rust and improve the surface while the road was not in use.

Three trains are crossing the railway bridge in each direction every day. — DDC-SAPA.

TRANSPORT LINKS

Kaunda's choice

Zimbabwean officials expect Lusaka make an official request to re-open links between Rhodesia-Zimbabwe Zambia in the near future although cal considerations appear to be the Zambian decision. Zimbabwe cials have emphasised to Lusaka longer the decision is delayed the the likelihood that it will be impo meet the Zambian food and fert port targets.

Lusaka started talks about re-op the border road links, closed since ary 1973, as long ago as last Decem soon after the railway over the Vic Falls bridge was re-opened at Lusa request.

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia governm has apparently demanded that as a *pro quo* for reopening the road link the Victoria Falls, Chirundu and Ka Zambian-based Zipra guerrillas sho instructed not to attack road, rail power links in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. past few months, the Zipra guerrillas not attacked the railway carrying bian copper exports to southern per imports of food and other essentials Zambia from SA. This suggests President Kaunda is able to exert control over Joshua Nkomo's guer though frequent attacks continue a the Beit Bridge rail link which carri bulk of ZR's import and export traf

In additon, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia ruled out any re-opening of the Kaz ferry for security reasons. Military in Salisbury say the ferry, destroy the Rhodesian forces over Easter end, was used to ferry men and materials between Zambia and Bot

Salisbury has also insisted that possible, Zambia should purchase port requirements from Zimbabwe-S sia rather than further straining the port system by buying more costly from SA or overseas that must b ferried through ZR to Zambia. An example is wheat. ZR has a wheat pile which it would like to sell to Z Following the poor rains last season

Financial Mail June 2

Zambia would be by rail to Lions Den in northeast Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and then by road across the Chirundu link. But both the Victoria Falls road bridge and Chirundu require repairs before trade can be resumed. The Ministry of Transport in Salisbury said last week that it would take about a month to re-open the Vic Falls bridge but Chirundu could be repaired more speedily.

In Zimbabwe-Rhodesia there is optimism that the re-opening of road trade will mean a further erosion of Zambian economic sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and that there will be an increase in exports to Zambia.

ever, there is no maize surplus available for export to Zambia from ZR.

The most practical route for moving the food and other essential imports into



be related to the level of some other activity which can be forecast more easily (for example, sales of cars are related to the standard of living). Regression Analysis is a way of establishing such a relationship.

* *Box Jenkins*
Is a technique that takes into account the difference in error of the two previous forecasts. It is likely to be particularly useful when errors in sales forecasts, for example, are complementary; for example, a month of low demand followed by a high one and vice versa.

* *Leontieff Input-Output Tables*
Describe relationship between inputs (for example, raw materials) and outputs (for example, consumer durables) in an economy or part of it. Can be used to predict consumption of one product when production and consumption of some related ones are known.

† *Use of Computer with Fored*
A computer is not always moving averages, exponential smoothing and so on. It is necessary when a lot of data is to be handled, or when Box Jenkins, Regression Analysis and Times Series Analysis are used.

How to Generate New Product Ideas

a large number of ideas, some of them entirely new, are often created.

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products in order to make the most profitable use of the company's manufacturing facilities.

Lifeline a noose around Zambia's neck

23/6/79 (360)

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda's idealism is increasingly being tempered by pragmatism as Zambia lurches from one crisis to another, many of them of its own making.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in Zambia's relationship with Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa whose political structures Kaunda abhors but whose economic muscle he is finding difficult to ignore.

INEFFICIENCY

As a result of the inefficiency of the Tazara Railway to Dar-es-Salaam, Zambia's lifeline is now the southern railway through Rhodesia to South Africa's ports.

More than half the country's trade is now routed through the south.

But the lifeline is also, potentially at least, a noose around Zambia's neck since dependence on the south reduces Kaunda's political options and those of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front.

Mr Nkomo, who continues to talk of overthrowing Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government in Salisbury, has more than 10 000 trained terrorists in Zambia and thousands more recruits in training.

ALTERNATIVE

However abhorrent, it is a deal that Nkomo will probably have to accept if he is to get his army into the field.

The alternative, leaving the Zambian terror bases vulnerable to Rhodesian raids, can only lead to a sharp drop in morale, desertions and perhaps the ultimate disintegration of his force.

There seems little doubt that Zambia's dependence on the south will continue for some time.

Chinese railway experts called back to put the Tazara into shape are highly critical of Zambian and Tanzanian personnel and hold few hopes for an efficiently run system in the near future.

OPTIMISM

There is also little optimism here about prospects for full re-opening of the Benguela Railway, Zambia's only other rail link with a port.

In spite of European Economic Community pledges of substantial restoration aid Unita guerrillas continue to pose a major threat to the line.

But since last October when Zambia re-opened its rail link with Rhodesia the effectiveness of the guerrillas has been blunted by Zambia's insistence that the railway inside Rhodesia be left alone and that no military operations be mounted that could result in a Rhodesian decision to sever the lifeline.

STRICTURES

These strictures have been a major frustration to Nkomo who is anxious to match Mr Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front in terms of men on the ground inside Rhodesia.

There is more it too than simple frustration.

As a result of the Zambian-imposed restrictions Nkomo is being forced to consider moving at least some of his men to Mozambique where Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union has its bases.

But President Samora Machel's price is high.

In return for bases he wants a formal unity agreement from

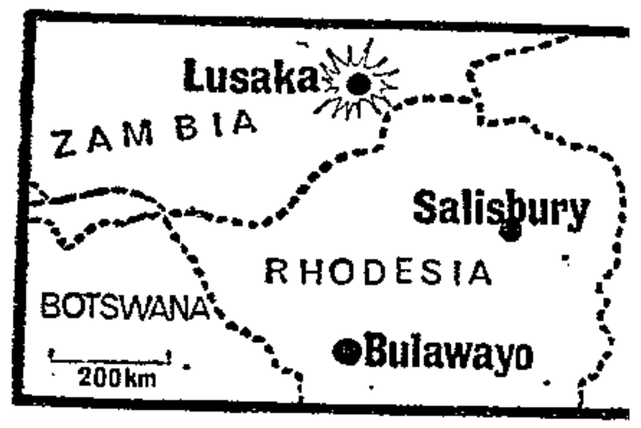
and Nkomo knows that the front's ability to open this way for the Soviet Union to supply arms to Zanu, thereby strengthening Mugabe's organisation.

Many die in attack on Lusaka

Argus 26/6/79

361

Cont



LUSAKA. — Helicopter-borne assault troops and warplanes from Zimbabwe Rhodesia struck at a black terrorist base on the Zambian capital's outskirts at dawn today. Residents said there were 'many dead.'

Ambulances with alarm lights flashing and headlights ablaze were seen rushing from the terrorist centre, only 10 km from Lusaka's city centre, ferrying dead and wounded Zapu terrorists.

The Rhodesian High Command said one member of its security forces died in the raid and another was injured.

No names were given.

At Lusaka's main hospital an emergency ward was cleared and a mobile blood bank established in the hospital grounds. Appeals went out to blood donors to come forward.

The raid, briefly announced over Zimbabwe Rhodesian radio this morning, was the first against Zambia since Bishop Abel Muzorewa's black-dominated Government assumed power in Salisbury.

Queen's visit

It is certain to raise fresh questions about the security of Queen Elizabeth, due in Lusaka late in July for the Commonwealth conference, and will also probably damage President Kenneth Kaunda's recent cautiously conciliatory line towards Bishop Muzorewa's Government.

So far there has been no official Zambian statement on the raid, however; and nervous and heavily armed Zapu terrorists turned correspondents away from the terrorist-organisation's information centre in Lusaka today.

Residents of Roma, a Lusaka suburb, said the attack began shortly after 6.30 am today. They said they saw five helicopters fly over and then heard firing.

Zapu camp

Although the Zimbabwe Rhodesian communique announced that only the intelligence centre had been hit, ambulances and police cars were also seen streaking up the Great North Road from Lusaka towards Chikumbi, the site of another known Zapu camp.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia's first black President, Mr Josiah Gumende, underscored today's raid into Zambia by warning neighbouring black countries that the new black-dominated Government here would continue to strike against external bases as long as they harbour terrorists. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-AP.

● First black-led House in session. — Page 3.
● Farmer shot dead. — Page 3.

ALGUS 20-6-80

360 27/6/79 Star

Zambia rapped on border stand

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Zambia has no plans to discuss with Zimbabwe Rhodesia the re-opening of the common border, the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya told a Nairobi Press conference last night.

He said there was absolutely no truth in British Press reports that President Kaunda had sent telegrams to Rhodesia asking for a meeting to discuss Zambia's transport problems.

"Zambia can only talk to Rhodesia with the consent of the Frontline states and within the context of OAU policy," he said.

Mr Chakulya, who was due to leave Nairobi for Lusaka this morning, has been discussing Zambia's threatened famine with Kenyan Foreign Ministry officials for the past three days.

Kenya is prepared to sell Zambia 100 000 tons of maize from its reserves, but Tanzania has so far refused to open its border to allow Kenya to truck across to the Copperbelt.

Another 150 000 tons of Zambian goods has reportedly piled up in South Africa because of a bottleneck in rail traffic on the Zambian side of the border.

Zambia's refusal to talk to Rhodesia about re-opening the common border is strongly criticised in an editorial in today's Kenya Daily Nation newspaper.

It says: "Mr Chakulya may doubt reports of a possible meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda and Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa as propaganda from white conservatives who believe in the kith and kin policy, but propaganda or no propaganda, the people of Zambia must eat and right now the shortest and easiest way of getting food for them is through Rhodesia."

The paper adds that if Mr Chakulya is right and the meeting between the two heads of state is not going to take place, it will be dangerous for the Commonwealth conference to be held in Lusaka.

Zambia denial on border reopening

28/6/79.

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Zambia has no plans to discuss with Zimbabwe Rhodesia the re-opening of the common border, the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, told a Nairobi Press conference.

He said there was no truth in British Press reports that President Kenneth Kaunda had sent telegrams to Zimbabwe Rhodesia asking for a meeting to discuss Zambia's transportation problems.

'Zambia can talk to Rhodesia only with the consent of the frontline states within the context of OAU policy,' he added.

Mr Chakulya has been discussing Zambia's threatened famine with Kenyan Foreign Ministry officials for the past four days.

Kenya has said it is prepared to sell Zambia 100 000 tons of maize from its reserves, but Tanzania has so far refused to open its border to allow Kenya to send the maize by lorry across Tanzania to the Copperbelt.

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It says: 'Mr Chakulya may doubt reports of a possible meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda and Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa as propaganda from white conservatives who believe in the kith-and-kin policy. But propaganda or no propaganda, the people of Zambia must eat and right now the shortest and easiest way of getting food for them is through Rhodesia.'

The Nation goes on to say that though many Commonwealth leaders have not yet made known their stand on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, 'it is obvious that a good many leaders will go to Lusaka convinced that Bishop Muzorewa should be given a chance to prove that his brand of multiracial democracy can work.'

360

Contd. from previous page

ing that pleas will speak for themselves in the ultimate end

Mrs Martha Mahlangu, Solomon's mother, arrived late for the service.

Bishop Tutu, who was unable to attend, was preparing for a 2.30 pm flight to Cape Town in a last bid to save Solomon from execution.

He had hundreds of signatures on a petition and messages from all over the world.

"I am going with the hope that I will get the opportunity of being listened to," he said.

He was going to see the Minister of Justice, to whom Mrs Mahlangu had also sent a last-minute plea.

Mrs Mahlangu's hopes for her son's reprieve from the gallows were shattered when the authorities did not give her and Bishop Tutu permission to meet the State President.

Post. 6 April 1979.

MAHLANGU'S LAST WORDS

SOLOMON MAHLANGU died like a soldier.

Speaking of her son's last moments, Mrs Martha Mahlangu told SUNDAY POST:

"Solomon took his death with a smile. There were no traces of worry when he bade me goodbye for the last time.

"He even made the ANC salute.

"He died like a soldier."

[illegible] said Solomon's last words [illegible]

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

World condemns Mahlangu hanging

7 APR 1979

THERE were demonstrations, protests and calls for sanctions against South Africa yesterday when countries around the world heard pleas to save Solomon Mahlangu from the gallows had failed.

Mahlangu, a former Soweto student, was hanged at dawn yesterday morning for his part in the Goch Street killings. Two men died in August 1977 as a result.

He was executed in spite of last-minute appeals to the State President, Mr B J Vorster, for clemency.

The United Nations and the governments of the United States, Britain, Holland, India, Belgium and East and West Germany issued statements condemning the hanging yesterday. Anti-apartheid bodies held protests in a number of European capitals.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations secretary-general, and Mr Ole Algard, Security Council president, both issued statements yesterday deploring the execution.

African churchmen in Nairobi yesterday condemned the execution and called on the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against South Africa as the last peaceful means left to force South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy.

The East German Government's Anti-Apartheid Commission said it was "vital" that the UN impose sanctions against South Africa.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said South Africa would have enhanced its image abroad and improved race relations if it had heeded the appeals to save Mahlangu. — Sapa-Reuter, AP.

ville Cemetery on Friday morning, while anxious and angry mourners waited at Mamelodi Cemetery — only to be dispersed by baton-wielding cops.

Lieutenant Colonel C T Jordaan, of the Prisons Department, told SUNDAY POST that Mahlangu's burial took place in private in terms of Section 35 (4) (B) of the Prisons Act No 8 of 1959.

Such was the secret that even the bereaved mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, was kept in the dark.

She honestly believed the authorities would allow her to bury Solomon in Mamelodi — his home.

Mrs Mahlangu said she was told by the prison authorities in Pretoria on Wednesday that after she had paid a grave fee of R5, she would be allowed to choose a free

though the authorities did not specify to the Mahlangu family when and where Solomon would be buried, Mrs Mahlangu hoped he would be buried "as usual" immediately after the execution.

But that slender hope was shattered by the arrival of the police. The crowd was told to disperse. They protested.

Rubber truncheons and sjamboks then clearly conveyed the message: Mahlangu wasn't being buried at Mamelodi.

But the truth soon emerged.

Students from Atteridgeville came to the Mahlangu's and told them they had seen two coffins being offloaded from a Government van at the Atteridgeville Cemetery.

Contd. / yerkal

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6 APR 1979

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ERS FOR NO

In town so she bury Solomon.

Zambia weakens TRANSPORT LINKS

(270)

Zambia has apparently decided to reopen the Victoria Falls road link with Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The *FM* learns that work has begun on repairing the Zambian side of the road which was partially destroyed for security reasons a few years ago. The repairs will probably take about a month.

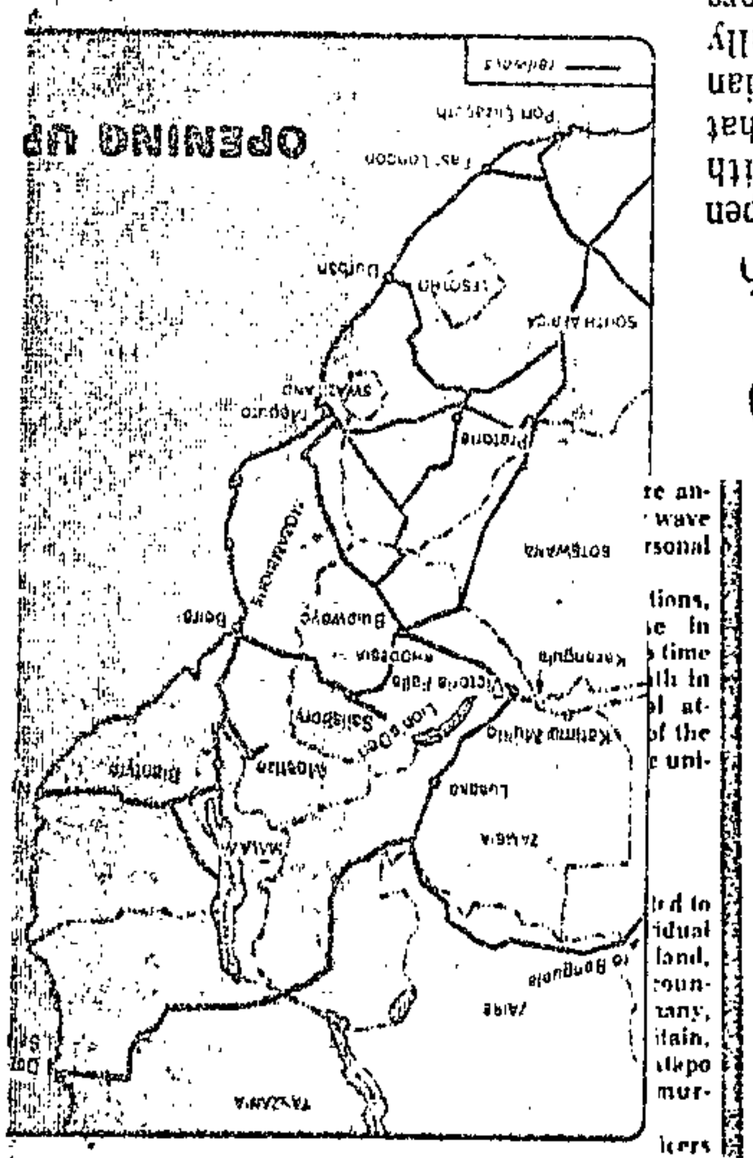
The Zambian climbdown surprises no one (*FM* June 8). Though rail traffic is now moving freely between SA and Lusaka, Zambia is entering a crucial period for imports. Since January a monthly average of 23 000 t of goods have reached Zambia along the southern route. But this is not nearly enough. Within the next six weeks, shiploads of fertiliser (the product which prompted the opening of the Vic Falls rail link last October) will start arriving at South African ports. And increasing quantities of maize and wheat are also being bought to supplement Zambia's drought-ravaged crop.

No one is sure how many non-Zimbabwean hauliers will be prepared to use the new road route. SA truckers point out that insurance cover is unobtainable. Hopefully, Salisbury has elicited a promise from Lusaka that Zipra guerrillas will not attack trucks heading for Vic Falls. Few incidents have occurred on the rail line from Botswana in recent months.

There are signs that the Mozambique government has also not ignored the possibility that sanctions against Z-R may be lifted before the end of the year. "Maputo is well aware of recent developments," says one expert, "who reckons that the rail lines to Z-R are being maintained and could be in use within 3-4 months of a political decision to open the border.

One route which is unlikely to be restored for some time is the Kazangula ferry, destroyed by Zimbabwean security forces over the Easter weekend.

Despite loud protests from 30 to 40 hauliers, whose livelihood is threatened by the closure, the Zimbabweans are obviously not keen to allow the ferry operate for the foreseeable future. A Salisbury's demand for a high-level assurance from Zambia that no armed would be carried on the ferry was met promptly insisted that Zambia Botswana withdraw their forces from Kazangula area. The truckers have offered to dock the ferry in Z-R territory will ply, even after Zimbabweans have succeeded in twisting President Kaunda's arm to reopen the Falls and/or Chirundu road links. The hauliers are not optimistic that point out that such a move would deprive Zimbabwean truck operators of business at Zambezi at Katima Mulilo, where in words of one trucker "a fence merely to be lifted and a minefield cleared Signs are that Pretoria is stalling as in as Salisbury (are they acting in concert) latest move is the formation of committee by the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Defence to consider the hauliers' plight.



Where were our forces? ask Zambians

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambians, bitter that a suburb of their capital could have been occupied for at least an hour by a handful of foreign troops this week, are demanding to know why Zambia's own armed forces did not intervene.

The helicopter-borne Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops flattened a Zapu guerilla house in Lusaka's Roma suburb, effectively sealed off all access roads and attacked the guerilla centre at will.

Some Zambians are now wondering whether President Kenneth Kaunda has ordered his forces to stay out of conflict between Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces and guerillas.

This was at least the 10th raid on Zambia by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces since March last year, although the first since Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his mainly black Cabinet ascended to power in Salisbury.

BOMBING

The troops, most of them from the famed Special Air Service killed at least 10 Zapu guerillas in the dawn raid on Tuesday, raising to more than 600 the total of Zapu fighters they have eliminated in Zambia since the first raid last year.

About 10 more Zapu men died in a simultaneous bombing raid on Chikumbi camp about 20 km north of Lusaka on Tuesday morning.

Many Zambians are thoroughly fed up. They resent Zapu being in their country — the guerillas are increasingly a law unto themselves in parts of Zambia — and would like to see the differences between themselves and Zimbabwe Rhodesia resolved as soon as possible.

To the guerillas it has been bloodily proved once again that nowhere in Zambia are they safe. They keep shifting camps and houses, but each time the Zimbabwe Rhodesians find them.

Again the guerillas were caught entirely off guard: the first they knew of the attack was when cannon shells from circling helicopter gunships tore through the roof of their house.

Their inability to defend themselves has also made them a laughing stock.

ONE LOST

The Zimbabwe Rhodesians lost only one man in the strike, 30-year-old Captain Frank Pearse, who, sources say, was killed by one of his own defective grenades rather than by Zapu's defenders.

The destroyed Roma house is only about a kilometre from Mulungushi Hall where the heads of state of the Commonwealth are due to gather in conference in August.

Queen Elizabeth is also scheduled to come to Zambia to open the conference and to visit the Copperbelt and a game park.

Many diplomats in Zambia feel the Zimbabwe Rhodesian aim is to make it impossible for Zambia to host these prestigious events: a claim hotly denied by Salisbury.

Arrangements for the royal visit and the conference continue.

Danger at summit, warns British security

Queen told: don't go to Lusaka

The Star Bureau

London

Queen Elizabeth should not go to next month's Commonwealth conference in Lusaka because even with massive security she would still be in danger, Britain's Special Branch has reported to the Tory Government.

And as pressure mounts in Britain against the Queen's planned visit to Zambia, Zimbabwe Rhodesian air and ground forces yesterday impudently struck again only 25 km west of the capital to wipe out a main Zipra munitions depot.

It is understood a Special Branch report prepared at Mrs Thatcher's request makes it clear it would be unsafe for the Queen to visit Zambia in the present circumstances.

After an on-the-spot assessment of the security risks in Lusaka, where the Queen is scheduled to open the conference, the Special Branch concludes that even with massive security precautions there would still be a very real element of danger.

For Mrs Thatcher the decision is a tough one — either let the Queen go to Lusaka, at whatever risk in a country where Patriotic Front guerillas outnumber the trained soldiers of President Kaunda, or ban the visit and offend the president and many other Commonwealth heads of state.

Fraser 'no'

The only way Mrs Thatcher could be let off the hook would be if President Kaunda were himself to recognise the reality of the situation in his country and ask the Queen, through the British Government, to cancel her visit.

The final decision is not expected to be made until Mrs Thatcher has consulted the Cabinet in London and has been in touch with senior members of the Commonwealth for advice.

When she was in Canberra yesterday, Mrs Thatcher sought the opinion of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister. He advised against the Queen's visit.

The Special Branch report was drawn up by a detective chief superintendent who went to Lusaka to assess the security risks.

It said a massive concentration of police and armed forces would be required to give the Queen just the normal scale of protection. Even then there would be danger.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that Lusaka residents today picked up Zimbabwe Rhodesia propaganda leaflets in their gardens, apparently dropped by helicopters over the city.

But the military command in Salisbury denied its forces had entered Zambia today.

Second strike

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury that one of Zipra's main munitions depots 25 km west of Lusaka was the target for a combined air and ground strike by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces yesterday afternoon.

It was the second attack in the vicinity of the Zambian capital within a week (last Tuesday helicopter-borne commandos destroyed Joshua Nkomo's Zipra intelligence base in the Lusaka suburb of Roma, and strike jets hit a terrorist camp just north of the city).

A large quantity of war materials was destroyed in yesterday's raid and a senior officer at combined operations headquarters in Salisbury described the raid as highly successful.

All troops and aircraft taking part in yesterday's raid returned safely to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).



Professor on hunger strike

LUSAKA — American psychology Professor James Gardner entered his 10th day of a hunger strike yesterday in a Zambian jail, protesting at the "cruelty and insensitivity of the Zambian authorities and the impotence of the American Government".

Professor Gardner, 34, head of the applied psychology department at the University of the Witwatersrand, was arrested at the international airport here on July 3 by Zambian police as he tried to enter the country.

Mr Arthur Veno, acting head of the psychology department at the University of Zambia and a friend of Professor Gardner, said the professor was stopped by passport officials when he inadvertently showed a second passport — valid, but limited to travel to and from South Africa — instead of his primary passport.

"Zambian police questioned him for five and a half hours at the airport. Then he was released just long enough to call an American official before he was arrested again and taken to the police station. The police grilled him the next morning and late on into the night," Mr Veno said.

He said Professor Gardner, who suffers a heart ailment, had not been beaten by the police or prison officials. "If he was beaten, he'd be dead." — SAPA-AP.

Calvinistiese Beweging,

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m, ook vir die Sentrum
imte voorsien. Met die
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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

East Germans and Russians force links

Reds openly woo Zambia

360
16/7/79
Argus

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — After British talks with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, East Germany and the Soviet Union are strengthening their military aid links with the terrorist movements in Southern Africa.

They are openly wooing President Kenneth Kaunda's Zambia.

Zambia's Defence Minister, Mr Alexander Grey Zulu, is now in East Germany at the head of a military delegation which is discussing greater co-operation.

AGREEMENT

An agreement is being drawn up under which East German officers will train Zambian troops in the use of Soviet ground-to-air missiles and artillery.



President Kenneth Kaunda

After talks last month in East Berlin with Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zapu leader, Mr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said that East Germany was taking part 'in a war of liberation in Southern Africa.'

Previously, East Germany has stressed its commitment to economic aid and solidarity with African liberation movements and has played down its military role in Africa.

There is little doubt that there are East Germans in the terrorist camps, both in Mozambique and in Zambia.

Their numbers are usually put in hundreds, although a recent report suggests that 3 000 East German troops may soon be there.

East Germany's Defence Minister, General Heinz Hoffman, is also openly discussing his country's military role in Africa.

He has recently visited Moscow, where he consulted with the Soviet authorities on a joint military programme for Southern Africa's frontline states.

HINT

Praising Zambia's 'important contribution at the front of the progressive force in Africa,' General Hoffman gave a strong hint that the Soviet Union and East Germany would try to persuade President Kaunda, to count on them, rather than support further Western efforts to find a peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Sri Lanka gives sight to blind Zambians

LUSAKA — Sri Lanka is to provide Zambia with human eyes for the restoration of sight to many of the thousands of blind Zambians.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Health said the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka would conduct corneal transplants in August, using the organs from Sri Lanka.

UTH consultant ophthamologist, Dr Hira Nad Chhabra said the transplants would involve grafting of the healthy cornea from dead donors.

Dr Chhabra said with a regular supply of donor material, 30 to 40 per cent of Zambia's blind could have their sight restored.

Medical experts say the incidence of blindness in Zambia ranges from 500 to 750 per 100 000 people in some areas.

Of these 35 to 45 per cent are children under the age of 15. — DDC.

360

Zambia cracks spies

ZAMBIAN SECURITY MEN have cracked a top-level Rhodesian spy ring operating inside the country — and are holding the man they believe master-minded last April's spectacular attack on terrorist leader Joshua Nkomo's home and headquarters in Lusaka.

He is the Rhodesian Air Force's highest decorated pilot, Flight Lieutenant Michael Borelace (31), who was awarded the Silver Cross of Rhodesia in 1977 for outstanding bravery in action.

Borelace, an exRAF and Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm pilot, earlier won the Air Force Cross in Britain for a daring helicopter rescue of the crew of a sinking ship in the North Sea.

He joined the Rhodesian Air Force in 1975, but last July quit at the end of his three-year engagement after a "disagreement" with his commanding officer on not written out 7 Squadron.

I met him at the Lusaka Intercontinental Hotel on March 23 — just two weeks before helicopter-borne troops descended at night and destroyed the Nkomo headquarters.

SAPA Correspondent

Always a big gambler, Borelace and I met in the hotel casino. A tough, unsmiling "loner", he told me he had arrived from visiting relatives in Britain, and was "simply a tourist."

On March 30, the Zambians picked him up for using a false passport — a week after our meeting and exactly a week before the Rhodesians wiped out the headquarters of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), in Lusaka.

Borelace had been travelling under the alias "Michael Bourhill" and it was not until he escaped from Lusaka central prison in May that the fact that a Briton had been detained on unspecified charges came to light.

A report from Lusaka on May 24 simply said a magistrate had jailed a British citizen, "Michael Bourhill", for escaping from prison.

In court "Bourhill" was said to have clambered on to the prison kitchen roof, over a high outer wall, and escaped. But he was recaptured within 10 minutes.

His lawyer claimed in court that "Bourhill" had been subjected to degrading sexual attacks by other prisoners sharing his cell. That was why he had tried to get away.

But the fact is that the Zambians at this stage did not know the extent of their prisoner's involvement with the Rhodesians — and Borelace ("Bourhill") was anxious to escape before the truth came out.

It took the Zambians more than two months to finally break Borelace's spirit and in June he confessed to being a Rhodesian agent.

He led Zambian security men to a "safe house" used by the Rhodesians in Lusaka, and showed them a military-type radio set and aerial concealed in a chimney.

The Zambians believe Borelace and others used this means and other devices to pass back vital information to the Rhodesians enabling them to make attacks on Zapu bases inside Zambia with pinpoint accuracy.

Friends who knew Borelace well say he must have been subjected to a gruelling interrogation before he would give in, and confess to his captors.

He could face the death sentence if the Zambians find him guilty of spying. The Zambians have been greatly embarrassed by the success of Rhodesian raids on their territory in the past 18 months.

Zambia frees Wits prof

LUSAKA — Professor James Gardner, the American head of Wits University's psychology department, was released yesterday after being held in a Zambian prison for 15 days.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Lusaka said the 34-year-old professor, from Plantation in Florida, was in good health.

Prof. Gardner was arrested by Zambian immigration authorities at Lusaka airport on July 3 when he was found to be in possessesion of two valid U.S. passports.

"We are very happy that he was released," the embassy spokesman said.

Prof. Gardner was questioned about security and other matters for several hours at the airport before he was whisked away to Lusaka Central Police Station.

Later he was transferred to Lusaka Central Prison where he was held until his release.

The professor came to Zambia to visit friends and consider a job opportunity at the University of Zambia.

U.S. diplomats met Zambian police and prison authorities as well as Foreign Affairs Department officials to secure his release. — (Sapa-AP.)

360 MM 23/7/79

Brutality in Zambia revealed

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Professor James Gardner, the University of the Witwatersrand professor who was released last week after 16 days in Lusaka Central Prison, has returned with a vengeance — to expose to the world the brutality of the Zambian police and prison conditions he witnessed in Lusaka.

"People just don't know what the Zambian Government is doing to its own people and people of all nationalities from every country in the world, and its prisons every day.

"What is happening is comparable with what Idi Amin was doing in Uganda, and I have promised people inside Lusaka Central that I would tell the world what's happening to them," he told me yesterday in an interview at his Hillbrow penthouse.

The brutality on the screen in the film *Midnight Express* about Turkish prison conditions is "kid stuff" compared with what is happening in Zambia, he says.

Although pale and tired after his 16-day ordeal in the prison, where he was on hunger-strike to protest his detention on suspicion of being a spy, Dr Gardner says determinedly that his main concern at the moment is to help his fellow detainees.

This morning he will reveal to the world Press the names of three people who he believes need help urgently. Although he refused to divulge their names yesterday, at least one of them is believed to be a South African.

He kept detailed notes on a toilet roll of the names and passport numbers of about 20 internees "who came to me and pleaded that I help them".

He is convinced that had he not managed to smuggle out a note to a certain person in Lusaka who tipped off the Press he would still be in jail.

The double life of Mike Borelace

Ian Black: Johannesburg

Zambian security men have cracked a top-level Rhodesian spy ring operating inside the country — and are holding the man they believe master-minded last April's spectacular attack on terrorists leader Joshua Nkomo's home and headquarters in Lusaka.

He is the Rhodesian Air Force's highest decorated pilot, Flight Lieutenant Michael Borelace, 31, who was awarded the Silver Cross of Rhodesia in 1977 for his outstanding bravery in action.

Borelace, an ex-RAF and Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm pilot, earlier won the Air Force Cross in Britain for a daring helicopter rescue of the crew of a sinking ship in the North Sea.

He joined the Rhodesian Air Force in 1975, but last July quit at the end of his three-year engagement after a "disagreement" with his commanding officer on Number 7 Squadron, based at New Sarum, near Salisbury.

I met him at the Lusaka Intercontinental Hotel last March 23 — just two weeks before helicopter-borne troops descended at night and destroyed the Nkomo headquarters.

Among the troops used in the operation were members of the elite Selous Scout's unit — colleagues of Borelace, who secretly joined the Selous Scouts after leaving the Air Force.

Always a big gambler, Borelace and I met in the Casino of the Lusaka Intercontinental Hotel. We had met once before, across the border in Rhodesia, at the Victoria Falls two years ago.

On this second encounter, Borelace, a tough, unsmiling "loner", told me he had arrived from visiting relatives in Britain and was "simply a tourist."

He promised to telephone me in Johannesburg early in April on his way through to see "old friends" in Salisbury.

But the Zambians picked him up for using a false passport on March 30 — a week after our meeting and exactly a week before the Rhodesians wiped out the headquarters of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union in Lusaka.

Borelace had been travelling under the alias "Michael Bourhill" and it was not until he escaped from Lusaka central prison in May that the fact that a Briton had been detained on unspecified charges came to light.

A report from Lusaka on May 24 simply said a magistrate had jailed a British citizen, "Michael Bourhill", for escaping from prison.

In court "Bourhill" was said to have clambered on to the prison kitchen roof, over a high outer wall, and escaped. But he was recaptured within ten minutes.

His lawyer claimed in court that "Bourhill" had been subjected to "degrading sexual attacks" by other black prisoners sharing his cell in prison. That was why he had tried to get away.

But the fact is that the Zambians at this stage did not know the extent of their prisoner's involvement with the Rhodesians — and Borelace ("Bourhill") was anxious to escape before the truth came out.

During our meeting in March at the Lusaka Intercontinental Hotel, Borelace was accompanied by Captain Jan Bakken, a Dutch citizen flying for Air Botswana.

Captain Bakken and another Air Botswana Captain, Vic Meakin, 57, have also been arrested and questioned on allegations of espionage as part of the Borelace ring. But neither man has been charged with any offence.

Both Captains Meakin and Bakken are based in Johannesburg but regularly piloted Viscount and HS 748 aircraft from Jan Smuts to Gaborone, Francistown, Livingstone in Zambia and on to Lusaka International airport.

During my meeting with Mr Borelace and Captain Bakken in Lusaka in March, the conversation was lighthearted and the two pilots seemed to have met before and were at ease in each others company.

There was certainly no hint of anything sinister in their relationship.

In late June, fully three months after the arrest of Borelace, Captains Meakin and Bakken were detained for 28 days and each has since undergone week-long interrogations by Zambian security men — both black and white.

A spokesman for Air Botswana said both men had been returned from "a place of interrogation" to Lusaka central prison, where they are in good health and optimistic about being released soon.

Mr John Morrison, managing director of Air Botswana said neither man had been physically ill-treated during their detention, and both were in good spirits.

The fact that "Bourhill's" true identity had been discovered was first revealed in The Herald, published in Salisbury on July 5, quoting its correspondent in Lusaka.

It said that Mr Michael Borelace, a British citizen faced spying charges, according to "highly placed government sources," in the Zambian capital.

But the article made no mention of the fact that Borelace was once a Rhodesian Air Force Pilot.

It took the Zambians over two months to finally "break" Borelace's spirit, and in June he confessed to being a Rhodesian agent. He led Zambian security men to a "safe house" used by the Rhodesians in Lusaka, and there he showed them a military-type radio set and aerial concealed in a chimney.

The Zambians believe that Borelace, and others, used this means and other devices to pass back vital information to the Rhodesians enabling them to make attacks on Zapu bases inside Zambia with pinpoint accuracy.

Friends who know Borelace well say he must have been subjected to a gruelling interrogation before he would give in and confess all to his captors.

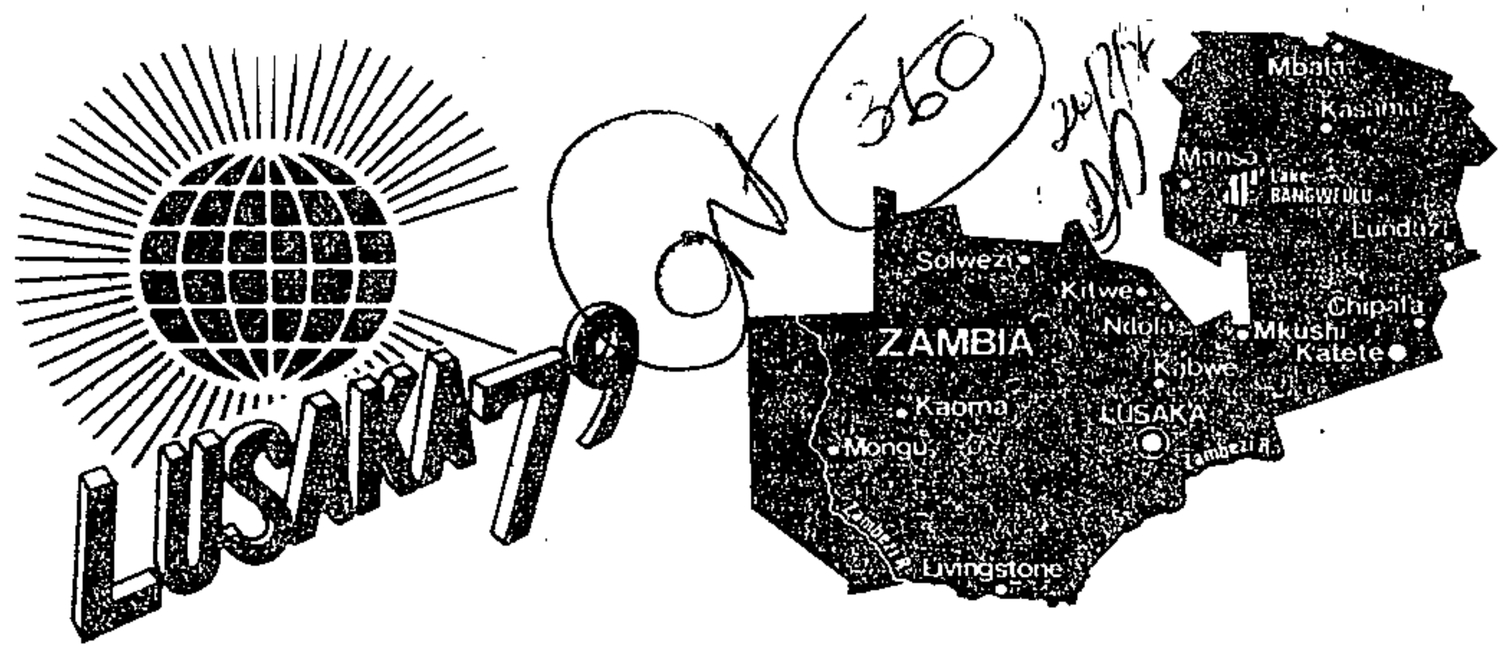
Borelace concealed his radio in a house owned by another pilot Capt Nicholas Riley, who f for Zambia Airwa Riley, too has been det ed on suspicion of spyi but claims he n Borelace socially on aviation circuit and l him his home while Ri was away on a trip.

Captains Meakin a Bakken also knew Capt Riley socially and Botswana officials beli this is how they came meet Borelace.

The Rhodesians hero, shot through hand during a helicop borne anti-terrorist sion, has seen hours combat on the ground in the skies over Rhode Mozambique and Zam over the past four ye But, apart from be wounded twice, he alw came back to fight aga

This time he could the death sentence if Zambians find him gu of spying. The Zambi have been greatly barrassed by the succ of Rhodesian raids their territory in the 18 months.

A lot more than noise over Rhodesia



Derek Ingram: Lusaka

The 39-nation Commonwealth summit opens on August 1 in Zambia's ultra-modern copper-clad Mulungushi Hall on a tenser note than for many years. A record number of Presidents and Prime Ministers will gather in a venue full of drama and for a meeting that is bound to be the most difficult since the 1971 "arms-for-South Africa" talks in Singapore.

Some of the older hands must have a feeling of deja vu — once again the subject that will cause most interest is Southern Africa; once again a Commonwealth crisis has developed as a result of British Government moves that are unwelcome to almost all the other member-countries.

In Singapore it was Edward Heath's declaration of intent to resume arms sales to South Africa; this time it is Margaret Thatcher's moves towards legality for the Muzorewa regime in Salisbury and threat to lift sanctions against Rhodesia after 14 years.

The turnover of heads of government through elections, coups and death being what it is in a group of 39 states, only ten of those sitting round the table in Lusaka remain from Singapore, but the sense of continuity is there and the few — people like Pres Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and the host, Pres Kaunda of Zambia himself — have gone through all the Commonwealth storms from the early Sixties.

Putting this conference together has been fraught with problems, simply because the venue turned out not only to be in the front line of the Rhodesia problem; it became this year an actual war zone.

But if Rhodesia is the subject everyone will have their eyes on and from the beginning will be the centre of intense press interest, it will probably take up only about two of the eight days of formal and informal talking.

The aim is not to move on to Rhodesia until the afternoon of the third day Friday, August 3. The Commonwealth is trying to keep even stricter control than before on long speeches and normally only one man will be allowed to lead off the debate with a substantial statement.

Nyerere will open the Rhodesia debate and enough discussion should take place for the leaders to chew it all over between themselves at the informal weekend, which this time will be spent mainly in State House, the President's official residence in Lusaka, with its extensive grounds and nine-hole golf course.

The Rhodesia debate will resume on Monday. Pres Kaunda, like many others does not want the conference to be dominated by Rhodesia; the Asian and Pacific leaders also have weighty matters on their minds and feel Commonwealth conferences tend to become too-Africa-oriented.

That is why, after the opening, the first detailed discussion will be on South East Asia, with an opening speech probably by Lee Kuan Yew. The dimensions of the crisis over the boat people and its effect on the whole region of this and the events in Kampuchea are certain to be the focus of attention.

The five members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — three of which are in the Commonwealth — are deeply alarmed by the situation building up around their countries and none has been more vocal about it than Singapore. At the ASEAN Foreign Ministers meeting in Bali at the end of June, Singapore's S. Rajaratnam sounded this alarming note:

"Each junkload of men, women and children sent to our shores is a bomb to destabilise, disrupt and cause turmoil and dissension in ASEAN states. This is a preliminary invasion to pave the way for final invasion." And he quoted from an article which said that the flow from Vietnam was "as much a weapon as a softening-up raid by waves of bombers."

Another big subject at Lusaka will be the economic state of the world. The meeting comes at a moment when the Commonwealth might try to pick some of the pieces following the near-failure of the UNCTAD Five conference in Manila. The ugly truth is that after five years of intensive dialogue between the rich and the poor little progress has been made.

Both sides seem to be floundering in a world of recession, unsure what should be the next moves. Not much in the way of further meetings are scheduled on the international scene in the immediate future; the major event will be the publication of the Brandt Commission report sometime around Christmas.

Some countries feel that the Commonwealth, which was successful in pushing forward the idea of a Common Fund for commodity price stabilisation, soon to be set up, could now press for the revival of the spirit of the Marshall Plan launched just after World War II.

The idea would be to provide a stimulus out of recession and the under-employment of raw materials, energy and food resources in the North, and so assure supplies of raw materials, energy and food for global needs.

The possibilities of a new Marshall Plan might be investigated by a study group of eminent economists set up by the Commonwealth, with their findings put at the disposal of the world community. It is the kind of operation the Commonwealth has carried out well in the past.

One experiment to be put forward in Lusaka is a plan for an Industrial Development Unit (IDU) — that is, an operation to help developing countries strengthen their indigenous industrial capabilities and so increase their self-reliance.

This idea has come out of a study made by a team of industrial specialists set up by the Commonwealth under the chairmanship of the Indian economist L. K. Jha. The team was asked to make proposals for speeding industrialisation in the poor countries. At a meeting in Bangalore last March an action programme was drawn up for Lusaka. The IDU is at the centre of it.

The Unit would cost R10 million over three years and become part of the Commonwealth's special aid programme — the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

India is seen as having a special role to play in this operation since it has so much expertise in industrial development. The idea would be to help achieve the UN target to enlarge the developing countries' share of the world's industrial output from seven per cent in 1974 to 25 per cent in the year 2000.

Pres Kaunda is also keen to have a discussion about the problems of landlocked countries, of which there are five in Commonwealth Africa, including his own. He feels strongly that they must not be robbed of their rights to the riches that lie under the seabed.

The problem of the landlocked will figure in a debate about what are now called in the jargon "the island developing and other specially disadvantaged countries." (Small states is the simple label — except that small states are now saying they do not like being called small states.)

The Commonwealth has done a lot of work on this subject, since 20 of its member countries have populations of one million or less. Meetings were held in London and Western Samoa last April.

It is not generally realised by those of us who live in larger countries that the island communities of the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean face quite different problems in getting themselves a better standard of living.

For instance, huge archipelagos need to link their isolated islands by air, an expensive business; many have only one resource; face quite different hazards when hit by hurricanes or an epidemic; are short of expertise; and cannot spare personnel to set up diplomatic missions or to send delegations to international conferences at which they need, all the same, to make their voice heard.

The Commonwealth is well placed to help these so-called disadvantaged countries, which do not get the attention they deserve from world bodies like the World Bank and the UN aid agencies. Already Australia, India and New Zealand have been collaborating in ways of helping the Pacific islands. The meetings so far held have produced a raft of ideas for Commonwealth programmes and the Lusaka summit, it is hoped, will give the green light for many of them.

Another proposal that will come up at Lusaka is from Australia. It is for a programme to help improve communications infrastructures in developing countries, particularly in rural broadcasting and its links with agricultural extension programmes; the development of national news agencies; helping technical training programmes; and helping to give journalists from developing countries international experience by exchange between media organisations and government information services.

All in all, though the noises outside the conference room may be all the time about Southern Africa, inside they will be dealing with a lot of other things. — GEMINI.

Copyright.

Spain does instant hotel act

DD 26-7-79

The biggest scramble in Lusaka in the weeks leading up to the Commonwealth summit has been at the city's newest hotel — the Pamodzi. The building was finished only weeks ago and workmen scrambled all over till the very last minute, painting, furnishing and fitting the carpets for the 200 bedrooms.

The nine-storey Pamodzi, planned as far back as 1972 and left half-built for the last five years, was suddenly completed by Europe's specialists in instant hotels, the Spaniards.

The hotel is owned by the Zimbia National Hotels Development Corporation and managed by British Caledonian, which runs tour operations in the Balearic Islands and has its own fully autonomous HQ in Palma, Majorca.

In Majorca a Spanish furnishing company was called in. Directors of Zambia's National Hotel Corporation were flown to Majorca and introduced to the hotel furnishing company, Galerias Preciados, past masters in the art of the instant hotel. They had just finished a hotel in Sierre Leone.

To complete the job on time, six air freighters were chartered to lift in furnishings from Spain. Zambian craftsmen and artists are worried that the rooms have been decorated with prints of bullfighters from Malaga because their own commissioned work was not ready in time. The hotel may have to close for a short time after the conference so that authentic Zambian artwork can be brought in.

There was an air of cultural shock about the Pamodzi site as Zambian workmen raced against time to fit Spanish carpets to the spacious public reception room. Hotel furnishing that would normally take six months has been compressed into the space of six weeks.

Meantime, newly recruited staff were put through a crash course in waiting.

The Pamodzi was a victim of Zambia's economic crisis. A British firm offered to raise finance, but Zambia decided the money should come from within the country. Then the builders, Zecco, a Yugoslav company, ran into payment problems for other projects in Zambia and work was halted. Only when the Commonwealth conference loomed and Lusaka was a hotel short for the delegations did the Zambian Government decide it must go ahead. The Spanish Government helped with a loan.

★★★

Much other work has had to be done for the conference. The 70 Mulungushi village villas, first built in 1970 to house leaders for the Non-Aligned summit conference, have been renovated to take the Commonwealth leaders and a special security wall built. After the conference they will be formed into motels.

The ultra-modern Mulungushi Hall, where the conference will take place, is fitted with new telegraphic facilities so that newsmen's stories can go straight out from the Hall. A forty-office complex has been built behind the Hall for use by the member countries at the summit. Afterwards the offices will be used for government departments.

Heads of government will drive around in Mercedes while a fleet of more than 400 Fiat 131s will be used for other members of the delegations.

Dr Siteke Mwale, former Foreign Minister appointed by President Kaunda to take charge of the preparations, says Zambia is spending nine million kwacha on the meeting (about R10 million).

Mwale said the conference was an opportunity to sell Zambia to the world. It would be a fillip for Zambian businessmen and "the country should take advantage of the gathering and the conglomeration of people who will be here."

★★★

Summit conferences always run from mid-week to mid-week so that the leaders can have an informal weekend together. Usually they go out of the capital to a resort or a country house. In Canada they went to Mont Tremblant, in Jamaica to the spectacular club at Tryall and in Britain to Gleneagles in Scotland, where it rained the whole weekend.

This time they will stay in Lusaka and spend most of the weekend with President Kaunda at State House, which has fine and extensive grounds and a nine-hole golf course. On the Saturday evening after dinner they will go to the films.

They will be shown a spectacular film of the Commonwealth Carnival staged in Edmonton, Alberta and another showing the work of the Commonwealth's special aid scheme, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

Star of the carnival is a Zambian who dances, amazingly, on top (diameter 7 inches) of a 40-foot pole.

On Sunday evening Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is entertaining all the Presidents and Prime Ministers to a barbecue.

Malcolm Fraser hopes to be the host of the next Commonwealth summit (though he has to get through a general election at home first). At the end of the Lusaka meeting he will formally offer Australia. The meeting is expected to be not in Canberra but in Melbourne — the first time a Commonwealth summit has been held out of a capital city. The reason is that Canberra just has not got enough accommodation.

★★★

While their masters are taking it easy in State House in Lusaka the Foreign Ministers will be taken to the front line. They will go to Livingstone, see the Victoria Falls and then go across the Zambezi into Rhodesia.

★★★

Since Commonwealth summits began to go on tour — before 1966 they were always held in London — the venues have been: Lagos (Jan 1966), Singapore (1971), Ottawa (1973), Kingston (1975). Summits were also held in London in 1966 (Sept) 1969 and 1977. It is thus now the turn of the Pacific.

★★★

Queen Elizabeth does not open Commonwealth conferences nor indeed ever go anywhere near them. For summit meetings the tradition has been established that she is on hand for the four or five days when the leaders fly in and assemble. She holds a dinner for them and meets each of them individually. Then she flies off.

★★★

Only the opening speeches at the summit conference are in public. The rest of the meeting is private and in a smaller room for the sake of intimacy. Most sessions are attended by the head of the delegation, usually President or Prime Minister, plus two thers who sit behind. No other officials are allowed in the room.

Some of the meetings may be in restricted session — that is, meetings of heads of government only. At these there can be only a maximum of 40 people in the room — the 39 leaders and the Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal. At such meetings no notes are taken. — GEMINI

Blanket security for Queen's visit

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — With guards on rooftops and roadblocks circling the city, and unprecedented plenty — consumer goods on shop shelves which have not been seen in years — Queen Elizabeth arrives in Lusaka today.

She will be here until August 4, officially visiting Zambia with the Duke of Edinburgh and 19-year-old Prince Andrew until August 1 and then holding audiences with the more than 20 Commonwealth heads of state who begin their two yearly conference in Lusaka next Wednesday.

It is the Zambian stop which has caused the Queen's security advisers the biggest headaches of her African tour, which has **so far taken** her to Tanzania, Malawi and Botswana.

There are thousands of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerillas in Zambia and repeated Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids on their Zambian bases have made them nervous and aggressive.

But, for the Queen's visit, most of the guerillas have been moved to remote camps in northern Zambia.

Reporters who visited a Zapu camp near Lusaka yesterday said it was half empty and that most of the men, except for gate guards, were unarmed.

Both Zapu and Zimbabwe Rhodesia have declared a temporary truce along Zambia's southern border.

At a Press conference in Lusaka this week President Kenneth Kaunda pledged that everything possible would be done to safeguard lives and property, but added: "I cannot speak for the rebels (Rhodesians). Their actions are unpredictable but I hope nothing will happen to interfere with the smooth running of the conference."

FROM SA

To make the best impression possible on the scores of foreign visitors who will flood Lusaka in the coming weeks many Zambian shops are stocked with an array of food, liquor and other consumer items which have not been seen for years in this shortage-plagued capital.

Many of the goods have come to Zambia through South Africa: a fact which has drawn bitter comment from the Times of Zambia.

In an editorial the paper said: "For seven months we had no butter at all. It came all the way from Ireland. Yet whisky came from South Africa — two days journey away. Why?"

The Star's correspondent in Lusaka reports that the Queen and some of the 50-strong staff from Buckingham Palace will stay at State Lodge, a presidential guest house on the outskirts of Lusaka.

● **Royal radiance always dazzles — Page 7.**

Kaunda's few kind words

By Dion du Plessis, The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Not all journalists from South Africa are mentally disturbed. "Some are as balanced as you and me," declared Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

At a Press conference here this week he was asked whether South African Pressmen would be allowed into Zambia to cover the visit of Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth leaders' conference.

A SMILE

Photographer Jim McLagan and I entered Zambia last night with almost no trouble.

An immigration official ordered us to the back of the queue and disappeared with our passports. In less than 30 minutes she was back with our stamped passports, a smile and an apology.

Several other South African jorunalists have already arrived, despite reports last week that

RISING PRICE OF COBALT

360

28/1/79
N.M

One piece of good news for Zambia

Vivian Craddock Williams
Lusaka

COBALT is an essential ingredient in producing high temperature resistant alloys, used in making aero engines.

With 4 000 airbuses projected for construction in the Eighties, it is enthroned as one of the world's most valuable industrial metals.

The producer price for cobalt rocketed from 6,50 dollars a pound in 1977 to 18 dollars last year. This partly reflected the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, but it is also explained by the shortage of world cobalt supplies.

When cobalt production at Zaire's Kolwezi mine was knocked out by rebel military action last year, the world shortfall in supplies amounting to 7 000 tonnes was made up from stocks.

World price

These are now exhausted, except for some strategic reserves maintained in the U.S. by the General Services Administration. Kolwezi's cobalt production is not yet restored, so the world price is likely to remain firm. It will help to pay off new investments in Zambian cobalt production very soon.

The contribution of cobalt to Zambia's mineral revenues has increased from 1,3 percent to 3 percent in 1977; the total value of cobalt mined has increased from 6 900 000 kwacha (1 kwacha equals about 50 South African cents) in 1972 to K19 million in 1977.

Mining difficulties and slack investment in the early seventies cut production in Zambia from 2 055 tonnes in 1972, to 1 703 tonnes in 1977. This year, it will exceed 3 400 tonnes.

Zambian mining companies, anticipating increased world demand, speeded investment in cobalt recovery: at current output they are earning Zambia K13 million a month, all in hard foreign exchange.

Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) completed their recovery plant at Chambishi ahead of target, to produce cobalt at its design capacity of 2 400 tonnes a year. Apart from some teething problems it is now producing at the planned rate.

The other principal State-controlled mining company Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) have been processing at Rokana at a rate of 1 713 tonnes in 1977, including 620 tonnes the company treated for RCM on a toll basis while Chambishi was being completed.

NCCM now has a project to more than double its capacity. At the reigning price it is not proving difficult to finance. One banking source suggested the pay-off could be within one year of commissioning the new plant.

But at a producer price of between 18 and 25 dollars a pound, and a free market price between 35 and 36 dollars a pound, companies buying cobalt for alloy production are likely to be looking for substitutes and new sources of supply. Scrap recovery and recycling are already intense.

... High values

The new high values for cobalt are affecting mining strategies. Cobalt is found with copper, and is still treated as a by-product of copper mining. But orebodies with relatively low copper concentrations are being mined now if they have relatively high cobalt content.

A normal concentration of copper for copper mining is 2 percent, but both NCCM and RCM mine copper at 0,5 percent or less if its orebody offers cobalt at concentrations of 0,2 percent or more.

These proportions are likely to change with any relative change in the market prices for copper and cobalt, but there is no doubt now as to which metal is ruling the mines. While copper prices on the London Metal Exchange average K1 000 a tonne, cobalt prices average more than K44 000 a tonne.

The profits on cobalt mining also look relatively good. But this is simply an aspect of the attribution of mining costs adopted by the mining companies.

All the costs met in mining the orebody and in processing it up to the concentrator stage are conventionally attributed to copper, by far the largest metal output of all the metals recovered.

These costs include all the costs of getting the orebody out of the ground; a high proportion are foreign exchange costs met by the mining companies in importing equipment into Zambia. No way has yet been devised of apportioning some of these costs to cobalt to determine its net value in Kwacha and foreign exchange terms.

The result is that the economics of cobalt production look extremely good and go a long way in explaining the new confidence Zambia's economic planners have in the recovery of the Copperbelt from its three-year doldrums.

✝ From The Scriptures

"But God said to him, 'You fool! This very night you will have to give up your life; then who will get all these things you have kept for yourself?' " And Jesus concluded, "This is how it is with those who pile up riches for themselves but are not rich in God's sight." — (Luke 12:20,21)

KK has kept the common touch

360 DD 30/7/79

Derek Ingram: Lusaka

One thing above all else has to be said about Kenneth Kaunda: however much people may disagree with this or that act of his, with this or that remark he has made, I have yet to meet the man who does not admire him greatly as a human being.

KK — he is hardly ever called anything else — with his spotless white handkerchief held between his first and third fingers, his shock of hair, short, grey and thinning now, his broad smile and gentle voice, is the most likeable and welcoming of men.

He is thicker set in build and much more worldly wise, but these obvious things apart, he is the same man I first met more than 20 years ago.

For a political leader he is remarkable for his fidelity to old friends, never forgetting them or peremptorily sweeping them to one side.

He has always kept his popularity with overseas newspapermen because he is never discourteous, always patient in answering their questions. I never remember his giving short shrift to a journalist except in the context of proper repartee, in which he can often be very sharp indeed.

But he would be the first to admit that Zambia and he himself have come under much criticism (though interestingly, it is rarely directed at him on a personal basis) and that neither has fared comfortably in recent years.

The fact is that Zambia has never had it easy since independence — not because it was not run well for a fledgling state (though there was inevitably some of that as a result of starting in 1964 with a very thin line of educated, trained administrators) but because of the landlocked Southern African world into which it was born.

In October 1964, it has to be remembered, Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, was still in chaos, although the civil war with secessionist Katanga was over and the UN had ended its military operations. Katanga and the Copperbelt of Zambia are adjacent, sharing the same tribal peoples across the border, in itself a complication.

Then on both flanks of Zambia were the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, each in the early stages of liberation wars which were to last another ten years. Finally, to the South was the biggest headache of all, Rhodesia. Ian Smith had just come to power and within a year was to make his Unilateral Declaration of Independece (UDI).

Only Tanzania and Malawi to the north-east could be seen as friendly and even President Banda was sometimes a law unto himself and played an independent role in many matters.

For KK's country to survive it must export its copper and the only ways out were through those very countries Kaunda did not want on principle to help — Portuguese Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia.

Kaunda could have taken the easy way out. Having won Zambia's independence he could have paid lip service to the cause of his African brothers in the three neighbouring countries and gone on trading normally.

He knew he had to do some of that in the first instance because there was no alternative. But he would try to find an alternative; he would slowly switch the Zambian economy away from its colonial reliance on the south and point it to the north.

That was why the Tazara Railway came into being — a lifeline to Dar es Salaam through which the country's copper could be exported. While it was being built some of the copper went by road — a harsh highway that was to claim many trucks and their drivers as they toppled off the road, their cargo strewn in the mud and down hillsides. They called it the Hell Run.



President Kaunda . . . remarkable for his fidelity to old friends.

The tragedy of this story is that even when the Chinese had built the railway with amazing speed there were other problems. Its capacity was limited and so was that of the port at Dar es Salaam, a situation that led to bickering between Zambia and its best friend, Tanzania. And when Zambia tried to send its goods even further up to Mombasa port, in Kenya, that stopped because Kenya and Tanzania quarrelled and the border was shut.

Meantime, down south the situation had changed. Angola and Mozambique were independent now, but tantalisingly the way to Beira was now shut because Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia and the way to Luanda was closed because the rebel UNITA movement controlled parts of the railway line through Angola. It does so to this day.

Rhodesia remained the key to it all and, like everyone else, year after year Kaunda hoped the problem would be solved and year after year it wasn't. Though it was against his principles, some imports and exports had to go through Rhodesia; and today that happens to an increasing amount. Between January and May this year, 43% of Zambia's copper went through the South African port of East London.

In the mid-Seventies came another blow: the world price of copper fell disastrously. For many years after independence prices had been high; there was a copper boom and the Zambian economy boomed with it. Then it fell from R2 600 a ton to about R1 000 and at that price Zambia was ruined; it costs much more to get a ton of copper out of the ground.

Zambia was physically and economically caged. It had been that way almost ever since independence.

Perhaps the biggest blow of all has come in recent months because Zambia is host to the Patriotic Front guerilla forces of Joshua Nkomo.

Kaunda long ago realised how vulnerable Zambia was becoming, but it must have deeply shocked him to find Rhodesian planes raiding right up to Lusaka, even to his own front door on the night they burned down Nkomo's house.

His restraint has been remarkable, but typical. He did not attempt to let his planes retaliate; he knew that might bring Zambia into full-scale war. He has put up with the indignity of watching his country's air space being violated with impunity.

The easy way out would have been not to house the guerillas, but he did it because he believed passionately that the Africans in Rhodesia should have a properly representative government. If the copper price had held up, if the Tazara Railway route had worked properly and efficiently it all might have been very different. If . . .

But today Kaunda is finding there is no alternative to bringing in vital maize and other products through Rhodesia and that there is not much proper outlet for his copper any other way either. Zambia has to live.

If it can be said that his policies in Southern Africa have not worked out then it has also to be remembered that nor have those of any other country on Southern Africa — including those of Britain and the US — worked out either.

Kaunda's misfortune is that he happens to be the man right in the centre of it all.

Yet his political and physical stamina remains astounding. He is a great survivor and any fairminded person cannot help respecting and liking the man.

He still goes out into the football pitch, whistle and handkerchief in hand to referee a match, plays the guitar and sings for his four children and keeps up his golf.

KK has never lost the common touch and in a President there is a lot to be said for that. —

GEMINI *pyright*

30/7/79
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Record Commonwealth meeting likely to be stormy

LUSAKA. — Commonwealth leaders are packing into Lusaka today for what will be, on Southern African issues at least, a tempestuous conference.

Britain's apparent backdown on Zimbabwe Rhodesia — reports from London said Mrs Margret Thatcher's Government would not recognise the new state unless a revised constitution was established and approved by a referendum — may remove some of the heat, but Third World leaders will still press her to state her policy clearly.

Hard-line

Mrs Thatcher arrives here tonight.

In London Britain has warned Zimbabwe Rhodesia that there can be no recognition and no lifting of sanctions unless the Salisbury Government brings in a new constitution and submits it to a referendum.

Details of the new hard-line approach were spelled out by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, when he met a delegation of Salisbury Ministers and senior officials last week.

Right-wing Tory MPs were angered by Lord Carrington's demands for radical changes in the constitution.

Many Tory backbenchers expressed dismay at reports of the hard line by Lord Carrington at a meeting with the Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegation.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, at a State Banquet for Queen Elizabeth on Saturday, gave a signal of the stormy times ahead: 'Rhodesia has bedevilled relations between our two countries. We look forward to the day when this crisis is no longer on the agenda of our discussions,' he said and also referred to the 'shadow of Rhodesia' which lay over the coming debates.

The Queen herself acknowledged that all at the Commonwealth conference would not be plain sailing.

'There will be differences but we have much to learn from each other,' she said.

Pull out

President Kaunda and the other African leaders (there are 14 African states in the 41-member Commonwealth) are expected to make it clear to Mrs Thatcher that there can be no acceptable solution to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia issue without the total participation of the Patriotic Front.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has already warned he will withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain recognises Zimbabwe Rhodesia in its present form.

Commonwealth leader Captain Boakye Djan from Ghana, a confidante, and reputed eminence grise, of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings who seized power there last month, arrived yesterday.

Lieutenant Rawlings will not be coming to Lusaka.

It is also still uncertain whether Nigeria will come. With civilian elections scheduled there shortly after this conference ends on August 8, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo simply does not have the time.

31 nations

India is another major nation which, because of political upheaval, will not be sending its head of state. Instead, India's Foreign Minister will arrive on Wednesday.

At least 31 nations will be represented: a record according to veteran observers who say there were fewer than 30 at the London conference two years ago.

The newest member will be Kiribati (pronounced Kiribash), formerly the Gilbert Islands.

A special meeting of the Presidents of the front-line states and Patriotic Front leaders is being convened in Lusaka today. This unscheduled development has been arranged at short notice.

The formal purpose of the meeting is to draw up a common strategy for the conference which starts on Wednesday. — Argus Africa News Service and Correspondent, Lusaka, and Argus Bureau, London.

Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

City with a village touch

(360) DD 31/7/79

Viv Williams: Lusaka

The city of Lusaka is one of Africa's surprises. Visitors who know Africa well expect teeming confusion, and they find instead a beautifully laid out garden city.

Visitors new to Africa expect primitive conditions and thatched huts. They find every amenity a capital should have — streets of substantial buildings, hot and cold running water, supermarkets, bus services and taxis.

The route from Lusaka's international airport east of the city is one of the best kept anywhere in the world. With mown-grass borders and searing splashes of bougainvillea, hibiscus and other flowering trees, there is scarcely one eyesore along its twelve-mile length.

Cynics who think this misleading point to a grass screen at the T-junction of the Great East Road, behind which a thatched hut village hides. But if you take the trouble to visit the huts, you find that they too are clean and neat.

The relatively high dry climate of the central African plateau on which Lusaka sits at 1 200 metres above sea level helps keep the city clean. Refuse and waste dry out rather than rot. The sparkling air is free of pollution. Lusaka is the capital of a land where the people enjoy an everlasting summer.

In the suburbs of Kabulonga and Woodlands is evidence of the Zambian economy enriched by exports of minerals from the country's copperbelt. The Zambian elite (or apumwambwa) lives well in large houses set in large garden plots.

At the back of each plot in the high-cost residential neighbourhoods, you will find the smaller houses of domestic staff.

The contrast between the lifestyle of the rich and the lifestyle of the poor is one of the most acute in Lusaka. Locally, it is accepted by the poor with astonishing fatalism.

Until the economy is restructured to mobilise other job opportunities, domestic service is a big source of income for the poor. To them, the standard pay of Kwacha 45 a month amounts to riches. (1 Kwacha = about R1).

The population of Lusaka is put at 260 000, and is said to be expanding at nine per cent a year — faster than any other urban area in Zambia.

The recession since 1974 has cut back many jobs which used to attract peasants from the rural areas, and judging from the crowds at the railway station and bus terminals, there are as many people leaving the city as arrive. The movement of Zambians from city to village is a constant source of surprise to those involved in transport in Zambia.

Indeed, the village penetrates deep into the city centre with its slow rural ways. Somebody this year is growing groundnuts in a patch of empty ground outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Underneath the winterthorn trees near Mulungushi House, the main government centre, men play the old village game of nsolo, with stones in a line of holes in the earth.

Alongside the tarmacked roads, earthen footpaths wind interminably through the dry grass patches connecting city with the townships.



The Statue of Freedom in Lusaka's Independence Avenue.

"Footing" is still the main form of transport, for taxi rides cost 40 ngwee a ride (100 ngwee = 1 Kwacha).

Normally, modern Europeans turn their backs on aspects of raw Africa: modern and informal sectors of the economy are aeons apart. But Lusaka life is on the whole an expression of multi-racialism and cultural exchange of a kind that gives anyone hope for the future.

Africans and whites mix together in the clubs, in churches, on the sports field. Ted Dowling has just produced Romeo and Juliet in Black and White at the Lusaka Playhouse, with Peter Gills as Romeo and Claire Mwaba as Juliet. In Lusaka this is scarcely remarkable, but visitors will see in it evidence of the excellent race relations Zambia has cultivated.

The Asians who live in quarters known as "Little Delhi" and "Little Madras" have less fear of expulsion than in many other African countries. Many in industry and retailing have Zambian citizenship.

The Muslims among them have recently built a new mosque on the outskirts of town. The Hindus last year finished a temple to adorn a stretch of Independence Avenue. Christian Indians attend services at the Anglican Cathedral, a coloured glass and concrete building finished in 1962, where the jovial Dean John Kleiburg greets his parishioners every Sunday.

The struggle for a new life continues against all the difficulties of shortages, rising prices, the continuing war in Southern Africa. Many of these struggles are recorded in the artworks collected by the Art Centre Foundation of Zambia in the Mulungushi Hall Art Gallery, the nearest Lusaka has to a National Gallery of Art.

One of the best places to meet the people is in Old Kabwata, where the Department of Cultural Services runs a Cultural Village. In the middle is an open arena where on Sunday afternoons the national cultural troupe performs its tribal dances from every part of Za bia.

At the first roll of drums the raked banks the arena are filled w local people: the event more theirs than anyo else's but visitors can he superb drummi watch the strange Ny dance, and an odd vari of tricks, all authentic a unique spectacles devis by the people they a enacted to please.

Cairo Road is the co mercial artery of t town, a long boulevard l ed with flame trees a jacaranda. Its name symbolic, for it was part the road link which Ce Rhodes planned hundred years ago, to li Cape Town with Cairo.

That road is not y complete, but someh Lusaka manages to ble much of the old Afrikar spirit, evidence of whi can still be seen in t Dutch gabling of the old houses, with the cultu that comes from Afric Bantu roots, and the ev more distant Islan culture imported Somalis and Kenya from East Africa.

If you ask a Zambian Lusaka which part Africa Zambia belongs he may answer with eq veracity that it belongs Eastern, Southern Central Africa. Lusaka i city that links the regio — GEMINI. Copyright

Britain tries to avoid Lusaka showdown

LUSAKA — Britain sought to avoid a major showdown over Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as Commonwealth leaders gathered here yesterday for summit talks.

British officials went out of their way to stress that their Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, would not take an inflexible stand on the issue during the week-long talks which start today.

But the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, told a press conference it would be an achievement if the 41-nation group avoided major splits.

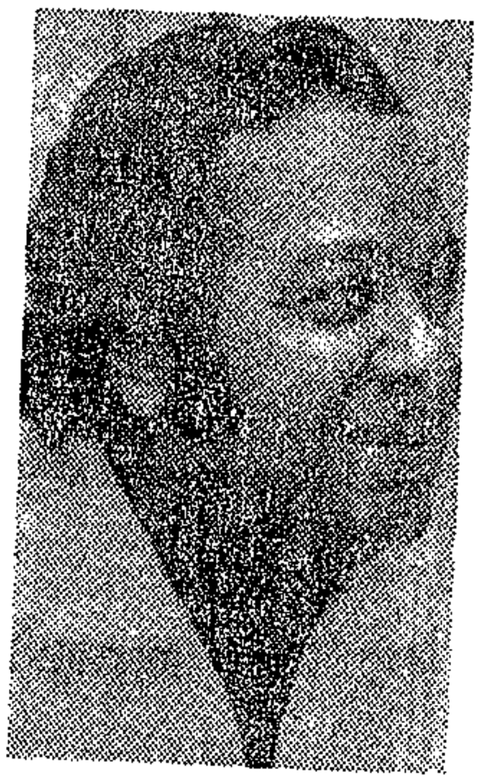
The official Zambian press continued its attacks on Britain for the second successive day, charging Mrs Thatcher's government with racism.

The 53-year-old British leader appeared unruffled by the attacks as she attended a reception for 350 of the 27 000-strong British community in Zambia, accompanied by her husband, Denis.

Mrs Thatcher has not reacted publicly to the virulent Zambian press attacks against her or to President Kaunda's accusations that Britain is acting unfairly over Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

But in London yesterday, Mrs Thatcher's favourite Fleet Street newspapers responded furiously to the attacks.

The conservative Daily Mail said they were calculated to intimidate Mrs Thatcher.



MR RAMPHAL



PRESIDENT KAUNDA

"If President Kaunda and the pan-African bully boys — inside and outside the Commonwealth — have really convinced themselves that Margaret Thatcher, a woman and all alone inside a hostile conference, is going to faint, yield and call submissively for the smelling salts, they could be in for something of a surprise," it said.

"When the flak starts flying at Westminster, Mrs Thatcher's hand does not shake nor does her palm sweat.

"But, then, single-party dictators like Kenneth Kaunda have no experience of being subjected to the vociferous onslaught of a parliamentary opposition."

The Daily Telegraph said the essence of the Commonwealth was consultation and co-operation. But despite Britain's efforts to keep the Lusaka meeting to these terms, some Africans had "deliberately sought to create an atmosphere of hysteria on the calculated assumption that this will get them what they want."

Mrs Thatcher relaxed at the British High Commissioner's residence in Lusaka as a Zambian police band played marches in the background.

But the scene was at odds with the underlying tensions between Britain and the bulk of black Africa because of Mrs Thatcher's apparent sympathy for the new regime of Bishop Muzorewa and her condemnation of the Patriotic Front guerillas as terrorists.

On Monday night, President Kaunda hosted a hastily arranged summit of the frontline states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — which have a special African mandate to support the six-year-old bush war against Salisbury.

Although clearly intended as an eve-of-conference display of African solidarity, the meeting ended in low key.

The chairman of the frontline group, President Nyerere of Tanzania, pointedly avoided public criticism of Mrs Thatcher when he told reporters he hoped the gathering would produce genuine consultations in which Britain would not try to defy African opinion.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said in an editorial yesterday: "It has become quite clear that colour determines the treatment one gets under British law." — SAPA-RNS-DDC.

14

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor:
Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone,
Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Rol
Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa
(Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Bewe
Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaans
Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Wes
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Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die
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WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die ge
verslag bied om my waarderingt
Akademiese Advieskomitee en die
leiding, aanmoediging en belang
die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad h
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360

Lombe strikes blow for African women

LOMBE CHIBESAKUNDA, Zambia's first woman High Commissioner in Britain, says Westerners have a distorted picture of African women.

She believes they see them carrying babies on their backs and heavy loads on their heads.

But that's not all they do, she said in Sheffield last weekend. Many African countries have used their women far more than Western countries, for example, at the United Nations.

Miss Chibesakunda was in London to attend the Unite and Understand festival of Commonwealth youth, held all last week.

Her claim that Zambia places great emphasis on youth is well supported by her own example for, at 35, she has already experienced high political office.

After studying law at Grays Inn in London, she was called to the bar ten years ago. Soon after becoming an MJ in 1973, she was made Minister of State and Solicitor-General for the Ministry of Legal Affairs, a post she held until 1975.

She was then sent to Japan as Ambassador and came to London two years ago.

The world spotlight on Zambia as the Commonwealth Conference host — with its likely major topic the burning issue of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia — has clearly kept the High Commissioner very busy.

But she seems to take it in her stride. Sipping an after-lunch coffee at the Crucible Theatre, she calmly revealed she had a six o'clock appointment to keep in London.

She finds her work in Britain demanding but challenging.

Like the perfect diplomat, she is frank but very courteous. She expressed her disapproval of Britain's national newspapers

"We get a bit exasperated over the right-wing Press," she said, adding "I wish there was balanced reporting on Southern African affairs."

She hopes the Commonwealth Conference will find a solution to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia problem, but adds that perhaps she should not be too optimistic.

Recent British Government statements on the subject have not been encouraging, she says. She warns that the Commonwealth spirit could be upset by British recognition of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Britain is expected to try to persuade other members to join her in recognising the rebel British colony.

She extols the virtues of the Commonwealth as nations with different cultures and backgrounds with many unifying factors, including historical connections, parliamentary systems and language.

"If I come to Britain I don't feel out of place.

"We in Zambia value the spirit of the Commonwealth and we are very much looking forward to Her Majesty's visit to Zambia and to the Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka. We cherish and really want to contribute to the Commonwealth.

"I think because of these unifying factors one can see the Commonwealth has a role to play I can



Her Excellency Miss Lombe Chibesakunda, Zambia's first woman High Commissioner, seen just before she presented her credentials to the Queen at Buckingham palace recently.

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"There you have very different nations whose only common goal is that they provide a forum to discuss international issues.

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'I saw these men in Lusaka jail'

Sun Exp, 5/8/79

360

By JEAN LE MAY

PROFESSOR James Gardner, detained in Zambia last month, has sent details of people he alleged were being held in jail without trial in Lusaka to Amnesty International, the United Nations, the International Commission of Jurists, the Organisation of African Unity, and the Heads of all States of which the prisoners were citizens.

The professor, head of the Applied Psychology Department at the University of the Witwatersrand, has named citizens of Jamaica, the Netherlands, Malawi, SWA/Namibia, Zaire, Botswana, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Among those Professor Gardner named were:

● A Jamaican citizen, Dr Ernest William Hall, 40, a physician who said he was travelling under the auspices of the OAU when he was supposed to have wandered into a restricted area in Zambia.

Dr Hall alleged the Zambian authorities refused to inform Jamaican diplomatic representatives of his detention. He told Professor Gardner he had been in Lusaka Central Prison for more than a month when the professor left Zambia 2½ weeks ago.

● Mr Humphrey Gibbs Kachilika, 24, a Malawian citizen who said he had been detained in Zambia for more than three years and alleged torture by police on suspicion of having been sent by Zimbabwe Rhodesia to "spy on camps of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union".

● Mr George Bootseng, 25, a citizen of SWA/Namibia, who said he had been detained for almost four years since being recruited by the South West People's Organisation for "education" in Zambia. He told Professor Gardner that, on arrival, he was sent to a terrorist camp. He had left and reported the incident to the Zambian police. He had been immediately arrested.

● Mr Moorish deVries, 22, an Irish citizen who said he arrived in Lusaka on his way to a Monze Roman Catholic mission.

He alleged that because he had been wearing an army fatigue jacket and combat boots he was arrested and detained as a spy.

Three nuns from the mission had secured Mr deVries' release.

During the time he was held, Professor Gardner claims to have established that 90 people were being held in Lusaka Central Prison as "prohibited immigrants", and 20 as detainees.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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Zanu takes hard line on new talks bid

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Commonwealth will not be diverted from its programme for a solution to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia problem — even if the Patriotic Front is reluctant to take part.

President Kaunda of Zambia, speaking as Commonwealth conference chairman at the closing Press conference yesterday, said whether "individual parties" attended forthcoming constitutional talks or not was their own decision.

Commenting on Zanu's description of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's whites as "minority racists" in relation to a clause in the calling for appropriate safeguards for minorities, President Kaunda said it was anticipated that various parties would react to certain parts of the declaration in various ways. But he did not think this was racism in reverse. "They are free to air their views. What matters most is what comes out of the constitutional conference."

Explaining the reasons for the adoption by the conference of the Lusaka declaration on racism and racial prejudice, President Kaunda said it was a reminder of the existence of this abhorrent policy of apartheid."

However, the ink was scarcely dry on the Commonwealth accord when Zanu's secretary general, Mr Edgar Tekere, cast serious doubt on whether the guerilla organisation would attend a new constitutional conference at all.

Disbanded

In a Lusaka news conference Mr Tekere stated flatly:

- The Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces would have to be entirely disbanded and be replaced by the Patriotic Front.
- Zanu would not sit at the same negotiating table with the "traitor" Bishop Abel Muzorewa.
- Zanu would have to approve the agenda before even accepting an invitation to a new constitutional conference.

Mugabe

Just before the news conference began Zanu's president, Mr Robert Mugabe, telephoned the BBC in London to make similar points which, he said, reflected Zanu's policy.

On the question of the security forces Mr Tekere said: "That country (Zimbabwe Rhodesia) has two armies which have been at each other's throats for some years.

"We cannot achieve a settlement with two armies. We have to reduce them to one army. The regime's army must go: we have an army to replace it with."

Asked what Zanu's attitude would be to sitting

The plan must go ahead, says Kaunda



Mr Edgar Tekere . . . Zanu must approve agenda.



President Kenneth Kaunda . . . will not be diverted.

take effect as soon as Zanu received the new British proposals. The Commonwealth conference "prevailed" over Mr Fraser's point of view, Mr Tekere said.

Mr Tekere said he was speaking for the Patriotic Front, but nobody from the Zapu component was on the podium with him.

Apartheid: SWA and SA lashed again

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Commonwealth heads of state have lashed out at apartheid and South Africa's handling of the SWA/Nambia issue in the agreed communique issue here last night after their Lusaka summit.

A special, three page "Lusaka declaration on racism" is appended to the communique.

The Commonwealth leaders stressed that the "grave problems affecting southern Africa stemmed from the racist policies of the South African regime embodied in the system of apartheid."

DUTY

The heads of state said it was the duty of all Commonwealth citizens to "work together for the total eradication of the infamous policy of apartheid which is internationally recognised as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind."

On SWA/Namibia the communique itself terms the Windhoek National Assembly "illegal."

The heads of state declared that last year's elections in SWA/Namibia and the establishment of the National Assembly were in defiance of the efforts of the international community "to bring to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to secure for its people genuine independence."

wa Mr Tekere growled: "We do not like that."

After further questions he hardened his attitude to say: "When we sit down to discuss matters of interest to the people of Zimbabwe traitors have no place."

He stated flatly that by "all parties" Zanu meant the British Government and the Patriotic Front.

Conditions

Asked about the Patriotic Front's conditions for a ceasefire Mr Tekere said there must first be an agreement on military arrangements and constitutional matters, then the agreement must be implemented. "Then, once you have reached that stage, you have a ceasefire."

He said there had been a sharp difference between Zanu and Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser. Mr Fraser had apparently expected the ceasefire to

'Made in SA' labels amaze Americans in Zambia

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — American newspapers were surprised to discover this week that there was a hidden South African "presence" at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Lusaka.

It took many forms, according to their reports from the meeting, and illustrated South Africa's immense economic power in the region — a fact which is rarely mentioned in American news dispatches from Africa.

The smart limousines which ferried Heads of State about their daily duties in Lusaka "were brought up from South Africa" reported the Washington Post almost incredulously.

And, the newspaper added, there were two wine lists at many of the hotels where guests stayed — one listing French, German and Italian wines and intended for use during the conference, and a "regular" list of South African wines.

Newspapers also reported that a wide range of South African goods was on sale in Lusaka shops and that some of the food at official banquets was thought to have emanated from the bastion of white supremacy.

The conference also provided a peg on which several newspapers could hang reports about Zambia's dire economic problems and the vital role which the newly opened rail link to the south is now playing.

Not only was the railway exporting most of Zambia's copper, the reports noted, but it was a conduit for an enormous variety of goods from the south, ranging from fertilisers to food.

STAR 8-8-79

Warm Kaunda praise for Thatcher

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda last night ended the Commonwealth Conference with a warm tribute to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

It was fitting, because it is her Zimbabwe Rhodesia initiative which will remain this summit's most visible monument.

Instead of, as some predicted, a disastrous Commonwealth split with Mrs Thatcher ranged angrily against the Third World [illegible] Zimbabwe Rhodesia, there has been dramatic consensus.

President Kaunda said of her last night that she was the first British Premier he had encountered over the last 15 years who gave him some hope that a real solution could now be found in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

It is still far from certain that what President Kaunda surprisingly called the "Thatcher initiative" on the rebel colony will work.

The Patriotic Front guerilla alliance is already taking an ominously hard line, insisting that Bishop Abel Muzorewa's entire security force be disbanded to be replaced by the "People's Patriotic Forces."

Against this is Mrs Thatcher who declares that Rhodesia's elections of April were a "tremendous step forward" but that there can be no recognition for Salisbury yet.

These are two apparently irreconcilable views but, for the first time ever, there is whole hearted co-operation of the "Front Line" States which aid and succour the guerillas.

The "Front Line States" fully support the Patriotic Front, but they agree too there must be elections in Rhodesia with the Front as only one of the participating parties.

This has been the real victory of the Commonwealth deliberations on Rhodesia: The fact that at last, the Front Line States and Britain appear to be at one on the course to be followed. It has never happened before.

DD 9/8/79 360

Zambian press heaps praise on Thatcher

LUSAKA — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, flew out of Africa yesterday after scoring a diplomatic triumph at the Commonwealth leaders' summit here.

Her first trip to the continent — expected to produce stormy clashes with militant black leaders over Zimbabwe Rhodesia — ended with fulsome praise in the Zambian press and a warm send-off at Lusaka airport.

Crowds shouted: "One Zambia, one Britain" and dancers whirled near the runway as a smiling Mrs Thatcher walked to her plane. She was seen off by Zambia's Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo.

It was in stark contrast to her arrival 10 days ago when she was the target of a concerted attack in the Zambian press and was mobbed by jostling reporters.

"Through her, Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth feel a new determination to solve what has been a running sore in Britain's relations with black Africa," the semi-official Times of Zambia said.

Lusaka newspapers yesterday splashed front-page photographs of Mrs Thatcher and President Kaunda dancing a foxtrot at a ball on Monday night.

The Commonwealth conference ended on Tuesday with agreement on the outlines of a new peace plan for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The Zambian press yesterday awarded Mrs Thatcher much of the credit.

"Once she is pointed in the right direction, as she now appears to be, she may show greater strength and will in dealing with Rhodesia than any of her predecessors," the Times said.

The government-owned Daily Mail joined the pro-Thatcher bandwagon. After assailing her for days on end, the newspaper said the Conservative leader had brought a ray of hope that the solution to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia dispute was in sight.

Mrs Thatcher has pledged to move fast to get her peace plan under way. Tomorrow she will report to the full British cabinet, aware that some right-wingers in her party are dismayed over the proposals.

The government will then draw up a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia and call an all-party conference to discuss it. The meeting is expected to be in London in mid-September.

There seems little doubt that black African Commonwealth members and Mrs Thatcher both shifted ground considerably to achieve consensus on a Zimbabwe Rhodesia formula.

But it is equally clear that the peace plan has yet to face the test of fundamental issues — SAPA-RNS.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978–1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Kaunda as I knew him



Mr A. E. Carlisle (above) was Minister of Land and Natural Resources in the then Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council from 1957 to 1964.

It was with considerable interest that I read the article on Kenneth David Kaunda by Derek Ingram in your paper on July 31.

Before criticising this article let me say that I was in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) from 1948 to 1966 and for seven years — 1957 to 64 — I was a member of the Legislative Council. During my last three years in Leg-Co, Kaunda was also a member.

Let me say immediately that I do not and never have admired Kaunda either as a politician or as a man, and I will explain why.

Soon after independence came the massacre of Alice Linshina's sect.

During this massacre over 1200 men, women and children were shot, mostly in the back as they were fleeing into the bush and this on a direct order from Kaunda himself. The only crime committed by Linshina people, was their refusal to take part in politics or to join UNIP. Alic herself was restricted and still is.

Kaunda himself started as a school-teacher but was summarily dismissed from that service for misbehaviour. He then turned to politics and was secretary of Harry Nkumbula's African National Congress. However he left Nkumbula and together with Kapepwe started UNIP.

When Independence was first achieved Arthur Wind was Minister of Finance and was certainly the ablest of all the then Ministers. However, he was an economist and was more concerned with his country's prosperity than with ideologies so Kaunda dismissed him and he was allowed to vanish into obscurity.

At a later stage Kaunda had a fall-out with his henchman Kapepwe, who he had restricted for several years in a remote area.

He declared Zambia a one party state, thereby doing away with any opposition and then, quite recently, brought in regulations which made it impossible for anyone to oppose him at the presidental election. So he was returned unopposed.

Quite recently he dropped another of his most loyal supporters, Aaron Milner, his one-time Prime Minister, who has also vanished from the public scene.

I have been away from Zambia since 1966 and it is likely that many other loyal supporters of his have been dropped by the wayside.

I know that Justice Skinner was another of his friends who was left in the lurch.

When Kaunda took over there were 1 200 European farmers who produced a large suplus over local requirements in maize, milk and beef. Today, because of the way the Europeans were ill-treated, there are fewer than 300 farmers left, and maize and milk are being imported.

The only reason why he has not attempted to retaliate against the Rhodesian Air Force is because he has neither the aircraft nor pilots for such an operation.

The only point on which I agree with Derek Ingram is that Kaunda has never lost the common touch, only because he never had it. He can become very emotional and weeps at will and can stab his best friend in the back while weeping.

A.E. Carlisle

Ashby Manor Farm,
Queenstown.

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

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(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Sun. Times 19/8/79

(360)

Zambia's bitter irony: Only the white farmers of South Africa and Rhodesia can save Kaunda's people from famine



President Kaunda with head in clouds ... flashback to the Sunday Times, July 23, 1978

By CHARLES DOUGLAS-HOME

WHEN Zambia became independent in 1964 there were several thousand white farmers in the country, a prosperous agricultural sector and more good agricultural land under cultivation than there was next door in Rhodesia.

Today Zambia faces the prospect of imminent famine.

The white farmers have dwindled to a few hundred, though even they still produce 90 per cent of Zambia's homegrown food products.

Zambian tobacco has more or less vanished, while tiny Malawi across the border has retained white farming skills to create one of the most prosperous tobacco sectors in the world.

Starvation

It is ironic that President Kaunda can now only alleviate the starvation of his people by securing the co-operation of South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia — the very countries whose systems he hates and against whom he wages a proxy war by extending sanctuary and assistance to terrorists who want to bring them down.

The arguments rage on about constitutional niceties in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, or the validity of its one-man, one-vote election, while black leaders try to conceal the much more serious situation of the food shortage in central and southern Africa.

Whatever its critics say about Zimbabwe-Rhodesia cannot eliminate the fact that it is the only country in the area which can provide enough food both for its own citizens and for those citizens of the five or six neighbours whose policies have created famine in their lands.

Southern and central Africa is, in fact, suffering the worst drought for 80 years. The food situation is critical in Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zaire.

But it is most critical in Zambia.

If famine is to be avoided there, some 300 000 tons of maize will be required before next January.

This requirement is in addition to the 100 000 tons which have already been promised by Kenya. That promise may be hard to realise since it assumes that the maize will be transported from Kenya along the Tanzam railway.

Before that can happen President Nyerere, of Tanzania, will have to give permission for the maize to cross his border from Kenya, though he has kept the border shut for nearly three years.

In addition, the Tanzam railway's record of serviceability does not suggest that it can transport such a load in the time required.

So Zambia can only expect to receive the other 300 000 tons of maize from the south. President Kaunda will therefore require the co-operation of South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Painful

At a recent meeting in Pretoria representatives of Zambia, South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia identified the logistics of the crisis and reached some preliminary and, for Zambia, painful conclusions.

South Africa agreed to supply all the maize that Zambia requires. This had to be done because, for the last five years, Zambia has refused to take maize from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia for political reasons, though that refusal has resulted in her paying often twice as much for foreign grain (from Australia, for example) than she would have had to pay for the surplus Rhodesian product.

But, even though South Africa can supply the maize, can it be transported? The railway from South Africa through Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to Lusaka can only, at the Zambian end, handle 35 wagons a day.

Not all of those wagons could be pre-empted for maize, since at least half of them would be required for general goods, coke for power stations and fertilisers.

Moreover, even without any further interruption to rail movements, and no increase in the traffic handling above 35 wagons a day, only 100 000 tons of maize would get through to Zambia by January, leaving a shortfall of 200 000 tons.

The only alternative overland route is the road from Salisbury via Chirundu.

Even then the effort required to transfer 200 000 tons of maize — without any interruption from terrorists mines — would demand 32 trucks a day, seven days a week. this task would need a pool of 270 20-ton trucks. Where are they to come from?

It seems, therefore, that even allowing for the fullest co-operation between Zambia, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and South Africa and for the fullest use of the overland routes — road and rail — starvation in Zambia is only going to be prevented by an additional airlift.

Where will it be mounted from? Who will fly the planes? Will President Kaunda be able to ensure they are not shot down by Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA soldiers who aim their weapons at so many incoming aircraft?

Decisive

But the imminence of Zambian famine is only the most immediate aspect of central Africa's long term future.

The decisive contribution which can be made by Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, for example, cannot be discounted simply because the bishop's support comes in large measure from the white community there.

Of course it does. Zimbabwe-Rhodesia itself would starve were it not for the white farmers, who provide 94 per cent of the grain traded through the monopoly Grain Marketing Board.

Over the past eight years — in spite of the so-called sanctions — Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi have all received substantial quantities of food from Rhodesia.

Given stable political conditions, the white farmers in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia would be able to provide enough food for their own citizens and of all those other countries.

Kaunda tells of 'liberation' objective

Mercury Correspondent 3/10 22/9/77

LUSAKA — Zambia's preoccupation now is to see Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa liberated from colonialism, racism and apartheid, President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

Dr. Kaunda said the problems of southern Africa were uppermost in the hearts of Zambians and it was imperative for the entire world to contribute to the solution of the problems.

The President made these remarks when he met Mr. Wolfgang Roth, a member of Parliament for the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, and Mr. Seigfried Bankgert, head of the International Freidrich Ebert Foundation.

Dr. Kaunda also commended the German Socialist Party for their stand on the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian situation adding that Zambia looked forward to more cooperation in many other fields.

In reply, Mr. Roth who is leading the delegation, said West Germany viewed the recent development in southern Africa as being very crucial and looked forward to a permanent solution.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

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23/8/79 DD 360

Zambia has fuel for five weeks only

LUSAKA — Zambia had stocks of fuel to last only five weeks following the shuttign down of the Indeni petroleum refinery, The Times of Zambia reported yesterday.

In a front-page story the paper quoted Tazama Pipeline general manager Mr Friday Ndlovu in Ndola as having issued the grim warning.

Mr Ndlovu said the storage tanks at the refinery had run out of crude oil following a huge fire which blew up a section of the $153 million pipeline at Chalinze, 80 km from Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania.

Mr Ndlovu also said the country had only 12 days' supply of diesel left from Monday, 59 days of premium and 45 days of regular fuel.

The Tanzanian authorities claim the fire was caused by two cigarette ends thrown accidentally by villagers at a leakage, but Mr Ndlovu dismissed the claim.

"It is impossible for a fire which covered 414 m of ground and was four metres high to be caused by cigarette ends. We strongly suspect there was a bigger ignition because crude oil cannot burn with cigarette ends," Mr Ndlovu said.

The Tazama Oil Pipeline is owned jointly by Tanzania and Zambia. Zambia has a $66\frac{2}{3}$ share while Tanzania has a $33\frac{1}{3}$ share in the 1 705 km pipeline which was built with Italian aid. — DDC.

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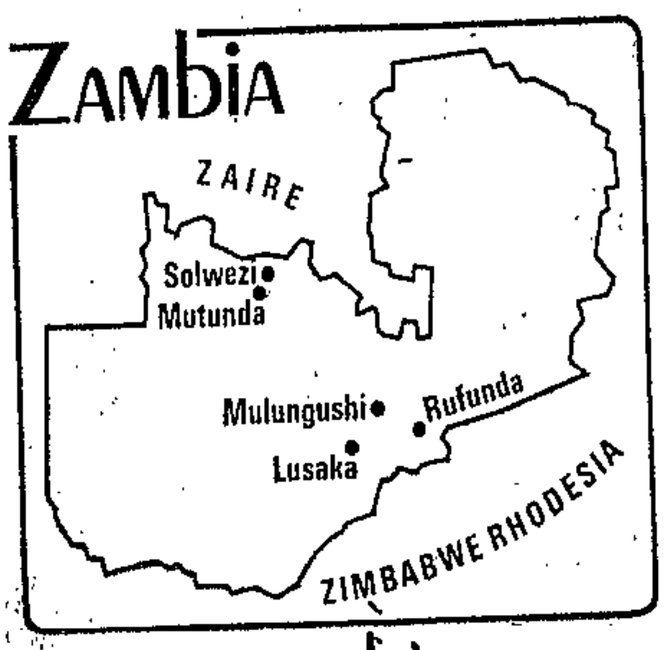
ZR strikes bases close to Zaire



24/8/79
350

The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

In their biggest raid on Zambia so far this year, Zimbabwe Rhodesian military jets yesterday overflew the Copperbelt and pounded targets only 50 km south of the Zaire border.

From the nearest military airfield in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, sited at Kariba, yesterday's raid still meant a round trip of about 1 000 km for the fighter-bombers.

The Rhodesian high command, in a brief communique, announced yesterday that ground and air forces had attacked six Zapu camps in Zambia, but beyond saying that all forces had returned safely, gave no further detail.

The Zambian government however, said today that "refugee camps" at Mutanda and at St Francis Mission south of Solwezi had been attacked.

Mulungushi

St Francis is 60 km south of the Zaire border and Mutanda, west of the mission, is less than 50 km from Zaire.

The Zambian Government gave no details of the other four strikes announced by Salisbury yesterday, but it is understood they were against targets closer to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia-Zambian border.

On Wednesday Salisbury announced that its air force had hit a Zapu camp at Mulungushi 100 km north-east of Lusaka, and the Zambian Government said today that on Wednesday the Zimbabwe Rhodesians struck at a "refugee camp" at Rufunsa 150 km east of Lusaka

Smith 'won't be stumbling block'

Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, said today that he would not go to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian constitutional conference in London next month if his presence there was a stumbling block to a settlement.

He was speaking on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, today. He is on a short visit to South Africa where he will address eight meetings.

Asked whether he thought his presence at the constitutional conference, which will be attended by the Patriotic Front, would be a stumbling block, he replied he had not heard this.

km
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to Malawi.

The attacks follow the pledge by the Patriotic Front at the weekend to continue the war despite Britain's pleas for a ceasefire before and during the new constitutional conference, which opens in London next month.

A military source said in Salisbury today: "We are showing the Patriotic Front that we can meet fire with fire."

Hendri

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nuus nuus net anr maandag

Lusaka bulging with SA goods

360

27/8/79

R.D.M

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

LUSAKA. — For the first time in many months the shops of Lusaka are full — bulging with South African goods as the country prepares a multi-million rand spree to host the Queen and the Commonwealth conference.

Lusaka staged a full dress rehearsal yesterday to prepare for the arrival of the Queen today. She will stay until August 3 and attend the opening of the Commonwealth conference on Wednesday next week.

Sirens blared as motorcades — containing many cars imported from South Africa — sped down the newly tarred roads. An elaborate security network swung into gear as the Zambian government attempted to offset fears that Lusaka, situated in a war zone, was an unsafe venue for the Queen's visit and the crucial summit meeting.

There have been reports that Zambia's President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has done everything to ensure that Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu forces are kept out of sight and under strict control during the next few weeks. Many of Mr Nkomo's forces are said to have been sent away from their bases on the outskirts of Lusaka.

It was also learnt yesterday that Mr Nkomo had not been invited to attend any official functions involving the royal visit. During recent weeks there has been speculation that Mr Nkomo could attend these functions and even form part of the official reception party for the Queen.

Preparations in Lusaka were far more spartan than those in Malawi, where the Queen spent four days earlier this week. The best part of it all for Zambians was the full supermarket shelves. All sorts of delicacies, imported from South Africa, were available — at a price.

Particularly in demand yesterday were Cape Granny-Smith apples, selling at around R2 for six. Zambians strode down the main street swinging small apples in plastic bags.

"We haven't seen apples for years and years," one woman said.

Another luxury to appear on the shelves was liquor — whisky at about R21 a bottle and gin at around the same price.

A bottle store attendant said some had been imported from Britain while the rest came from South Africa.

Tomorrow the red carpet that will be rolled out on the airport tarmac to greet the Queen is also South African-made.

South African journalists have so far reported no difficlties in entering the country, despite several reports that they might be barred.

However there are still unconfirmed reports that pressure could be brought to prevent them receiving the necessary accreditation.

The Times of Zambia yesterday quoted President Kaunda as replying to a question on the accreditation of South African journalisists as follows: "Not all South African journalists are mentally disturbed. Some are as balanced as you and me. It is only fair that the Secretariat decide that anybody coming from South Africa should be discussed between the Secretariat and Immigration."

There have been several calls over radio and television that Zambians show visitors "traditional hospitality". A special bulletin after the news last night, called on taxi-drivers not to overcharge.

"Delegates are not coming here to be exploited," the bulletin said, "they are coming to discuss pressing matters."

About 40 delegations representing Commonwealth countries are expected to arrive in the capital during the next few days.

Not too dry — just less wet, says Queen

By JOHN MOJAPELO

GABORONE — Queen Elizabeth said yesterday the drought condition being experienced in Botswana should rather be described as "less than average rainfall".

The Queen made the remark when she officially opened the Gaborone Trade Fair before an enthusiastic crowd.

Hours before the Queen's arrival at the fairground, the streets of the capital were lined by cheering crowds waving the Union Jack and Botswana's national colours.

The Queen, who is on a three-day state visit to Botswana, is accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, and their son, Prince Andrew.

The royal visit ends today when the family leaves for Lusaka, Zambia, where the Queen is to open the Commonwealth Conference.

Queen Elizabeth said Botswana's economic success has been remarkable in spite of adversities in the country.

"This skill has been particularly demonstrated by the way in which foot and mouth disease has been dealt with in your northern districts, both by prompt measures taken to control the disease and through your remarkable self-discipline as your farmers.

"On top of this you have suffered from low rainfall during this last year. I hesitate to use the word 'drought' because one good year for you could arouse cries of 'drought' anywhere else in the world.

"So let us talk of 'less than average rainfall'," the Queen said.

Sapa reports that thousands of Botswana residents travelled hundreds of kilometres on foot and by donkey cart to attend the opening of the fair.

Opening the fair, the Queen congratulated the country on its economic success.

"Botswana's low rainfall is being used to point the way to better methods of growing crops in the difficult conditions which always exist here," she said.

The country was an excellent example of showing the world how, with freedom and democracy, it could drive forward to prosperity.

The royal and presidential parties were conducted around a number of stalls displaying rural crafts and mining development before being driven in open landrovers to the agricultural section of the showgrounds.

The royal visitors were given a demonstration of how to prepare a traditional clay and dung floor by the wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs Lenah Mogwe, at the Botswana Council of Women's handicrafts exhibit which was awarded first prize at the fair.

Earlier, 23-year-old Miss Sedie Ofilwe of Mahalapye was chosen as "Miss Trade Fair 1979" in a competition contested by 16 others — Sapa.

The country was an excellent example of showing the world how, with freedom and democracy, it could drive forward to prosperity.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Eng

Lede wor
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Gedurende
Sentrum die

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in

Page 8 POST, Wednesday, August 29, 1979

Zambia won't open routes

LUSAKA — Zambia has resisted pressure from Zimbabwe Rhodesia to re-open road routes at Chirundu and Victoria Falls border posts.

The Zambian Minister of State for Works and Supply, Mr Maxwell Beyani, disclosed here that they had been approached on several occasions by the Rhodesians asking Zambia to re-open the routes closed in 1973 when the guerilla war started escalating.

"We have not reached any compromise because they have not met our demands and we also continue to turn down theirs. We are waiting for them to change their minds," the Zambian Minister said.

The Rhodesians are demanding that Zambia reopens road routes at Chirundu and Victoria Falls instead of using Kazungula because they are finding it difficult to identify guerillas whom they say are crossing Kazungula to wage war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia has no common border at Kazungula and Zambia is presently using the routes for its imports from South Africa.

Kazungula's pontoon was bombed by Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers on April 13 this year and 20 people were killed in the incident forcing the Zambian government to close it to passengers except imports.

ONLY OUTLET

The pontoon forms Zambia's only outlet to the southern route which was re-opened last year following a critical lack of essential commodities.

Zambia has insisted that until there is a "genuine government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia it will not re-open the routes demanded by the Rhodesians.

Meanwhile the new American Ambassador to Zambia Mr Frank Wisner, has declared here that the resignation of his country's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, will not change American policy in Africa.

Speaking on his arrival here to take up his new post, Mr Wisner said the US would continue the search for a peaceful solution to the Southern African issue. — Sapa.

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Leg irons for ZR war hero in Zambia

Star 30/8/79 360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A British-born pilot who won the Rhodesian Silver Cross bravery award for flying helicopters in operations against the Patriotic Front appeared in a Lusaka Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with spying in Zambia for the Salisbury Government.

Mr Michael Borelace (31), who has been in detention since his arrest on April 1 while trying to leave Zambia under an assumed name, was not asked to plead and was remanded until September 12.

The former helicopter pilot, who escaped from Lusaka's main prison shortly after his arrest, appeared in court in leg irons. An armed police officer stood next to him in the dock.

The prosecution alleged that Borelace had sent reports to Salisbury on Patriotic Front co-leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Lusaka home shortly before it was attacked by Rhodesian commandos.

It also charged that he had been collecting information about the siting of Rapier anti-aircraft missile batteries in Zambia and that he had compiled a dossier on suitable landing sites for helicopters.

Espionage carries the death penalty in Zambia and, according to legal experts, Mr Borelace is the first foreigner to be charged with spying since independence 15 years ago.

LESS HOPEFUL

Five other foreigners, including four Britons, are in detention in Zambia under the country's Preservation of Security Act.

Two of them, Mr Martin Foley (24) and Mr Robert Humphrys (18), were arrested on March 5 after telling immigration officers at Lusaka's international airport that they were on their way to Salisbury to join the Rhodesian Air Force.

The cases of two other Britons and a Dutch national appear even less hopeful.

All three are pilots and have been closely questioned about security matters since their arrest and detention in July.

Two months after the arrest Mr Borelace police to the house of the pilots, Captain Nicholas Riley, where a radio and a powerful transmitter were found hidden.

Consular officials said they had been told of no direct link between the cases but informed speculation is that the Zambian Government believes it may be close to cracking a major Zimbabwe Rhodesian spy ring.

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer ingevolge Wet op Maatskappye, 1973)
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie)
Posadres:

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

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Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

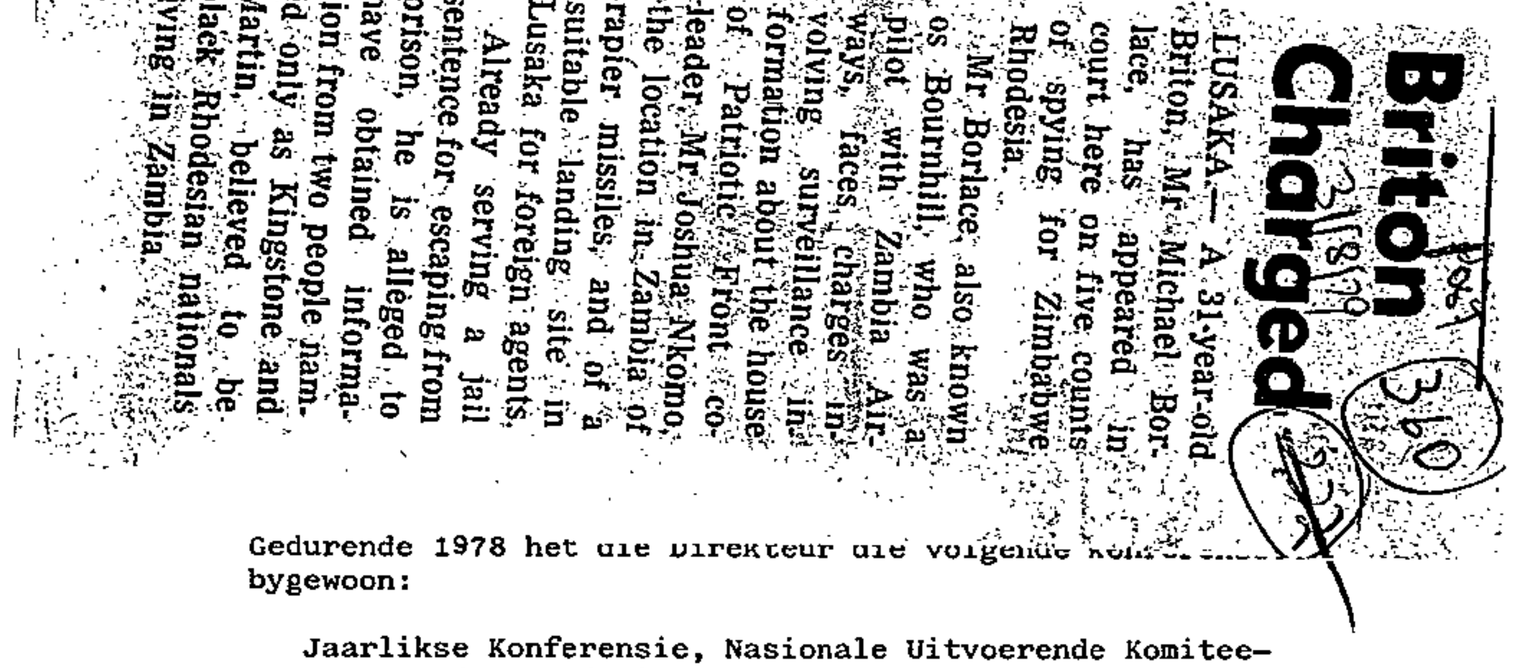
Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, [illegible] en Zambië besoek.



Briton Charged

LUSAKA.— A 31-year-old Briton, Mr Michael Borlace, has appeared in court here on five counts of spying, for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mr Borlace, also known os Bournhill, who was a pilot with Zambia Airways, faces charges involving surveillance information about the house of Patriotic Front co-leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, the location in Zambia of a rapier missiles, and of a suitable landing site in Lusaka for foreign agents.

Already serving a jail sentence for escaping from prison, he is alleged to have obtained information from two people named only as Kingstone and Martin, believed to be black Rhodesian nationals living in Zambia.

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende [illegible] bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Nkomo attends Commonwealth ceremony

LUSAKA — Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo yesterday attended the opening of the Commonwealth heads of state conference here — and was seated immediately behind the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher as the Zambian leader, President Kaunda, read his opening remarks.

Mr Nkomo's presence at the ceremony was a departure from normal protocol at Commonwealth conferences, which traditionally are attended by heads of government and other senior ministers from Commonwealth countries.

The Patriotic Front leader sat under a British Union Jack flag as President Kaunda immediately launched into a passionate attack on the new administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The Zambian President referred to Bishop Muzorewa's government as "a source of evil", and said black Africa was united behind the Patriotic Front.

Mr Nkomo's unexpected presence at the conference indicates yet again the likelihood of further fierce attacks upon the British Conservative government in Salisbury.

Dr Kaunda said that Zimbabwe Rhodesia was "a British colony and nothing has changed." He said the elections there last April were illegal and had produced a puppet government.

The Zambian President said Zimbabwe-Rhodesia would be high on the conference agenda. "There is an escalating war in Zimbabwe to end the rebellion and Africa will win this war," he declared.

Dr Kaunda said Bishop Muzorewa had succeeded Mr Ian Smith in office but not in power.

He said black majority rule must mean a total transfer of power from the white minority. "To us Smith is not an enemy because he is a white individual but because he is a symbol of the evil which is inside Zimbabwe," he added.

The conference opening ceremony was held at the Mulungushi conference hall on the outskirts of the Zambian capital, and while Mrs Thatcher and 266 other Presidents and Prime Ministers from the 39 Commonwealth member countries listened to President Kaunda's verbal attack on the new administration in Salisbury, scores of Patriotic Front guerillas demonstrated outside the hall with placards blaming Britain and the United States for the continuation of the war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Patriotic Front guerillas also attacked the western powers for their passive attitude towards the white minority government in South Africa.

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Zambia's white farmers still have a place

1-9-72

360



In the sun

Star 1/9/79.

Pictures by JIM McLAGAN

Afrikaners playing bowls on a Saturday afternoon in the middle of Zambia? It sounded like the opening line of a vaguely preposterous joke.

Yet there they were, Japie van Deventer with Bennie, his wife, and his two sisters, Hekkie and Cecilia, and their husbands, brothers Corrie and Abrie Krige, on an immaculate green north of Lusaka and shouting: "Mooi geboul" or "O gaats, dis mis."

The tight-knit little group — the Van Deventers were born here while the Kriges emigrated with their parents from South Africa in 1947 — and about 500 other whites in Zambia are farmers. Many are Afrikaners and Lusaka even has a NG church although without a dominee at the moment.

Despite the spill-overs of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war, aggressive Zapu guerillas camping in some farming areas and the three horsemen of the Zambian apocalypse, high prices, shortages and inefficiency, most whites are prepared to stay on: largely because they are making money.

For Zambia it is just as well. Sixty-five percent of the nation's 5,4-million people are directly involved with farming, but it is the few hundred whites between them who produce more than 60 percent of the total agricultural output. Without them Zambia would starve.

Good life

This means the farmers can easily sell everything they produce and at prices considerably higher than in South Africa.

Then, too, for whites prepared to get on with their own jobs and keep strictly out of political or security matters, Zambia still offers remains of the fabled "Good Life" of colonial days.

The weather is superb, hunting is good and relatively cheap for Zambian residents, and for fishermen there are tiger-fish in dams and rivers: "Rivers, man, that make the Vaal look like a trickle," boasts Lusaka restaurateur, Grahamstown-educated Morris Diamond.

But life is not all bowls and beer for the Kriges, the Diamonds, the expatriates on the Copperbelt and Zambia's other whites.

Most immediately worrying to the farmers is the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war, the raids into Zambia and the thousands of tense, violent Zapu guerillas.

There are ironic echoes of Zimbabwe Rhodesia here when a farmer says: "Sure, you can come to visit but I warn you there's a Zapu camp near our road. They know us, but you might get stopped. Let's preferably meet somewhere else."

Last November, after one of the Rhodesian raids, Zapu guerillas arrested Abrie Krige and questioned and beat him for 16 hours, screaming that he was a Rhodesian spy. He was released only after his family and other farmers made frantic representations to senior Zambian authorities.

Another farmer, Ian Sutherland, is in prison here after being sentenced to five years last year when weapons were found on his farm.

It is a delicate situation, and the farmers say the police are too scared and ill-equipped to offer real protection.

DEON DU PLESSIS, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Lusaka.

It is not that the farmers here live in the fear and loathing of the guerillas that the farmers "down south" do, but they are growing uneasy.

Zambian farmers are also denied the security of owning their own land. Freehold was abolished here five years ago and the farmers now have 99-year leases. They pay the State the admittedly modest lease fee of less than 10c a ha, but it means that only the improvements on the farms belong to them, not the land.

Then there are the endless problems of replacing or even just fixing broken machinery. Spares are scarce and hugely expensive. For Zambia's farmers even finding a new tubeless tyre is a major undertaking.

In another echo of the plight of farmers in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambian farmers are financial hostages. Foreign currency shortages mean they can get little money out of the country except for holiday trips and educating their children.

High tax

If Zambian farmers could freely convert their assets into solid currency abroad, many would certainly leave. In Zambian kwachas many of them are rich, but the currency is so weak that not even Zambia Airways will accept it aboard their international flights. South African rands are fine, however.

This is not a problem for the thousands of expatriates, most of them from Britain, on the Copperbelt. In terms of their contracts they are able to remit large portions of their salaries abroad and pensions are payable wherever the want to retire.

But for residents — th Van Deventers an Kriges hold South Afri can passports but ar Zambian residents — there are no such advantages.

Tax is astronomical too, amounting to R4 675 for an income o R12 000 a year and R1 500 on every R2 000 earned after that.

Education is another problem, with most of the white farmers feeling the standard in Zambian schools is unacceptably low.

Many children of farmers and expatriates are at school in South Africa or even Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

But, despite the problems, the whites are hanging on even if it is mainly for money. For some, like British-born Copperbelt farmers Rod and Heather Gibbons, Zambia is "home." They have even adopted a little Zambian boy into their family.

For most, farming is downright profitable, at least in kwacha.

For whites in Zambia, even now, there is still a place in the sun.

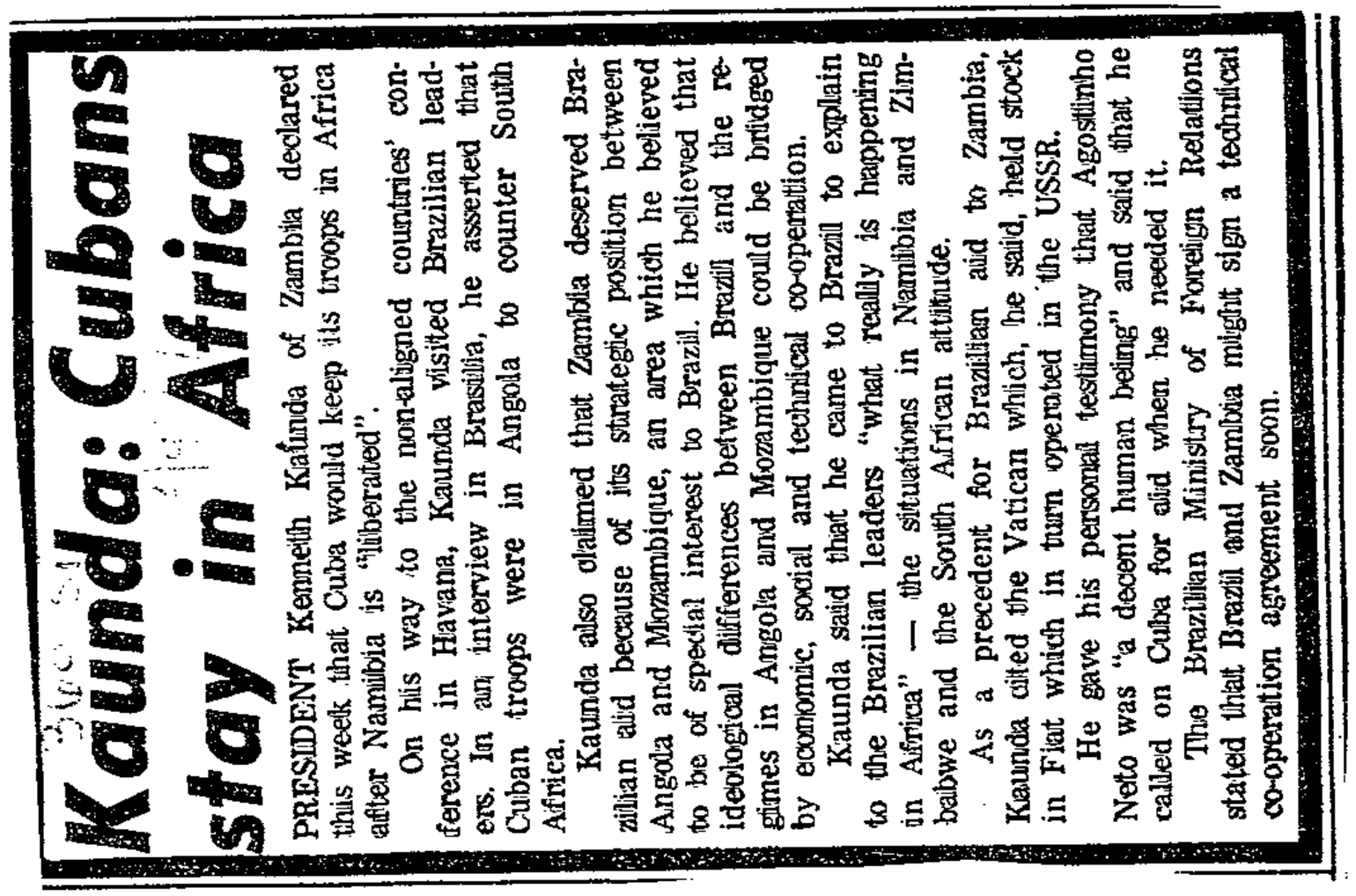
Family and friends at bowls on a Saturday afternoon: From left Japie van Deventer, Bennie, his wife, Rob and Heather Gibbons from the Copperbelt, Corrie Krige, Cecilia, his wife, Abrie Krige and Hekkie, his wife.

(c) Argus Co. Ltd

ONION RINGS May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---



Kaunda: Cubans stay in Africa

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia declared this week that Cuba would keep its troops in Africa after Namibia is "liberated".

On his way to the non-aligned countries' conference in Havana, Kaunda visited Brazilian leaders. In an interview in Brasilia, he asserted that Cuban troops were in Angola to counter South Africa.

Kaunda also claimed that Zambia deserved Brazilian aid because of its strategic position between Angola and Mozambique, an area which he believed to be of special interest to Brazil. He believed that ideological differences between Brazil and the regimes in Angola and Mozambique could be bridged by economic, social and technical co-operation.

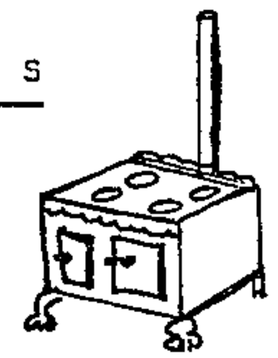
Kaunda said that he came to Brazil to explain to the Brazilian leaders "what really is happening in Africa" — the situations in Namibia and Zimbabwe and the South African attitude.

As a precedent for Brazilian aid to Zambia, Kaunda cited the Vatican which, he said, held stock in Fiat which in turn operated in the USSR.

He gave his personal testimony that Agostinho Neto was "a decent human being" and said that he called on Cuba for aid when he needed it.

The Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations stated that Brazil and Zambia might sign a technical co-operation agreement soon.

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES



1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---oOo---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Zambia detains S African

Argus 4/9/79

360

LUSAKA. — Zambian police were holding a South African and some Zimbabwe Rhodesian nationals for alleged military collaboration with 'Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambia's acting Inspector-General of Police, Mr Jeffrey Munalula, said here today.

A garage owner of South African origin was among those being held for questioning, he added.

BRITISH PILOT

'We picked him up two weeks ago and we are holding him for interrogation.'

He said he could not name the man until investigations had been completed.

Last week a 31-year-old British pilot, Mr Michael Borlace, appeared in court here on five counts of spying for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. — Sapa.

SA man detained

360
DD
5/9/79

LUSAKA — Zambian Police looking for Zimbabwe Rhodesian spies have arrested a South African-born garage owner, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman would not disclose the name of the man.

The man was not thought to be directly involved in the spy ring broken up earlier this year by the Zambians.

Last week a British-born pilot, Mr Michael Bourhill, 31, alias Michael Borelace, appeared in a Lusaka court charged with five counts of spying for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. — SAPA.

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE — Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice
1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with 1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---oOo---

TOMATO SAUCE — Sharon Young, Rondebosch

4 tomatoes
4 sliced onions
4 t sugar
8 level t maizena
salt and pepper
4 small carrots - grated
1/2 pt boiling water
4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with water and seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maizena, blend and boil again.

---oOo---

BARBECUE SAUCE — Peggy Brown, Halseton

2 onions, chopped fine
2 T vinegar
2 T Worcester sauce
1 T salt
3/4 cup water
1/4 t pepper
1 t chilli powder
3/4 cup tomato sauce

Mix all ingredients together. Simmer for 45 minutes.

---oOo---

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings) K.W.V. Paarl

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a basin over a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Serve at once, adding sugar to taste.

---oOo---

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For White Meats and Sea Foods)

1 cup hot cream
1/4 cup dry white wine
3 T butter
1 T flour
salt and pepper
1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---oOo---

BRANDY SAUCE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For Steamed Puddings)

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---oOo---

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For Ice-Cream)

1 1/2 cups sugar
3 T butter
4 oz chocolate (melted)
1 cup cream
1/4 cup medium sherry
1 t vanilla

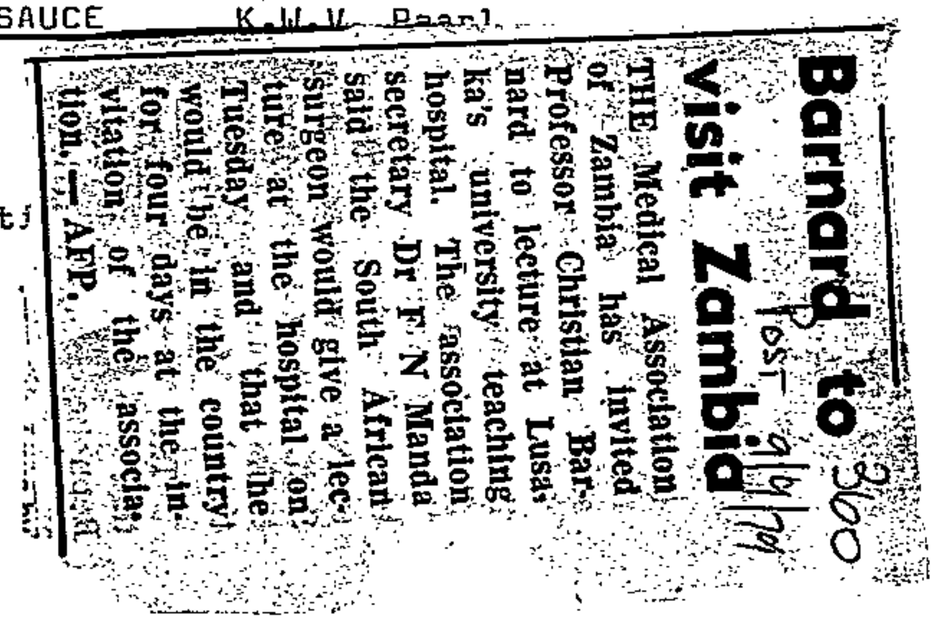
Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream in a saucepan. Stir until dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes without stirring. Stir in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat. Set pot over hot water until ready to serve.

---oOo---

HOT HONEY AND VAN DER HUM SAUCE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For Ice-Cream)

2 T honey
1/4 cup van der Hum

Heat in a double boiler until



Barnard to visit Zambia

THE Medical Association of Zambia has invited Professor Christiaan Barnard to lecture at Lusaka's university teaching hospital. The association secretary Dr F N Manda said the South African surgeon would give a lecture at the hospital on Tuesday and that the country would be in the country for four days at the invitation of the association. — AFP.

Post 31/1/71

Kaunda detains 12

POST Africa News Service

MORE than a dozen members of a Zambian opposition party banned seven years ago are being detained for writing a strongly-worded letter to President Kenneth Kaunda demanding his resignation and fresh elections.

Most of those being held were picked up shortly after the Commonwealth Conference ended in the Zambian capital early last month.

They are all supporters of former opposition leader Simon Kapwepwe whose United Progressive Party was banned in 1972 when Zambia became a one-party state.

Mr Kapwepwe, now a member of the ruling United National Independence Party, is not thought to be connected with the letter. He has so far not been questioned by police.

However, one of Mr Kapwepwe's top lieutenants in the now defunct UPP, Mr Alfred Chambeshi, was held by police for nearly a month before being released last week.

Home Affairs Minister Wilted Phiri yesterday confirmed Mr Chambeshi's release but refused to say why he had been detained.

All those still in detention were arrested on the Copperbelt, the stronghold of the UPP before it was banned.

The letter to Dr Kaunda, copied to the Chief Justice, was written on paper and headed The Voice of the Revolution.

It said that since Dr Kaunda had come to power Zambians had been subjected to "untold sufferings".

Zambia warns of holocaust

AS the Rhodesian peace talks convened in London, Zambian newspapers yesterday warned of an African "holocaust" but expressed confidence in the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, to bring the war to an end.

The Times of Zambia, official mouthpiece of the ruling United National Independence Party, drew a dismal picture of economic realities in Central and Southern Africa and warned that "every gun fired over Rhodesia hastens the process of geopolitical collapse of the region."

It called upon the parties to the conflict to resolve their longstanding differences "very soon or else".

"Angola has failed to achieve unity and stability. There is no genuine productivity in Mozambique.

"Zaire was under a nightmare of chaos and lawlessness. There is a breakdown of law and order and even of government in Uganda.

"A near-total destitution now afflicts Tanzania. Zambia is faced with a grim economic situation," the editorial said.

"If the London conference succeeds then Rhodesia... can also become a centre of stability and prosperity able to help its stricken neighbours.

"...All the conference delegates must be aware that if a holocaust ensues, not one of them, however much firepower they may wield, can hope to survive it."

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said the outcome of the London talks "will determine the future of the people of Rhodesia."

It called for the scrapping of white blocking mechanisms in the current Rhodesian constitution.

The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith's presence at the talks was "unnecessary since he is only there to protect the interests of the whites and this creates a repulsive atmosphere."

Mr Smith's function at the talks was to "ensure that (Bishop) Muzorewa does not betray their (white) interests.

"... In fact, Smith will be doing the thinking but using the murderer priest as a megaphone," it said.

"However, with the able and diligent chairman in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Lord Carrington, everybody is hopeful. — Sapa-AP.

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)epreciation is provided at 12½% p.a.
\ 25% initial allowance is granted for
: and tear being 20% on the reducing
:es were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
e amounted to R45 000 and R50 000
the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

:e on deferred tax account in respect
1.12.19.7, assuming

method

y method?

charge will be disclosed in the
for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Kaunda: Oust UK

(360)

RDM 12/9/79

LUSAKA. — Zambia's President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, says Britain should be expelled from the Commonwealth if the London conference on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia fails.

Zana, the official Zambian news agency, yesterday quoted Dr Kaunda as having told Nigerian journalists in Lagos on his way home from the Havana summit of non-aligned countries that African states should consider leaving the 41-member Commonwealth only if it proved impossible to throw out Britain.

He added that failure at the conference would have tragic results. — Sapa-Reuter.

(360) 13/9/79

157/360 DD 13/9/79

Zambia forges link with Iran

LUSAKA — Zambia has recognised and established non-residential diplomatic relations with Iran, Nicaragua and Grenada, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wilson Chakulya, announced here yesterday.

Addressing a news conference, the Minister said: "Zambia has decided to recognise the revolutionary government of Nicaragua which was established recently following the ousting of dictator Anastasio Samoza.

On the recognition of Iran, Mr Chakulya said: "Zambia has also recognised the revolutionary government in Iran which had been for so many years oppressed under the dictatorship of the now deposed Shah.

"Under the former regime of the Shah, defenceless people opposed to the Shah were killed. His was the most tyranical regime in modern times, but the will of the people defeated his military might and Zambia hails their achievement," the Minister said.

Answering a question on recent mass executions of people in Iran, the Minister said his country did not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries but believed those executed were justly tried by the courts in Iran.

On the recognition of Israel, he said Zambia like other African countries broke off diplomatic relations with Israel because that country was "stubborn and intransigent" in disregarding United Nations resolutions in withdrawing from Arab lands.

On the death of Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto, he said the Angolan leader was one of the greatest freedom fighters of modern Africa.

He also said it would be unkind to think that Angola without Neto would abandon the struggle for the liberation of Southern Africa. — DDC.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Spy rap pilot's case postponed again



Michael Borelace with his Zambian captors after a recent Lusaka court appearance.

LUSAKA — British-born pilot Michael Borelace, charged with spying in Zambia for the Salisbury administration, made a second brief appearance in a magistrate's court here yesterday and was further remanded until September 26.

Borelace (31), who won a medal for bravery while flying for the Rhodesian Air Force, was led into the court by heavily armed soldiers.

The former helicopter pilot was formally charged with espionage late last month.

In a magistrate's court hearing he was accused of collecting information about the siting of anti-aircraft batteries in Zambia and sending reports about guerilla leader Joshua Nkomo's house back to Salisbury.

He was also charged with collecting information on suitable landing sites in the Zambian capital for helicopters to drop "foreign agents."

Borelace was arrested on April 1 while trying to leave Zambia under an assumed name. After two months in detention he led police to a house in Lusaka where a radio transmitter and aerial were found.

Asking for a further remand, the prosecution said that it would give the State time to produce a document which would enable the magistrate to commit Borelace to a high court.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage to form a bowl. Wash well. Cube tomatoes, pineapple and add leaves of the cabbage leaving pineapple, tomatoes, slice finely in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

Zambia and Zaire set for cobalt killings

By SIMON CORNISH

COBALT prices are flying high, so high that two of the shakiest economies in Africa — Zambia and Zaire — stand to make a mighty killing out of this copper-associated metal which is vital to the super-alloys used in jet engines and turbines.

The highly-strategic metal is now fetching more than $25 a pound at producer price levels — or, more expressively, R48 000 a ton — a rise of 300% in less than two years.

With the price now holding firmly, Zambia could net R150-million this year, with another R550-million going to Zaire, from their respective productions of 3 000 and 12 000 tons.

Even cobalt-thin South Africa is not entirely out of the picture. The platinum producers and the massive slime re-treatment twins, Ergo and the Joint Metallurgical Scheme in the Free State, are all reported to be examining cobalt recovery programmes which could win almost 1 000 tons a year.

Zambia is already feeling its first flush of money for the past five years and is intent on doubling its cobalt production by the end of 1980.

So valuable is cobalt in Zaire today — producer of 60% of the free world's supply — the metal is being airlifted out of Shaba.

A main market-moving factor is that the Russians and the Chinese are going direct to the producers for supply contracts, instead of relying on the usual market distribution channels.

Cobalt got on the price escalator at the beginning of 1978 with the invasion of Shaba Province in Zaire — source of 70% of the country's production — which knocked out mining there for several months.

The incident threw a harsh light on the free world's dependence on unstable Zaire.

It also threw metallurgical plants in the West, which were turning out super-special alloys for jet engines, into a complete tizzy.

The threat to cobalt supplies struck when the aircraft industry had full order books for civil aircraft, largely due to the airlines' replacement programmes.

At $25 a pound, there is plenty of speculation about finding substitutes over the next few years but all that can be done in practical terms is to conserve current supplies.

Current indications predict about 22 500 tons of cobalt will come on the market this year. Production of temperature corrosion resistant alloys will take-up 30% of that, chemical applications 30%, magnets 22%, tungsten carbide 8%, steel alloys about 5%.

Which means that free world cobalt production will remain inadequate for its hungry market for some time.

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te vyf jaar gehuisves
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in die Leslie Social
uur Campus aanbied.

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oop samelewing belang-

dat ek my verpligtings
van die Sentrum vir
gram, boekstaaf en
waarop hulle hulle
het.

W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

C.T. 19/9/79

Selby-Taylor Zambia Bishop

360

By RICHARD WICKSTEED

THE FORMER Archbishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Robert Selby-Taylor, is to be enthroned next month as Bishop of Central Zambia after spending the past five years in retirement.

Bishop Selby-Taylor, 70, who became Anglican Bishop of Northern Rhodesia exactly 38 years ago, is a personal friend of President Kenneth Kaunda and is to stay in Zambia for about three years, paving the way for a member of the local clergy to take over the post.

Bishop Selby-Taylor, whom many South Africans will remember for his outspoken views on apartheid, said in an interview yesterday that relaxations in South Africa's race laws were of only a "peripheral nature", and it remained the church's duty "to work for the complete removal of all signs of apartheid in South Africa".

Referring to the deportation of clergy from South Africa and SWA/Namibia by the government, he said this type of action was "characteristic of all States which are under autocratic governments".

"I personally believe that there should be complete freedom for religious thought. The State should only take action against the church when people are being 'subversive' to the State, and they should be charged in a court of law." Asked about the church in Zambia ministering to members of the Patriotic Front who are engaged in the war against Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Bishop Selby-Taylor said the church should "minister to their spiritual needs".

"I fear that there are very few clergy ministering to the spiritual needs of members of the Patriotic Front. If they are Christians the church has a duty to minister to them."

Turning to his hopes and plans for the future, Bishop Selby-Taylor said he hoped "that by going to work in Zambia, this would have the effect of working toward unity between Zambia and South Africa."

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio die Voorsitter is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio die Vise-Voorsitter. Die Direkteur is ex officio 'n lid. Die Abe Bailey-Trust word deur dr J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A. Landman en mnr G.K. Lindsay verteenwoordig en die Universiteit van Kaapstad deur professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh. Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn verteenwoordig die lede van die Maatskappy.

Terwyl professor G.F.R. Ellis met navorsing- en studieverlof is, dien dr Robert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger op die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistente, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-



Zambian praise for Botha

Argus African News Service

LUSAKA. — The State-owned Zambia Daily Mail has applauded the South African Prime Minister's indication of a relaxation of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

The newspaper said today: 'We are as startled as Botha's followers, but the only difference is that we are happy at this move and we hope that Botha will see it through.'

The paper called the most effective move 'the most effective way of ridding the country of that obnoxious racial policy of apartheid.'

It was a 'powerful ray of hope for a happy non-racial society.'

'Those who cherish peace and happiness should assist Prime Minister Botha and support his efforts,' the newspaper said.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Warning of famine

A French agronomist is appalled at the level of rural development in Zambia, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

A French agronomist invited to Zambia by President Kenneth Kaunda has launched a stinging attack on government agricultural policies and warned of widespread famine in rural areas unless farmers are given proper incentives.

Professor Rene Dumont, author of "False Start in Africa," which is critical of post-independence development in black Africa, said he had been appalled at the level of rural development in Zambia.

"There is already widespread poverty in rural areas," he said in an interview. "It is getting worse all the time and there will be a serious famine if corrective measures are not taken soon."

Professor Dumont said the Government had paid too much attention to urban development since independence thereby encouraging a massive influx of people from rural areas.

"In the cities, goods are often in short supply but at least they are available," he said. "In rural areas it is often impossible to find salt or soap. Even when it is available, it costs three or four times as much.

"So the peasant gives up his unequal struggle and migrates to the city. That's one more producer lost and another dependant to feed," the professor said.

The French agronomist, who has spent three weeks touring rural areas of Zambia, is now preparing a report which he will hand to President Kaunda.

"I am going to be very blunt in this report," he said. "I am going to say stop practising apartheid in Zambia and treat the peasant of this country as an equal."

The professor was particularly critical of the role of para-statal organisations in agriculture.

"Those responsible for buying grain and distributing fertilisers are failing miserably. Grain is left to rot in the fields because transport isn't dispatched and inputs like fertiliser seldom arrive on time," he said.

"The peasant farmer is paid late if he is paid at all and the net result of all this is that he just gives up and goes back to being a subsistence farmer."

He also questioned the value of rural reconstruction centres established by the Government to boost food production.

"They have spent millions of kwacha on these centres since 1975 and not one of them is self-supporting," he said. "Most produce less than 10 bags of maize per person per year. They are unmitigated disasters."

Professor Dumont said government policies to date had encouraged laziness and dishonesty.

"Everyone believes that the State owes him a living. Zambia is turning into a nation of spongers hiding behind the rhetoric of its leaders," he said.

The French agronomist said that while the government neglected the rural areas it mollycoddled people in the cities.

"People are given jobs, houses and cars without ever having to assume any serious responsibility. The only thing they care about is the pay cheque at the end of the month."

Hunt for maize as Zambia faces famine

360
3/10/79
NM

LUSAKA — In an effort to avert a possible famine in the country Zambia has launched a worldwide search for maize.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Alexander Chikwanda, said Zambia still needed 2 000 000 bags of maize to meet the national consumption figure of 7 200 000 bags a year. "We are desperately looking for them," the minister said.

Three million bags were bought last week.

Mr. Chikwanda attacked two French experts who said this week that Zambia would face starvation because of lopsided planning, maladministration and duplicity in jobs and projects. He called them radicals from Europe.

The experts, who are in Zambia at the invitation of President Kaunda, are Professor Rene Dumont, a world-known agronomist, and Professor Marie France Mottin, an expert in social science.

The two said the gap between the urban rich and the rural poor was increasing by an alarming rate and warned that by 1990 the situation would be "threateningly explosive". — (Sapa.)

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MAIZE FROM SA FOR HUNGRY ZAMBIA

Argus 5/10/79

By Hugh Roberton

SOUTH AFRICA is to rush 200 000 tons of maize to Zambia in an emergency effort to prevent a famine which could soon threaten almost a quarter of Zambia's population.

Maize

(Continued from Page 1)

'We have nothing to say on this matter.'

A spokesman for the South African Railways said: 'We do not discuss clients' business with third parties. There is nothing we can disclose.'

Warnings of famine in Zambia this year began more than eight months ago when the Zambian Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, said the country's maize reserves would run out in July and that grain would have to be imported to avert famine.

In March, Zambia reached agreement with Kenya for the supply of 10 000 tons of Kenyan

pean Economic Community agreed to pay the rest.

But since then the threat of famine has grown worse and geographic realities have forced Zambia to seek aid from the largest regional producer of maize.

Britain announced earlier this year that it would send 8 000 tons of maize to Zambia and several other countries, including the United States and Australia, are understood to be sending consignments.

It is believed that Zambia will be paying the standard export price for South African maize and that it is now negotiating

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21	0,02	0,13	0,06
31	0,03	0,15	0,04
23	0,01	0,03	0,01
21	0,01	0,03	0,03

The operation was planned this week during visits to South Africa by top-ranking Zambian Government officials, including the country's General Manager of Railways and the Director of Agricultural Marketing.

South African Maize Board officials and the General Manager of South African Railways, Dr J G H Loubser, will make final transport arrangements for the maize shipments later today.

According to the General Manager of the Maize Board, Mr H F B Hickley, the Zambian Government has asked for 200 000 tons of South African maize to make up for a 270 000 ton shortfall in Zambia.

Rail link

In an apparent effort to prepare Africa and the international community for an announcement on the maize deal with South Africa, the Times of Zambia today said the country's rail link with South Africa was an 'unavoidable necessity.'

'We hope that Zambia's friends will grasp the full meaning of this reality,' the Government-controlled newspaper said in an editorial.

Earlier, President Kaunda himself argued that Zambia needed its rail links to the south and would use them for trade 'as long as this is necessary.'

South African officials, meanwhile, were reluctant to discuss the maize operation today. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said:

(Continued on Page 3, col 9)

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS 88

366 187

360

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED T TICE

A. Alpha on 1 M straig tax pu balanc and ta respect and 19.

1. What is of the

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2. Show ho income assumin

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cember 19.7,

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Maize: SA to the rescue

360

form 6/10/74

By SIMON WILLSON

A POTENTIALLY disastrous shortfall in Zambia's maize harvest is to be met by 200 000 tons of South African maize imported by rail during the next few months.

The maize import agreement was concluded this week by members of a senior Zambian delegation who had talks with officials of the South African Maize Board and South African Railways.

The Zambian harvest was 270 000 tons short this year and none of Zambia's neighbours have an exportable maize surplus anywhere near South Africa's 2 700 000 tons. So politically sensitive trade with the Republic was seen as the obvious solution.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is on record as having said the country's economic needs would always overrule the political ramifications of opening and using the rail link to the south.

Other countries have already come to Zambia's aid this year with supplies of grain.

A spokesman for the South African Railways said all rail routes to the north were heavily used but running smoothly and there would be no difficulty in fitting the maize consignments to Zambia into existing freight timetables.

A programme of shipments was being drawn up, and the maize would receive priority over other bulk cargoes on the same railway line.

The chairman of the Maize Board, Mr Hendrik Hickley, said it had been agreed not to release further details of the deal, but it was not the first time Zambia had imported South African grain.

He said the Maize Board would recieve payment for the exported grain "in the normal way" and that the maize was not being donated as aid.

You're ripping off the peasants, prof tells Kaunda

360 7/10/79

Sunday Post

A FRENCH agricultural development expert invited to Zambia by President Kenneth Kaunda has warned that Zambia's economic policies pamper urban people and exploit peasants and rural works.

Professor Dumont said author of False Start in Africa which is critical of post-independence development in Africa, said he had been appalled at the low level of rural development in Zambia.

"There is already widespread poverty in rural areas," he said in an interview this week. "It is getting worse all the time and there will be a serious famine if corrective measures are not taken soon."

Professor, Dumont said the government had paid too much attention to urban development since independence thereby encouraging a massive influx of people from rural areas.

"In the cities goods are often in short supply but at least they are available," he said. "In rural areas it is often impossible to find salt or soap. Even when it is available it costs three or four times as much.

"So the peasant gives up his unequal struggle and migrates to the city. That's one more producer lost and another dependant to feed," he said.

The professor, who has spent three weeks touring rural areas of Zambia, is now preparing a report which he will hand to President Kaunda.

"I am going to be very blunt in this report," he said. "I am going to say stop practising apartheid in Zambia and treat the peasant of this country as an equal."

Professor Dumont said government policies to date had encouraged laziness and dishonesty.

"Everyone believes that the state owes them a living. Zambia is turning into a nation of sponges hiding behind the rhetoric of its leaders," he said.

He said that while the government neglected the rural areas it mollycoddled people in the cities.

"People are given jobs, houses and cars without ever having to assume any serious responsibility. The only thing they care about is the pay cheque at the end of the month."

— SUNDAY POST Correspondent.



the 19.8 financial year

under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Kaunda sees little hope for peace

RDM. 9/10/79

360

LUSAKA. — There would be no genuine peace in Southern Africa because of the "savage" wars ravaging the region, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

Addressing the 14th national congress of the ruling United National Independence Party, he said it would be difficult to forgive people like Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's army commander, Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, when the blacks took power.

"One will need a bigger heart to forgive in such a situation," he said.

He charged that 80% of his country's economic problems were created by Britain because of its failure to fulfil promises made before Zambia achieved independence and also its failure to observe the United Nations mandatory sanctions on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

"Most of our problems are due to the war in Southern Africa and busting of sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia by Britain," President Kaunda said.

He urged his party to strengthen the defence system to counteract attacks by Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and South Africa. He added, however, that his country had no aggressive intentions against any nation.

President Kaunda described the recent announcement by South Africa's Prime Minster, Mr P W Botha, on easing some apartheid laws as "cosmetic".

He challenged Mr Botha to give power to the people by universal suffrage.

"If Botha is returned to power through universal suffrage, he can expect a red carpet treatment in Zambia," President Kaunda said.

Referring to South-East Asia he said he feared that the present conflict between China and the Soviet Union would affect countries like Zambia and liberation movements which received military aid from the two Eastern blocks.

He would send a delegation to South-East Asia to study the situation before Zambia could take sides.

On the Middle East situation, the Zambian leader said there could be no solution to the present Middle East conflict without the participation of the Palestinians. — Sapa.

Kaunda back from Zaire

12/10/79 360 Post

ZAMBIA'S President Kenneth Kaunda has returned home after a visit to Zaire where he had talks with President Mobuto Seso-Seko according to a radio Zambia news report monitored in Johannesburg.

At a news conference before leaving Lumbumbashi, Dr Kaunda expressed the hope that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian talks would be a success and would lead to genuine independence.

He added that the talks should be followed by a free election so that the people of the country could live in peace and security.

The two leaders discussed "international problems", and reviewed several economic and political questions concerning cooperation between their two countries.



President Kenneth Kaunda discussed "international problems" with President Mobuto Sese Seku.

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income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be
to be given to particular di
more to child welfare clinic

Overall criteria are needed,
way that they can guide these
problem is not only to relate
to relate the various objecti

There are various means of do
expenditure be accounted for

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also kno
presentation of expenditure da
is directed. Thus, projects
geriatric problems, sanitation

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement
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Zambian bridges blown up

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Traffic on the Tazara railway, which links landlocked Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, has been halted by what appears to have been a commando raid on an important bridge over the Chambeshi River in Northern Zambia.

Also damaged in the raid was a road bridge on the route to Kasama, the capital of Zambia's Northern Province.

A Government spokesman said the two bridges were damaged by explosives planted by "racist troops" early yesterday morning.

While the official statement did not refer directly to Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces, the term "racist troops" is frequently used by Zambian officials when referring to forces under the control of Salisbury.

The official account of the radio is confusing but it appears that the raiders exchanged fire with police guarding the bridge before planting explosives on the columns.

A government statement referred to a speedboat being seen on the river before the attack and said a spotter plane had also been seen in the area.

A village chief said two fishermen were shot by the raiders and two of the vehicles used in the raid were left behind.

The official spokesman said the raid had been launched to weaken Zambia economically and to undermine its support for nationalist guerillas.

If the raid was ordered by the Salisbury administration, it would be the first time Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops have attacked a major non-military target in Zambia.

From Mount Darwin, Sapa reports that another large group of terrorists — nearly an entire platoon — has surrendered to Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces.

Combined Operations headquarters in Salisbury today refused to confirm or deny claims that Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces were responsible for blowing up the bridges.

Asked to elaborate on the Combined Operations statement last night that "This HQ does not comment on speculative reports," the spokesman said that this position was unchanged.

The spokesman refused to issue a firm denial of Zimbabwe Rhodesian involvement at this stage. He did not expect that any further communiques would be issued on this subject today.

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Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

ZR troops blast Tan-Zam links

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The Tanzania-Zambia Railway and two bridges were dynamited by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops early yesterday in Zambia's northern province about 700 km north of here.

A government spokesman said the two rail and road bridges and the Chinese-built railway were extensively damaged by explosives "planted by racist troops". The explosions took place at about 2.30 am Zambian time.

The spokesman would not say how extensively the bridges and railway were damaged in the explosion, but said road and rail traffic had been brought to a standstill pending repair work on this vital link to the east coast.

He said that before the blowing up of the bridges and the railway line, a speedboat carryng four people had been seen unloading boxes containing explosives near the rail bridge while a spotter plane circled the area.

The spokesman said soon after unloading the boxes, the boat sped away from the scene. Later, a report said two men — Zambians — were shot at from the speedboat killing one and wounding the other seriously.

Between 9 and 10 pm, two trucks loaded with fertiliser stopped near the road bridge and a number of persons armed with fire-arms "jumped out of the vehicles and took positions at the bridges".

The spokesman added that a few minutes later two cars approached from the direction of Mpika, "picked up the racist soldiers and sped away towards the south".

He said this act of sabotage by Rhodesia was aimed at weakening Zambia's economy and discouraging her support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs

The Argus
OCTOBER 9 1979

New tone from Zambia

IT may be the maize deal. It may be Mr P W Botha's new stance on race relations. It may simply be that Dr Kenneth Kaunda is sick and tired of carrying most of the can for the war against Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Whatever the reason, the Zambian leader's speech to his United National Independence Party yesterday struck a note which could meet with a sympathetic response in South Africa.

Dr Kaunda contrasted the Organisation of African Unity's vigorous condemnation of South Africa with its silence and 'inexplicable inaction' when innocent black people were massacred by black dictators. In the same address he urged the South African Prime Minister to grant political power to all sections of the South African community. 'If after that Mr Botha were returned to power, he would be assured of red carpet treatment in Zambia. . . .'

It is a big 'if.' The chances of political equity coming to South Africa are, in fact, not advanced by the events in black-ruled Africa which drew Dr Kaunda's caustic comment. South Africans who are being asked to concede power to blacks in a process leading to black rule have not been encouraged by the failure of democracy in most of black Africa. Dr Kaunda himself runs a one-party state — a party which changed its constitution to make sure he was the only presidential candidate.

The time for red carpets is not yet. (And it might never happen the way Dr Kaunda wants it.) But meanwhile there is opportunity for South Africa and Zambia to co-operate in a way that could pay dividends in political stability in Southern Africa. The tone of Dr Kaunda's speech gives promise of this.

PURCHASING OFF

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Zambia battles to restore bridges

LUSAKA. — Zambian army enginers were dispatched to the destroyed Chambeshi River rail and road bridges yesterday, while government officials sought ways to lighten the impact of the loss of the critical route to Tanzania ports.

The Zambian Government has accused Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos of planting explosives which severed the Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia railroad about 700 km north of Lusaka on Friday.

Salisbury officials have declined to comment on the charges.

The Tazara railroad carried about 40 percent of Zambia's freight, and repairs are expected to take at least a month.

One plan under consideration by the Zambians is to set up land shuttles from the Tazara to the main road leading to Tanzania.

The raid came at a time when Zambia faces an acute shortage of maize, the Zambian staple diet. The land-locked nation's other route, through Rhodesia to South Africa ports, is already operating at capacity carrying imports of maize and fertilizer and exports of copper.

Diplomats here said the severance of the northern link could force Zambia to ask Zimbabwe Rhodesia to reopen two more road and rail routes. The Zambia-Rhodesian border was closed in 1973 and reopened at one point last year to enable south-bound cargo to reach South African ports. — Sapa-AP

Unless otherwise stated, political com

(36C)

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant f on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at straight line. A 25% initial allowance is g tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R5 respectively, for the financial years ended 3 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account i of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in t income statement for the year ended 31 Decembe assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items caus timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the e of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a divi company, amounting to R70 000, all of which wa in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 00 deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

Zambia expects to be hit again

RDM 16/8/77. (36C)

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia's transportation outlets to the east and west coast were in danger of being disrupted by Rhodesian troops, the Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference he said the blasting of two bridges -- one rail and the other road — on the river Chambeshi on Thursday night "is clearly an act of sabotage and blackmail by the Rhodesian regime".

General Chinkuli said the Rhodesians were all out to hold Zambia to ransom and to force her to recognise "the sham Muzorewa regime".

The Minister said according to reliable information received from Rhodesia, there were also plans to damage Zambia's communication links with Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania so she would have to depend on the southern route alone.

Zambians would continue to sacrifice everything for their stand on Rhodesia.

The rail bridge would take two months to repair while the road bridge would take only one week.

The Chinese engineer who planned the rail bridge is in the country to help with the repair work.

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesian military command refused yesterday to comment on the claims from both Zambia and Tanzania that Zimbabwe-Rhodesian forces had been responsible for blowing up the rail bridge on the Tanzania-Zambia railway. - Sapa.

5. *Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.*

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass boul. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

Tanzam blast may benefit EL harbour

360
AD 17/10/79

EAST LONDON — The blasting of the Tanzam rail line which carries 40 per cent of Zambia's exports and imports may ironically be a boost for East London's under utilised harbour.

This emerged yesterday with the announcement from Lusaka it would take two months to repair the line connecting the landlocked country with the port of Dar es Salaam.

But yesterday railway officials were reluctant to comment.

The railways' director of public relations, Mr G. le Grange, said from his Johannesburg office: "It may well be a boost for East London but the big thing is we don't know.

"It is a very difficult question in the sense that we don't know what was being transported on the damaged line.

"Neither do we know what we are going to handle in South Africa until the cargo crosses Beit Bridge."

Asked if it was not logical that if 40 per cent of the Zambian cargo had come to a halt some would be re-routed to the south, Mr Le Grange said: "That is so but I would be guessing if I were to tell you how much more cargo would come to East London."

He confirmed, however, that East London was the main port for clearing Zambian and Zaire copper and that "negligible amounts went on other routes."

The system manager of the railways in East London, Mr D. Butler, refused to comment.

Other railway officials said relations with black Africa were very sensitive matters and they would not like to discuss it in public even though it would be a boost to an ailing port such as East London.

The railways annual report in Parliament in March said between October 13 and November 9 last year, 1 651 tons of copper had been railed from Zambia to East London to be shipped out.

The report also said 64 000 tons of fertiliser had been railed to Zambia and Maputo from East London since October last year.

The chairman of the Harbour Advisory Board, Mr Tom Peters, said East London was shipping out a tremendous amount of Zambian copper.

"But we still have space as our facilities are not utilised to their maximum.

"We can only hope more will be routed to us from Zambia." — DDR

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

...bbage, leaving the outer leaves to
...Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots
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...ng the stalks. Place the carrots,
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...aste. Toss well; then pile the salad
...arnish with radish roses and a small
...se who like it. To make the radish
... in a double cross, then put them in
...es open up.

---oOo---

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

...ll hot. Chop up the bacon, mix
...d mayonnaise. Season with a little
...r cold.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

... a flat salad platter; cut side

---oOo---

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

... nuts and peas with French dressing.
...naise. Cover with greaseproof paper
... for use.

... and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. leaves of the cabbage leaving pineapple, tomatoes, sliced ca in a bowl adding any juice fro salt and black pepper to taste into the cabbage "bowl". Carr bowl of mayonnaise for those w roses, cut across the tops in iced water until the radishes

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still with the potatoes, onion and m salt and pepper. Use hot or c

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nut
Serve on lettuce with mayonnais
and refridgerate until ready fo

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil an

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

...a half and lay on a flat salad platter: cut side...

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
...apple
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
... sauce
... juice
...e, orange sections,
...naise, soya sauce
...ressing to salad;

360 DD
Zambia 26/10/78
6 taken in raid
LUSAKA — Rhodesian commandos who entered Zambia and blew up two bridges on the Chambeshi River in the northern province two weeks ago, abducted six Zambians, a government spokesman confirmed here yesterday.
He said two brothers, Mike and Butch Shone, a 10-year-old boy, Neil Watts, and an Irish national, Charles Ian Jackson were abducted.
The other two abducted were Zambians named Joseph Zunda and Simon Mwanza.
In an admission that Zimbabwe - Rhodesian troops sabotaged the Tanzam railway line in Zambia earlier this month, military authorities in Salisbury announced yesterday that during operations, a small group of Zambian residents were brought to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.
The statement added: "Negotiations are in hand to return this group to Zambia."
A British high commission spokesman in Lusaka declined to comment on the abductions but it was reliably learnt that the Zambian authorities have asked the British Government to have the six people freed and returned to Zambia.
After weeks of denial, there is acute embarrassment by military authorities in Salisbury of the admission that their men were responsible for blowing up the Tanzam railway line, thus further weakening Zambia's frail economy.
The attack is seen by observers as intended to force President Kaunda to put enough pressure on Joshua Nkomo to compromise at the current constitutional talks in London.
— DDC.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
...apple
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
... sauce
... juice
...e, orange sections,
...naise, soya sauce
...ressing to salad;

Botha denies any SA troops are in Zambia

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GT 26/10/79

PRETORIA. — There were no South African occupation forces or soldiers in Zambia, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P. W Botha, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Botha was replying to allegations by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia that 600 South African soldiers were in Western Zambia.

Mr Botha added that it "was, however, known that South African patrols were forced from time to time in the past to cross the northern borders of South West Africa in pursuit operations against terrorists responsible for atrocities against the local population, for whose safety we are responsible".

"I just want to emphasize that we have no intention of aggression against our neighbours and that we are only protecting those instances for whom we are responsible," he said.

"Like a good neighbour, South Africa is prepared to offer assistance to its neighbours in times of need," he said. At present, the country was supplying essential commodities like maize to Zambia.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, yesterday jointly condemned South Africa and "the Salisbury regime" for sending their forces into Zambia last Sunday.

Dr Waldheim voiced his strong condemnation and his regrets over civilian casualities suffered.

The attacks were not only a serious violation of Zambian sovereignty, but also heightened tensions in the region and threatened to complicate the current settlement negotiations, he said.

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ia negotiates for railway wagons

bridge on the Tanzania Railway (Tazara) across the Chambeshi River by Zimbabwean commandos nearly three weeks ago when they also abducted six people to Salisbury.

Mr Chewe said: "Our wagon capacity in Zimbabwe has been limited to only 35 wagons per day because this is the only amount Rhodesian Railways, which also handles cargo wagons from South Africa and Zaire, could cope with."

In order to offset a possible shortage of mealie meal, Zambia's staple food, and to bring in other essential goods, Zambian Railways was negotiating with its counterparts in the south to increase the wagon capacity to at least 46.

Tazara is now not operative due to the blowing up of the Chambeshi Bridge and this has placed an additional burden on Zambian Railways. Cargo has been re-routed to the south and transported by Zambian Railways, Mr Chewe said.

Meanwhile, although Zambian Railways is studying the possibility of reverting to the use of steam locomotives and electric trains due to soaring oil prices, it has placed an order for 14 diesel engines from West Germany next year.

At the moment Zambian Railways has 76 locomotive engines, 16 of which were out of order due to lack of spare parts, Mr Chewe said.

In addition, Zambian Railways has hired 13 diesel locomotives from South African Railways so that it now has 72 running engines. — DDC.

60 terrorists killed in raid on Zambia

Sunday Times 4/11/79

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By CHRIS FREIMOND
Salisbury

AT LEAST 60 terrorists were killed, and scores more injured, in a Zimbabwe- Rhodesian military strike against Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces in Zambia, this weekend.

Ground and air forces which struck on Friday morning returned yesterday afternoon leaving terrorist bases in the Kabanga Mission area, 60 km across the border and 110 km north east of Victoria Falls, devasted.

One member of the raiding forces, Trooper William Wixley, 39, of Bulawayo, died in action.

At least three Zambian civilians were also reported killed in crossfire.

It was the second strike into Zambia in the past two weeks.

A number of terrorists were taken prisoner and taken back to Zimbabwe- Rhodesia.

The terrorist bases, comprising a headquarters and three staging camps, covering an area of about 10 sq km, accommodated an estimated 250 terrorists poised to infiltrate Zimbabwe-Rhodesia "within the next few days", a military spokesman said.

The camps were situated in a highly populated area and a number of terrorists took refuge in villages during the attack.

They were surrounded by invading troops and fought back.

The raid began with an intensive air strike. According to witnesses that was when most of the 60 terrorists died.

Many others ran away before black and white helicopter-borne troops attacked the camps.

One of the captured terrorists, Msindisi Nkomo, 24, told newsmen at the forward base near the border yesterday that he surrendered when the troops arrived.

"I put my hands up and said I wanted see my mother," he said. "I don't know what we are fighting for."

According to the military spokesman, the civilians in Zambia were "friendly and co-operative" and freely gave information and directed troops to terrorist camps and arms caches.

At the same time as the raid, Zimbabwe-Rhodesian forces encountered a terrorist gang which had crossed the border from Zambia 16 km west of Victoria Falls.

In an ensuing battle, 11 of the terrorists were killed and two captured.



A Zipra terrorist is assisted from a military aircraft by a Zimbabwe-Rhodesian soldier

Shot dead on way to meet his girlfriend

THE only son of a Pietermaritzburg couple, Mr Hugh White, 31, was shot dead by terrorists yesterday as he rode his motorcycle towards a meeting with his girlfriend on a Bindura farm.

A friend of Mr White said today that he had been working on a farm, north-east of Salisbury, his first farming job, for about a week.

He went to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as a printer in August last year.

"But all he had ever wanted to do was farm," the friend said. "He had never been happier. Even the farmers said they had never had a nicer guy." — Sapa

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Zimbabwe shuts off Zambia maize supply

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Rhodesia has suspended shipments of maize from South Africa and Botswana to Zambia.

The Cabinet office yesterday issued a statement saying this step had been taken because Zambia had not complied with a condition that incursions by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary army must be halted.

He said the maize was among basic commodities being used to sustain Zipra terrorists in Zambia undergoing training or awaiting deployment into Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

A message had been passed to the Zambian Government on October 23 stressing that Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be compelled to take action other than military to reduce the activities of Zipra.

The destruction last month of a major bridge on the Tazara railway line from Lusaka to Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania has increased Zambia's dependence on the Zimbabwe Rhodesian link to South Africa.

The closure of this link threatens Zambia with serious food shortages by the end of the year.

Zipra's continuing attempts to sabotage Zimbabwe Rhodesia's lines, rail routes and other forms of communication were slowing down the movement of goods urgently needed by the people of Zambia, the statement said.

"Such a situation must be as unacceptable to Zambia as it is to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, which has to allocate high-cost manpower and material resources to the protection, maintenance and repair of these communication routes."

Shortly after the delivery of the latest ultimatum a number of breaches of the conditions had occurred, but these had been overlooked because there might not have been time for Zambia to implement the necessary controls.

"One of these conditions was that there would not be any further Zipra incursions into the country," the statement said.

"In the last few days, this condition has been breached in that terrorists have infiltrated into this country from Zambia.

"It is stressed that this action is taken in the light of extreme and continuing provocation and will remain operative as long as Zambia fails to fulfil the terms of the message of October 23."

Early last month Zambia signed a deal to import 200 000 tonnes of maize from South Africa to meet about a quarter of the country's shortfall.

Warnings of famine in Zambia began at the beginning of the year when the Zambian Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, said the country's maize reserves would run out in July and grain would have to be imported.

In March Zambia signed a contract with Kenya for 10 000 tonnes of Kenyan maize with 25 per cent of the costs being met by the European Economic Community.

But since then the threat of famine has worsened, forcing Zambia to turn to South Africa.

There was no immediate official reaction in Lusaka to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian action.

According to figures obtained from Namboard Zambia's parastatal agricultural organisation Zambia has sufficient stocks of maize to last until February next year.

Namboard estimated that additional collections of locally produced maize would stretch supplies until March.

Zambians consume about 54 000 tons of maize each month and the country currently has 252 000 tons in stocks according to Namboard figures. — SAPA-AP.

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - day care cen

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall budget.

Where the methods of providing a good or service are drawn from different sources in different proportions, the choice between them can be made by means of Linear Programming, the mathematical technique usually be presented in the simplified

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of ... objective. But what tools are available ... ives themselves? Can anything be ... to be given to particular diseases ... more to child welfare clinics or ca

Overall criteria are needed, and they ... way that they can guide these detailed ... problem is not only to relate resources ... to relate the various objectives to ea

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2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budge ... presentation of expenditure data ac ... is directed. Thus, projects to co ... geriatric problems, sanitation prog ... can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Maize barrier won't block other goods

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The decision to stop the transportation through Zimbabwe-Rhodesia of South African maize to Zambia is not expected to affect the flow of copper shipments from Zambia or the movement of other commodities.

The Muzorewa government's move, stopping carriage of maize to Zambia across the west of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and the Victoria Falls border, is aimed at putting irresistible pressure on President Kenneth Kaunda to cut his support for Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

But in Lusaka yesterday President Kaunda said Zambia had sufficient maize stocks to see it though the siege and vowed that he would not yield to Zimbabwe-Rhodesian "intimidation".

In Bulawayo yesterday, a Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Railways spokesman said the Victoria Falls border remained open for the movement of traffic other than maize, Sapa reports.

"As far as we know, at this time copper will still be moved through," the spokesman said.

Zambia depends on copper for about 90% of its foreign exchange earnings, which have dropped significantly in recent years because of falling copper prices and a drop in production levels.

South Africa is in the process of sending 200 000 tons of maize to Zambia, which faces severe food shortages unless it receives about 300 000 tons by early next year.

The spokesman said that about 2 000 tons of maize was on Zimbabwe-Rhodesian rail lines at present. "This will be held pending receipt of disposal instructions or lifting of the government restrictions."

In view of the current constitutional conference in London involving the Patriotic Front alliance of Mr Nkomo and the Muzorewa government, the decision came as no surprise to many observers, reports the 'Mail' Africa Bureau.

Despite reports from Lusaka that Zambia has enough maize to last until February next year, a Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Government spokesman said yesterday that more flexibility was now expected from the Zambians.

The decision to stop the maize shipments came after Zimbabwe-Rhodesian commandos sabotaged the Tan-Zam rail link which gave Zambia access to ports in Tanzania.

These two blows will further strain Zambia's already fragile economy, thus making a negotiated settlement an absolute necessity from the Zambian point of view.

The decision has been strongly attacked by the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu.

The party's official spokesman, Mr James Dzvova, said: "To punish millions of innocent Zambians because of the presence of Zipra guerrillas in Zambia is a failure on the part of the UANC regime to understand the nature of the struggle to free Zimbabwe."

Observers do not believe the move will affect Zipra's suspected intention to send hundreds of guerrillas into Zambia before the start of the rainy season.

But the decision is clearly intended, should Zambians be threatened with famine, to alienate the local population from Zapu and subject the Kaunda government to internal pressure to expel Mr Nkomo's guerrillas.

President Kaunda said yesterday: "Zambia will not succumb to unwarranted pressure by the enemy."

He was speaking at State House, Lusaka, when receiving the new Iraqi Ambassador, Mr Fakhri Ahmed Qasin.

He described the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian move as the "last kicks of a dying horse" and added: "The measure ... is just one more of their methods to try and intimidate the Zambian people."

He called on the international community to help out and warned that the Salisbury government had grown stronger because of Western support.

Meanwhile, Zambia's Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, was confident the United States would assist in countering the effects of the blockade and said a massive operation to use meal from cassava roots as a substitute was underway.

lalt on maize exposes Zambian dilemma

C.T. 7/11/79 360

fence Reporter

S President Kenneth night not possess the "clout" to stop forays abwe Rhodesia by the of Zipra insurgents Zambian soil.

the question military were debating yesollowing Zimbabwe 's decision to halt urceded shipments of rican maize to Zamn people.

One of the observers said bluntly: "Is President Kaunda riding the tiger — or is the tiger threatening to ride him?"

It is an open question whether the comparatively small Zambian National Defence Force (ZNDF) could succeed in exerting pressure on Mr Joshua Nkomo's insurgents.

Although exact figures are not known, most experts agree that at least several thousand Zipra terrorists are housed in various camps in Zambia, some of them on the outskirts of the national capital, Lusaka.

The insurgents are armed with Warsaw Pact light weapons, land-mines, machine-guns and missiles.

In an emergency these weapons could be used as easily on the ZNDF as on the Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces.

Opposing them in any showdown would be the 14 300-man ZNDF. Of these men, 12 800 belong to the army, and are organized into an armoured car regiment, four infantry battalions, an artillery battery, an anti-aircraft regiment, an engineer squadron and a signals squadron.

Zambia also has a 1 200-man paramilitary force, including a police mobile unit of 700 men.

Its 500-man air force includes two FGA (fighter ground attack) squadrons armed with MiG-19, Galeb and Jastreb aircraft, and a counter-insurgency and training squadron flying Aeromacchi 326Bs. The air force also possesses a number of helicopters, among them large troop-carrying types.

However, other factors might militate against a Zambian success.

● The total ground forces available — 12 800 soldiers and 1 200 policemen — are very small for a country the size of Zambia, and are heavily committed to other duties, such as border patrolling. Any sort of guerilla-type b··h war is extremely extravagant of men, with one "freedom fighter" often being hunted by 10 or 15 security force soldiers.

● The insurgents' heat-seeking ground-to-air missiles, with which they have shot down a number of aircraft, would be a neutralizing factor in the event of Zambian air operations.

● Much of Zambia consists of difficult terrain in which to operate against mobile guerilla forces.

● The ZNDF's morale is known to be doubtful, and it is an open question whether all its equipment is operational.

If it came to a shoot-out, the only military anti-Zipra ploy which would seem to have some chance of success would involve collusion with Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces to exert a two-pronged pressure on the Mr Nkomo's men — an eventuality which is highly unlikely, for a number of political reasons, as long as Dr Kaunda is in power.

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

> priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.



Zambia won't bow to pressure says Kaunda

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda said here yesterday Zambia had enough stocks of maize to last her through "this troubled period."

Commenting on reports that Zimbabwe Rhodesia would not allow Zambian maize to pass through its country, Dr Kaunda said: "Zambia will not succumb to unwarranted pressure by the enemy."

The President was speaking when he received letters of credence from the new Iraq ambassador to Zambia, Mr Fakhri Ahmed Qasin, at State House.

Dr Kaunda who described Zimbabwe Rhodesia's measure as the "last kicks of a dying horse," told Mr Qasin that since 1965 Zimbabwe Rhodesia had tried to intimidate Zambia but failed.

Union yesterday condemned the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government for suspending the passage of maize to Zambia.

Zanu's publicity secretary, Mr James Dzova, said it was "unChristian in every sense" to punish millions of innocent Zambians because of the presence of Zipra terrorists in Zambia.

In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said: "This most recent development once more underlines the urgent necessity that peace and stability, which is at present being disturbed by terrorism, should be reached at the very soonest."

— DDC-SAPA.

Editorial opinion, page 10.

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ales is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of [illegible] of elderly persons as a result of the migra[illegible]

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200 000 tons of maize undelivered

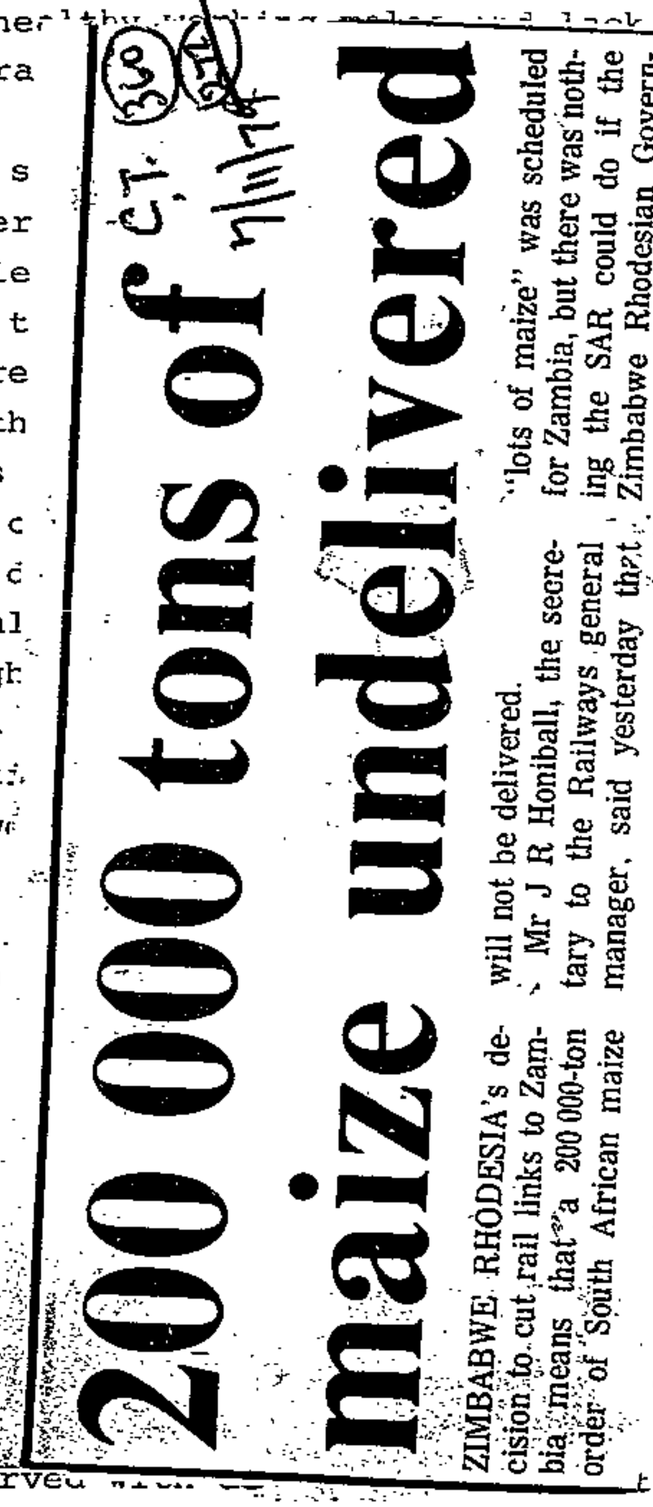
C.T. 360 7/11/79 272

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA's decision to cut rail links to Zambia means that a 200 000-ton order of South African maize will not be delivered.

Mr J R Honiball, the secretary to the Railways general manager, said yesterday that "lots of maize" was scheduled for Zambia, but there was nothing the SAR could do if the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government stood in the way.

The SAR director of public relations, Mr G la Grange, said the Zambian authorities had not been in touch with the SAR to make alternative arrangements. He added: "The only route for this export is the railroad and it is impractical to transport thousands of tons by air."

The general manager of the Maize Control Board, Mr H F B Hickley, said that an agreement had been made with Zambia for delivery of 200 000 tons of maize starting this month. He would not say whether any part of the order had already been executed.



Meanwhile it was reported yesterday from Lusaka that Zambia did not face immediate famine as it still had reserve maize stocks of 250 000 tons. Locally grown crops would supplement the reserves to last the country till March next year.

The maize blockade has been imposed by the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government in retaliation to attacks by guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front using Zambian bases. The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government has said that it could not provide food to its enemies.

This has placed President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in a dilemma — he has to decide whether to continue allowing guerillas to operate from his country or risk hunger among a large part of his country's population of almost six million.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

Two standard populations were used: [illegible]g a developed population and Mexico 1960 [illegible] Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age [illegible]or divisions of the eighth revision of the [illegible] of Diseases (ICD).

[illegible]th.

6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.

7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

Kaunda's dilemma

NM 7/11/29

NOT FOR the first time President Kaunda is being taught the folly of involving his landlocked country in a terrorist war. The Zimbabwe-Rhodesian decision to close the rail route to the south has effectively severed an important economic lifeline and left him dangerously stranded in many respects.

Ostensibly the Muzorewa Government's reason for cutting off his maize supplies from South Africa was because the Zambian leader had failed to comply with Salisbury's demands to stop Zambia-based Patriotic Front terrorists from staging cross-border raids. However, Bishop Muzorewa could hardly have been unaware that he was imposing a condition that was almost impossible of achievement in the short term.

For it is extremely unlikely that Zambia's 7 000-strong army has the capability to control Zipra's horde of between 12 000 and 15 000 terrorists, who are spread all over the African bush. Moreover, it would seem a pointless exercise if, as expected, the London peace talks are concluded within the next week or two and normality returns to the region with a ceasefire.

A more plausible reason for cutting off President Kaunda's maize supplies might be to warn him not to poke his fingers too deeply into the Lancaster House pie. Both he and President Nyerere have indicated recently that they would be prepared to fly to London to persuade Lord Carrington to be more accommodating towards the Patriotic Front concerning transitional proposals.

Salisbury's move should be a sobering reminder to both African leaders that Zambia's economic position could become extremely critical if they caused a breakdown in the dialogue.

If the talks continue on their present course, then the war might well end within a few weeks and Zambia's troubles would be over. However, the conference could easily be upset by this meddlesome twosome putting their weight behind unacceptable Patriotic Front demands. In that event Zambia could face a hungry future within a month or two.

President Kaunda has since qualified his proposal to fly to London with the consideration that he will go only if Mrs. Thatcher feels his presence will be useful. She should lose no time about telling him to stay at home.

Zambians will eat cassava roots instead of maize

Kaunda says: We won't give in

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda said here yesterday that Zambia had enough stocks of maize to last her through "this troubled period."

Commenting on reports that Zimbabwe-Rhodesia would not allow Zambian maize to pass through its country, he said: "Zambia will not succumb to unwarranted pressure by the enemy."

The president was speaking when he received letters of credence from the new Iraqi Ambassador to Zambia, Mr. Fakhri Ahmed Qasin.

Dr. Kaunda, who described Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's measure as the "last kicks of a dying horse", told Mr. Qasin that since 1965 Zimbabwe-Rhodesia had tried in vain to intimidate Zambia.

"The measure they have taken to stop our maize from passing through their country is just one more of their methods to try to intimidate the Zambian people," he said.

While calling on the international community to come to the aid of Zambia, Dr. Kaunda emphasised that the Zambian people would not succumb to unwarranted pressure.

He warned that the enemy had grown stronger since 1965 because of support from Western countries.

Friends

Zambian Minister of Agriculture Alexander Chikwanda said: "Our American friends will come to our aid and we shall resort to eating meal from cassava roots."

trast to the plan to "blot us out", Zambia had supplied Zimbabwe-Rhodesia with double the electricity used by Malawi and yet "Zambia had not threatened to cut off the electricity supply.

"If Bishop Muzorewa and the people in Salisbury had any sense at all they would appreciate Zambia's integrity and appreciation for the problems of her neighbours," the minister said.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisati
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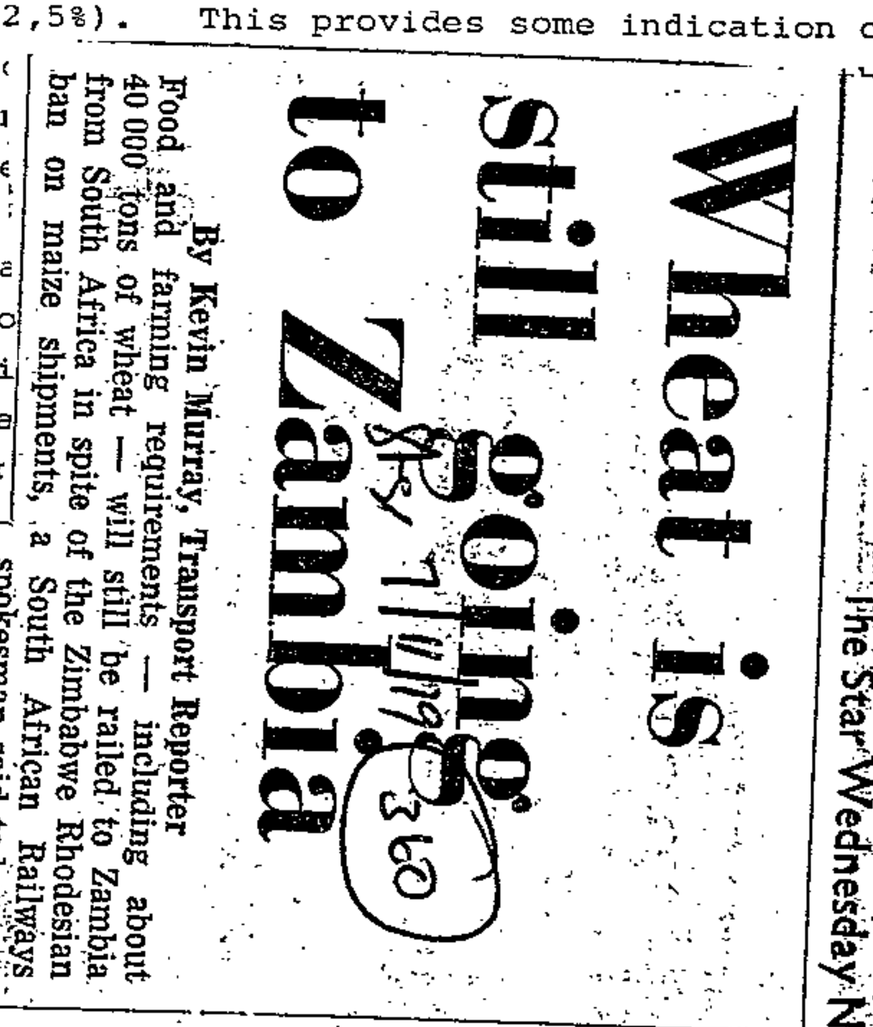

Wheat is still going to Zambia

By Kevin Murray, Transport Reporter

Food and farming requirements — including about 40 000 tons of wheat — will still be railed to Zambia from South Africa in spite of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian ban on maize shipments, a South African Railways spokesman said today.

The ban applies only to maize, and the SAR was transporting many other goods to Zambia, said the spokesman.

"At the moment nothing is getting through because the maize trucks carrying about 2 000 tons, are blocking the lines.

"But this will be cleared up quickly and then we will continue to ship goods to Zambia through Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

The spokesman said that fertilizer, soya bean meal, manufactured goods and shipments of wheat would be transported.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that President Kaunda said yesterday Zambia's support for "liberation struggles" in southern Africa would not be compromised by the Zimbabwe Rhodesian maize blockade.

'DYING HORSE'

He also assured his people that Zambia had enough maize in stock to carry them through the crisis (informed estimates are that Zambia can last until March next year on existing stocks) and he termed Salisbury's move "a kick from a dying horse."

John D'Oliveira reports from Washington that the Carter administration is considering "appropriate action" in case the Zimbabwe Rhodesian decision to cut all shipments of maize to Zambia caused a "serious problem."

This point was made at a State Department routine briefing by spokesman Hodding Carter.

The Star Wednesday Nov

urban areas.

low, the importance
exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured'

[illegible], genito-urinary and ill-defined causes
contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated



Zambia seeks more SAR rolling stock

LUSAKA. — Shipments of Zambian copper are being maintained at their normal level in spite of the closure of the Tazara railway and the two State-run mining companies, Roan Consolidated Mines and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, do not expect cuts in supply commitments, says an RCM spokesman.

Transport sources said Zambia was negotiating with South Africa to provide enough extra locomotives and wagons to double the line's copper-carrying capacity to around 50 000 tons a month to make up for the Tazara closure.

The two companies' copper shipments from East London and Dar es Salaam last month totalled just over 51 000 tons, slightly more than in each of the two previous months.

The destruction by Zimbabwe of a Rhodesian commandos of a bridge in north-east Zambia carrying the Tazara rail link with Dar es Salaam on October 12 raised the possibility that landlocked Zambia would be unable to move all its copper to the coast.

A transport crisis last year left Zambia with more than 100 000 tons of copper piled up at the mines and in transit, and forced President Kenneth Kaunda to reopen the southern route railway through Zimbabwe, Rhodesia to South Africa.

This week the Salisbury authorities blocked all maize shipments to Zambia on the railway until the Zambian's stopped Patriotic Front members based there from making cross-border attacks into Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia said it would not stop the movement of other goods, including copper.

The Zambian railways authorities are confident of being able to handle the extra tonnage of southern route copper in spite of a record of slow turnaround times and accidents.

The RCM spokesman said that at the end of October, RCM had 2 600 tons of copper stockpiled at the mines, 2 300 tons in East London and 8 200 tons in transit on the southern route.

In addition, 1 800 tons of copper were on the way to Dar es Salaam by road and 160 tons were being trucked to the Mozambique port of Beira — a route which has been bombed by the Zimbabwe Rhodesians.

RCM shipments in October were 12 400 tons from East London and just under 10 000 tons from Dar es Salaam. The Dar es Salaam figure included copper stockpiled before the Tazara closure, and the reduced tonnage now being taken to the port by road was being loaded immediately on arrival, he said.

NCCM shipped about 29 000 tons of copper from the two ports last month in roughly the same proportions as RCM. — Reuter.

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more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between [illegible] disease groups or age groups

[illegible] is an art. Pole, an econo-

[illegible]tes:

[illegible], be mainly determined
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[illegible], but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". 9

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

NM - 8/11/79

Desperate Zambia gets maize but it's rotten

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Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — A large consignment of Kenyan maize has arrived here rotten and some of it with 9 percent disease content, Zambia's Agriculture Minister, Alexander Chikwanda, disclosed here yesterday.

Mr. Chikwanda regretted that a sister country like Kenya should use Zambia as a dumping ground for maize unfit for human and animal consumption.

Zambia has secured about 8 000 tons of maize from Kenya in a bid to avert a looming famine as a result of poor rains.

But a senior official from the Kenyan High Commission said: "Our maize is on its way between Nairobi and Mombasa and it has not started arriving in Zambia at all."

Zambia's request for 100 000 tons of maize from America is receiving "active consideration" in Washington, a spokesman for the American Embassy said in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said the embassy expected a reply from the American Government on the request in a week to 10 days.

"This is a major request that Zambia has made and my Government is giving it active consideration," he said.

Mr. Chikwanda said yesterday that if Zambia received the 100 000 tons of maize from America by February next year, then there would be no risk of starvation since the present 3 300 000 bags could last up to April next year.

On Monday, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia announced its move to block Zambian-bound maize passing through its territory because Zambia had failed to stop Patriotic Front terrorists getting in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be m
the more discriminating public decisions can be. [10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in thems
the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better
be made. Their potential is realised only if there follo
of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for loc
where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to h
processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions.
precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be
in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these t
analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was
logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should
mately the same value in whichever programme it is spent
social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one prog
that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second
programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at
a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each
may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent
on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the bene-
fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit
analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown
that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all
expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind
of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest in-
congruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are
used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is,
from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of
the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

GENERAL NEWS

US expected to reply soon to maize plea

LUSAKA. — Zambia's request for 100 000 tons of maize from the United States to help counter the halting of South African maize shipments through Zimbabwe Rhodesia is receiving "active consideration" in Washington, according to a spokesman for the US Embassy in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said the embassy expected a reply from US Government on the request in a week to 10 days.

Zambia's Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, has said that if the 100 000 tons are received from the US by next February there will be no risk of starvation.

Zambia says it has 3 300 000 bags in stock, and estimates they could last until April.

But Mr Chikwanda also disclosed yesterday that a large consignment of Kenyan maize had arrived in Lusaka rotten and about 9% diseased.

He said he regretted that a "sister country" should use Zambia as a "dumping ground" for maize unfit for human and animal consumption.

Zambia had secured about 8,000 tons of maize from Kenya as part of a bid to avert looming famine following a shortfall of 300 000 tons after a poor season.

But officials of the National Agriculture Marketing Board said the 440 tons received so far could only be used as stock feed.

A senior official from the Kenyan High Commission said, however: "Our maize is on its way . . . it has not not started arriving in Zambia".

President Kaunda has said Zambia will not starve as a result of the maize blockade imposed by Rhodesia — which does not affect other commodities carried to and from the country on Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Railways.

He has described the move as an act of intimidation by the Rhodesians and vowed that Zambia would not bow to this pressure for it to drop its support of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu guerrillas.

● In Johannesburg, South African Railways has indicated it will continue railing other food and farming requirements into the beleaguered country.

Among foodstuffs destined for Zambia are believed to be about 40 000 tons of wheat, although the Railways could not confirm this. Other shipments include fertilizer, soya bean meal, and manufactured goods.

At present the lines across the border at Victoria Falls are blocked by rail trucks carrying about 2 000 tons of maize consigned to Zambia. Once these have been cleared, shipments will move across as normal.

Problem	Prevalence	[illegible]	concern	[illegible]	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

ZAMBIAN MAIZE

Cutting a lifeline

Zimbabwe Rhodesia's decision to suspend maize shipments from SA to Zambia will not have a major short-run impact on the Zambian economy. Rhodesia Railways sources in Bulawayo said this week that at present a total of 2 000 t of rail traffic is crossing the Victoria Falls bridge into

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Bloemfontein; and 11,5% in Peddie and Boksburg.

The survey points out that these increases are not surprising. The effect of the soaring cost of fuel, and its impact on other items, has been felt strongly in the last six months. In fact, since June, the price of paraffin shot up between 40% to 70%, depending on the area. In some cases the full impact of this has been partly avoided by substituting coal for paraffin.

What is puzzling, according to Professor Johann Potgieter who runs the survey, is the sharp rise in Durban's HSL. No massive price increase specific to Durban could be pinpointed to account for this. But, he says, "I would expect Durban to level off next year."

Coloureds, on the other hand, have borne a lighter burden. The highest rise in the HSL was 8,7%, again in Durban. In Johannesburg it rose by 8%. In these centres rents and transport costs climbed slightly. However, King William's Town is an anomaly, since these two costs increased the most, and yet the HSL crept

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relating to insolvency, such
and liable on conviction to the penalties provided thereof in the said law relating to insolvency, and all the provisions of the said law relating to insolvency shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of such act or omission, the method of establishing the same, and such past or present director or officer charged with the same.

426. Private prosecution of directors and others.—(1) If it appears in the course of the winding-up of a company that any past or present director, member or officer of the company has been guilty of an offence for which he is criminally liable under this Act or, in relation to the company or the creditors of the company, under the common law, the liquidator shall cause all the facts known to him which appear to constitute the offence, to be laid before the Attorney-General concerned and, if the said Attorney-General certifies that he declines to prosecute, the liquidator may, subject to the provisions of section 386 (3) and (4), institute and conduct a private prosecution in respect of such offence.

(2) The Court may, upon application by the liquidator, order the whole or any portion of the costs and expenses incidental to such private prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the company in priority to all other liabilities.

CHAPTER XV

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT

427. Circumstances in which company may be placed under judicial management.—(1) When any company by reason of mismanagement or for any other cause—

(*a*) is unable to pay its debts or is probably unable to meet its obligations; and

(*b*) has not become or is prevented from becoming a successful concern,

and there is a reasonable probability that, if it is placed under judicial management, it will be enabled to pay its debts or to meet its obligations and become a successful concern, the Court may, if it appears just and equitable, grant a judicial management order in respect of that company.

(2) An application to Court for a judicial management order in respect of any company may be made by any of the persons who are entitled under section 346 to make an application to Court for the winding-up of a company, and the provisions of section 346 (4) (*a*) as to the application for winding-up shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to an application for a judicial management order.

Zambia Yes to Geneva

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9/11/79

LUSAKA — Zambia has accepted an invitation by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to attend a UN conference on South West Africa independence in Geneva next week, the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, said here.

Mr Chakulya told the Zambia News Agency that Zambia would send a delegation to the conference, but he did not say who would lead it.

Mr Chakulya was speaking shortly before leaving for London with President Kenneth Kaunda, who was holding talks yesterday with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Patriotic Front leaders taking part in the Zimbabwe Rhodesia constitutional conference.

President Kaunda is due in Rome at the weekend to address a food and agriculture organisation congress and meet the Pope, after which he is due to visit Iraq.

Zambia is one of the leading supporters of Swapo, whose guerillas operate from bases in South-West Zambia and Angola. — SAPA-RNS.

Kaunda faces the holocaust

The flames that were ignited at the Lusaka Commonwealth Conference, and since fanned into fire at Lancaster House, have become a holocaust threatening to consume Zambia's President Kaunda. DEON DU PLESSIS of The Star's Africa News Service, tells why.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is being run over by the Rhodesian settlement initiative born in his own capital before the assembled heads of the Commonwealth three months ago.

It is doubtful whether the Zambian leader, when he acclaimed Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the end of the Commonwealth summit — "at last, a British Prime Minister we can deal with" — ever dreamed it would turn out this way.

For today Zambia's lifeline to the east, the Tazara rail line to Dar es Salaam, lies severed in piles of masonry at the Chambeshi River where Salisbury's troops destroyed the road and rail bridges last month, and from the south he is faced with Zimbabwe Rhodesia's "mealie alternative": the maize blockade.

There are strong indicators that President Kaunda's problems stem largely from the fact that nothing is being allowed to baulk this international drive to settle the Rhodesian problem once and for all.

None of the bad things that have happened to Zambia have happened in isolation: pressures on the beleagured nation will mount so long as it appears to be thwarting progress.

Consider the evidence.

The Commonwealth Lusaka plan for Rhodesian settlement was not a sudden miracle.

For weeks before Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser played the shadowy role of super mediator, eliciting the support of the Commonwealth nations and Nigeria.

But how was anything to be achieved without the support of Front Line men like Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, Mozambique's Samora Machel and President Kaunda himself?

On the Friday of that dramatic conference came the answer. The support had already been obtained.

President Nyerere, chairman of the Front Line States, caught practically every observer there wrong-footed with a keynote speech that called for a peaceful and quick settlement and even for financial recompense for Rhodesian whites who felt they would not be able to live under the new order.

Nyerere had put his seal of approval on a new British-backed settlement initiative and, in so doing, effectively the seal of the other Front Liners as well.

Was President Nyerere offered a carrot during the weeks of secret negotiation before? Was he offered relief for his creaking economy with its R300-million-plus deficit; was he offered help in paying for his recent war against Idi Amin; was he convinced that Rhodesian settlement would bring such benefits to central Africa that Tanzania could not afford to miss out?

With President Nyerere's approval, President Machel's support was nine-tenths assured. President Nyerere had long been his political friend and guide and, besides, Mozambique was losing millions because of the closed border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia, central Mozambique was virtually in the hands of Robert Mugabe's Zanu upwards of 100 000 Zimbabwean refugees were burdening the economy and Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops rampaged into Mozambique with humiliating ease.

For President Kaunda it was trickier. Zambia was host to Joshua Nkomo's Zapu. Nkomo and the Zambian leader have a close and warm relationship.

But where President Machel could advise his protege, Mugabe, "go home and contest free elections: you've got a good chance you'll win", President Kaunda could not, in honesty, advise Mr Nkomo to do the same. Because of tribal considerations Nkomo would enjoy majority support among the Ndebeles but they constitute less than 17 percent of Zimbabwe's population. Among the Shona Mr Nkomo would be lost.

And what of Bishop Abel Muzorewa in Salisbury? His internal settlement government had failed in its two main aims: to attain international acceptance, a lifting of sanctions and to end the war. His own support among the millions who had voted for him was on the wane because the war still raged on.

But he sensed that with the new Thatcher team in Downing Street here was the best opportunity in a long time to have sanctions swept away, to earn recognition and to hold, if not win, the war.

The Bishop had to take a gamble: that if there were second elections he would still win or at least poll more votes than anyone else.

Salisbury's priority then was to show Presidents Machel and Kaunda what they could expect if they advised their guerilla proteges to forget the peace talks and carry on with the war.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops swept into the Limpopo Valley "rice-basket" area of Mozambique on a devastating raid which knocked out all the bridges over the Limpopo River except one and, while it could be argued that this would hamper guerilla movements inside Mozambique, all the evidence is that the raid was primarily aimed at Mozambique's economy.

Salisbury's troops then struck deep in Zambia, blowing up the Tazara rail bridge and the road link over the Chambeshi River.

Again, the blowing of the bridges could h had little effect on Za own war effort from Z bia. It was another w ing, this time to Presid Kaunda — co-operate else.

The "or else" came little later. Salisbury nounced the maize blo ade, on the pretext t we "can't feed the peo who attack us," but t main force of the blo ade will fall on the Za bian peasantry, not t guerillas.

Given his own militar weakness compared t Zimbabwe Rhodesia, th overwhelming pressure be hind the scenes from Br tain, the other big Com monwealth countries an even the United States President Kaunda is learning the hard way that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian situation is entirely changed.

Unless he can find a way to accommodate the new situation it is likely that, in the words of the Times of Zambia, his own ruling party's newspaper, President Kaunda will encounter a holocaust which nobody, including himself, can survive.

Silence on 'Zambian connection'

N.M 14/11/79 (360)

Mercury Reporter

THE past four days e Zambian Airways ngs have slipped into ban's Louis Botha Air- to collect freight.

tion" with Black Africa has been met with sealed lips by South African Airways authorities at the airport who refused to comment on what the shipment was.

But an air traffic controller at Lusaka Airport yesterday spoke quite openly about the recent regular air cargo flights to Durban.

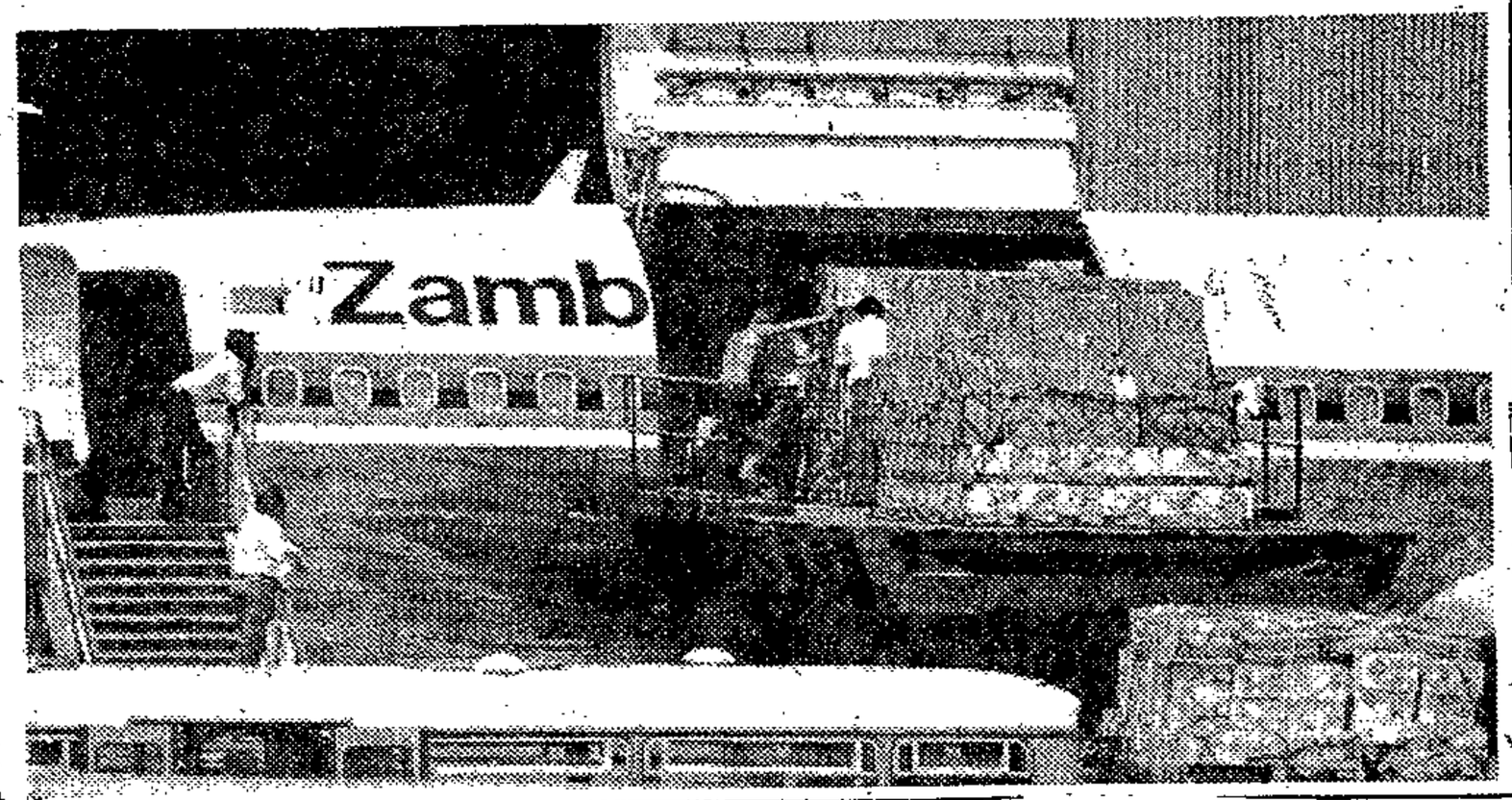
"There were two last Saturday and one on Monday this week. They have been chartered by the shippers to collect freight — foodstuffs I believe. I cannot understand the secrecy on your side," the controller said.

He added that the flights would continue if the charterers continued their business in South Africa.

"If they want to use Zambian Airways and if the aircraft are available we will gladly oblige," the controller said. He did not know who the exporters or charterers were.

Earlier this year Zambian Airways general manager Brigadier Enos Haimbe said flights to South Africa were being carried out on an "ad hoc basis" and carried urgently needed stocks to the landlocked State.

"We do not envisage that the corporation will enter into a permanent arrangement — at least for the time being," Brigadier Haimbe said.



Two aspects

Firstly, whilst being affe
these rates are also influenced by
decrease in the mortality related t
by a decreasing incidence of this d
primary, secondary and tertiary lev
ly decrease the fatality rate and,

Secondly, it should be appreciated t
important for comparative purposes s
underlying population, for the provi
are also of importance. This is pa
those groups which
contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

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Iraq loans Zambia millions

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Iraq has loaned Zambia $30 m and given it a $9 m grant following President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to that country.

The oil-rich Arab State has also agreed to sell this landlocked country 150 000 tons of crude oil during 1980 to cover part of the local consumption. Zambia also gets her oil from Saudi Arabia.

According to a communique released here by President Kaunda's special assistant for the press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, the Zambian Government is free to use the $9 m grant on any project, although Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was extremely concerned over the Tazara railway and bridges which were blown up by Rhodesian commandos on October 12.

The $30 m loan will be paid back over a period of 10 years at the interest rate of 2½ percent, with a grace period of two years. The money will be released in instalments starting on January, 1980.

As regards the oil supply, a contract covering the 150 000 tons, schedules of delivery and conditions of sale will be concluded between the Iraq oil marketing organization and the Zambia National Energy Co-operation before the end of next month.

Zambian rail link attacked

LUSAKA — Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops yesterday renewed their attacks on landlocked Zambia's transport system, attacking three road and rail bridges, a government statement said.

An early report said the rail bridge at Kaleya, 80 km south of Lusaka, had been destroyed, severing the southern route, Zambia's last rail link with the coast.

However, after an on-the-spot investigation, government officials later said the bridge had not been destroyed.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian attacks have already closed the Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam, the road to Botswana and the road-rail link through Mozambique to Beira, leaving Zambia dependent on the southern route to South Africa for the bulk of its foreign trade.

The attack was the first reported action by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops since the Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the guerilla leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, agreed at the London settlement talks to take part in new elections under the British plan for returning the breakaway colony to legal independence.

Bishop Muzorewa, returned to Salisbury in triumph yesterday and told tens of thousands of screaming supporters that he had kept his promise and achieved peace, the lifting of sanctions and international recognition.

But then, in his first speech of the new election campaign, the Bishop lashed out at the Patriotic Front, accusing the alliance of causing the London talks to be dragged on unnecessarily and of being puppets of Moscow and Havana.

Observers believed that the tone of Bishop Muzorewa's address has set the scene for his party's campaign policy.

The UANC, unable to claim any significant achievement since black rule in June, may use the threat of a tyrranical, Marxist - controlled PF government to turn the people against the alliance.

Later at a press conference, the Bishop continued his attack on the PF whom he accused of "playing their Marxist tactics" at Lancaster House when they should have been trying to work out the best deal for the future.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegation had been completely successful at the talks which had been a triumph for democracy and freedom not only for Zimbabwe Rhodesia but for the free world as a whole, he said.

The outcome had been a "slap in the ugly face" of international Marxist imperialism and a telling blow against Russia, the frontline states and Cuba.

He believed the PF would accept whatever ceasefire proposals the British decided on at the talks now under way in London regardless of Mr Mugabe's recent remark that at last four months was needed to arrange an end to the fighting.

If either faction of the PF dishonoured the ceasefire arrangements and refused to stop the war it was possible that it would be disqualified from the elections, Bishop Muzorewa said.

The success of the ceasefire would depend on the PF and what orders it took from Moscow or Havana. At the moment it appeared that Mr Mugabe at least was unsure if his men would heed his call to stop fighting.

The Bishop arrived from South Africa on a private aircraft amid some of the strictest security ever seen at Salisbury Airport.

Members of the crowd, estimated by police at 70 000 but probably closer to 40 000, were body searched for weapons as they passed through the gates.

● Reliable sources in Salisbury said yesterday the Zimbabwe Rhodesian army was now using Soviet-built tanks seized during recent raids into Mozambique. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

Mugabe warns South Africa

LONDON — Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu, this weekend warned South Africa not to meddle in the internal affairs of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Speaking at Oxford on Saturday, he said if there was any interference his party would not hesitate to call on its friends in Africa for assistance.

"Let the world not forget that we are not without friends. Indeed, the moment that South Africa tries to mobilise or bring units into the country and we feel we can't cope with these units, we will be entitled to invite our own friends to come to our assistance."

He said after 10 weeks of talking and agreements on constitutional and transitional arrangements, the Lancaster House conference now had to face the most difficult task of deciding the terms for the ceasefire.

"What the British must work out with us is a plan [illegible]

the forces during the elections and during the whole interim period are frozen effectively.

"We will not accept a peace that will leave the Rhodesian forces in control. If we are to freeze our forces, they must equally have their forces frozen."

However, Mr Mugabe was confident an acceptable solution could be found within two weeks — or not at all.

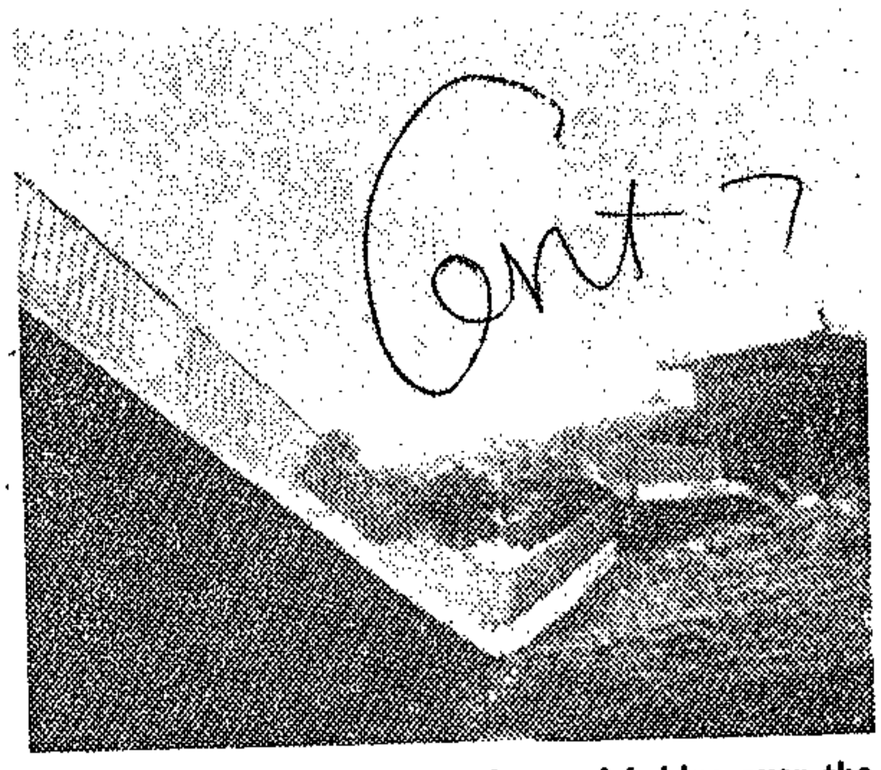
Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, clearly uneasy about the prospects of a Rhodesia agreement, has warned the Patriotic Front that "Britain and its stooges" were seeking to undermine the Front's future role.

A Tass agency despatch in the first Soviet reaction to Thursday's breakthrough at the London talks also accused Gen Peter Walls, commander of the Rhodesian armed forces, of threatening the Front. — DDC.

Kaunda accuses South Africa



Total destruction . . . this is all that remains of the Chinese-built Tazara rail link bridge over the Chambeshi River in north-west Zambia.



This is all that remains of the road bridge over the Chambeshi River after the strike by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces.



Another view of the Chambeshi road bridge destroyed before the present raids. It will take R6-million and four months to repair.

STAR
20-11-79

By David Jackson, The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

President Kenneth Kaunda today mobilised Zambia for total war against Zimbabwe Rhodesia and her allies in the wake of devastating raids in the past 48 hours which have destroyed at least five vital road bridges to virtually isolate Lusaka from the outside world.

President Kaunda told a stunned news conference, which included representatives of the entire diplomatic corps accredited here: "Zambia calls for material and other forms of assistance both to herself and the Patriotic Front to fight this war to its logical conclusion."

He accused South African forces of "supporting and assisting" Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids into Zambia since October, including the strikes since last Sunday.

He said nine Zambians had been killed and 12 bridges attacked or destroyed.

Hope fades

In a slashing attack on Britain, President Kaunda said he had at one point considered breaking off diplomatic relations with the UK but had decided not to do so.

He had been tempted to "hate Britain," he declared.

In answer to questions President Kaunda said he did not know whether there was still hope for a successful conclusion to the Lancaster House peace talks in London.

Claiming that 21 Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers had been killed by Zambian defenders in the last two days, President Kaunda produced the identification of one Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldier he said had been killed.

The soldier's name is Max Zihler.

Confirmed

President Kaunda confirmed that Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces attacked the road bridge at Chongwe 40 km east of Lusaka and on the main highway to Malawi yesterday.

He said a Zambian national service camp in the area had also been

as bridges are destroyed and soldiers die

Zambia on war footing

Star 20/11/79

360

Zambian national servicemen had been killed.

Zambia was now in a "fullscale war situation," he said.

He said all former national servicemen except girls were being mobilised.

Officers and other ranks who had resigned or retired from the armed forces were being recalled and all leave in the security forces was cancelled.

President Kaunda said the aims of the latest Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids were to destroy Zambia's economy and to "escalate and internationalise" the war.

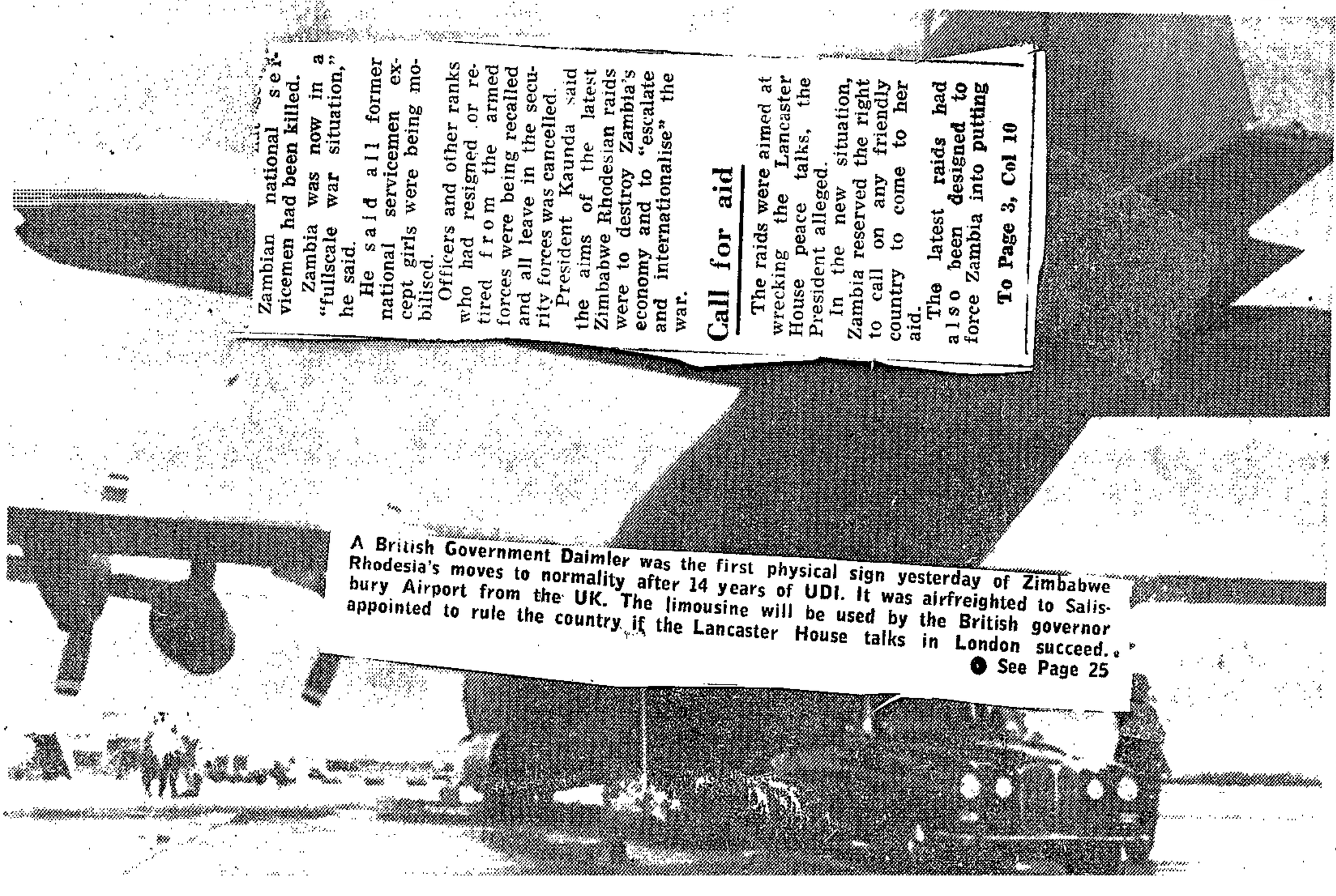
Call for aid

The raids were aimed at wrecking the Lancaster House peace talks, the President alleged.

In the new situation, Zambia reserved the right to call on any friendly country to come to her aid.

The latest raids had also been designed to force Zambia into putting

To Page 3, Col 10



A British Government Daimler was the first physical sign yesterday of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's moves to normality after 14 years of UDI. It was airfreighted to Salisbury Airport from the UK. The limousine will be used by the British governor appointed to rule the country if the Lancaster House talks in London succeed.

● See Page 25

ZR warns on Zambia alert

(30) (2-12) c.t. 21/4/79 Cont

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe Rhodesia was perched on the brink of total war yesterday as the Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, warned Zambia that any act of aggression would be met by a force far greater than any that country had experienced in the past.

The tense situation posed the first major threat to implementation of the British settlement proposals. The interim governor was expected in Salisbury in a matter of days but his arrival could now be delayed till the confused situation is sorted out.

Government officials also expressed concern about the future of the ceasefire talks in London. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said he could not see how these could continue under the circumstances.

The day of drama began when the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, mobilized his army, cancelled all military leave and called on friendly countries to help materially and otherwise for total war against Zimbabwe Rhodesia and her allies.

It was feared that the president's call for aid may give Cuban forces the opportunity to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Zambian masses who are being led blindly to destruction," he said.

The bishop accused Dr Kaunda of using the threat of war to mask internal problems, the result of his own shortcomings as a leader.

Zambia's mobilization came after two days of sabotage in the southern provinces in which a number of road and rail bridges were destroyed.

Dr Kaunda said Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos were responsible. Military authorities in Salisbury refused to comment.

The effects of Zambia's action were not clear last night. According to a government spokesman, the rail bridge at Victoria Falls was still open and traffic was moving normally.

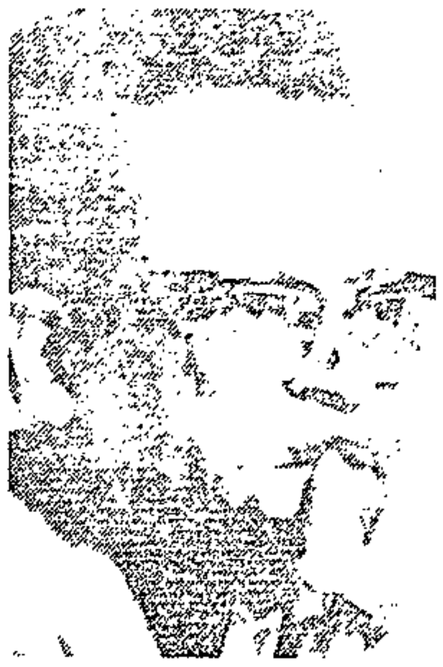
Observers believed it unlikely that Zambia would invade across the Zambez[illegible] although artillery bombardments of Victoria Falls [illegible]

Another PF protest

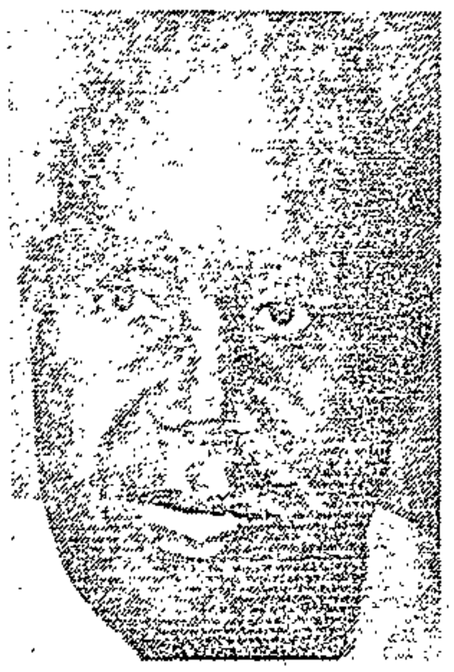
From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — Four major changes demanded by the Patriotic Front in the ceasefire arrangements for Zimbabwe Rhodesia were turned down by the British Government yesterday, drawing protest from a PF spokesman who said the response was a "downright refusal" and that six other demands — presented to the Lancaster House conference by the PF on Monday — had evoked no response.

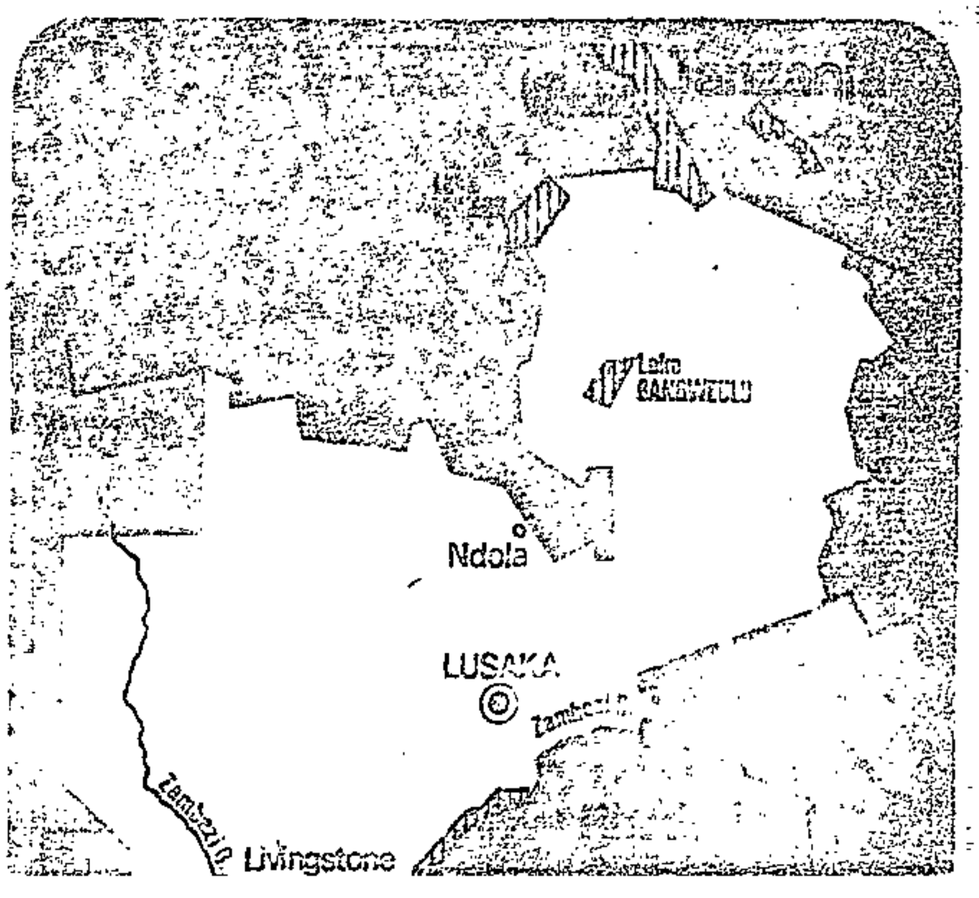
The Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, chairman of the conference, repeated [illegible]



Bishop Muzorewa



Dr Kenneth Kaunda



CT. 21-11-79

would be pursued to its "logical conclusion" against "formidable enemies" supported by "Western cimperialists".

He said Britain was to blame for Zimbabwe Rhodesia being at war with Zambia.

Bishop Muzorewa, in a statement issued after a regular cabinet meeting, said neither the Zambian Army nor the PF forces held any fears for Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces.

"President Kaunda must be told loudly and clearly that any force applied against us will be met by a force far greater than any he has experienced in the past and the consequences will be disastrous for the unfortu-

danger of being bombed. Others laughed off the threat as sabre-rattling.

In May, 1977 a similar situation arose when Dr Kaunda declared his country in a state of war with Rhodesia.

○ A Lusaka correspondent reported last night that the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Motapo, said Lesotho was seriously considering Zambia's request for aid.

Speaking at Lusaka airport on his way from Luanda, Angola, to Lesotho, Mr Motapo said that although his country was a small, "my government is giving serious thought to this matter".

brothers of the ceasefire.

The British were thinking in terms of 35 monitoring teams, numbering "several hundred", under British auspices.

The other three PF demands rejected were:

○ That ZR be demarcated into areas under the control of the PF and the Muzorewa government. Although the PF claimed to be in control of large areas of ZR (which were under martial law), the Muzorewa delegation claimed "precisely the opposite".

○ Creation of a new civil police force to maintain law and order during transition. This was not practical. The existing civil police would act under the governor and his police advisers.

○ That certain military and para-military forces in Rhodesia should be disbanded. No ZR Army or PF forces would be disbanded.

The Star

Wednesday November 21 1979

360

Real risks in Zambia's 'war'

FORTUNATELY, President Kaunda's dramatic declaration of "total war" against Zimbabwe Rhodesia is evoking sensibly cool reaction. The last thing that precariously balanced southern Africa can afford now is a matching hysteria . . . even though guerilla warfare continues in both Zambia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Seen in context, President Kaunda's announcement yesterday was not a "declaration of war" but a "declaration of a state of war" — a defensive rather than an aggressive stance. While Zimbabwe Rhodesia forces entering Zambia were striking at Patriotic Front bases, the Zambian President could afford to react with no more than helpless indignation.

However, when ZR forces began to blow up road and rail bridges, cutting Zambia's entire surface communications with the outside world except the "white south," they were striking not at their guerilla enemies but at Zambia itself and forcing President Kaunda to take strong action for his own political survival. Thus Zimbabwe Rhodesia is as much to blame for the consequences as he is.

These could be severe for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Kaunda has invited the help of all friendly nations and that way opens the door to the Russians, East Germans and Cubans. Also, this confrontation could not have come at a more inopportune time for the Lancaster House moves for peace, just as they are at the final and crucial stage of negotiating a ceasefire.

Announcing the mobilisation of his armed forces, President Kaunda allied them with the Patriotic Front, making it that much more difficult to achieve a ceasefire.

Both Salisbury and Lusaka should realise that the short term profits of military and political arrogance could, in the longer term, lead to heavy losses for both.

Zambian call-up goes on

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — All officers and soldiers in Zambia's reserve forces have been ordered to report to their nearest military establishment by 6 pm today as part of the general mobilisation ordered yesterday by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

The call-up is expected to add about 20 000 men to the defence force strength.

The figure includes about 15 000 high school graduates who, under Zambian law, have to undergo six months' military services when they complete their schooling.

So far there have been no obvious signs of the mobilisation, although Zambian jets screamed over Lusaka at regular intervals yesterday and there have been military patrols and roadblocks on main routes leading out of Lusaka since the raids began on Sunday.

Zambian Government spokesmen have emphasised that the measures taken were of a "purely defensive nature."

From London The Star Bureau reports that British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has written to President Kaunda saying she "shares his concern" at the present situation in his country.

Also in London the Commonwealth High Commissioners have expressed "a sense of outrage over recent bombing raids on Zambian bridges and other vital economic installations and their resulting loss of life."

Bishop Abel Muzorewa last night called President Kaunda's war threat "just another of his sweeping, weeping statements which so often have no substance."

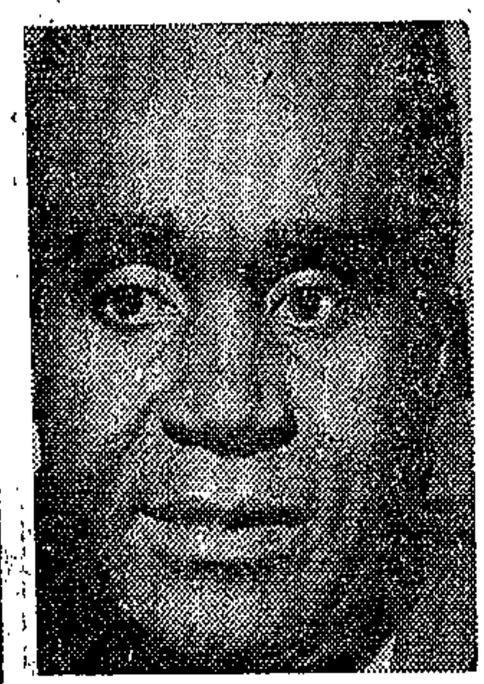
In an official statement in Salisbury reacting to the mobilisation of Zambian forces to face an onslaught by the Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces, the Prime Minister said President Kaunda was a past master in developing "mythical" outside pressures to sidetrack his country away from his own shortcomings.

● Ceasefire proposals rejected — Page 21.

Background

Argus 22/11/79 (360)

Kaunda: words but not war



President Kaunda

President Kaunda's tough talking of war rings more of rhetoric aimed at salvaging Zambia's dented military pride, writes DEON DU PLESSIS of Argus Africa News Service.

IN spite of the sound and fury of his dramatic announcement in Lusaka President Kenneth Kaunda, like President Samora Machel in 1976, stopped short of declaring war on Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

His 'mobilisation for war' fell far short of a formal declaration of war which could only be ended when one of the two adversaries is forced to surrender. In fact the President's tough talking rang more of rhetoric aimed at salvaging something of Zambia's dented military pride.

In effect he has followed the lead of President Machel who, in March 1976, put Mozambique into a 'state of war' with Rhodesia and closed the common border.

'Be vigilant,' he urged his people and 'dig shelters for the coming air raids.' But beyond this nothing significant was accomplished.

Some Rhodesian railway engines and wagons inside Mozambique were confiscated and all help was given to Robert Mugabe's guerrilla war effort. This did little more than formalise the existing situation.

The same applies to Zambia now. All along the Zambian Government has been openly sympathetic and helpful towards Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

In military terms the Zambian army could not engage the Rhodesians in an open war. A declared war implies efforts by the Zambian army to invade the homeland of the enemy. In real terms President Kaunda's small and thinly stretched army would have trouble getting across the Zambezi.

In Rhodesian raids into Zambia up to now the Zambian army have shown themselves no match for the raiders.

And President Kaunda himself steered clear of another ominous possibility. That of foreign troops pouring in to help fight the Rhodesians.

Zambia had no wish to internationalise the war, President Kaunda declared.

President Kaunda is still under considerable pressure not to impede the current Zimbabwe Rhodesian London peace talks.

With all his import and export routes blown up save for the southern rail line which runs through Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he is also economically almost totally at Salisbury's mercy.

Under the circumstances a 'mobilisation for war' was the furthest he could go.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS 88

	B M F	C M F	A F M F	W F M F	B F M F	C F M F	A F M F
ALL	0,17	0,14	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,07	1,37
NO.	366	164	128	85	2588	26	2858
	0,12	0,25					1,24
	187	289					1951

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM 89

	W M	W F	M
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,1
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,0
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,0
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,3
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,7
65	42,19	32,93	55,3
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,2
NO.	9752	7926	113

VIII DISEASES

	W M	W F	M
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22
NO.	2336	2019	430

UNION JACK TORN DOWN IN LUSAKA

CONT

Argus 22/11/79.

360

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Jeering demonstra-tors today tore down the Union Jack inside the grounds of the British High Commission in Lusaka as more than 2 000 demonstrators marched through the city in a massive show of support for Zambia's President Kaunda.

Scores of demonstrators, shouting 'white pigs,' 'kill the oppressors' and other anti-British slogans, scaled the wall of the commission building after the entrance had been sealed off with special steel sheeting.

To the chants of hundreds more egging them on from outside the gate, the demonstrators hauled down the British flag as about 30 unarmed Zambian police stood by in the commission building.

The Union Jack was later retrieved by Zambian policemen.

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79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
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10	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
15	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
59	3792	3146	3472	2593

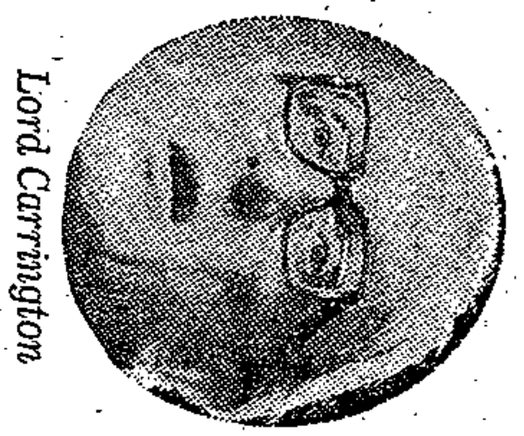
Britain steps up pressure for accord at talks

LONDON. — The Zimbabwe Rhodesian peace talks continue here today amid signs that Britain is stepping up the pressure on the two warring sides to agree quickly to a ceasefire.

The Patriotic Front alliance has lodged some strong objections to Britain's proposals for a truce, while Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Salisbury administration has not yet taken any stand.

Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, warned the two sides last night: 'There is a heavy responsibility on all parties to the conference to end the war quickly now that agreement on political issues has been reached.

'And we call upon both sides to reach early agreement on the basis of the proposals we have put forward.'



Lord Carrington

Urgency

There is real concern in the Foreign Office team that if there were to be another major raid, when Dr Kaunda has ordered mobilisation and taken a public stand, he would be bound to defend his country's dignity by whatever means are at his disposal.

Yesterday British officials were optimistic that the last hurdle of the conference — the ceasefire — could be cleared soon.

Hopes

Although there was still a wide measure of disagreement between the Patriotic Front and the Foreign Office on Britain's ceasefire plan, there were hopes in Whitehall that the conference could be concluded by next week.

This would open the way for a British-appointed governor to go to Salisbury early next month.

Rejected

Earlier Britain rejected counter-proposals for the ceasefire submitted by the PF, saying the PF plan would not work as the basis for an overall settlement.

In spite of this setback PF sources maintained that agreement was still very much on the cards. — Sapa, Argus Bureau, London and Argus African News Service.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

ARGUS 22-11-79

Only about 12 members of the staff were in the building at the time.

Armed para-military police were on duty outside the gates of the commission.

March

Several hundred more demonstrators were gathering to march to State House where they planned to present the President with a petition expressing solidarity.

The mood of the demonstrators was clearly ugly.

White newsmen including several foreign correspondents were abused by the demonstrators and told to go away.

One placard carried by demonstrators read: 'The British Embassy remains closed until Britain pays compensation to Zambia.'

This was a clear reference to Zambia's claims that Britain should compensate her for damage caused in this week's raids by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces.

Britain blamed

Earlier this week President Kaunda placed blame for the devastating raids which destroyed nearly all the road bridges around Lusaka squarely on the shoulders of the British Government

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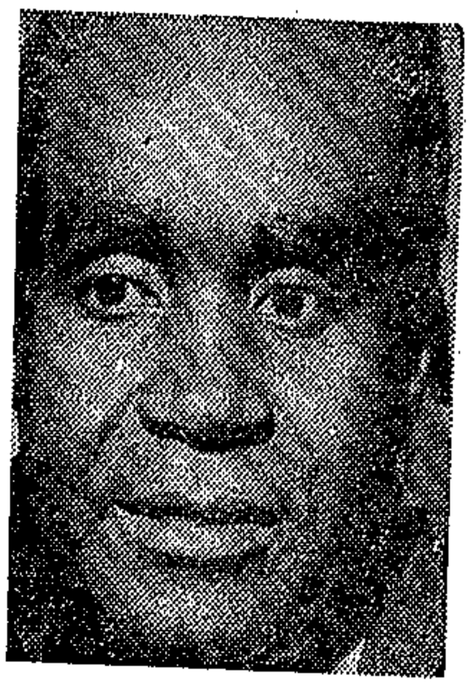
Background



President Kaunda

Kaunda: words but not War

IN spite of the sound and fury of his dramatic announcement in Lusaka President Kenneth Kaunda, like President Samora Machel in 1976, stopped short of declaring war on Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

His 'mobilisation for war' fell far short of a formal declaration of war which could only be ended when one of the two adversaries is forced to surrender. In fact the President's tough talking rang more of rhetoric aimed at salvaging something of Zambia's dented military pride.

In effect he has followed the lead of President Machel who, in March 1976, put Mozambique into a 'state of war' with Rhodesia and closed the common border.

'Be vigilant,' he urged his people and 'dig shelters for the coming air raids.' But beyond this nothing significant was accomplished.

Some Rhodesian railway engines and wagons inside Mozambique were confiscated and all help was given to Robert Mugabe's guerrilla war effort. This did little more than formalise the existing situation.

The same applies to Zambia now. All along the Zambian Government has been openly sympathetic

President Kaunda's tough talking of war rings more of rhetoric aimed at salvaging Zambia's dented military pride, writes DEON DU PLESSIS of Argus Africa News Service.

and helpful towards Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

In military terms the Zambian army could not engage the Rhodesians in an open war. A declared war implies efforts by the Zambian army to invade the homeland of the enemy. In real terms President Kaunda's small and thinly stretched army would have trouble getting across the Zambezi.

In Rhodesian raids into Zambia up to now the Zambian army have shown themselves no match for the raiders.

And President Kaunda himself steered clear of another ominous possibility. That of foreign troops pouring in to help fight the Rhodesians.

Zambia had no wish to internationalise the war, President Kaunda declared.

President Kaunda is still under considerable pressure not to impede the current Zimbabwe Rhodesian London peace talks.

With all his import and export routes blown up save for the southern rail line which runs through Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he is also economicallly almost totally at Salisbury's mercy.

Under the circumstances a 'mobilisation for war' was the furthest he could go.

Argus 22/11/78
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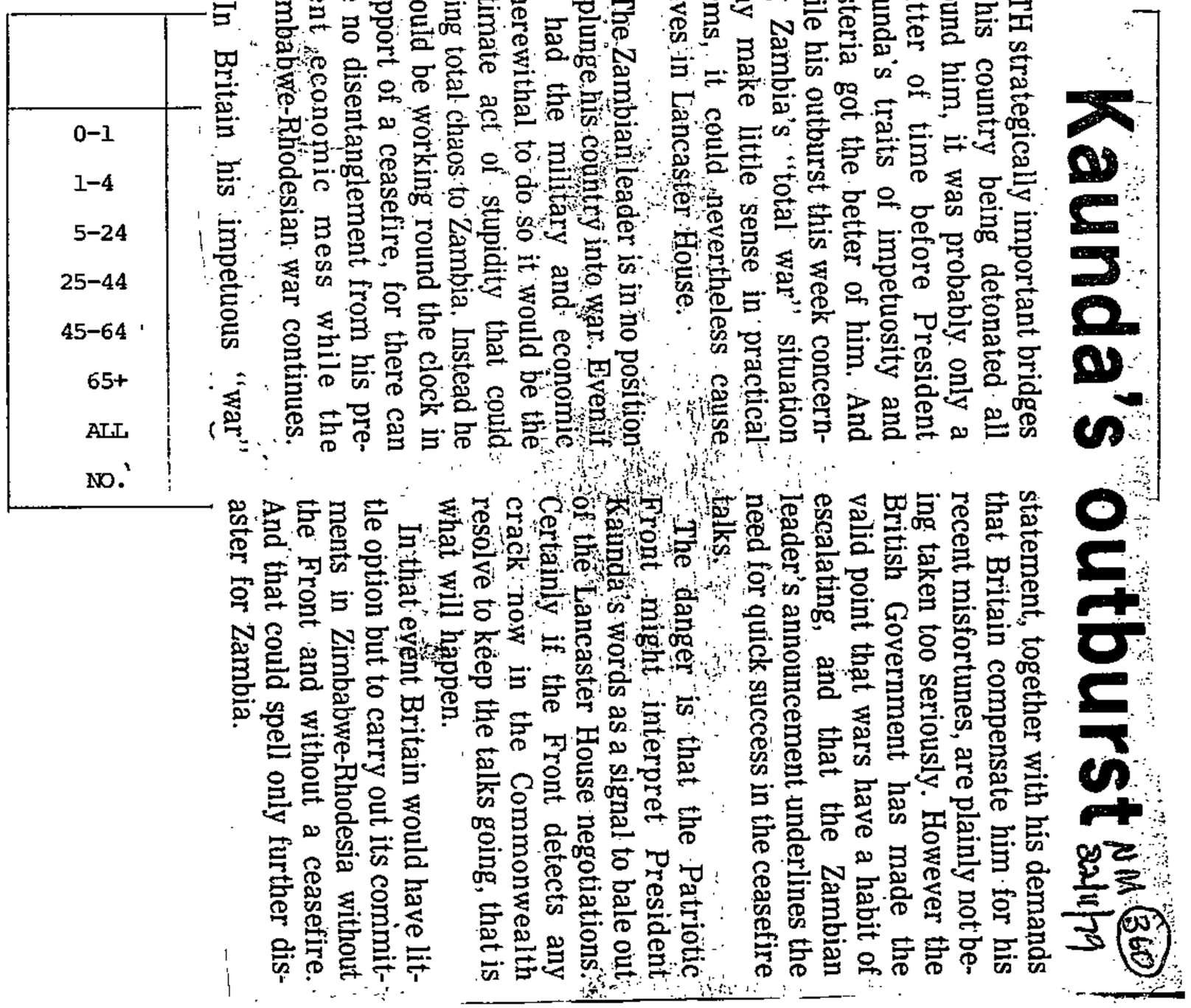
TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I



Kaunda's outburst

WITH strategically important bridges in his country being detonated all around him, it was probably only a matter of time before President Kaunda's traits of impetuosity and hysteria got the better of him. And while his outburst this week concerning Zambia's "total war" situation may make little sense in practical terms, it could nevertheless cause waves in Lancaster House.

The Zambian leader is in no position to plunge his country into war. Even if he had the military and economic wherewithal to do so it would be the ultimate act of stupidity that could bring total chaos to Zambia. Instead he should be working round the clock in support of a ceasefire, for there can be no disentanglement from his present economic mess while the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian war continues.

In Britain his impetuous "war" statement, together with his demands that Britain compensate him for his recent misfortunes, are plainly not being taken too seriously. However the British Government has made the valid point that wars have a habit of escalating, and that the Zambian leader's announcement underlines the need for quick success in the ceasefire talks.

The danger is that the Patriotic Front might interpret President Kaunda's words as a signal to bale out of the Lancaster House negotiations. Certainly if the Front detects any crack now in the Commonwealth resolve to keep the talks going, that is what will happen.

In that event Britain would have little option but to carry out its commitments in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia without the Front and without a ceasefire. And that could spell only further disaster for Zambia.

0-1	
1-4	
5-24	
25-44	
45-64	
65+	
ALL	
NO.	

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to [illegible] Thus, if the

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4. D G
5. L M F
6. S
7. L t F
8. C B
9. C H
10. De Ma Re
11. Ma Un Re
12. Kn th
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'British are apes and hyenas' —Zambia

Star 23/11/79

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Relations between Zambia and Britain have plunged to an all-time low after the Zambian Foreign Minister labelled Britain a "spineless hyena" and President Kenneth Kaunda called the British "great apes."

The "hyena" epithet was hurled at a news conference here by the Foreign Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, after demonstrators tore down the Union Jack at the British High Commission after scaling the fences around the commission grounds.

Hurried diplomatic messages were exchanged between the two capitals in an attempt to heal the breach after what observers here believe was a carefully orchestrated campaign to dramatise Zambia's anger over what President Kaunda said was Britain's failure to take responsibility for the recent Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids into Zambia.

Mr Chakulya called in the British High Commissioner Sir Leonard Allinson and accused him of a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette by quickly rejecting Zambia's demand for British compensation for the raids.

Britain's rejection, said Mr Chakulya yesterday, was "an insult to our head of state." Sir Leonard's statement proved "British conspiracy with the rebels to intimidate, blackmail and destroy our country."

Earlier, President Kaunda told 6 000 demonstrators outside the State House that he found the British High Commissioner "cheeky and insolent."

Dr Kaunda said the British were "great apes" with a history of exploitation of Africa.

But he sidestepped demands from some members of the crowd for Zambia to break off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Aussie PM appeals to Kaunda

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser has sent a personal message to President Kaunda of Zambia asking him to give all possible assistance in the case of wounded radio and television journalist Mr Tony Joyce, who was shot while in Zambian police custody at Chongwe, east of Lusaka, this week.

Mr Fraser's personal interest came after a day of intensive activity by officials of the Australian Broadcasting Commission who arrived in Lusaka from London yesterday, together with Mr Joyce's wife, Monica.

The Australian Premier met 34-year-old Mr Joyce — a London-based correspondent with the ABC — several times when the newsman was stationed in South-East Asia.

Mr Joyce was still critically ill in Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital last night. He has severe head injuries.

A British neurosurgeon was due in Lusaka today to help Zambian doctors treat the injured Australian.

Mr Joyce's colleague, New Zealander Mr Derek McKendry, was still in police custody in Lusaka last night.

Mob of 2 000 storms UK commission in Lusaka

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A roaring mob besieged the British High Commission here again today smashing some windows and demanding that the High Commissioner, Sir Leonard Allinson, be handed over to them.

Later they gathered outside Tate House and called for President Kaunda to address them.

He told the cheering crowd: "What you have done this morning and yesterday should show the British Government that its High Commissioner can't operate here any more.

"He has rendered himself completely irrelevant."

The crowd, about 2 000 strong, descended on the High Commission at about 10.30 am.

They were being controlled by Zambian police but some demonstrators scaled the steel fences around the commission and smashed windows.

They were egged on by organisers with loudhailers who screamed: "Britons go home," "White pigs" and "We demand the British ambassador now."

The mob turned on a party of newsmen who had been given an escort to reach the commission's gates. Police whisked the newsmen away from the howling crowd in a police car.

One American reporter was badly kicked.

After about 30 minutes the mob set off for Sir Leonard's house about half a kilometre away. Demonstrators halted briefly outside the residence shouting slogans, then moved off closely followed by police.

At this stage, the President spoke to them.

● **"British are apes and hyenas" — Page 5.**

SWA/Namibia soldier killed

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—Lance Corporal N J de Klerk of the Northern Cape died in a landmine explosion in the operational area in SWA/Namibia last night.

Corporal De Klerk leaves his father Mr J de Klerk of the farm Hartbeesfontein in the Steinkopf district.

Bonanza winner

The holder of a bonus bond bought at the Cape Town post office has won this week's R7 000 Bonanza prize. The certificate number is 0005 038 378, bought on January 16 last year.

NOVEMBER 24, 1979.

Britain recalls Zambia envoy

Rom 360

Cont

LONDON. — Britain has recalled its High Commissioner to Zambia following two days of anti-British demonstrations in Lusaka.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday the High Commissioner, Sir Leonard Allinson, was being recalled for consultations on recent developments in Anglo-Zambian relations, Sapa-Reuter reports.

The demonstrations have centred on the British High Commission in Lusaka following a series of tough anti-British speeches by Zambian leaders and bitter editorials in the local Press.

Yesterday a crowd of 2 000 Zambian students, chanting anti-British slogans and throwing stones, marched on the mission and tore down part of the surrounding wall.

They were angered by raids into Zambia, allegedly by Zimbabwe-Rhodesian forces, in which vital bridges were destroyed.

The Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, called the British "great apes" and blamed them because the raids were launched from the breakaway British colony.

And the Foreign Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, accused Sir Leonard of insulting President Kaunda in his handling of Zambian demands for compensation for the raids.

The Foreign Office spokesman gave no further reasons for the recall of Sir Leonard, but said he would consult with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

Britain has voiced fears that the raids may have endangered the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia peace conference, which is close to settling the 14-year independence dispute.

During yesterday's attack on the High Commission, the crowd, which marched from the university

63

is consistently worse than that of the wh
mortality rates for all the major causes
diseases and neoplastic diseases in men o
diseases in women in this group, and card
years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clea
been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a s
if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific m
Firstly, whilst being affected by the inc
these rates are also influenced by their
decrease in the mortality related to Tube
by a decreasing incidence of this disease
primary, secondary and tertiary levels of
ly decrease the fatality rate and, there

Secondly, it should be appreciated that
important for comparative purposes since
underlying population, for the providers
are also of importance. This is partic
contribute a comparatively large proport
example 'coloured' children 0-4 years o
files of the two communities for 1951 a
vides an indication of the age distribu
The changes in this distribution which
for the purposes of the present study,

The expectations of life for 'coloured
Although data has been published for A
not considered to be of sufficient rel
different expectations of life have be
of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the ex
cteristically women have a better



6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

RDM 24-11-79

chanting anti-imperialist slogans, also kicked and punched three newsmen near the mission, calling them "white pigs".

Zambian police rescued the newsmen and drove them to safety in a police car.

British diplomats took shelter in the High Commission registry. A spokesman said no-one was hurt.

The High Commission was officially closed for business, and the thick folding steel doors sealing the main entrance prevented the demonstrators from forcing their way into the building.

The "Mail" Africa Bureau reports that the demonstrators demanded the nationalisation of all British and London Rhodesia (Lonrho) firms in Zambia.

They called on the government to confiscate white farms and to prosecute the Lonrho chief executive, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland for what they called "exploitation of the Zambian people".

They further demanded that Sir Leonard "should go home because he is behaving like a governor of Northern Rhodesia" (Zambia was Northern Rhodesia before independence.)

In reply to the demands of the demonstrators, President Kaunda said Zambia could not take over British and Lonrho interests because of the lack of qualified manpower.

He said even Barclays and Standard Banks could be nationalised if Zambia had qualified personnel.

On the question of the removal of Sir Leonard, the Zambian leader said: "The British High Commissioner has rendered himself irrelevant. What he has done here should show the British Government that he cannot operate here anymore."

FOOTNOTE: An Australian television correspondent, Mr Tony Joyce, who was shot in the head at Chongwe Bridge, near Lusaka, on Tuesday, was reported to be in a grave condition in a Lusaka hospital yesterday. His cameraman, New Zealander Mr Derek Mckendry, is still under arrest.

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11				
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0				
5-24	-	-	-	-				
25-44	-	-	-	-				
45-65	-	-	-	-				
65+	-	-	-	-				
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,				
NO.	519	359	170	1				

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Kaunda praises rioting students

NM 24/11/79

(360)

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — Britain yesterday announced the recall of her High Commissioner to Zambia following two days of anti-British rioting in Lusaka, which appeared to have the approval of Zambia's President Kaunda.

Addressing a crowd of more than 2 000 youths, Dr. Kaunda said: "What you have done should show the British Government that that man (the High Commissioner, Sir Leonard Allinson), can't operate here any more."

Dr. Kaunda's speech came after more than 5 000 University of Zambia students smashed a brick wall, smashed windows and ripped off a coat-of-arms at the offices of the British High Commissioner.

The slogan-chanting demonstrators also beat up two White newsmen. One of them was Mr. Nick Hanks, a Lusaka-based correspondent who was rescued by Zambian police later and whisked away to safety in a police car.

On their march to State House, President Kaunda's residence, they hurled stones at the residence of the British High Commissioner and finally tore away a gate sign which read "Residence of the

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

SA plans to topple black states - Kaunda

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has accused South Africa and Rhodesia of hatching a plan to train anti-Zambian, Mozambican and Angolan dissidents to topple these three black states in armed uprisings.

Addressing a meeting of Lusaka party officials in Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka on Saturday, Dr Kaunda told delegates that this plot to overthrow non-aligned and socialist states was the main motive behind South Africa's concept of an economic constellation.

He said under the constellation scheme of southern African states, "South Africa is to become the king-pin of all of us, and all of us — Zambia, Mozambique and Angola — are going to be satellite or puppet states of South Africa."

The Zambian President announced that one Zambian national, with documents of the constellation scheme, had been intercepted and caught when he returned from Salisbury.

He also told the meeting that under "this evil plan" Zambians were being trained in Rhodesia, Mozambicans in South Africa and Angolans in SWA for the purpose of overthrowing socialist states around South Africa.

President Kaunda said some Western countries and vested interests in international capitalism had masterminded this scheme and merely passed it on to South Africa to implement in return for economic, military, scientific and other forms of assistance.

Dr Kaunda added that the plot was "politically and morally bankrupt" and that despite South Africa's power, the scheme "will not save her from eventual collapse and will not get black leaders who will wag their tails to Botha."

Rhodesia, also acting as a puppet to some Western powers, has lately been destroying rail and road bridges in Zambia so that South Africa can become Zambia's only supplier of her requirements, President Kaunda said.

Under the constellation system South Africa would not not allow a Patriotic Front government in Rhodesia and a South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) in SWA because she would then be surrounded by black socialist and non-aligned states.

From the Zambian arrested, the government has gathered information that dissidents would be trained in Salisbury to cause trouble. They were to be recruited from the countries and picked by Rhodesian helicopters from a border area.

"This is an evil plan which envisages tying us to the apron of South Africa. It is now the work of the party to mobilise the nation to match the evil scheme even if our enemies change their tactics now that we have known their plan," he told delegates.

He said plans were in progress for Zambia to manufacture its own military hardware and that soon every villager, factory worker and student would be armed to defend their country and independence.

Commenting on the destruction of rail and road bridges by ZR commandos, President Kaunda said: "They were principally meant for economic enslavement of Zambia and so that our lives can be tied to South Africa."

Kaunda acc

NM 26-11-79 Ex Contd

Constellation 'evil pla

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday accused South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia of hatching a plan in which Zambian, Mozambican and Angolan dissidents are being trained to topple these three Black States by armed up-risings.

Addressing a meeting of party officials, Dr. Kaunda said the plot was the main motive behind the South African Prime Minister's concept of a constellation of States.

"South Africa wants to become the kingpin of all of us and all of us — Zambia, Mozambique and Angola — are going to be satellite or puppet States of South Africa."

The Zambian President announced that one Zambian national with documents about the constellation scheme had been intercepted and caught when he returned from Salisbury and hoped "he would die in prison for the sake of Zambia."

He also told the meeting that under this "evil plan" Zambians were being trained in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Mozambicans in South Africa and Angolans in South West Africa to overthrow socialist States around South Africa.

President Kaunda said some Western countries and vested interests from international capitalism had master-minded this scheme and merely passed it on to South Africa to implement it in return for economic, military, scientific and other forms of assistance.

Dr. Kaunda added that the plot was "politically and morally bankrupt" and that in spite of her (South Africa's) power, the scheme "will not save her eventual collapse and will not get Black leaders who will wag their tails to Botha."

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NM 26/4/79 (360)

...n to make us puppets'

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, also acting as a puppet to some Western powers, had lately been destroying rail and road bridges in Zambia so that South Africa could become Zambia's only supplier of her requirements, President Kaunda said.

Under constellation, South Africa would not allow a Patriotic Front government in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and a Swapo Government in South West Africa because she would then be surrounded by Black socialist and non-aligned States.

From the Zambian arrested, the Government had gathered information that dissidents would be trained in Salisbury to cause trouble. They were to be recruited from the countries and picked up by Zimbabwe-Rhodesian helicopters from a certain border area.

"This is an evil plan which envisages tying us to the apron of South Africa. It is now the work of the party to mobilise the nation to match the evil scheme even if our enemies change their tactics now that we know their plan," he told delegates.

He told the nation that plans were in an advanced stage for Zambia to manufacture her own military hardware and that soon every villager, factory worker and student would be armed to defend his country and independence.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesian aircraft bombed a refugee camp about 40km east of Lusaka and killed a number of people, witnesses said yesterday, reports Sapa-Associated Press.

The witnesses said the air raid struck a Zimbabwe African People's Union camp at Chinyunyu not far from the Chongwe bridge, which was destroyed in an attack by Zimbabwe-Rhodesians earlier this month.

There has been no official comment on, or details of, the raid.

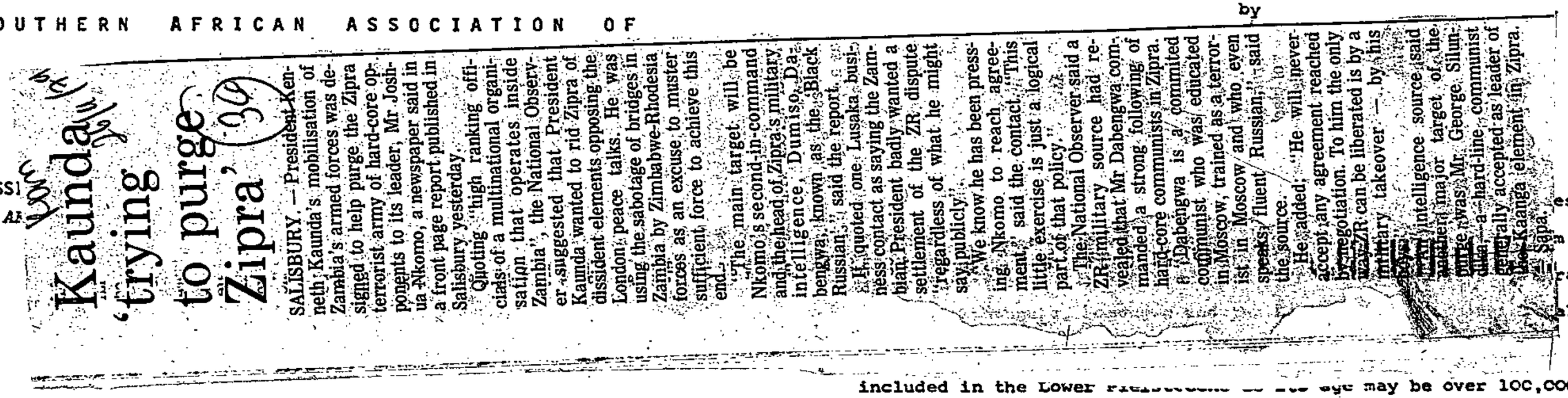
In Salisbury Zimbabwe-Rhodesian security forces have found evidence of terrorist collusion with Swapo.

A communique released by the military command here yesterday said a Swapo uniform beret was among material seized in the south-west of the country from terrorists invading from Zambia.

The communique, which announced that two members of the security forces and 14 terrorists had died in clashes, said evidence of major incursions of Zipra terrorists from Zambia during the past week had emerged.

THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF

WORKSHOP SESSI
SUB-SAHARAN AF



Kaunda 'trying to purge Zipra'

SALISBURY. — President Kenneth Kaunda's mobilisation of Zambia's armed forces was designed to help purge the Zipra terrorist army of hard-core opponents to its leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, a newspaper said in a front page report published in Salisbury yesterday.

Quoting "high ranking officials of a multinational organisation that operates inside Zambia", the National Observer suggested that President Kaunda wanted to rid Zipra of dissident elements opposing the London peace talks. He was using the sabotage of bridges in Zambia by Zimbabwe-Rhodesia forces as an excuse to muster sufficient force to achieve this end.

"The main target will be Nkomo's second-in-command and the head of Zipra's military intelligence, Dumiso Dabengwa, known as the 'Black Russian,'" said the report.

It quoted one Lusaka businessman in contact as saying the Zambian President badly wanted a settlement of the ZR dispute regardless of what he might say publicly.

"We know he has been pressing Nkomo to reach agreement," said the contact. "This is just a logical part of that policy."

The National Observer said a ZR military source had revealed that Mr Dabengwa commanded a strong following of hard-core communists in Zipra.

Dabengwa is a commited communist who was educated in Moscow and who, even speaks fluent Russian," said the source.

He added: "He will never accept any agreement reached by negotiation. To him the only way ZR can be liberated is by a military takeover" — by his

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UPPER PLEISTOCENE IN RHODESIA

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PAPERS FOR PRE-CIRCULATION

COOKE, C.K. **The industries of the Upper Pleistocene in Rhodesia.**

included in the Lower [illegible] may be over 100,000 years BP. All dates so far obtained by isotopic methods are tabulated (Table 2).

The intrusive phases with microlithic tendencies within the Bambata complex are discussed. Although other workers have suggested that the Tshangula Industry may have its beginnings as far back as 10,000 years BP this is not substantiated by the dates obtained from three sites in Rhodesia. A date which is only possibly from the Tshangula Industry from Nswatugi Cave was counted at > 41940 BP; all the others are more recent than 26,000 BP.

Implement types are listed and methods of manufacture discussed.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selec

Two aspects of these age-cause spec
Firstly, whilst being affected by t
these rates are also influenced by
decrease in the mortality related t
by a decreasing incidence of this d
primary, secondary and tertiary lev
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Secondly, it should be appreciated
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example 'coloured' children 0-4 ye
files of the two communities for 1
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The changes in this distribution w
for the purposes of the present st

The expectations of life for 'colo
Although data has been published for Africans', this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.



Ban on maize for Zambia undermined by US wheat

By Kevin Murray, Transport Reporter

A total of 42 000 tons of wheat is being railed to Zambia from South Africa, circumventing a ban on maize shipments imposed by Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The ban was aimed at forcing Zambians to stop guerilla incursions across the border.

The wheat is daily off-loaded at East London and sent to Zambia — through Zimbabwe Rhodesia — by South African Railways.

A spokesman for SAR today would only say: "All traffic to Zambia is running normally, except for maize."

SAR is transporting many requirements to Zambia, said the spokesman.

They include fertiliser, soyabean meal, manufactured goods, and wheat from America.

Three shiploads of the wheat arrived at East London this month after the ban on maize was imposed.

The shipments were arranged through Rennies Freight.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has sh... improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is
...ed' males nor females, at either e_o
...Life in 1970 which are as high as the
...s some cause for concern is that al-
...be expected to improve indefinitely,
...ife expectancy is levelling off at a
...he white community.

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GJW 26/11 Pg. (360)

Zambian rebels trained by SA, Kaunda claims

By David Jackson,
The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda claimed here at the weekend that Zambia had uncovered a plot to stir up internal insurrection in the country, using Zambian dissidents trained in South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

President Kaunda said the plot was part of a long-term plan to make Zambia part of Mr P W Botha's constellation of southern African states, which, he alleged, was "an evil scheme aimed at Zambia's economic enslavement."

The Zambian leader said one plotter had already been arrested and was in prison. He added: "If I have anything to do with it, for the sake of Zambia, he is going to die there."

Speaking to Government officials and party leaders at a mass meeting in Lusaka, President Kaunda said the elements of the plan were that "so-called other leaders" opposed to Unip (the ruling party in Zambia) had been taken from Zambia to Salisbury by helicopter. Their job had been to finalise plans for the training of dissident Zambians in Zimbabwe Rhodesia "to come and cause trouble in Zambia."

Dr Kaunda said that as the internal situation worsened, the dissidents, who had also been trained in South Africa, would be brought back to Zambia to fight, "believing they would win in the end and make Zambia part of the constellation."

This was the first public reference by President Kaunda to the existence of "dissident elements" in the country — and the first hint of possible unrest in Zambia.

He claimed yesterday that Zambian forces had repulsed invading forces in a two-day pitched battle last week in which the invaders had tried to destroy the vital strategic bridge at Luangwa, on the Great East Road not far from the Malawi border.

Use Arrows says paper

LUSAKA — Zambian soldiers were rushed to Rufunsa following reports that Zimbabwe Rhodesian ground forces were pillaging villages, a government official said, and a newspaper yesterday called for the manufacture of "spears and poison arrows" to defend the country until guns were available.

The Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr W Phiria said on Sunday Zambian National Defence Force personnel were rushed to Rufunsa, 160 km east of Lusaka following reports in the capital that Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos were cut off from their main raiding party and harassing villagers for food.

Eyewitnesses reported the bombing of a Zapu refugee camp at Chinyungu, 40 km east of Lusaka, but there has been no official statement regarding an air raid.

There were unconfirmed reports at the weekend that as many as 200 casualties had been received at Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital, but it was not immediately known how the patients were injured.

The Zambia Daily Mail, owned by the ruling United National Independence Party, expressed support for President Kaunda's general mobilisation and acknowledged editorially the need for guns which would not be availbale until next year.

"But we cannot wait. The enemy is already on our soil . . . for this reason it is necessary to revive the production of spears and poisonous arrows to make them available to the people," the Mail said. — Sapa-AP.



President Kenneth Kaunda . . . general mobilisation supported.

Scurrying shoppers brave 'hot' Belfast

BELFAST. — Shoppers, virtually immune to shock after a decade of violence, streamed in and out of Belfast's city centre yesterday, less than 24 hours after an Irish Republican Army bomb blitz on shops, hotels and trains across the British province.

Police said 13 people had been injured in 30 separate explosions during the seven-hour wave of bombings.

The IRA's militant provisional wing claimed responsibility for the blasts.

The pattern during the 10-year sectarian struggle in Northern Ireland has been for the IRA to launch a pre-Christmas bombing blitz on commercial targets.

Police think the offensive may have been in retaliation for the life sentence imposed in Dublin last Friday on IRA bomb-maker Thomas McMahon, 31, who was convicted of murdering Earl Mountbatten of Burma. — Sapa-AP.

Freed newsman tells of cold-blooded shooting

'He just fired into the car — I was sure Tony was dead'

LONDON. — Mr Derek McKendry, the New Zealand cameraman who was released on Monday night from a Lusaka jail, arrived in London yesterday and told how Zambian police shot his fellow journalist, Mr Tony Joyce.

Mr McKendry, who works for the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), said Mr Joyce, an Australian television reporter, was shot and critically wounded while being held in a police car.

Mr Joyce is still gravely ill in a London hospital.

The two men were on a reporting assignment to a bridge near Lusaka which had earlier been blown up, allegedly by Zimbabwe-Rhodesian troops.

Mr McKendry, 38, told reporters that an unidentified official had fired at Mr Joyce from close range with an automatic pistol while the two men were sitting with their taxi-driver in the back of a stationary police car.

The Zambian Government has said Mr Joyce was wounded when Zambian soldiers opened fire to stop their taxi.

Mr McKendry said he and Mr Joyce were driving away from the Shongwe Bridge — after filming the site unhindered — when a bullet struck the back of their taxi.

A dozen men, some in uniform, emerged from the bushes and surrounded them, believing they were Zimbabwe-Rhodesian commandos, he said.

The men, all in an agitated state, were led by a man in black trousers who he understood to be a local political official.

Police arrived, searched the two newsmen and made them sit in the back of their car.

"It was at that time that the guy in the black trousers shot Tony.

"He fired from outside the car about three to five metres away.

"He just fired a shot into the car. I was sure Tony was dead."

Mr McKendry said the official had told him he was going to kill him too, but was stopped by the police, who then drove the pair back to Lusaka.

He said the armed men had apparently been influenced by an officially-inspired campaign to incite anti-white feeling in Zambia following the latest Zimbabwe-Rhodesian attacks.

Mr Joyce, 33, was taken to a Lusaka hospital immediately after the incident last Wednesday and was flown to London on Sunday, accompanied by his wife and two British surgeons.

A spokesman at St Bartholomew's Hospital said yesterday he was still unconscious and in a grave condition.

Another ABC reporter, Mr Ken Begg, who flew back from Lusaka yesterday with Mr McKendry, said troops guarding the hospital there had tried to prevent Mr Joyce from being moved on Saturday.

"It was a very tense situation. The people there felt they were within a bullet of being shot. They haggled over his stretcher for an hour. Mrs Joyce witnessed it," he said.

Mr McKendry said he had been well treated in custody.

Police and security officials questioned him at length and took him through a reconstruction of the incident.

He said they wanted him to endorse the official version of the shooting.

"They were embarrassed by the fact that Tony was shot in police custody," he said.

Mr McKendry, who, like Mr Joyce, is based in London, said he owed his release partly to the intervention of the Australian High Commissioner in Zambia, Mr Edwin Ryde, and the Commission's Second Secretary, Mr David Poulter.

The cameraman also said he understood the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, and New Zealand's Premier, Mr Robert Muldoon, had sent messages to Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda over his detention.

Mr McKendry is from Hamilton, New Zealand. — Sapa-Reuter.

Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

NM 28/11/79 (360)

Zambia demands R2 550m damages from oil suppliers

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government was demanding more than R2 550-million compensation from 17 British oil companies which allegedly conspired to transfer oil due for Zambia to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in violation of international sanctions.

The Zambian Attorney-General, Mr. Frederick Chomba, said yesterday the claim reflected a revised assessment of damages since Zambia originally filed suit against the oil companies in 1977.

The original suit called for compensation totalling nearly R850 million but, Mr. Chomba said, damages had trebled since then.

Process

"The position at the moment is that we are in the process of updating the statement of claim which we submitted before the Zambian High Court to take into account the evidence that has come to light from publication of the Bingham Report by the British Government on oil sanctions."

He said the problem at the moment was to induce the overseas oil companies to respond to the suit.

"We are working out a way to get over this problem and get the foreign companies to answer the summons."

Considering

The Government was considering taking the case to international courts, or to have the Zambian High Court make a decision and have the verdict transmitted to the countries involved and ask their governments to take up the case, Mr. Chomba said.

He said Zambia-based oil companies, including Caltex, Total, Mobil and Shell-BP, had all responded to the writs. — (Sapa-AP.)

'Zambians shot Tony' report

NM 28/11/79 (360)

LONDON — A New Zealand cameraman, released from a Lusaka jail, said yesterday that a Zambian official shot Australian television reporter Tony Joyce while he was being held in a police car.

Mr. Derek McKendry, who works for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, gave his account of the incident, in which Mr. Joyce was critically wounded, after arriving back in London early yesterday.

The Australian reporter, still gravely ill in a London hospital, was shot in the head while the two men were on a reporting trip to a bridge near Lusaka which had earlier been blown up, allegedly in an incursion by Zimbabwe-Rhodesian troops.

Mr. McKendry (38), told reporters that the unidentified official fired at Mr. Joyce from close range with an automatic pistol while the two men were sitting with their taxi-driver in the back of a stationary police car.

The Zambian Government has said Mr. Joyce was wounded when Zambian soldiers opened fire to stop their taxi.

Mr. McKendry said he and Mr. Joyce were driving away from the Chongwe Bridge, after filming the site when a bullet struck the back of their taxi.

A dozen men, some in un-

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

Zambia shooting

NM 28/11/79 (360)

◆ FROM PAGE 1

iform, emerged from the bushes and surrounded them, believing they were Zimbabwe-Rhodesian commandos, he said.

The men, all in an agitated state, were led by a man in black trousers whom he understood to be a local political official.

Police arrived, searched the two newsmen and made them sit in the back of their car.

"It was at that time that the guy in the black trousers shot Tony.

"He fired from outside the car about 3 to 5 metres away. He just fired a shot in to the car. I was sure Tony was dead."

Mr. McKendry said the official told him he was going to kill him too, but was stopped by the police who then drove the pair back to Lusaka.

The men apparently had been influenced by what he said was an officially-inspired campaign to incite anti-White feeling in Zambia following the latest Zimbabwe-Rhodesian attacks.

Mr. Joyce (33), was taken to a Lusaka hospital immediately after the incident and was flown to London on Sunday, accompanied by his wife and two British surgeons.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital said yesterday he was still unconscious and in a grave condition.

An ABC reporter, Mr. Ken Begg, who flew back from Lusaka yesterday with Mr. McKendry, said troops guarding the hospital there had tried to prevent Mr. Joyce from being taken away.

"It was a very tense situation. The people there felt they were within a bullet of being shot. They haggled over his stretcher for an hour . . . Mrs. Joyce witnessed it," he said.

Mr. McKendry said he was well treated while in custody.—(Sapa-Reuter.)

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in Community Medicine, Volume 2.

decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention ly decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the ass

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the ca important for comparative purposes since they take into underlying population, for the providers of health care are also of importance. This is particularly true for contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this provides an indication of the age distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

63

64

NZ TV man freed from Zambian jail

360
28/11/79

LUSAKA — New Zealand television camerman, Mr Derek McKendry, was released here and left Zambia immediately on a scheduled flight to London.

Mr McKendry had been detained for questioning since last Wednesday when Australian TV reporter, Mr Tony Joyce, was shot in the head while the two men, both working for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, were on a trip to a bridge near here which had been blown up by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Joyce was shot while he and Mr McKendry were sitting in a police car after being arrested at or near the bridge.

Mr Joyce was rushed to a Lusaka hospital and after two operations was flown to London last Saturday for further treatment, still unconscious and in a critical condition.

The Australian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Edwin Ryde, based in Dar-es-Salaam, flew here two days ago to help arrange Mr Joyce's flight to London and negotiate Mr McKendry's release.

Mr Ryde explained the Zambian Government's version of the shooting incident at Chongwe Bridge, 40 km east of here, but would say nothing about Mr McKendry's account of the affair.

Mr Ryde said the Zambian Government said the two men had set off for Chongwe without proper permission, after being told by Information Ministry officials that press passes would be issued the following day.

While they were filming the bridge, an alert local citizen spotted them and told soldiers guarding the wreckage, in line with official instructions to report any suspicious people to the authorities. — SAPA-RNS.

R2 580m oil claim

360

28/11/79

LUSAKA — Zambia is to claim R2 580 million from 17 British oil companies for damages caused to Zambia in their sanctions-busting.

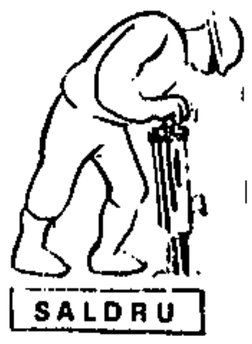
This was revealed here yesterday by Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr Frederick Chomba, who added that a revised document would be filed with the Lusaka High Court soon.

Earlier it had been estimated Zambia lost about R790 million in a conspiracy by British oil firms before Rhodesia seized power from the British crown.

The Minister said the suit had run into a snag with foreign-based companies against whom writs of summons were issued in 1977. — DDC.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DE

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 440)



Kaunda frees wife of his ex-prime minister from jail

NM 29/11/79

360

LUSAKA — The wife of a former Zambian prime minister had been released after spending five weeks in detention on suspicion of illegal gem dealings, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said Mrs. Ntombizine Mudenda, South African-born wife of Mr. Elijah Mudenda, was released last Saturday when the presidential detention order against her was revoked. She was arrested on October 22.

A special commission appointed by President Kenneth Kaunda recently reported that Zambia was losing up to R108 million a year because of widespread illegal mining and smuggling of emeralds. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Dear

On Thursday the 13th of December Saldru will be celebrating its fifth anniversary with a party in our new offices on the sixth floor of the Robert Leslie Social Sciences Building.

At the same time we will be presenting our second report and launching the first volume of our new publication 'Economics of Health in South Africa'.

We should be happy if you would join us at 6.30 p.m. on that evening for drinks.

Please let us know whether you will be able to attend to facilitate our catering arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

Francis Wilson

FRANCIS WILSON
DIRECTOR

R.S.V.P.
Mrs. Annette Thom Telephone: 69 8531 Ext 440

C.T. 30/11/79

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Workers must pay for bridges

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has announced that civil servants and workers in state industries must contribute from their wages to the rebuilding of bridges and roads blown up by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops.

The cabinet secretary, Mr Evans Willima, said yesterday that all government workers earning more than 148 Kwacha (R148) a month must give five percent to the restoration fund, and he called on private companies and their workers to donate similar ammounts.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces began attacking economic targets in Zambia on October 12 and destroyed 10 bridges in four days earlier this month.

Mr Willima said the cost of rebuilding the roads and bridges was still being assessed, but the bombings had disrupted Zambia's internal transport sytem, and closed every international trade route except the southern railway through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

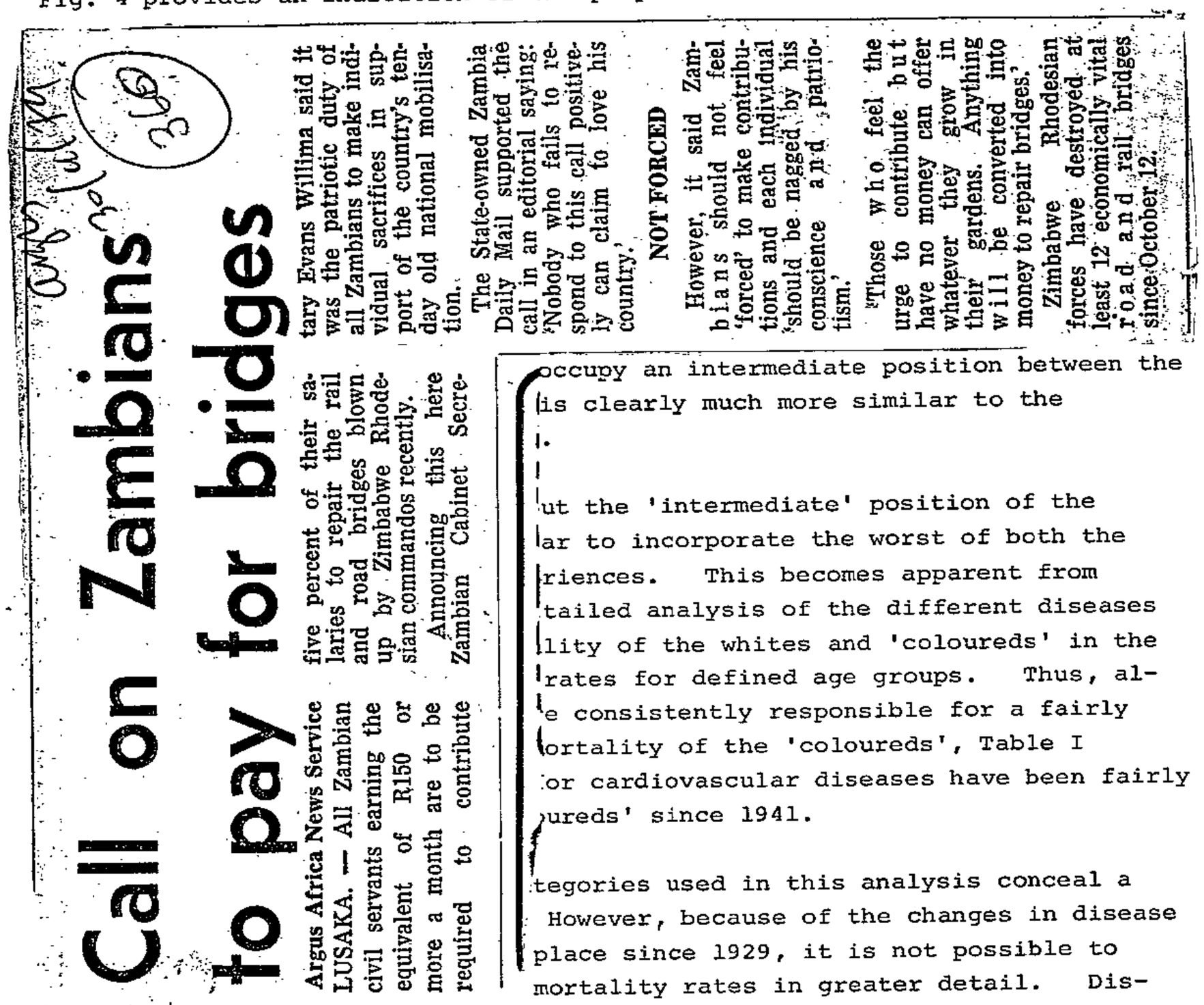
A French agricultural expert, Professor Rene Dumont, predicted food shortages by next March if Zambia's trade routes were not restored and the Zimbabwe Rhodesian blockade of maize shipments from South Africa lifted.

He called on President Kenneth Kaunda to set up an emergency food committee to supervise distribution of supplies.

A combination of transport problems, made worse by the current rainy season and a bad maize harvest this year, made such a committee vital, Professor Dumont said. — Sapa-Reuter

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected



Call on Zambians to pay for bridges

tary Evans Willima said it was the patriotic duty of all Zambians to make individual sacrifices in support of the country's ten-day old national mobilisation.

The State-owned Zambia Daily Mail supported the call in an editorial saying: 'Nobody who fails to respond to this call positively can claim to love his country.'

NOT FORCED

However, it said Zambians should not feel 'forced' to make contributions and each individual 'should be nagged by his conscience and patriotism.'

'Those who feel the urge to contribute but have no money can offer whatever they grow in their gardens. Anything will be converted into money to repair bridges.'

Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces have destroyed at least 12 economically vital road and rail bridges since October 12,

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — All Zambian civil servants earning the equivalent of R150 or more a month are to be required to contribute five percent of their salaries to repair the rail and road bridges blown up by Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos recently.

Announcing this here Zambian Cabinet Secre-

occupy an intermediate position between the is clearly much more similar to the .

ut the 'intermediate' position of the ar to incorporate the worst of both the riences. This becomes apparent from tailed analysis of the different diseases lity of the whites and 'coloureds' in the rates for defined age groups. Thus, al- e consistently responsible for a fairly ortality of the 'coloureds', Table I or cardiovascular diseases have been fairly oureds' since 1941.

tegories used in this analysis conceal a However, because of the changes in disease place since 1929, it is not possible to mortality rates in greater detail. Dis- eater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in

Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

buyer when relying on latent defect would be better circu
than when relying on fraudulent misrepresentation. The m
equitable solution - the courts stress the need for invok
table principles in determining relief where full restora
the subject-matter is not possible - would be, it appears
the civil law rule as to redhibition to all cases of resti
where the other party was at fault, viz., where there was
breach of contract, fraudulent misrepresentation, duress o
influence".

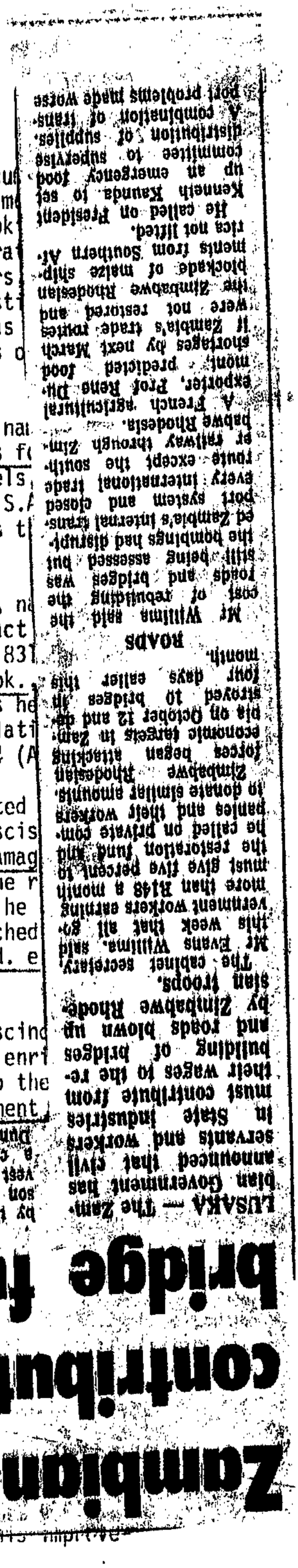
To this list of exceptions a further one must be added, nat
where the prestation has been destroyed by vis major or casus f
(See D.21.1.47.1 and 48 pr.; Pothier: Sale, para. 220; Wessels,
4743; Hall-Thermotank (Natal) (Pty) Ltd. v Hardman, 1968 (4) S.A
an important judgment containing a general discussion of this t
Romla Products (Pvt) Ltd. v Crick, 1973 (3) S.A. 578 (R)).

In logic and common sense one should add a further case, n
of the evicted purchaser. Obviously he may cancel the contract
of a very serious breach. (See Hall-Thermotank, above at p. 831
the authorities cited in Van der Watt v Alpha Trust (Edms) Bpk.,
S.A. 860 (C) When this case went on appeal, however it was he
the evicted purchaser could recover the price without cancellati
damages, in effect, as negative interest. (1975 (3) S.A. 734 (A

This decision can hardly be supported. Damages calculated
to negative interest can, in logic, only be claimed after rescis
the reclaiming of the purchase price cannot be a claim for damag
damages can only become relevant if after cancellation and the r
of what was given the innocent party is still worse off than he
been had he not contracted or had the contract not been breached
Bonne Fortune Beleggings Bpk. v Kalahari Salt Works (Pty) Ltd. e
1974 (1) S.A. 414 (N.C.) at pp. 424-425).

It must be noted that a party to a contract which is rescind
whether he be the innocent or the guilty party, will have an enri
claim against the other party for improvements he has made to the
which is returned and a jus retentionis to secure his enrichment
(See Verrykingsaanspreeklikheid, p. 2
(T).sec. 7(b) of Act 72 of 1971 as am
cf. Compere v Coetzee and Others, 197
Voet 4.1.22).

In this respect the judgment in t
gings v Kalahari Salt Works (Pty) Ltd.
(C) (N.C.) is incorrect. In this case
occupation but not transfer. He commi
seller rescinded the contract. The pu
jus retentionis over the land until co
had made. The Court refused to grant
the rights of occupation of the purcha
default he was to be considered to be
a precarist who has no jus retentionis
While the sale had not been cancelled
occupier under title and he is entitle



Trade route to Zambia was aborted

A HUSH-hush but abortive plan to bypass Zimbabwe Rhodesia and open a direct export route from South Africa to Zambia came to light this week in the wake of an amazing row between road hauliers and the Government.

The plan was designed to boost South Africa's flagging exports to Zambia, Malawi and Zaire, worth more than R100-million a month.

But it came to nothing because, say the hauliers, South Africa succumbed to Zimbabwe Rhodesian pressure and abandoned it.

The story was revealed to the Sunday Express this week by Mr Brian Isaacs, legal adviser to the South African International Hauliers' Association, in defiance of a Government request.

Mr Isaacs said: "The hauliers were told not to allow the public to know about the meeting, but they feel the Government has let them down for political considerations with Zimbabwe Rhodesia, so they have decided to release the facts."

The project to open a way through Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip was hatched at a secret meeting between Zambian and South African officials last September.

The South African delegation included Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a representative of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and a representative of South African Railways.

The Zambians had already erected border and customs posts when South Africa suddenly imposed new — and allegedly impossible — conditions on the deal.

Zambia was required to clear all Swapo bases in the area and permit South African troops into Zambia to check whether this had been done. The Zambians turned this down.



● Mr Brand Fourie ... in delegation

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By DESMOND BLOW

SA SAID TO HAVE BOWED TO ZR APPEAL

Mr Isaacs said the Government's action had damaged the vision of the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, of a constellation of states.

Speaking on behalf of the road hauliers he said the meeting was set up by the chairman of the association, Mr John Rosendahl, of Benoni.

The hauliers were satisfied with Dr Kaunda's promise that they would not be molested by Swapo. The South African delegation to the secret talks is said to have accepted it.

Then South Africa changed its mind — "and we believe Zimbabwe Rhodesia changed it for them", Mr Isaacs said.

desians blew up the ferry between Botswana and Zambia at Kazangula on the Zambesi which was used by South African hauliers.

South African trucks were stranded in Zambia.

The hauliers managed to assemble a new ferry at Kazangula, but after their trucks crossed into Botswana they were informed that if they used the ferry again Zimbabwe Rhodesia would blow it up.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia was prepared to allow traffic across the destroyed Victoria Falls bridge provided Zambia paid half the cost of the repairs, and was also prepared to allow traffic across the border into Zambia at Kariba or Chirundu, but Zambia turned this down.

"After negotiations we eventually saw Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had apparently not been informed by his department of the position, and was surprised to hear the grave position of South African exports and the hauliers who had R20-million tied up in vehicles alone," Mr Isaacs said.

"He did not seem very concerned about Zambia, but felt that efforts should be made to help Malawi.

"Eventually the secret meeting was held in Gaborone with leading members of the Zambian Government, who had the right to decide to accept or reject the South African demands.

"According to the chairman of the hauliers' association, who set up the meeting and was in Gaborone although he was not invited to the meeting, the Lusaka delegates said agreement had been reached."

But later the South African Government announced that the scheme had been turned down.

On August 27 Dr S W van der Merwe, Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, wrote a long letter to Mr Rosendahl in which he said he was fully aware of the problems hauliers and exporters were having as a result of the closure of the Kazangula ferry.

However, he said, although he was sympathetic to the problem, there were, apart from the commercial considerations, other factors of a political and strategic nature which had to be taken into account.

Express
2-12-79

not comply with their further demand without an international hue and cry, even if they had wanted to."

The result has been that South Africa has lost a substantial amount of the R100-million-a-month export trade to Zambia, Zaire and Malawi, and the hauliers claim it has already sent most of their members into liquidation.

"What is also upsetting the South African hauliers is that Rhodesian hauliers are transporting some of the South African exports from this country to Bulawayo, where it is put on South African Railways trains and sent to Zambia," Mr Isaacs said.

In April the Zimbabwe Rhocerned about the impact which the lack of a road route to the countries north of Rhodesia has had on South African road hauliers as well as on our exports to Zambia and more particularly to Malawi but, as you will appreciate, we are handicapped in our efforts to do anything to assist you because of the closure of the boundaries between other countries.

"Officials of all departments concerned are nevertheless pursuing the matter."

Mr Isaacs said: "Apparently no solution has been found, and even if one were found now it would be too late for most of the hauliers. Most are going into liquidation."

Argus 8/12/79 (360)

RUNNING OUT OF FOOD

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Zambia's maize stocks will run out in 13 weeks unless massively replenished. Already fighting has broken out in Lusaka food queues after rumours spread that the mills had run out of maize.

Shops in Ndola and Livingstone have been broken into and large quantities of maize stolen.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, told Parliament this week that the country's supplies of maize — Zambia's staple food, were enough to last only 'up to the second week of March next year'.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia has blocked the railing of maize through its territory to Zambia, claiming the maize is being fed to Zipra forces based there.

Imports of maize through Tanzania have been stopped by Zimbabwe Rhodesia's blowing of bridges on the Tazara railway.

Welcoming the ceasefire agreement reached in the Zimbabwe Rhodesia talks in London, President Kenneth Kaunda said he hoped this 'will bear fruit so that our people's suffering will come to an end'.

He said he was pained to see Zambians queuing for maize for reasons beyond their control.

Mr Chikwanda told Parliament that Zambia had 234 000 tons of maize in storage, but with consumption at about 700 000 bags (each 90 kg) a month and normally increasing in December, January and February, the present stocks would run out in the first half of March.

Zambia has bought 80 000 tons of maize from South Africa that can start moving through Zimbabwe Rhodesia as soon as that country lifts the blockade following a final settlement agreement in London.

That's Zambia as the queues keep growing



GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

Rush to cities worries Zambia

13/12/79

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail this week suggested influx control measures and a pass system to reduce the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas.

The flow of people from rural villages in eastern and western Zambia to the industrially oriented central region is so high that visiting agricultural experts have warned that there could be famine in a decade if the flow were not stopped.

The drastic measures called for by the Daily Mail followed on an appeal by Zambia's Director of Land Resettlement, Mr Aram Mulenga, for strict measures to deny Zambian villagers the right to move to the cities without written permission.

The flow from rural to urban areas has been one of the major factors behind Zambia's rising city crime rate.

The Mail recalled the days when there were checkpoints on all roads to the Copperbelt and visitors were given permits to be in urban areas for a limited number of days.

"This was harsh — but it served the purpose," the Mail commented.

K.W.V., PAARL, TELLS US

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red wines an hour before serving.

Wine glasses should always have a stem; and should be held by the base or stem when drinking in order that the colour may not be obscured nor the temperature affected (unless that is deliberately intended in the process of wine-tasting). When serving wines at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more than two-thirds full so that the vacant space can gather and hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary pro[illegible] for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure



SA maize will bridge Zambia's hunger gap

Terrorists kill two

UMTALI. — Two white men, believed to have been the last white residents of Imbeza Valley north of Umtali, were murdered by terrorists on Tuesday night.

Their names have been withheld by military authorities until their next of kin are informed. According to sources in the area, the two men were first abducted and then shot.

Their bodies were found in the gardens of La Rochelle, a tourist site.

The valley was a bustling forestry community until recent years, when Patriotic Front guerrillas began infiltrating the area. — Sapa.

LUSAKA. — The first shipment of maize through Rhodesia to Zambia since Britain lifted a six-week-old ban on such traffic on Monday would cross the Victoria Falls bridge at dawn today, Railway officials said yesterday.

The officials said eight wagons carrying 480 tons of maize arrived late yesterday, but could not be shunted across the Zambesi before nightfall.

A further 12 wagons were also on their way and would arrive in time to also cross the bridge today.

Most of the maize comes from South Africa and is carried on South African trains pulled by steam locomotives.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government banned the movement of maize — Zambia's staple food — across the bridge on November 5 as a means of pressurising President Kenneth Kaunda into curbing Patriotic Front guerrilla activity.

About 200 000 tons of maize is needed by Zambia during the next three months to stave off possible famine.

Despite the ban on maize, traffic in other goods — including wheat, soya beans and coal — has been moving northwards normally.

Railway officials said several trainloads of maize heading for Zaire had also crossed the bridge in the last six weeks.

The arched, iron girder bridge just below the massive Victoria Falls is Zambia's only link with the outside world after Rhodesian forces destroyed bridges on other rail and road links in raids last month and early this month. — Sapa-Reuter.

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s a mirror of the maldis-
e need for doctors to become
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Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the roo cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throug the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisat get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, t existing situation is not efficient.

In fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than a measures which promote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern th entire structure of the economy and society. The arguments therefore apply only to the relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged fie of medical care. It has conventionally been accepted by the majority o those who can afford it that some basic public provision should be made the indigent. The rising cost of medical care, particularly in the Unit States and some European countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service c be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefi are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over t outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so tha neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers o sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under oth conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distrib tion can be reached.

US gives Zambia R4m in food aid

(360)

R1m
22/12/79

LUSAKA. — The United States signed a R4-million food aid agreement with Zambia yesterday that will enable the landlocked state to import 100 000 tons of maize.

All maize supplies to Zambia have been virtually cut off as a result of raids by Rhodesian commandos against rail and road links in the country.

Zambia, which has been a staunch supporter of the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement fighting in Rhodesia, has reported a poor harvest this year because of drought.

The agreement, signed by US Ambassador, Mr Frank Wisner, called for the repayment of the loan after a 10-year grace period.

Maize is the staple food of Zambia's six-million people but domestic production fell by some 50% to 350 000 tons this year.

Zambia has purchased 200 000 tons of maize from South Africa and smaller quantities from Kenya and other countries. The American aid plan will help to cover the shortfall.

South African maize is beginning to flow into Zambia after a month-long embargo on shipments imposed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government.

The embargo was lifted when the British Governor, Lord Soames, returned the breakaway colony to British rule.

Zambian Government officials said the US maize would be shipped to South African ports and railed through Rhodesia. The first consignment is due in February.

Because of the maize shortage in Zambia long queues have formed outside [illegible] have cut production by 30%.

West Germany has loaned Zambia R17 500 000 for the improvement of the Zambian Railways signal system and for the installation of micro-wave links in the country's north-western province.

Two agreements to sanction the loans were signed in Lusaka yesterday afternoon by the Zambian Minister for Finance, Mr Joshua Lumina, and the German Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Wolfram Dufner.

R11-million will be used for the Zambia Railways signal system and R6 500 000 will be used for the micro-wave links.

Meanwhile, Norway has given Zambia R2-million for the reconstruction of bridges which were blown up by Rhodesian commandos and to meet transportation costs for maize im-

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SA training dissidents says Kaunda

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda has accused South Africa and Rhodesia of hatching a plan in which anti-Zambian, Mozambican and Angolan dissidents are being trained militarily to topple these three black states in armed uprisings.

Addressing a meeting of Lusaka party officials in Mulumgushi Hall here yesterday, Pres Kaunda told delegates that this plot of overthrowing non-aligned and socialist states, was the main motive behind South Africa's concept of an economic constellation.

He said under the constellation scheme of Southern African states "South Africa is to become the king-pin of all of us and all of us — Zambia, Mozambique and Angola — are going to be satellite or puppet states of South Africa."

The Zambian President announced that a Zambian national with documents of the constellation scheme, had been intercepted and caught when he returned from Salisbury. Dr Kaunda hoped "he would die in prison for the sake of Zambia".

He also told the meeting that under "this evil plan" Zambians were being trained in Rhodesia, Mozambicans in South Africa and Angolans in South West Africa for the purpose of overthrowing socialist states around South Africa.

Pres Kaunda said some Western countries and vested interests from international capitalism had masterminded this scheme and merely passed it on to South Africa to implement it in return for economic, military, scientific and other forms of assistance.

Pres Kaunda said the plot was "politically and morally bankrupt" and despite South Africa's power, the scheme "will not save her from eventual collapse and will not get black leaders who will wag their tails to Botha."

Eye-witnesses in Zambia reported yesterday that Zimbabwe Rhodesian warplanes bombed a refugee camp about 40 km east of Lusaka and killed a number of people.

But the Zimbabwe Rhodesian military command yesterday declined to comment on the reports. — SAPA-DDC.

ZAMBIA — General

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

Kaunda was not amused

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — President Kaunda of Zambia has castigated teachers at a Lusaka primary school for allowing a group of children to stage a play in which the country's leadership is sharply criticised.

The play "Let the children speak" was performed in front of the Zambian leader at a function to raise funds for the International Year of the child.

The one-act drama hinged on the tragedy of a child who was squeezed to death on the back of its mother while she was struggling in a queue to buy a bag of mealie meal.

Responsibility for the tragedy, the play suggested, rested with the country's leaders.

"The message was there all right," said a foreign diplomat who attended the function. "I think it was too close to the bone for him."

of the response of C* to increments of income has led to a specification of interesting properties of the individual's utility function.

Specifically, an individual is said to have constant relative risk-aversion (RRA) if an increase in income, price ratios held constant, leads to a new risk-bearing optimum C* which involves proportionately more holdings of claims for each and every state (i.e., the new C* lies on a ray from the origin through the original C*). Geometrically, if this held everywhere the individual's preference map in Fig. 2 must be homothetic. It can be shown that the condition for constant RRA is:

$$-\frac{c_s v''(c_s)}{v'(c_s)} = R \qquad (1.5)$$

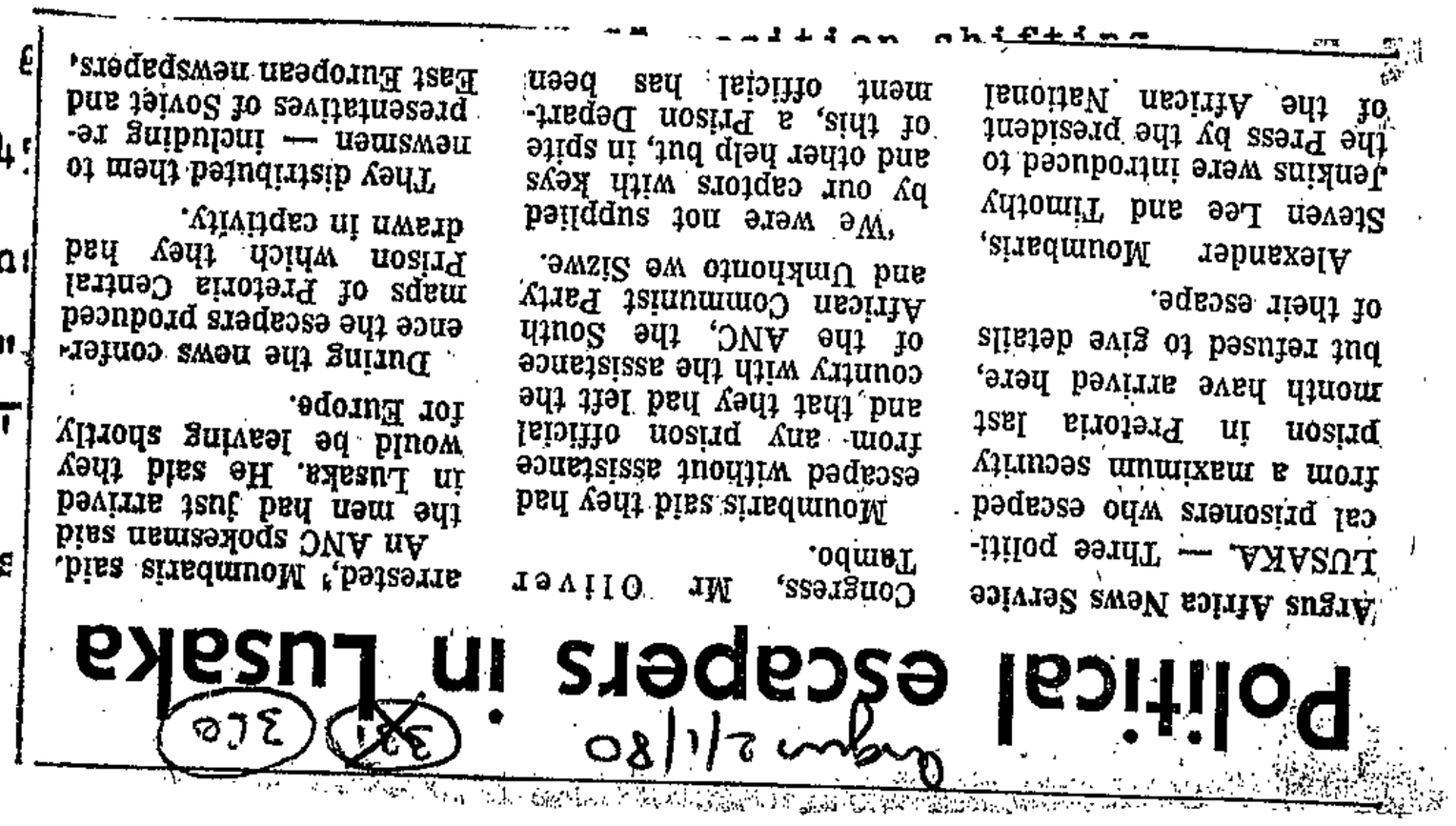
where R is a constant. If R is an increasing function of income (increasing RRA), a rise in income leads to a new C* proportionately closer to the 45° line than the original C* -- and the reverse if R is a decreasing function of income (decreasing RRA).

An individual is said to have constant absolute risk-aversion (ARA) if a rise in income results in a final C* position representing equal absolute increases in state-claim holdings in comparison with the original C*, for each and every state.

This corresponds g
parallel to the 4
condition for con

$$-\frac{v'}{v''} =$$

where A is a cons



Political escapers in Lusaka

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Three political prisoners who escaped from a maximum security prison in Pretoria last month have arrived here, but refused to give details of their escape.

Alexander Moumbaris, Steven Lee and Timothy Jenkins were introduced to the Press by the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Moumbaris said they had escaped without assistance from any prison official and that they had left the country with the assistance of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

'We were not supplied by our captors with keys and other help but, in spite of this, a Prison Department official has been arrested,' Moumbaris said.

An ANC spokesman said the men had just arrived in Lusaka. He said they would be leaving shortly for Europe.

During the news conference the escapers produced maps of Pretoria Central Prison which they had drawn in captivity.

They distributed them to newsmen — including representatives of Soviet and East European newspapers.

136. Certificatio as been lodged for transfer.—(1) (*a*) If a
company under the sig uthorized to certify transfers of securities
on behalf of the comp vant of a body corporate so authorized,
endorses on any instr o in section 135 and executed by or on
behalf of the transfer ng to the security in question has been
lodged with the comp the purposes of this section, be deemed
to have certified that

(*b*) A certific of this section be deemed to be signed
if it purports to be a e or initials of any person whether by
autographic or mecha n that the signature or initial is not that
of a person authorize ies on behalf of the company.

(2) (*a*) The cer rms of subsection (1) shall be taken as
a representation by th ing on the faith of the certification that
there have been lodge sary documents relating to the securities
mentioned in the instr t appears from the said documents that
the title to the said s sferor named in the said instrument of
transfer.

(*b*) The repre graph (*a*) shall not be taken as a repre-
sentation that the tra nent of transfer in question has in fact
any title to the securit

(*c*) Where ar of an incorrect certification negligently
made by a company, e same position with reference to the
company as if the cer tly made.

(3) Subject to (2), the delivery to any person of any
instrument of transfer ion (1) shall confer on that person the
same rights as that pe fore the commencement of this section
upon the delivery to t curities in question and an instrument
of transfer signed by

(4) The certific pect of which a company has certified
any instrument of tran on, shall upon certification be cancelled
by the company.

137. Duty of con n under contractual disability.—When a
company records in its security, it shall not be under any duty
to satisfy itself that su actual power of the transferor or trans-
feree or that any legal reference to the ability of the transferor
or transferee to transf been complied with or that any person
signing any document behalf of any person or company has
been duly authorized vided that the provisions of this section
shall not absolve any ng from any fraudulent act to which it
is knowingly a party.

138. Warranty a ing documents of transfer.—Any person
who, for the purposes of any company, as principal or agent,
lodges with that comp that transfer, shall be deemed thereby
to warrant that such he, or when he is acting as agent, his
principal jointly and s[illegible] indemnifies the said company against any claim
made upon it and against any loss or damage suffered by it arising out of a transfer
registered by the company of the security referred to in such document.

139. Notice of refusal to register transfer.—(1) If a company refuses to register a transfer of any shares or debentures, it shall, within thirty days after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with it, send to the transferor and the transferee notice of the refusal.

Huge maize lift through Rhodesia planned

STAR 8/1/80 360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia is trying to rush delivery of 100 000 tons of maize from South Africa to boost local stocks above current critical levels.

Zambian Railways' General Manager, Mr Anderson Mazoka, announced the plan following a meeting with his Rhodesian counterpart, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, at Livingstone yesterday.

Mr Mazoka said 100 000 tons of maize — Zambia's staple diet — would be brought in from South Africa before the end of February on road and rail routes through Rhodesia.

He said the plan was the most ambitious tried by Zambia Railways and conceded that success was not guaranteed.

"We agreed we try to bring in at least 100 000 tons of maize by the end of next month.

"Of course this will overstretch our operations because the operation is new."

Diplomats in the Zambian capital said Zambia wanted to act as quickly as possible to enlarge its maize stocks as a buffer against possible future trade disruptions if the ceasefire in Rhodesia broke down.

But they said that Mr Mazoka's estimate that so much maize could be moved in so short a time was "overly optimistic."

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks lif only provide an indication of the relative importance of var categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to tion of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an ximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and th percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6.

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Zambia still needs supplies of maize

Star 12/1/80

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Less than 15 000 tons of maize has reached Zambia on the southern rail route through Rhodesia since British Governor Lord Soames lifted the maize embargo, and relief supplies were still needed, Western diplomats said today.

Zambian maize stocks are at present put at about 160 000 tons, with an additional 55 000 tons expected soon.

Present supplies are enough to last only until the end of March, diplomatic sources believe.

The maize still to come includes 30 000 tons (of a total of 80 000) ordered last year from South Africa. Together with 25 000 to be imported from Tanzania as part of an American air programme, the new supplies would see Zambia through an extra month until the end of April, diplomats said.

Zambian railway officials have denied earlier reports that Zambia planned to move 100 000 tons of maize into the country from South Africa before the end of February.

Zambian agricultural officials are expected to go to the United States before the end of the month to order about 50 000 tons of maize as part of a R10-million loan signed with Zambia in December.

The sources said arrival of these stocks at African ports could not be expected before early March and shipment to Zambia would take another month.

The American loan was sufficient to purchase about two months' supply of maize. If the means to deliver it to Zambia can be found stocks were expected to stretch until the end of June.

Zambia was interested in procuring enough maize before the Rhodesian elections, scheduled for February 27, to avoid serious food problems if transport lines are again disrupted, the diplomats

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. [10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approxi-
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... ne programme much exceeds
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... amounts spent on each
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Unf... t only the grossest in-
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Oil companies nationalised

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has nationalised petrol and diesel oil stock of five international companies at Ndola in northern Zambia and has indicated that it is to enter negotiations to buy out installations there, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

There was no immediate government confirmation of the move. But government sources said President Kenneth Kaunda had directed "with immediate effect" that Zambia National Energy Limited (ZNEL) will own stocks of petroleum products in storage tanks of Nosco (Ndola Oil Storage Companies).

Nosco is jointly owned by five oil companies — Caltex, Shell-BP, Total, Mobil and Agip.

The value of the stocks is put at about R14-million, and is said to represent about two months fuel supply for Zambia.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. [12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

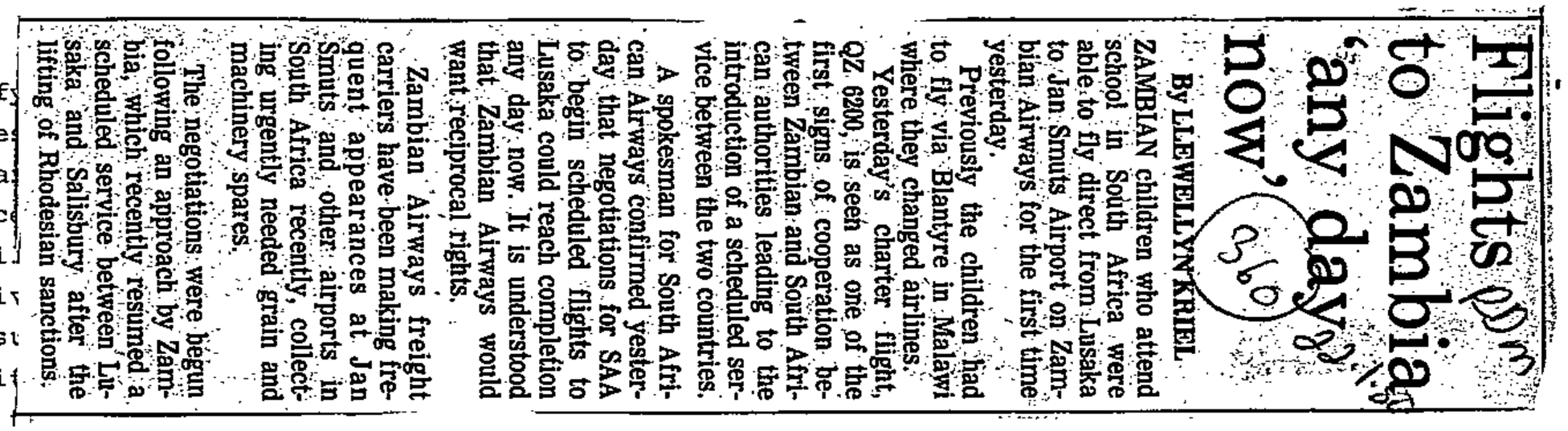
Rees argues that since medical services do, for the most part, satisfy conditions of excludability (there are no spillovers) and no economies of scale 'It is immediately clear that most aspects of the medical ma are efficiently handled by the private sector'. He admits a few exce control of infectious diseases and sanitation for example - where spil imply that there is a case for public provision or additional incentiv acquiring health care. For medical care in general, he holds that su will lead to an expansion of demand leading to either a fall in quali or unsystematic rationing by queues, or provision of more facilities people would choose to purchase if left to make individual decisions. These would be financed through additional taxes which they would otherwise have used for something else.

He excludes considerations of redistribution on grounds of equity through publicly provided health care at less than full cost. He argues that the criterion of equity cannot be sufficiently defined and that any preference for one distribution over another is purely a matter of personal preference.

However, none of the medical participants felt unhappy about the fact that value judgements are involved in the determination of policy, and Raine (Ch.15) and Westcott (Ch.11) point out that this is inevitable. A decision not to alter the existing allocation of medical care is also a value judgement.

It is also noted (Archer, Ch.9 and Nattrass, Ch.10) that some people desire that others may have access to health care, even though this may have no material impact on their own state of health. The presumed prevalence of altruism in health matters would mean that there is still a case for subsidy or other intervention in the market mechanism.

Rees agrees with Nattrass however, that market conditions are not such as to favour efficient distribution. Information is likely to be very imperfect and consumers are not in a position to shop around for the best buy, or even to know after the event whether the treatment they had was good or not. The problems arising from incomplete information for consumers and even for doctors are particularly apparent in the case of the ethical drug market as Brodie (Vol.2) and Folb (Vol.2) indicate. Moreover, although the number of doctors is large, entry to the market as a seller is not free so that numbers are restricted and therefore higher prices can be charged.[7] Rees hints that constraints on the number of students entering medical school (including extremely high academic standards) and legal restrictions on the tasks performed by nurses and other workers may segment the market and



Flights to Zambia 'any day now'

By LLEWELLYN KRIEL

ZAMBIAN children who attend school in South Africa were able to fly direct from Lusaka to Jan Smuts Airport on Zambian Airways for the first time yesterday.

Previously the children had to fly via Blantyre in Malawi where they changed airlines.

Yesterday's charter flight, QZ 6200, is seen as one of the first signs of cooperation between Zambian and South African authorities leading to the introduction of a scheduled service between the two countries.

A spokesman for South African Airways confirmed yesterday that negotiations for SAA to begin scheduled flights to Lusaka could reach completion any day now. It is understood that Zambian Airways would want reciprocal rights.

Zambian Airways freight carriers have been making frequent appearances at Jan Smuts and other airports in South Africa recently, collecting urgently needed grain and machinery spares.

The negotiations were begun following an approach by Zambia, which recently resumed a scheduled service between Lusaka and Salisbury after the lifting of Rhodesian sanctions.

(i) the intensity of individual preferences is not reflected except in relation to purchasing power;

(ii) the lack of information of the buyer which makes him unable to exercise discrimination among sellers;

(iii) the potential for the existence of restrictions on non-physician practitioners, whose explicit purpose is to protect the consumer from the effects of his ignorance, to serve also as barriers to entry to preserve high incomes for doctors;

(iv) benefits and costs often spill over to others not party to the transaction (the frequency of this is disputed by Rees), so society would benefit from the consumption of more health care than individuals would choose under market conditions;

(v) the tendency of costs to rise under insurance systems (not specific to private insurance); and

(vi) the absence of some desirable services from the market, notably preventative and rehabilitative services.

Interestingly, some of these arguments were mentioned by the 1944 Gluckman Commission on a National Health Service (reported by Kanis, Ch.8). The Commission argued that health care in South Africa should be related to needs rather than to supply and demand, that there was an over-emphasis on cure and lack of a comprehensive approach; and that externalities (e.g. loss of production) would make it worthwhile for the state to intervene to increase preventive measures. Various alternatives to the market are discussed. Rees is sceptical about all of them, and suggests that reliance on voluntary organisations to fill in the gaps (as in the collection of blood) is likely to be more effective than government provision. He recommends that only those aspects of medical care in inelastic demand (i.e. those least prone to 'moral hazard') should be subsidised or provided free: serious illnesses would qualify first.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
							0,05	0,04
							0,34	0,36
							2,32	1,91
							6,16	4,10
							0,58	0,45
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	3472	715

	B	
	M	F
	2,31	1,96
	1,02	1,29
	,02	0,02
	,06	0,07
	,24	0,61
	,04	1,44
	,22	0,33
No.	455	530

Kaunda grabs oil millions

(36) 22/11/80

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has nationalised R14,87m worth of privately-owned oil stocks and told the six international companies here that negotiations would begin for the purchase of the country's 74 000 m³ storage depot.

Oil company officials said yesterday representatives of Mobil, Caltex, Shell-BP, Total and Agip were called to a meeting in Ndola last Thursday and told of the Government take-over.

The oil companies jointly owned the Ndola Oil Storage Company (Nosco) tanks that the Zambian Government now plans to purchase, together with the 56 000 m³ of refined products they contained.

Oil company officials were confused by the Zambian action but indicated it would not have an adverse impact on their operations in Zambia.

'A take-over of the Nosco facility is the last link in the oil chain here that the Zambian Government wants,' one official said. 'We're being compensated for the facility so it doesn't really hurt us at all.'

Diplomats said the take-over would have no immediate impact on the oil company operations in Zambia, but that in the long term it gave the Government another lever to regulate oil company activity in the country.

Investment

The diplomat said the act could have an adverse affect on Zambia's desire to attract foreign investment in the long run.

The Government owns the Tazara pipeline through which oil is pumped from Dar-es-Salaam. It also owns the Indeni oil refinery where the 'spiked-crude' oil that is pumped through the line is processed.

The oil company sources said stocks now in the Nosco tanks were sufficient to supply Zambia's petrol consumption for about two months and the diesel requirements for about one month. — (Sapa-AP.)

Jaffe does not suggest means whereby care of the quality he regards as essential can be provided on a universal basis within financial limits, or problems of cross-cultural communication overcome.

4.2 OTHER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Although papers on the role and training of doctors were more numerous than those relating to any other category of health workers, there was a general agreement at the conference that reliance on doctors to provide primary health care - even if larger numbers were available and with a change in the orientation of their training - could not fulfil the needs of underserved areas. Some other alternatives are presented below.

4.3 STAFFING CLINICS

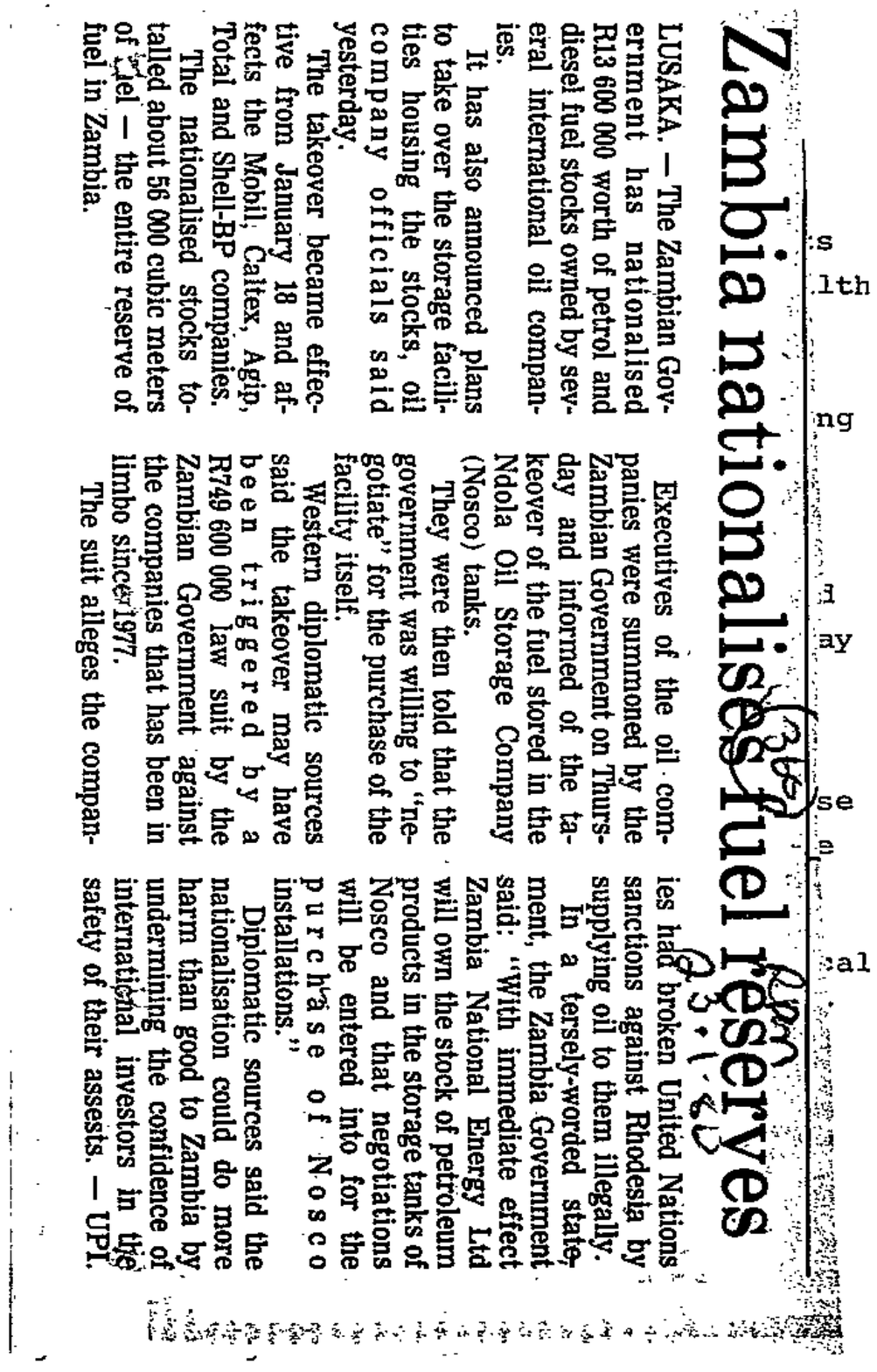
Soweto clinics ceased to function during 1976 when it became impossible to rely on the presence of doctors. This stimulated training and deployment of primary health care (PHC) nurses in the clinics. Wagstaff (*21) outlines a programme to evaluate the medical and social acceptability and the cost effectiveness of this system.

The nurses are trained in groups of 8 to deal with either adult or child care. The training has a practical, problem-oriented approach, and lasts as long as it takes (usually 2-4 months) for the nurses to master the skills of history-taking, examination, comprehensive patient care and counselling. The nurses deal with 80% of cases presented, referring 15%-20% to the doctor; only 5% need be referred to the hospital. Communication is improved as there is no need for an interpreter. The effects of this programme on health service structure and costs include a reallocation of roles within the health team. The doctor becomes a consultant, trainer, evaluator and monitor. Thus doctors' higher level of knowledge and training are fully utilised. Those who were interpreters perform other tasks: weighing, temperature-taking, etc. The pharmacist also assumes a controlling and supervising role as the nurse give out her own medicines; she is relieved of "counter dispensing" and there is no extra queue for the patients.

Consultations are longer - 15-20 minutes - as time is allowed for counselling on family planning, nutrition, immunisation (though this must actually be administered elsewhere), etc. Four nurses now deal with the number of patients formerly seen by one day each). (It is still in seen can be afforded). The status survey of the communit closer to the ideal of a pers than was formerly the case. the residents, have an import are actively involved in clin Hospital Superintendent to di The programme is still inhibi Medical and Dental Councils. should be cleared to improvin accordance with the increased

This programme contrasts with conducted at Red Cross to ena functions of a GP for child p

Rural clinics and small hospi assistants (Pugh, *48). The education and a three-year pr suture, set bones and cope wi reports that a well-trained a the clinical problems present course by which medical assis can run a clinic in the way s



Zambia nationalises fuel reserves

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has nationalised R13 600 000 worth of petrol and diesel fuel stocks owned by several international oil companies.

It has also announced plans to take over the storage facilities housing the stocks, oil company officials said yesterday.

The takeover became effective from January 18 and affects the Mobil, Caltex, Agip, Total and Shell-BP companies.

The nationalised stocks totalled about 56 000 cubic meters of fuel — the entire reserve of fuel in Zambia.

Executives of the oil companies were summoned by the Zambian Government on Thursday and informed of the takeover of the fuel stored in the Ndola Oil Storage Company (Nosco) tanks.

They were then told that the government was willing to "negotiate" for the purchase of the facility itself.

Western diplomatic sources said the takeover may have been triggered by a R749 600 000 law suit by the Zambian Government against the companies that has been in limbo since 1977.

The suit alleges the companies had broken United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia by supplying oil to them illegally.

In a tersely-worded statement, the Zambia Government said: "With immediate effect Zambia National Energy Ltd will own the stock of petroleum products in the storage tanks of Nosco and that negotiations will be entered into for the purchase of Nosco installations."

Diplomatic sources said the nationalisation could do more harm than good to Zambia by undermining the confidence of international investors in the safety of their assests. — UPI.

Sapire cites her previous fin family planning, especially in rural areas, was that contraceptives were not readily available. This means that medical assistants, who are well-trained in administering and advising on contraceptives, have from their village clinics made them more readily available; however lay distributors have taken this process still further (see below).

Lesotho, Swaziland and most Black rural areas in South Africa are served by clinics, increasingly on a residential rather than a mobile basis. One or two nurses staff the clinics. Training programmes for nurse clinicians are being evolved in Transkei and in Swaziland. 'Nursing assistants' are trained at the Good Shepherd Hospital for primary health care (Ntiwane *39). The pattern of clinics run by nursing staff therefore appears to be accepted practice in rural Black communities and farming areas of South Africa.

From war to es again

few weeks previously visit of a Zambian e mission to Salibury to be shrouded in ecy and was strenous- lenied here when news t leaked out.

low, the need for tence has fallen away.

loods are starting to able across the newly med border psts with odesia at Chirundu and riba.

Zambian newspapers ad- tise the new air service Salisbury.

Soon, Zambian and uth African Airways passenger jets will be flying to and from Jan Smuts airport.

There is talk in newspapers here of Zambia once again becoming "the gateway to Central Africa" and the hub of a new southern African "regional circuit."

Game lodges are preparing for a resurgence in tourism which will bring in much-needed foreign exchange to Zambia's coffers.

The Rhodesian ceasefire, precarious though it is, has loosened the stran- glehold the will be sia had p woo back economy. attitudes

Already e to be traffic of n still be men looki Zambian they can alous se- efforts to carrying damage.

No one nds will going to b on roads Even if e game Zambia c gobble u believe goods to to keep has acce on its opening tional tra political Althou would self as independent as possible of the main southern route over the Victoria Falls through South Africa.

Thus, while the inefficient Tazara railroute eastwards to Dar es Salaam is likely to decrease in importance, there is no chance of Zambia abandoning it, diplomats believe.

Beyond the economic reprieve for Zambia looms a more fundamental battle between socialism and private enterprise.

Already socialistic Zambia is moving closer to private enterprise. The pressures on Dr Kaunda to permit even more private investment will increase as trade prospers.

Disillusionment with the performance of the parastatals (State-run concerns) has encouraged the capitalist lobby in the ruling Unip party central committee.

And diplomats interpret recent speeches by President Kaunda as easing the way for greater participation by the private sector and an end to State monopolies.

With the Rhodesian war at an end, Zambia no longer has a convenient scapegoat on which to blame its economic woes, say some cynics.

Kapwepwe dies after stroke

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The former leader of Zambia's outlawed United Progressive Party (UPP), Mr Simon Kapwepwe, has died at Chibuluma Hospital on the Copperbelt after a stroke.

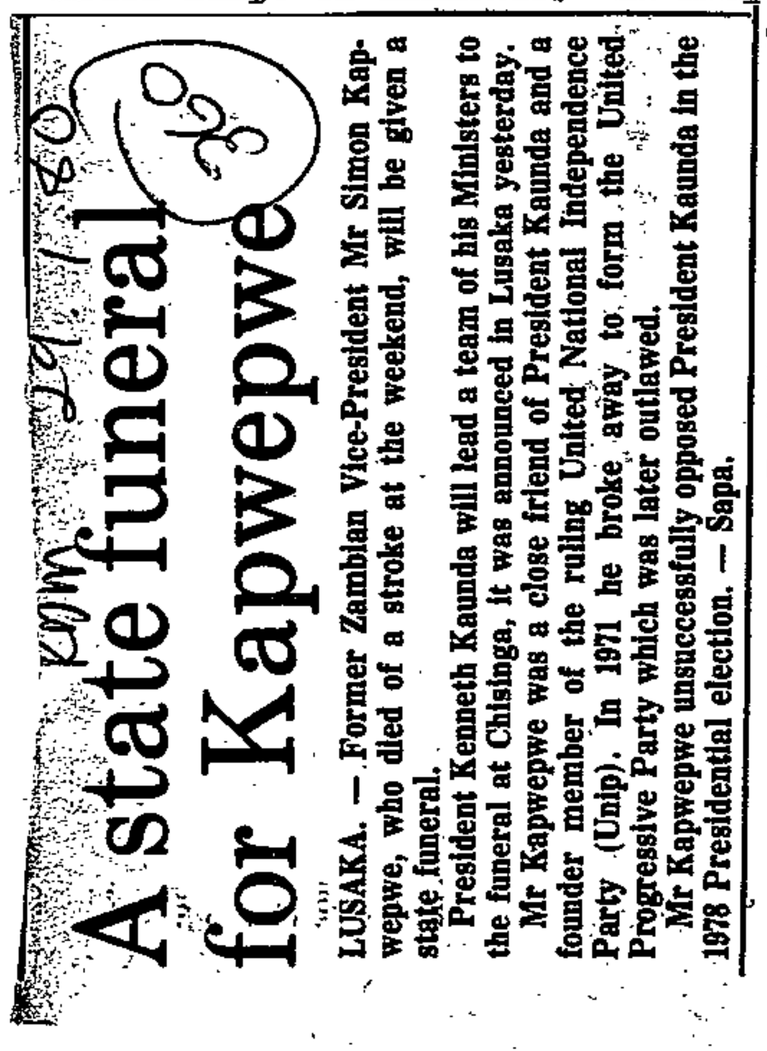
Mr Kapwepwe, 58, collapsed last week with a stroke while watching television at his daughter's house.

He was vice president of both the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) and the republic from 1967 to 1971, when he resigned to form the UPP. He was President Kenneth Kaunda's closest ally until 1971.

second is more thorough and enables surveillance for TB and other diseases to be done. The first entails people gathering at stopping places and waiting, sometimes for hours, until the clinic van appears. Neither provides help in emergencies, and in either case rapid repeat visits (e.g. the reading of Heaf Tests, managing pneumonia, etc.) are difficult. The mobile clinic system is probably better for surveillance and dealing with chronic ailments, family planning and immunisation than for ongoing preventive or urgent curative work; for this, easy access to some kind of permanent worker, however simply trained, is a necessity.

3.8 EFFECTIVENESS OF CLINICS

Clinics have clearly eased the load on doctors and centralised hospital facilities and reduced costs, both to the patient and to the providing authority (Westcott, Ch.12, and *55), but in some areas they are not regarded as equally effective, and GP's and hospitals are still often preferred. Westcott argues (Ch.11) that in areas where nurses are not specially trained as clinicians, acceptance could be speeded by enabling nurses to take a fuller role, examining, diagnosing and prescribing for a wider range of ailments; in many circumstances the present range of


A state funeral for Kapwepwe

LUSAKA. — Former Zambian Vice-President Mr Simon Kapwepwe, who died of a stroke at the weekend, will be given a state funeral.

President Kenneth Kaunda will lead a team of his Ministers to the funeral at Chisinga, it was announced in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Kapwepwe was a close friend of President Kaunda and a founder member of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip). In 1971 he broke away to form the United Progressive Party which was later outlawed.

Mr Kapwepwe unsuccessfully opposed President Kaunda in the 1978 Presidential election. — Sapa.

iagnoses) seems unnatural.

e of TB has been achieved in the Sundays . In the Graaff-Reinet area, clinics he rate of VD in that area well below More broadly, their effect on health a few clues are available, e.g. remote hospital with only mobile clinics th distance from the hospital whereas in t did not. (This picture is, however, and better communications in the latter people to be more mobile).

difference was observed in the number of ere there is a clinic and where there is reach and education done by clinics is

Westcott quotes figures from permanent clinics around a Transkei hospital to show that the proportion of underweight children is much lower in a village with an active dedicated nurse, than in a very similar one which has none.

Usually health education is done through schools except in farming areas which have no clinic nurses or mobile health teams.

It appears that knowledge and attitudes do make a considerable difference to the utilisation made of health services, more especially the preference for one type of service over another. A profound concern for quality of treatment was evident even in poor respondents, though distance and available transport seemed the main determinant of utilisation rates. Criteria of quality seemed to include the type of personal interaction and time spent with the patient as well as perceived thoroughness and the effect of treatment.

In most farming areas, farmers' wives were the main primary health care workers and referring agents. However, they were probably not the most desirable people to fulfil this role because of communication difficulties with their workers and in many cases hesitation among workers and their families to approach them. Indigenous healing may often have been preferred for this reason. Little was learnt about the role and prevalence of indigenous healing in rural areas, though it was clearly of great importance, even as a second-preference source of primary health care.

4. HEALTH PERSONNEL

From the accounts of health services, it is clear how the appropriate choice of health worker for various roles is linked to the choice of health service structure. This section deals with the present scope and future potential for the role and training of various health workers. It is taken for granted that each task should be allocated to the least trained worker who can effectively perform it. Two themes ran through the discussion: how, with limited numbers of health professionals, all sections of the population could be reached; and how to remedy poor communication between patients and health workers in health service settings, which often reduces compliance and the effect of health education. Means were sought to deal with all patients in their cultural and social context.

The Star

Tuesday January 29 1980

Lusaka and Maputo step out of line

IN an atmosphere emotionally charged by the events at Silverton it is not surprising to hear the sort of uncompromising statements that have come from Lusaka and Maputo. ANC spokesmen have threatened that all hostages would be killed in future if the police started shooting. Of course terrorists are not so naive as to believe that there are Queensberry rules for their deadly business that prevent security forces from killing them until they have extracted maximum publicity from their deed or until they have had a chance to kill an innocent or two.

Chilling as the statements are, they can be attributed to bluster and bravado after the failure of a mission. Nevertheless, they should also put people more on their guard, and they confirm what kind of violence the country may have to deal with. The statements are also important because they were issued without, up till now, a murmur of protest from the host countries, Zambia and Mozambique.

The hostage game has been deplored by almost every nation. Countries of every ideology, East and West, have recognised that to tolerate kidnapping and hostage-holding — even to tolerate them in a passive way — is to encourage lawlessness and chaos. If Zambia and Mozambique are seen tacitly to approve the threats being issued in the name of those who claim responsibility for kidnapping and bank hold-ups, they will have alienated sympathy should terrorism rebound on them.

if infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Transkei, between 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday).[10]

Morbidity among Blacks showed elements both of a pattern of poverty-related conditions typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to modern Western consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence). Such problems as V.D., alcoholism and problem drinking (which is extremely prevalent) reflect a degree of social disintegration, rather than merely 'western' consumption patterns. In 'homelands', the disease spectrum shows a greater predominance of poverty-related diseases: excessive gastro-enteritis, malnutrition, TB and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

Analysing health-relevant features of society in the Ciskei, Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham (*67) find that lack of education is a major problem affecting both employment and compliance in health matters. They also note that health services conditions contribute to poor patient education; 38% of hospital patients did not know what was wrong with them, and only 21% knew any reason why they were sick, although at a conservative estimate between 50% and 60% of all hospital inpatients were suffering from illnesses directly related to poor socio-economic conditions (hygiene and nutrition being the main factors concerned). However, in response to a further question, 46% of the sample claimed that lack of either money or enough o the right food or lack of hygiene had caused or contributed to their ill-ness, thus showing a clear idea of which factors affect their personal wellbeing.

In a Ciskei community sample, these authors found that 58% of households sampled were landless, and 78% had either no crops or too few to live on. Some 37% owned cattle. 59% of people said they did not get enough food to fill them up.

3.6 HEALTH SERVICE MODELS

Information was available for one district in the Free State, one in the Eastern Cape (Westcott, Ch. 12); the area of Graaff-Reinet (Scott, *58); for Gazankulu (Kok, *25; Sutter, Ch. 13); Ciskei (Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham, *67); Transkei (Frankish, Vol.2); KwaZulu (Clarke, Vol.2); Swaziland (Ntiwane, *39) and Matabeleland (Pugh, *48).

Within South Africa many rural area
(under the State Health Department)
the Provinces). In the Cape, Divi
rural health services. They run t
one to four nurses, which provide a
refer all but minor ailments to Dis
runs a Day Hospital in Graaff-Reine
area: it is not known how frequent
clinic work. In many areas SANTA
vital role in case-finding, treati
ties serve all population groups.
provided for indigent patients who
and on payment of 50c. Certain w
employees, pensioners, etc. are se

In homelands the health system is
hospitals, many of which run outly
mobile team or staffed permanently
teams also deliver TB treatment t



Kapwepwe's state funeral

LUSAKA. — The former Zambian Vice-President, Mr Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, was given a state burial yesterday at his home village outside Chinsali district, in northern Zambia.

Mr Kapwepwe, 58, President Kenneth Kaunda's top lieutenant during and after independence, died on Saturday following a stroke.

The burial was attended by Dr Kaunda, Cabinet Ministers, senior politicians and civil servants from all parts of Zambia. — Sapa.

Taxi driver's piracy trial postponed

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

THE case against Mr Abraham Mokoena, charged with running a pirate taxi, was yesterday postponed in the Germiston Magistrate's Court until February 22 so that the defence could call a witness.

Mr Mokoena, 33, of Natalpruit, appeared before Mr J B van Zyl, on four counts of running a pirate taxi. He is accused of not having a public driving permit, transporting passengers without the necessary permit and driving a car without insurance or a certificate of fitness.

He has pleaded not guilty.

At an earlier hearing, Mr Mokoena told the court that the vehicle belonged to the Germiston traffic chief, Mr A G Cruywagen, who told him to use it as a taxi. He said the kombi was registered under his name because Mr Cruywagen did not want it registered under his own name.

Mr Mokoena said Mr Cruywagen had said he would not be arrested for operating the taxi. He gave Mr Cruywagen R150 every two weeks, he claimed. Mr Cruywagen promised to sell him the Kombi.

Mr Cruywagen resigned as Germiston's traffic chief recently, after the city council launched an investigation into allegations of corruption.

Mr Mokoena's bail of R50 was extended.

different levels of health ... factors are probably the dispersion of population, the severity of health needs and the shortage of doctors.

In Swaziland, a decentralised system also obtains with both public and private hospitals linked to a network of clinics which provide both curative and preventive services. In addition, there exist in urban areas public health centres providing maternal and child care; the clinics are mainly rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services, Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by Ntiwane (*39). The RHV works at a village level and has mainly preventive

Zambia in R75-m Russian arms deal

Star 21/2/80

360

The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

Zambia has ordered a squadron of 16 MiG 21s from the Soviet Union in a secret armaments deal worth more than R75-million, which also includes equipment for the Zambian Army.

The MiG 21s, sophisticated combat aircraft which are a match for the Mirages used by the South African Air Force and superior to anything flown by the Rhodesians, are expected to be delivered during the first half of this year.

More than 200 Zambian Air Force personnel, including pilots and ground crew, have been training in the Soviet Union for the past two months and will man the MiGs on their return.

Commissioning of the new squadron will make Zambia's Air Force one of the most powerful in sub-equatorial Africa, bringing its combat strength to more than 50 aircraft, including 12 Chinese MiG 19/F6s.

It is not known how much Zambia is paying for the MiGs. But in a recent Soviet arms deal with Finland, 30 MiG 21s were supplied at a price approaching R3-million per aircraft.

This would put the cost to Zambia at more than R48-million, with an addition R30-million being spent on equipment for the Zambian Army.

The Soviets, to whom President Kaunda turned as a last resort after rebuffs from the United States and China, have apparently imposed stiff terms on Zambia.

Normally reliable sources suggest that as much as 20 percent has had to be in advance and the remainder over seven years at commercial rates of interest.

Crisis fear

The final agreement is believed not to have been signed until after the Rho- settlement talks be-

Observers here believe President Kaunda is either fearful of a crisis-ridden transition in Rhodesia, resulting in some kind of civil war, or that he is looking beyond Rhodesia to the possibility of confrontation with South Africa.

While direct confrontation with Pretoria seems out of the question, the President may wish to make it more difficult for South African forces to cross from SWA/Namibia into Zambia in pursuit of Swapo guerillas.

'Grave concern' at intimidation

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Concern is mounting in the British administration in Rhodesia over the thousands of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla guerillas still loose in the country.

A British spokesman last night said the situation was causing "grave concern" for the Governor and his administrators.

The spokesman said it was clear to the administration that the large numbers of Zanla guerillas who remained outside the assembly camps had done so to engage in intimidation.

The Ceasefire Commission, which includes two guerilla commanders and Rhodesian military authorities, has agreed that of 128 alleged breaches of the ceasefire Zanla has been responsible for 37 and 26 more have been committed in Zanla's sphere of operations.

The Rhodesian security forces were found to have been responsible for three "incitements to breach." Mr Nkomo's Zipra has nine breaches and another three had been committed in its operations area.

Budgeting by area of responsibility would allow more detailed analysis - whether the deficit was due to wastage, fall in staff productivity, large increases in the number of prescriptions in a particular department. Although the pharmaceutical records can tell how much of each type of drug was prescribed, they cannot say in which department it was prescribed, even though the outpatient departments have a separate dispensary.

Since no separate figures are kept
not known how much it costs to run
While there are difficulties in all
in spreading wages and salaries whe
in outpatient departments and partl
it would appear possible to keep se
costs. The official viewpoint [6]
hospitals is to treat patients, not
elaborate cost systems are expensiv
tunity cost of an efficient cost sy
not treated. Staff already complain
that must be filled in. This would
quate explanation as, firstly, improv
allow more efficient allocation of
be pinpointed, so that there would b
treating deserving patients; second
need not be cumbrous if well-designe
mented - profit seeking enterprises
effectively so bureaucracy appears
effective cost analysis.

The average cost per inpatient day
records by dividing total expenditure by the total number of
daily units plus one third of total outpatient attendances. [7]
The average cost per patient can be estimated by multiplying
the average cost per patient day by the average length of
stay of inpatients. The costs of operating theatres, specialised
X-ray units, intensive care units, are spread equally over all
inpatients. Average costs per inpatient day are not comparable

between hospitals as no account is taken of case-mix, or quality of care provided. The average cost per outpatient attendance is estimated by dividing the average cost per inpatient day by three on the assumption that three outpatients cost the same to treat as one inpatient. This seems rather an arbitrary procedure.



RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, February 8, 1980

Zambia buys 16 Red MiGs

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia has bought arms worth nearly R70-million from Russia — including 16 MiGs — a Government spokesman confirmed yesterday.

He could give no further details, but diplomatic sources said the deal involves armoured cars, tanks and personnel carriers.

Hundreds of young Zambians are undergoing military training in Russia.

Last August, President Kenneth Kaunda told a rally in Lusaka that Zambia intended buying more defensive weapons, including fighter planes, to counter "rebel Rhodesian" attacks.

He said the Nato countries had let Zambia down by refusing to sell her the sophisticated weapons she needed. He added that he would not hide the fact that Zambia was buying military hardware.

According to reports now reaching Lusaka, the Zambia-

Russia arms deal has caused a stir in Western capitals, and the deal could alter dramatically the strategic balance in Southern Africa.

About a year ago, when Zambia was under attack from Rhodesia, President Kaunda said the West had declined to help his country, and he had no alternative but to turn elsewhere for military aid.

In July, before hosting the Commonwealth Conference, he said: "Now I must go to other nations which can supply sophisticated weapons — and this can only be the Eastern bloc."

He also said that besides acquiring new warplanes from China, his chairman of defence and security, Mr Grey Zulu, had been touring Eastern bloc countries for more military assistance.

"Most of these weapons won't be ready for some time because our boys are training on them, but when we are ready no one will be able to come here," the president told a Press conference

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Hospitals has been increasing slowly over time so that is is not realistic to look for changes in these trends and attribute them to the existence of the Day Hospitals. The trend in the perinatal mortality rate is considered as the quality of obstetric care does have an effect on this rate.

STAR 9/2/80

360

Kaunda promises facts

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is to receive a full report from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the shooting in Zambia last year of Australian journalist Tony Joyce.

The Zambian leader gave his assurance yesterday when he met the Australian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr Edwin Ride, who had flown in to lodge a formal complaint.

Mr Joyce, 33, who died in London this week after being in a coma for more than two months, was shot in the head after attempting to film a bridge near the capital which had been blown up by Rhodesian commandos.

Zambian officials have claimed the shooting was an accident but New Zealand cameraman Derek McKendry who was with Mr Joyce at the time has refuted the Zambian claims.

Mr Ride said yesterday Mr Kaunda had expressed deep regrets and promised that a full report on the incident would be sent to the Australian Prime Minister.

This week senior Zambian police officers said no arrests had been made in connection with the shooting and that as far as they were aware the matter was not being pursued.

Zambia to get maize from SA

POST 12-2-80

360

LUSAKA — Zambia has placed a new order for 120 000 tonnes of South African maize to help avert a serious food crisis in the next few months as a result of the failure of last year's maize crop.

The order replaces a contract for the delivery of nearly 200 000 tons of maize which fell through last month because of Zambia's failure to produce letters of credit to cover the purchase.

The original deal was negotiated last year but South Africa stipulated that letters of credit be presented by January or the contract be re-negotiated.

Zambia is understood to have presented letters of credit covering 60 000 tonnes of the new contract and deliveries are expected to start shortly.

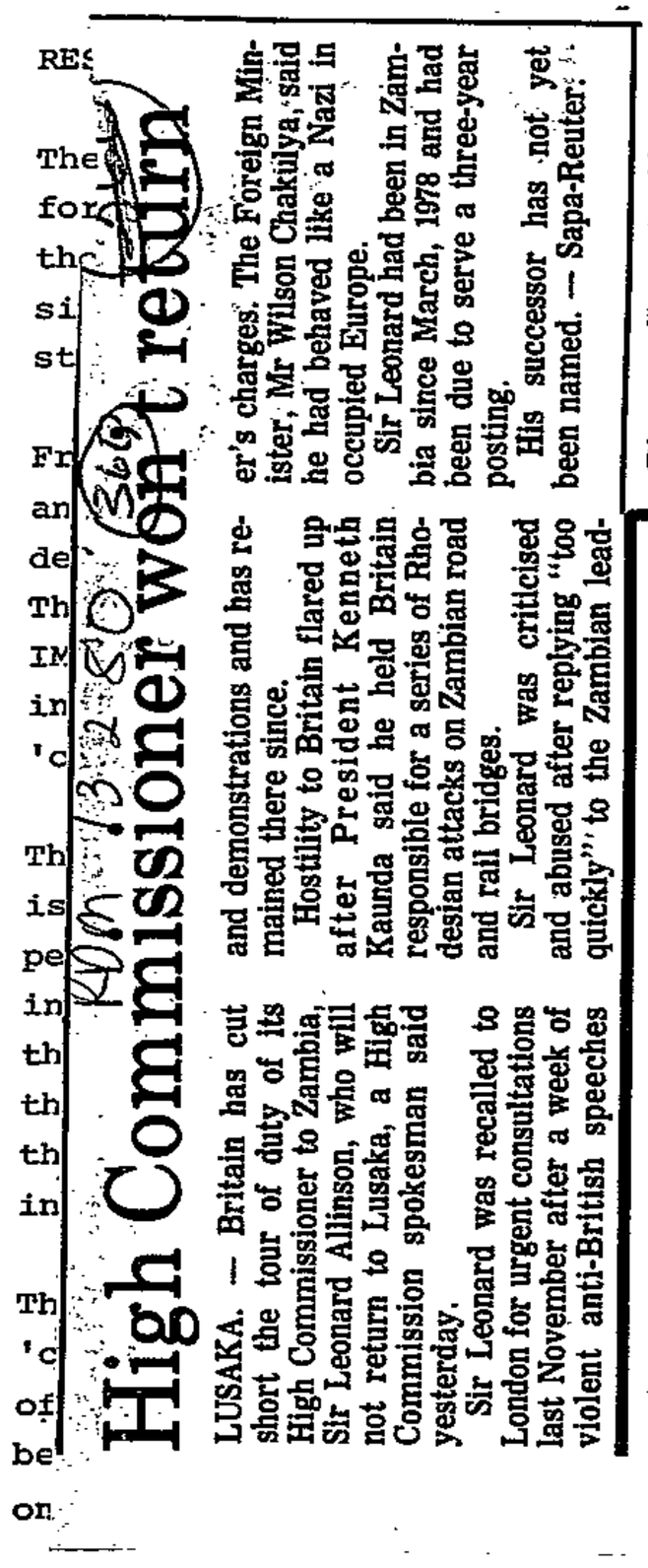
Providing it can be delivered in time the 120 000 tonnes will help Zambia through to July when domestically produced maize should become available.

But transportation sources said that deliveries would have to be speeded up if all the maize was to arrive in time.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.



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High Commissioner won't return

LUSAKA. — Britain has cut and demonstrations has re-
short the tour of duty of its mained there since.
High Commissioner to Zambia, Hostility to Britain flared up
Sir Leonard Allinson, who will after President Kenneth
not return to Lusaka, a High Kaunda said he held Britain
Commission spokesman said responsible for a series of Rho-
yesterday. desian attacks on Zambian road
Sir Leonard was recalled to and rail bridges.
London for urgent consultations Sir Leonard was criticised
last November after a week of and abused after replying "too
violent anti-British speeches quickly" to the Zambian lead-
er's charges. The Foreign Min-
ister, Mr Wilson Chakuliya, said
he had behaved like a Nazi in
occupied Europe.
Sir Leonard had been in Zam-
bia since March, 1978 and had
been due to serve a three-year
posting.
His successor has not yet
been named. — Sapa-Reuter.

IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) re provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst a steady decline in both of these indices after an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960.

IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, ring this period, the 'coloured' IMR has 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. when it is appreciated that the greater the mprovements be accomplished. The decrease were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and

ces are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death pected that decreases in the mortality ex- s will give rise to a corresponding increase persons. Thus, although it is to be expected oureds' the mortality rates for persons over a rising trend, it is of some concern that increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' ge groups.

specific mortality rates of whites and hained constant for persons between the ages ldren less than 5 years of age, the gap is widening. In 1941, white children under of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the wh improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for chi 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white morta experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15, 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominat the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of s causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'c and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing sp of mortality which is classically associated with an improving heal Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proport deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spect mortality which is characteristically associated with developing co whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position be whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to th Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of bot developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent f Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different d contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Th though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a f small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have be similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conc certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possibl examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. ease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the

SA canteen
reaches
Zambia

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the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity
an 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat,
e and Bellville Technical College called for workers to
oycott of Fattis & Monis products.

ders Association says it will instruct its members not
ducts unless there is negotiation.

of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and
OS to support the call for re-employment of the workers
ory's products.

er 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the stiking workers. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wjeatie Treat flour; All products with the Fattis & Monnis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spagetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broard, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot'o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hpe Bakery in Elsie River and Eltra Bakery in Somerset West.

Published by Comm Comm.
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Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all spor
schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment c
a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a me
called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotia
workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chambe
has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a dir
firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory'
by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The
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Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour;
Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all produc
Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cup
macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa
and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack the
products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold,
name brand, Ckeckers and Koma. Fattis & Monis also control a r
bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bake
River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in

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Zambia sits on 'blocking' SA convoy

By Iain Macdonald,
Staff Reporter

LIVINGSTONE — Drivers of the South African Commercial Transport convoy bound for Malawi have been refused entry into Zambia as their visas have not yet arrived.

The men spent a frustrating day at the Zambian border and the convoy, which split into two sections two days ago, has now stopped entirely.

Another three abnormal-load vehicles have been held by Rhodesian Customs for the past two days. Company officials say they have flown visas for the drivers to Lusaka but they have not arrived at the Victoria Falls border post.

Fattis & Monis Strike

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SASPU National, p. 27
SUNDAY TIMES, February 17 1980

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In new air link

By RAY SMUTS

SOUTH Africa and Zambia have agreed to establish a regular passenger airline service between Lusaka and Johannesburg from next month.

When a Zambia Airways Boeing 737 takes off from Lusaka for Johannesburg on Friday March 7, it will herald the start of the first-ever service between the two countries.

The South African Airways service, also operating a Boeing 737, will start on Sunday March 9.

The move follows South Africa's recent relief operation in sending 200 000 tons of maize to the black state, which was facing famine.

South African diplomats are hoping that the new air link signals a general thaw between the countries after the drawing of the collapse of former Prime Minister Mr Vorster's detente policy.

Up to now South Africans wishing to visit Zambia have had to go via Malawi or Rhodesia.

SAA is loathe to discuss the new schedule until a joint announcement is made, but I understand that the first move to have it established came from Lusaka. Negotiations have been on for months.

Both carriers started accepting reservations on Friday. SAA's Boeing 737 is fitted with 111 economy class seats while the Zambian 737 carriers 12 passengers in first class and 87 in economy.

From Tuesday April 1, SAA will introduce a second weekly flight and on Wednesday April 2, Zambia Airways will also introduce a second weekly flight.

Travel agents in Johannesburg reacted with caution to the news of the proposed schedule and what impact it was likely to make on two-way tourist trade.

Said one: "We will have to wait and see. As things stand now I would not send any tourists there. I would feel safer in Maputo than in Lusaka.

"What do the Zambians really have to offer tourists apart from their side of the Victoria Falls? It's more a country for the businessman."

Flights twice weekly

360

** RAPPORT, 17 Februarie 1980—11

SAL vlieg gereeld na Zambië

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

REGSTREEKSE vlugte gaan van aanstaande maand tussen Suid-Afrika en Zambië ingestel word. Daar sal aanvanklik twee vlugte per week tussen Lusaka en Jan Smuts wees en dit gaan van April tot vier vlugte uitgebrei word.

Hoewel geen amptelike aankondigings hieroor nog in Suid-Afrika of Zambië gedoen is nie, word kaartjies vir die vlugte reeds in altwee lande te koop aangebied. 'n Amptelike aankondiging oor die deurbraak word binnekort verwag.

Dit sal die eerste keer wees dat 'n regstreekse diens tussen die twee lande aangebied word. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Lugdiens en Zambia Air gaan volgens ooreenkoms ewe veel vlugte onderneem. Boeing 737's gaan gebruik word.

Die eerste SAL-vliegtuig vertrek op Sondag, 9 Maart om 4 nm. van Jan Smuts en kom om 6 nm. in Lusaka aan. Dit vertrek weer om 7 nm. en land om 9 nm. op Jan Smuts.

Van April sal SAL op Sondae en Dinsdae vlugte aanbied en Zambia Air op Woensdae en Vrydae.

Onderhandelinge hieroor word lankal agter die skerms gevoer en die laaste probleme is nou uit die weg geruim. Advertensieruimte om die nuwe diens te adverteer, was verlede week al by RAPPORT bespreek.

Ná 'n haakplek op die laaste nippertjie is die advertensies teruggetrek. Volgens RAPPORT se inligting is dit nou uitgestryk en 'n amptelike aankondiging kom gou.

'n Woordvoerder van SAL wou by navraag nie kommentaar lewer nie.

Zambia accuses SA on troops

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Zambia and Mozambique yesterday accused South Africa of deploying military forces along her borders with them, and Commonwealth envoys have called on Britain "to rid Rhodesia immediately of all South African personnel and armour".

The development was reported officially after the British Foreign Office had warned publicly against all forms of foreign intervention in Rhodesia — without naming South Africa.

The warning yesterday came after reports from South Africa defining various contingencies in which South African forces might intervene in Rhodesian territory.

'Explosive'

The Zambian claim of South African troop deployment was made during a five-hour meeting of Commonwealth High Commissioners in London. They had been called together to consider the "explosive situ-

In London, during the Commonwealth discussions yesterday, most of the Commonwealth envoys authorized their Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, to confer urgently with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, on the issue and to demand that all South African troops serving with Rhodesia's security forces, plus South African armour, be removed from the country in advance of the elections.

A Commonwealth secretariat spokesman said the High Commissioners also accused Britain's Governor in Rhodesia, Lord Soames, of being biased against the Patriotic Front and said they felt "a crisis of confi-

voted".

- To arrange that all Rhodesian security forces and auxiliaries who exceeded 20 000 be sent back to their bases.
- To instruct Rhodesia's security forces to stop issuing war communiques.
- To permit a Commonwealth official to be present at every voting station in the country to help supervise the actual balloting process.

The British Government has been portrayed as being deeply angered by reports emanating from South Africa describing the circumstances in which senior South African defence experts felt intervention in Rhodesia might become necessary. The British were said to

GT:
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Miss L P Chibesakunda, the Zambian High Commissioner, told the meeting her government had "definite information" indicating a concentration of South African troops along her borders with Zambia and Mozambique.

And Sapa reports that the official Radio Mozambique claimed yesterday that South African forces were concentrating along the border between the two countries and "looking for a pretext for military aggression".

Radio Mozambique said: "These recent actions of the Republic of South Africa constitute a grave threat to Mozambique and to peace in this region of Africa."

The South African Government had sent a strongly-worded Note to Mozambique on Tuesday warning that it reserved the right to take whatever steps were necessary to protect life and property.

The Note rejected Mozambique assurances that it was not harbouring terrorists. It followed an announcement that South African troops had moved into areas of Natal close to the frontier with Mozambique.

Radio Mozambique said yesterday that the Foreign Ministry had sent a Note to South Africa rejecting allegations that Mozambique maintained bases "from which military actions are launched".

"This is an attempt to transfer to the exterior the serious internal problems that the South African Government is now facing," the radio said.

"At the moment, the concrete reality is the threatening concentration of South African forces along Mozambique's borders", the broadcast added.

tire electoral process.

Mr Ramphal was urged to make four demands to Lord Carrington:

● To get rid of the South Africans, and particularly "the armoured column sent in recently at the request of Soames to transport all ballot boxes after the country's blacks had

sented not only interference in the delicate Rhodesian situation, but could actually harm the cause of the moderate leaders like Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Zambia facing food crisis

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — The failure of South African maize shipments to arrive is pushing Zambia close to a major food crisis.

A total of 120 000 tons of maize ordered from South Africa has not yet been carried north, apparently because Zambian authorities have not provided the necessary letters of credit.

Zambia now has less than two months' supply of maize in its reserves because of last year's disastrous harvest.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	D
1331002	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRA
1131166	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEO
0961466	WENGROME	CAROL TESSA	110301	HIS
0965606	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	908205	GEO
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HIS
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFR

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

MPs learn lesson on security

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday called MPs to State House for a lecture because of his growing concern at the way sensitive security issues and foreign policy have been debated in the country's National Assembly.

To put the MPS on the right track, the situation was spelled out in a briefing which included a film.

Dr Kaunda said: "Some of the contributions made by MPs on matters pertaining to our foreign policy and the defence and security situation have been made out of ignorance.

"I believe that after a lecture from a more qualified person, we will be able to make constructive contributions on these sensitive issues."

Mail' Africa Bureau

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

17000 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) YEAR : N/A 17000

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
~~101795X~~	~~FRATER~~	~~SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD~~	~~105703~~	~~LATIN HONOURS~~	~~2+~~	~~(70)~~	~~101795X~~
120776D	RUBIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HEBREW HONOURS	3	4	120776D

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

BRADFORD, H J ECONOMIC HIST. HONS I 80%

13/3/80 (310)

Zambian reservists demobbed

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The government has demobilised all members of the reserve force and home guard and ordered them to return to their jobs or studies, Zambian Defence Minister, Mr Grey Zulu, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Members of the reserve force and home guard were mobilised on November 24 on a presidential order which was made following raids into Zambia by Rhodesian forces.

Mr Zulu said the decision to demobilise members of the home guard and reserve force came in the wake of "the successful general elections in Zimbabwe".

The Minister said, however, that those who had not responded to the call-up would still be punished.

Mr Zulu also announced that the government had lifted the ban on unscheduled flights flying over Zambian air space except in the western province, which, he claimed, was still under constant attack by South Africa.

UCT

Zambian agriculture under fire

State-run farms and rural schemes have been a dismal failure according to a report circulating in Lusaka.

A State dairy farm at Mansa in Zambia's Luapula province employs 25 workers to look after 51 cows while at a mechanised State-run rural reconstruction centre on the Copperbelt, maize production averages five 90 kg bags a worker.

These are but two examples of frightening inefficiency in Zambia's agricultural sector quoted in a report prepared for President Kenneth Kaunda by French Agronomist René Dumont, best known for his book "False Start in Africa" which chronicles the continent's post-independence blunders.

Professor Dumon't report, commissioned by the President and presented to him earlier this year, has not yet been made public.

But it has been circulated among senior Government officials and party ideologues, causing something of a stir.

In the 80-page report, Professor Dumont argues that the development of Zambia's rural areas has been a dismal failure and that the post-independence concentration of resources in cities has created an impoverished rural class.

He cites the case of the rural reconstruction centres which were set up throughout the country in 1975 to slow the urban drift and reduce the country's dependence on large-scale commercial farmers, most of them white.

"The results," he says, "have been simply disastrous."

More than R18-million was pumped in to start them and running costs since then have been several times that amount.

Last year the 7 000 settlers at the centres, most of which have expensive tractors and other agricultural equipment, produced 21 000 bags of maize — not even enough to feed themselves.

Other state-run agricultural ventures are similarly indicted. State-run cattle ranches have been a failure and of the 223 producer co-operatives set up by the Government shortly after independence, all but a handful have failed.

Professor Dumont lists administrative incompetence, theft, embezzlement, laziness and lack of motivation and leadership as the main causes of the failure of all but a handful of the State's ventures into agriculture and rural development.

As a committed proponent of Third World socialism, the professor traces many of Zambia's rural woes back to independence and argues that instead of changing the system to encourage a new egalitarianism, Zambia should have done away with its inherited Western model.

He is particularly critical of Zambians occupying senior jobs in industry and the Government who demand, and get, luxury cars, air-conditioned offices and a lifestyle that would make many of Zambia's former colonial civil service envious.

But the thrust of his argument is that too much attention is paid to the 40 percent of Zambia's urban population and too little to the rural majority.

This is accelerating the urban drift which the World Bank estimates will lead to more than half Zambia's population living in cities and towns by 1990.

While urban wages have improved by 50 percent since independence the peasant farmer is much worse off than he was under colonial rule. — The Star's Africa News Service.

EXAMINATION RESULTS
HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN.
FIRST
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NUMBER OF STUDENTS
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14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH
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DANGERS OF COSMETIC CHANGE



President Kenneth Kaunda . . . his back-to-the-land policies were only half-measures.

PRESIDENT Kaunda made a serious mistake when he tried to eliminate class differences in Zambian society with cosmetic changes instead of realising that the system that gave rise to these classes was itself wrong.

This is the view of French agronomist René Dumont, who has just presented a special report to President Kaunda.

Professor Dumont is best known for his book False Start in Africa, which chronicled the mistakes of Western policy-makers for Africa during the 1960s.

His report, while dealing specifically with Zambia, is relevant to much of Africa — and to South Africa.

Prof Dumont argues that the result of President Kaunda's policies has been the creation of an urban elite with a penchant for Mercedes Benz cars, air conditioned offices and houses with swimming pools.

Not only that, but the elite is self-perpetuating since the best hospitals and schools are in urban areas.

The problem is not that Zambia has not tried to develop its rural areas but rather that the attempts have failed or at best survived as a result of government indulgence.

What should in fact happen, says Prof Dumont, is that labour intensive technology should be developed, that village life should be revitalised, and that a wide range of small scale village industries should be established.

Prof Dumont says that for all Zambia's attempts to replace the rigid class structure of colonial rule with a more egalitarian society, 15 years after independence the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer.

It has now got to the stage, he says, where the rich ma pigs have a bet diet than the avera Zambian.

Immediately af independence in 19 Zambia set up hu dreds of peasant operatives in a bid increase agricultu production and duce the countr dependence on co mercial farmers, m of them white.

Large state ranch have suffered larg the same fate, wh the ambitious ru reconstruction cen project started 1975 is collaps through its own in tia and the Gove ment's inability to to grips with a w range of problems.

According to Prof sor Dumont more th R21,6-million w pumped in to set these camps in Za bia's nine provinc and many times th amount has be spent keeping th

The results ha been disastrous. SUNDAY POST C respondent.

Hunger threat as maize trickles in

(360)
RDM
24/3/80.

LUSAKA. — Zambia faced hunger in the towns and possible unrest over a serious shortage of maize — unless imports from South Africa could be speeded up within a month, officials said in Lusaka at the weekend.

They said consumption was outstripping the trickle of maize coming by road and rail from the south, and stocks from last year's disastrous harvest were dwindling.

Relief supplies from the United States, the European community and other countries would not arrive until late May.

The shortage follows a 50% shortfall in last year's drought-hit crop.

Maize from this year's crop, normally ready around July, could be picked and dried early, but this would reduce the already poor crop to well below the latest estimate of 400 000 tons — two-thirds of Zambia's annual consumption.

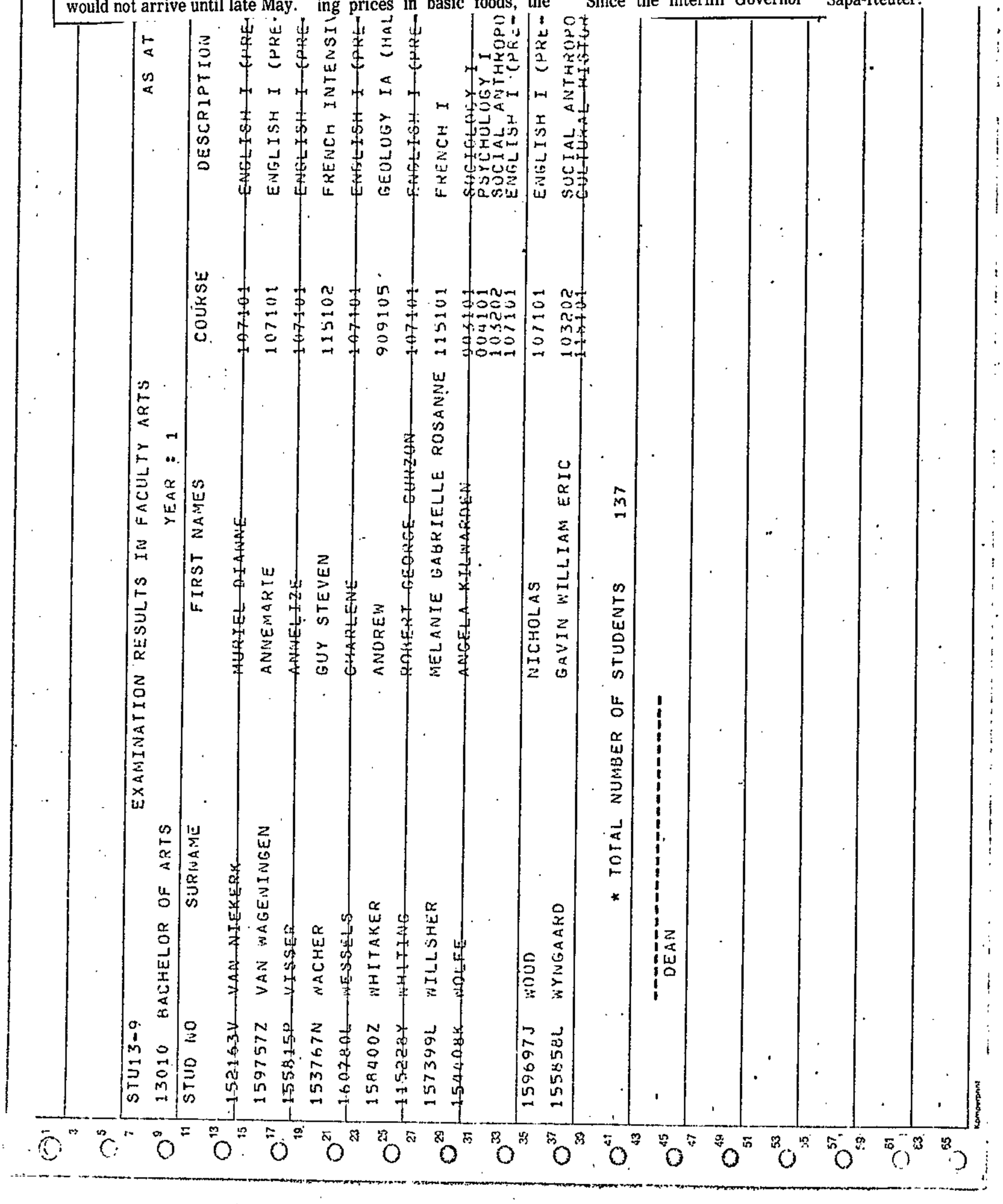
If not made good, the shortage would lead to hunger in the towns and possible unrest among people already affected by high unemployment and rising prices in basic foods, the officials said.

Zambia, once a maize exporter, may have to spend meagre foreign exchange on sizeable maize imports for the second year running.

South Africa agreed last year to provide two-thirds of the 300 000 tons of maize needed, but, partly because Rhodesia blocked supplies to put pressure on Zambia, and Rhodesian nationalists at the Lancaster House conference, only about 60 000 tons of this consignment have been delivered so far.

Since the interim Governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, ordered the South African shipments unblocked in late December, only about 25 000 tons of maize have reached Lusaka, because of transport problems, sources say.

Aid officials said that unless the Zambian Government could increase dramatically the speed at which imports were unloaded and distributed, or quickly find other sources of supply, by the end of April the remaining stocks and the April imports would be exhausted. — Sapa-Reuter.



SA jets 'bombed' Zambian pontoon

'Mail' Africa Bureau.

LUSAKA. — Two South African jets accompanied by two helicopters bombed and shelled a pontoon near Senanga in the western province this weekend, a Zambian Government spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman said there were no casualties as the pontoon, called Kalongola, was shelled at anchor on the Zambesi River.

He appealed to the nation to "remain calm and vigilant while the party and its government take action".

A South African Defence Force spokesman said it was becoming extremely difficult to comment on a bombardment of unfounded propaganda statements from certain neighbouring countries.

President Kenneth Kaunda has also announced that Zambian soldiers deployed along the country's border with Rhodesia would be moved to the western province to counteract South African attacks.

In an interview broadcast on national radio and television, President Kaunda said now Rhodesia was free, Zambian soldiers would be moved to the western province to protect the people and their property from South African attacks.

Dr Kaunda has in the past accused South African soldiers of occupying some of the villages in the western province in their search for Swapo terrorists.

Zambia gears up

(DM 25/3/80) (360)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Far-reaching measures in the agricultural and mining sectors aimed at revamping Zambia's economy, after 15 years of supporting the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, were announced last night by President Kaunda.

The measures, announced over radio and television, were the reduction of prices on fertiliser and seeds, the removal of import duty on foreign agricultural machinery, the formation of co-operatives and the setting up of major state farms.

Dr Kaunda said prices of fertiliser and seeds were being reduced to attract more peasant farmers.

The president also said an industry would be established to mine and market emeralds and other precious stones.

Lusaka talks 'could deal death blow to apartheid'

Star 1/4/80

(360)

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — If the goals of the nine-nation economic summit in Zambia were achieved, they would deal a death blow to apartheid in South Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda said today.

Opening the summit of black nations planning an economic union in opposition to the constellation of states mooted by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, President Kaunda warned the black-ruled nations of southern Africa to unite their economies against possible South African attempts to undermine their independence.

He told delegates that the conference marked the beginning of the realisation of his goal of a belt of independent and economically powerful nations stretching across the continent from Dar es Salaam and Maputo on the Indian Ocean to Luanda on the Atlantic.

It marked the establishment of a new "battle front" for prosperity.

The plan would face economic, social and military opposition, he added.

In what appeared to be a reference to South African plans to form a constellation of Southern African States, Dr Kaunda advised black nations not to allow themselves to be "hi-jacked."

VIGILANCE

The meeting's chairman, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, told delegates it would be optimistic to hope for quick and easy success.

The struggle for political freedom had been a difficult one and that for social and economic independence even harder.

"We all know that our economies are to a very large extent, albeit to varying degrees, dependent on the economy of South Africa.

"We may be proud of our political independence but until we achieve some degree of economic independence our task is not complete."

e region was rich in an, agricultural and mineral resources which must be developed for the benefit of all its peoples.

Plans to form an economic union had received "a most favourable response from the international community," he said.

MAIZE

Under the counter

Is SA giving Zimbabwe a special deal on maize? Maize Board GM Hendrik du Plessis Nel categorically denies reports from Salisbury that SA has sold 50 000 t of white maize to Zimbabwe at reduced prices.

Although Zimbabwe imports South African yellow maize, this would have been the first import of white maize since 1965.

But no such sale has taken place in the last two months, says Nel.

The Maize Board has, however, answered enquiries from trade sources by explaining that the maize was sold in January for R156/t. It suggested that the news media picked it up recently because the transportation of the maize has only just begun.

A senior official of the Grain Marketing Board in Salisbury confirmed that a sale did take place. He said a one-off purchase of South African white maize had been made to provide buffer stocks against the possability of delayed deliveries by farmers' delays caused by late rains and the aftermath of war.

Between 30 000 t and 40 000 t (the amount is still under negotiation) of maize was bought at Rh$125/t (R156/t) adds the spokesman.

However, it appears unlikely that the sale was concluded in January, since the average tender price received by the Maize Board in that month was just under R140/t, well below the R156 paid by Zimbabwe.

This is, in fact, borne out by an employee of the Maize Board, who confirms that a sale of slightly less than 50 000 t was concluded between the two boards in February at between R130/t and R140/t – substantially lower than the R185 average tender price received by the Maize Board for that month.

In this case the figure of R156 cited by the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board would probably include transport costs, estimated to be about R20/t between Bulawayo and up-country South African silos, since sources indicate the maize was sold on a "delivered Bulawayo" basis.

Kaunda talks to Chinese premier

PEKING. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda had his first round of official talks with the Chinese Premier Mr Hua Guofeng yesterday, and the New China News Agency said they had covered a wide range of major international issues.

The agency said the talks had taken place "in a most sincere and friendly atmosphere".

President Kaunda arrived in Peking from North Korea on Wednesday for a six-day official visit to China.

Diplomatic sources expected the situation in Southern Africa to be high on the agenda in the talks, with China also raising the issue of Afghanistan and what Peking sees as the Soviet threat in West Asia and Africa.

Premier Hua said at a banquet for Mr Kaunda in the Great Hall of the People last night that the world was witnessing a profound and gratifying change in the situation in Southern Africa with the emergence of Zimbabwe as an independent republic.

President Kaunda paid tribute to "China's support for the people of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe in their struggle for liberation".

"In our region, only Namibia and South Africa remain as the last outposts of racism and fascism," he said.

The President said international unity against "the evils of oppression and apartheid" was a great source of inspiration and encouragement to the people of South Africa.

"We believe that one day South Africans will join the great family of nations enjoying freedom and peace with justice," he added. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambia alleges troop incursions

STAR 11/4/80 360

By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Zambia yesterday repeated its claim that South African troops are inside its frontiers, and asked the United Nations Security Council to order them out with the threat of international sanctions.

"This is the minimum action required of the Security Council in regard to the grave situation caused by South Africa," Mr Reuben Kamanga, a member of the central committee of President Kaunda's ruling party, told the 15-nation body.

Mr Kamanga asked the council — convened at Zambia's request — to condemn South Africa's "continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression," and to warn that further action against Zambia would draw international sanctions.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr "Pik" Botha, in a letter to the Mexican president of the Security Council, claimed Zambia wanted the meeting "to pre-empt South Africa's reply to the Secretary-General's report on the South West Africa negotiations."

Without denying the presence of South African troops on Zambian soil, Mr Botha said South Africa's "protective action" was aimed at terrorist activities, and "Zambia must bear full responsibility for allowing terrorist elements to establish sanctuaries in, and operate from, its territory."

OF CAPE TOWN

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1. AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS - 5 Evening Lectures

28 January - 1 February 8.15 pm

Brian and Shirley Kantor have recently returned from a year in the United States.

Brian was a visiting Professor in Economics at Carnegie Melon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Shirley co-ordinated courses in art for the University of Pittsburgh and Chatham College. They would like to share their impressions of American life with Summer School members in a series of illustrated talks.

Shirley will talk about her impressions of the visual arts, especially the diverse and vigorous art scene in Pittsburgh.

In three lectures Brian will give his interpretation of recent important American economic and political developments.

2. THE DOCUMENTARY FILM:
RECORDING SOCIAL REALITY VISUALLY - 8 Evening Lectures

28 January - 6 February 8.15 pm

This course of 8 presentations is designed to focus on and illustrate 2 major facets of documentary film, namely, ethnographic film and cinéma-vérité. The course will be presented as an integral whole but is divided into 2 components for the sake of clarity. It will not be possible to register for one section only.

UN rebuke to SA 'a sanctions build-up'

STAR 12/4/80

360

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa's enemies at the UN are building up steam for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

This is the interpretation placed by South African diplomatic sources in Cape Town today on the UN Security Council resolution passed last night condemning South African military incursions into Zambia.

The resolution said that if incursions continued further UN action would be contemplated, including the implementation of sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic sources said the resolution was part of a sure, firm and planned build-up towards a situation in which the Security Council could successfully approve sanctions on South Africa.

There had been insufficient justification in the present issue to call for sanctions, the sources said, but the resolution could be seen as a forerunner to a call for sterner action on the basis that incursions, in the eyes of South Africa's enemies, would continue.

Noteworthy

It is expected that calls will increase for South Africa to co-operate in a SWA/Namibian settlement on UN terms. Anti-South African elements would then say that in the absence of such co-operation their patience had evaporated and that sanctions were then in order.

A climate is being sought in which Britain, the US and France, who voted for the resolution last night, would be un-

Unofficial observers believe last night's resolution was noteworthy for what it did not say. It could have been much harsher, they say, such as calling for a committee to monitor the situation and setting a deadline at which time sanctions would be implemented.

The resolution had been expected in South African circles to be sterner because of the uncompromising stance taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to the UN on Thursday night.

Prestige

The letter made it clear that South Africa was uning guerilla camps in repentant about cradicatneighbouring territories that threatened stability in SWA/Namibia.

Other interpretations of last night's resolution are that President Kaunda of Zambia is seeking to boost his prestige among black states.

It is claimed that he lost face on the Rhodesian question by backing Mr Joshua Nkomo against Mr Robert Mugabe.

Zambians 'in fear of SA terror acts'

360
RDM
12/8/80

NEW YORK. — Zambia told the United Nations Security Council yesterday that its territory was being violated by hundreds of South African troops and daily overflights by warplanes.

"Zambians in the western province of the country, who are the targets and victims of South African terror tactics, live in a state of tension and fear," Mr Reuben Kamanga, member of the central committee of Zambia's ruling party, said.

A special envoy of the Zambian Government, he opened the debate on Zambia's complaint of aggression by South African troops and aircraft based in South West Africa. He cited numerous alleged incidents since January 12. "As of this day, hundreds of South African troops are still on Zambian soil in total violation of our territorial integrity. We demand their immediate withdrawal."

Noting that Zambia's complaint af aggression came as Rhodesia was about to become independent, he said it was a fitting reminder that the liberation of Southern Africa was not yet complete.

The people of SWA were still denied independence "in spite of having bent over backwards in co-operation with the UN" to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa, he said.

South Africa had strengthened its military presence in SWA which it occupied illegally, using it as a launching pad to perpetrate acts of aggression against Zambia and Angola, Mr Kamanga said.

He called on the council to:

- Strongly condemn South Africa for its "continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression" against Zambia:
- Demand that South Africa withdraw all its forces forthwith and cease all violations of Zambia's airspace:
- Warn South Africa that, in the event of further acts of aggression, the council would take action under the sanctions provisions of the UN charter.

The Mauritian ambassador, Mr Radha Ramphul, speaking on behalf of the African group, said there were clear indications South Africa aimed to destroy Zambia's economic infrastructure.

There could be no other explanation for the destruction of bridges and other vital communications links.

South Africa had recently stepped up efforts to disrupt Swapo, Mr Ramphul said. Any attempt by South Africa to coerce Zambia or other Frontline States into abandoning support for Swapo should be condemned.

The Liberian Ambassador, Mr Winston Tubman, said no self-respecting government could remain silent when, as in the case of Zambia, six of its citizens including a district chief, had been killed since the beginning of the year, 13 people had been injured and three had been abducted as a result of South African aggression.

Mr Tubman, representing the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, said all the states of independent Africa viewed the South African attacks with dismay and alarm.

The Cuban Ambassador, Mr Raul Roa-Kouri, representing the president of the non-aligned movement, said a "monstrous regime" existed in South Africa, which survived "under the shadow of the Government of the United States and other imperialist powers".

The Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, called for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

"How much more blood must be shed in Africa before those Western imperialist countries which support South Africa and guarantee the survival of its apartheid system agree to the imposition of total sanctions against Pretoria?" he asked.

The debate was adjourned until today. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambian baby death rate high

360
RDH 17/4/80

LUSAKA. — About 140 out of every 1 000 babies born in Zambia die before the age of one year due to diarrhoea, malaria, measles and pneumonia, according to health care reports issued in Lusaka.

The United National Independence Party is worried because the high mortality rate is caused by preventable diseases, the Deputy Head of State, Mr Mainza Chona, said.

Mr Chona called for a reassessment of health problems facing the nation.

He said despite many economic problems, there had been considerable progress in providing health facilities. Expenditure on health each year amounted to R10 every year per person.

In 1964, Zambia had 306 rural health centres which had now more than doubled in number. There were now 81 hospitals in the country.

Zambia needed about R1-million to make essential health services available throughout the country within the next 10 years. — Sapa.

Name	No. of Beds	Remarks
City Deep	2516	Taken over from mine by municipality on a temporary basis in 1968. Mine began operating in 1910
Denver	3496	Begun 1947
Diepkloof	4403	Built by Bantu Resettlement Board in but considered by Municipality to be below adequate standard. Likely to be expanded.
Dube	5740	Begun 1956. Plans are to enlarge it to 10,000 beds. By Dec. 1971 no. of beds was 6,272.
George Goch	3006	Begun 1957.
Jabulani	4336	Begun
Meadowlands	10316	Built by Bantu Resettlement Board in but considered by Municipality to be below adequate standard. Likely to be expanded.
Nancefield	4976	Begun
Orlando West	289	A woman's hostel first built Expanded early 1972 to 800 beds.
Wemmer	1764	Begun 1922. An ex-mine compound it was emptied in Dec. 1971, the men being moved to a new hostel, Mapetla completed June 1972 and housing 5072 men.
Wolhuter	3128	Begun 1921.
TOTAL	43970	of whom 99.3% were men.

In order to get some idea of an average hostel let us look briefly at the Dube Men's Hostel as it was in December 1971. There were, at that time, more than 6,000 men in the bungalows or barracks. The ethnic breakdown was as follows.

Table 7: Ethnic Breakdown in [illegible]tel, October 1971

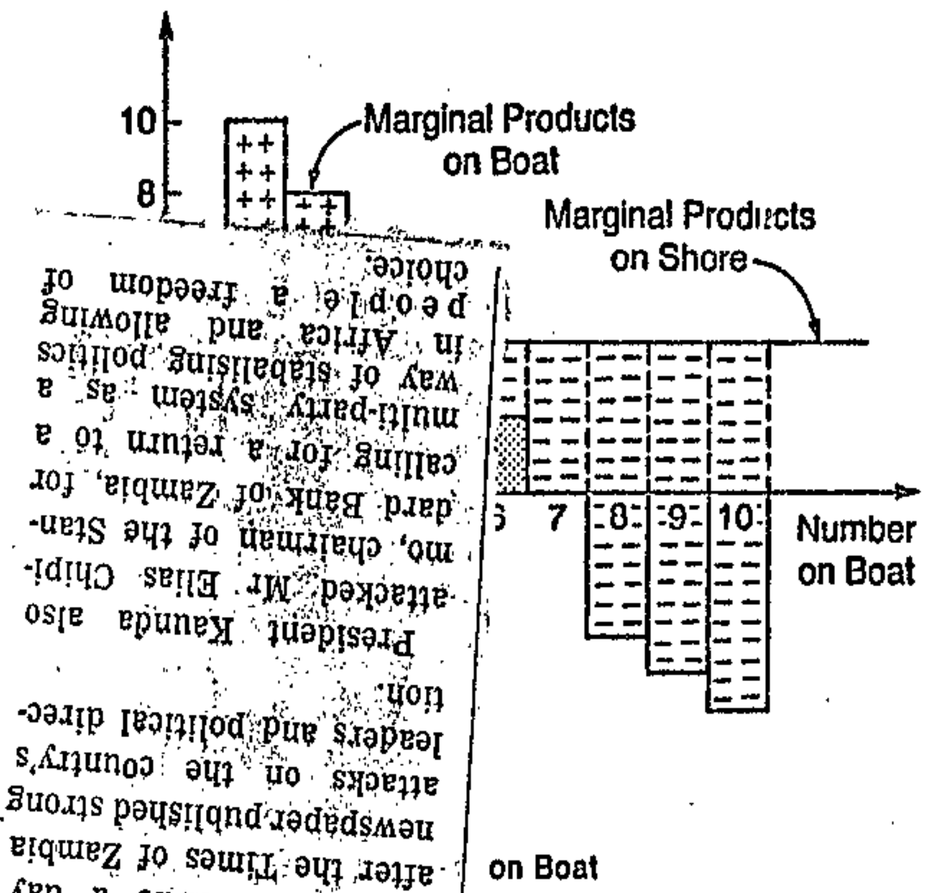
Ethnic Classification	% of Total
Zulu	46.1
Tsonga/Shangaan	14.5
Northern Sotho	10.8
Xhosa (Incl. Pondo & Bhaca)	7.9
Venda	7.8
Tswana	6.8
Ndebele	1.8
Swazi	1.6
Southern Sotho	1.5
Herero	0
Foreign	1.1
TOTAL	100.0

Atchison & Allen: Exchange and Price

Joint, Team Production

We examined specialization in the preceding chapter; now we examine another source of enhanced output, teamwork. People work with other people or with other people's resources to jointly produce something. Two of us, navigator and pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us operate a steel mill, I as crane operator, you as rolling mill controller. Three of us operate a fishing boat, as helmsman, as engineer, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attending nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law case jointly creating their strategy. The magic of increased output from joint physical or mental effort is taken as a fact that need not be explained here. (We need not explain, for example, why two people pushing a car can push it farther than one person could push it for twice as long.) Instead we examine how people are guided to teamwork, on a team that is known as a *business firm*. We also inquire into what influences how those firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward (pay) is determined. We first examine a few control techniques; we assume temporarily that all possible participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore features such as whether the enterprises are small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel; to plan production schedules; to arrange fi-



on Boat

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Kaunda accuses critics of coup plan

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today reacted angrily to mounting criticism of his administration and threatened stern measures against internal dissidents.

Accusing critics of serving the interests of Zambia's enemies, President Kaunda said they were attempting to destabilise the country in order to encourage a coup d'etat.

His angry denunciation of those criticising the ruling United National Independence Party and the Government came a day after the Times of Zambia

Kaunda threatens internal critics

for 23/4/80

360

ZAMBIAN President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday reacted angrily to mounting criticism of his administration and threatened stern measures against internal dissidents.

Accusing critics of serving the interests of Zambia's enemies, President Kaunda said they were attempting to destabilise the country in order to encourage a coup d'etat.

His angry denunciation of those criticising the ruling United National Independence Party and the Government came a day after the Times of Zambia newspaper published strong attacks on the country's leaders and political direction.

CORRUPT

In a front-page editorial on Tuesday the Times said that disclosures of corrupt activities by members of the central committee of the ruling Party in the emerald trade were unsavoury and disturbing.

"While top Party and Government officials are left untouched after being implicated in such scandals," the Times said, "ordinary Zambians stealing bread because they can't afford it are given lengthy jail sentences."

"What should really worry the Party and the Government is the attitude on the ordinary people. Are they to be expected to retain their faith in the system in the wake of these unsavoury revelations?"

ENEMY

President Kaunda lashed out at the Times for this editorial and named assistant editor in chief William Saidi as an enemy of the country.

"I am going to follow this up, make no mistake," the President told a hastily convened news conference.

The President also singled out Mr Elias Chipimo, chairman of the Standard Bank of Zambia, and called him a fascist for remarks made over the weekend about political systems in Africa.

Mr Chipimo, a former Zambian High Commissioner to Britain, said it was numbing to find so many leaders in Africa and the Third World ending up with bullets in their heads simply because this was the only way of changing political systems.

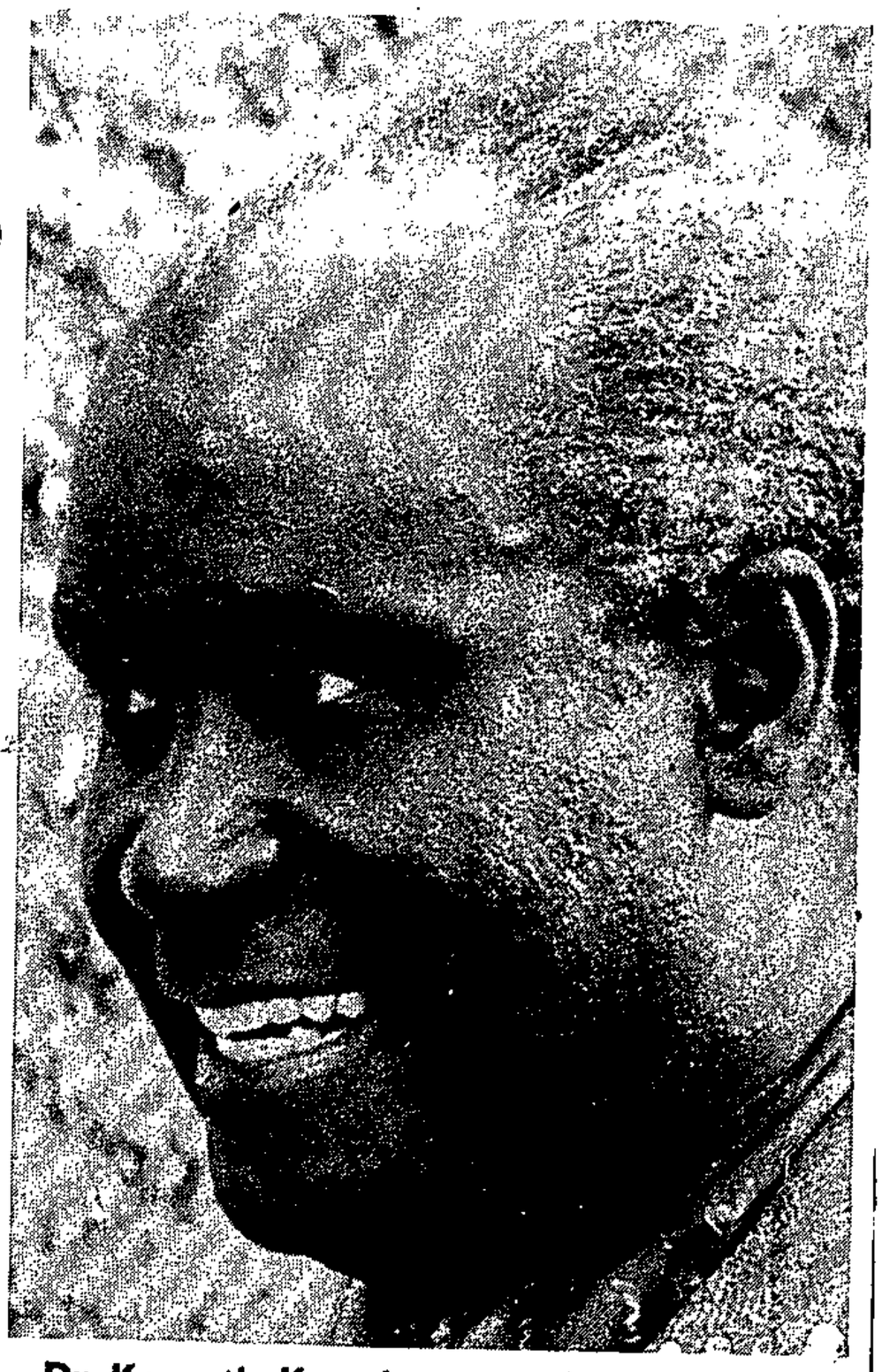
He called for a return to multi-party systems as a way of stabilising politics in Africa and allowing people a freedom of choice.

President Kaunda, shaking with anger, described Mr Chipimo as an "informer during colonial times" and said he was advocating his, Dr Kaunda's assassination.

He said he would give Standard Bank in London 24 hours in which to state whether they associated themselves with Mr Chipimo's statements.

If they did, then stern action would be taken against the banking group.

He also said that he would recommend to the central committee that in future no Zambians could sit on the boards of foreign companies unless they were approved by the central committee.



Dr Kenneth Kaunda . . . critics "attempt to destabilise the country".

Zambia worried at its high baby death rate



Zambia's high baby mortality rate is mainly due to preventable diseases like malaria, measles or diarrhoea.

ABOUT 140 out of every 1 000 babies born in Zambia die before the age of one year due to diarrhoea, malaria, measles and pneumonia.

The country's only party, the United Independence Party, is now worried because the mortality is caused by preventable diseases.

Speaking in Lusaka at the opening of a four-day national conference on primary health care, the party secretary-general, Mr Mainza Chona, who is also deputy Head of State, called for a fundamental re-assessment of health problems currently facing the nation.

The seminar is being attended by scientific doctors and traditional healers. Zambia is planning to employ traditional medical institutions to work together with other health experts.

Mr Chona, however, said despite many economic problems, there had been considerable progress in providing health facilities. Expenditure on health each year amounts to about R10 per year per person compared to about 50 cents before independence.

In 1964, Zambia had only 306 rural health centres but the number had now more than doubled.

Zambia needs R1-million to implement a primary health programme designed to make essential health services available throughout the country in the next 10 years. Altogether more than R101-million would be required to lay the foundation of the programme between now and 1989.

Meanwhile, party elections which were scheduled for this month have been postponed to next month throughout the country due to floods in several areas.

Chairman of the elections and publicity in the central committee of the ruling party, Mr Bob Litana said they had now asked the Zambia National Defence Force to use helicopters to ferry election officials to the flooded areas.

Wagons donated

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Sweden has donated 300 rail wagons worth about R10-million to Zambia Railways to help alleviate transportation problems.

The wagons were assembled at the Zambia Railways workshop in Kabwe, north of Lusaka, with the help of Swedish experts.

Minister of Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, who inspected the wagons yesterday, said Zambia had saved about R3-million in foreign exchange.

Food lack could bring collapse of Zambia

STAR 26/4/80

360

FAURESMITH — Zambia is on the eve of economic collapse due to the shortage of food in that country, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said here last night.

He was addressing a meeting attended by about 900 people, in favour of the National Party candidate in the Fauresmith parliamentary by-election on May 7, Mr Flippie Olivier.

Mr Botha told hostile questioners at the meeting that South Africa would continue to export maize to southern African countries such as Zambia and Mozambique.

Violent brawls between National Party supporters and Herstigte Nasionale Party hecklers broke out soon after the start of Mr Botha's speech.

The meeting came to a halt for about five minutes as a free-for-all took place while Mr Botha looked on calmly.

One HNP man was pushed from the gallery and fell heavily onto the floor below.

Police moved in to restore order and eject troublemakers. A police spokesman said after the meeting that there had been no injuries or arrests.

In his speech, Mr Botha appealed to voters in the three-cornered by-election to stand together for the sake of South Africa.

"I ask for teamwork in this dangerous world — South Africa deserves it," he said.

Mr Botha stressed the security threats facing South Africa from Moscow.

He was given a standing ovation when Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, leader of the NP in the Free State, introduced Mr Botha as the first Free State-born Prime Minister.

Mr Botha disclosed that one proposal to change the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act had been received, and was now being studied.

(Report by D. Breier, 216



Mr P W Botha . . . exports will continue.

Springboks must play against all

FAURESMITH — If young South Africans wished to compete in international sport, they would have to compete against athletes of all colours, the Prime Minister said here last night.

He said that as a result of the attitude of his predecessor and himself to keep politics out of sport, South Africa had returned to the international arena in most fields of sport.

Sport was not a subject he liked to speak about in a political context, nor was it a priority for the country's survival.

"But let's be clear about it, if our young people want to return to world sport and if our Springboks want to play, then they must be prepared to play against all-comers. They cannot select to play only against white Americans and stand aside in competitions against blacks," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

(News by P C Claassen, Press

Zambia expects SA maize

LUSAKA. — Rail traffic between South Africa and Zambia, including vital Zambian maize imports, was expected to return to normal soon, the official Zambia news agency, Zana, reported yesterday.

The South African Government suspended rail shipments to Zambia earlier this month after 3 000 SAR goods wagons were stranded north of the Zambesi River.

The acting general manager of Zambia Railways, Mr Richard Veenis, said firms had been too slow in unloading trucks, but most had now been returned to South Africa and he expected normal traffic to resume soon, Zana reported.

The so-called "Southern Route" railway linking South Africa and Zambia through Zimbabwe is essential to carry the 200 000 tons of maize Zambia has bought from South Africa to avert a serious food shortage. — Sapa-Reuter.

Open new mines in Zambia

LUSAKA. — Zambia has called on private foreign investors to open up mines in order to revive its ailing economy.

The call was made by the secretary-general of the ruling United National Independence Party, Mr Mainza Chona, who also assured Zambian and foreign entrepreneurs of government support.

The move is seen as a diversion from Zambia's socialist policies to save the country from economic collapse.

Mr Chona called for the creation of basic industries to process mineral resources into finished goods.

The estimated cost of building a new copper mine is to produce about R3-million. While a gold mine could be viable with an initial capital of about R250 000.

President Kenneth Kaunda has left for Nigeria to attend the one-day OAU economic summit in Lagos. — Sapa.

Kaunda jeers at Mugabe on SA

LUSAKA. — President Kaunda has praised the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, for his decision not to provide bases for South African "freedom fighters".

He told reporters on Sunday night, before leaving for Lagos to attend the OAU economic summit, Zimbabwe could not afford to provide bases while faced with an economy ravaged by the recent war.

"We are happy with the way Prime Minister Mugabe is handling the affairs of independence," he said.

On Zambia, President Kaunda admitted he was meeting problems in implementing his socialist policies.

He called on them to resign before they were thrown out.

The Zambian leader also said he would introduce a Bill in Parliament to stamp out corruption which was prevalent in his country and which had caused the people to lose confidence in the government.



Dr Kenneth Kaunda

Zambian bank boss resigns

LUSAKA — Banker Elias Chipimo, who last week found himself at the centre of a major political controversy after making oblique criticisms of Zambia's one-party state system, has resigned as a director of Standard Bank Zambia.

His resignation followed a statement from the bank's head office in London regretting Mr Chipimo's remarks and disassociating the banking group from them.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who accused Mr Chipimo of inciting people to overthrow him, had given the bank 24 hours in which to disassociate itself from the bank's local director's remarks.

Mr Chipimo, a former Zambian High Commissioner to Britain, infuriated the Zambian President by stating that the reason for the large number of coup d'etats in Africa was that people had no other way of changing political systems.

Although he made no direct reference to Zambia, which became a one-party State in 1973, Mr Chipimo advocated a return to a multi-party political system.

A furious President Kaunda called a special news conference to attack Mr Chipimo and said that in future all Zambian directors or foreign companies would have to be approved by the United National Independence Party.

Y MAIL, Friday, May 2, 1980

Kaunda stresses need for farming

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday stressed the importance of agriculture to the nation's economic recovery after years of disruption caused by wars of independence in Southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda, speaking at a May Day rally in central Lusaka, said that next week he would put proposals before the central committee of the ruling United National Independence Party for a big programme of state co-operative farms and rural construction centres.

While the Government would continue to help smallholders, he said the envisaged agricultural programme would require full mechanisation and big supporting irrigation projects.

He was confident that if everyone worked hard, Zambia in 10 years would be self-sufficient in food for its people and industrial raw materials.

Welcoming to yesterday's rally a group from the African National Congress of South Africa, which is banned in that country, Dr Kaunda told them that, given recent events in Southern Africa, history was on their side.

Meanwhile Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday announced that people accused of economic sabotage and negligence in running the nation's economy would be tried in public, reported Radio Maputo, monitored in Johannesburg.

The Marxist President told tens of thousands of his countrymen in Maputo that chronic shortages existed in all sectors and that there was "no beer, cold drinks or ice cream" to celebrate May Day.

The radio reports did not name those to be tried, but quoted President Machel as saying the trial would take place soon — probably in the capital's Independence Square.

The decision follows President Machel's attack this year on corruption and inefficiency in public life. — Sapa-Reuter

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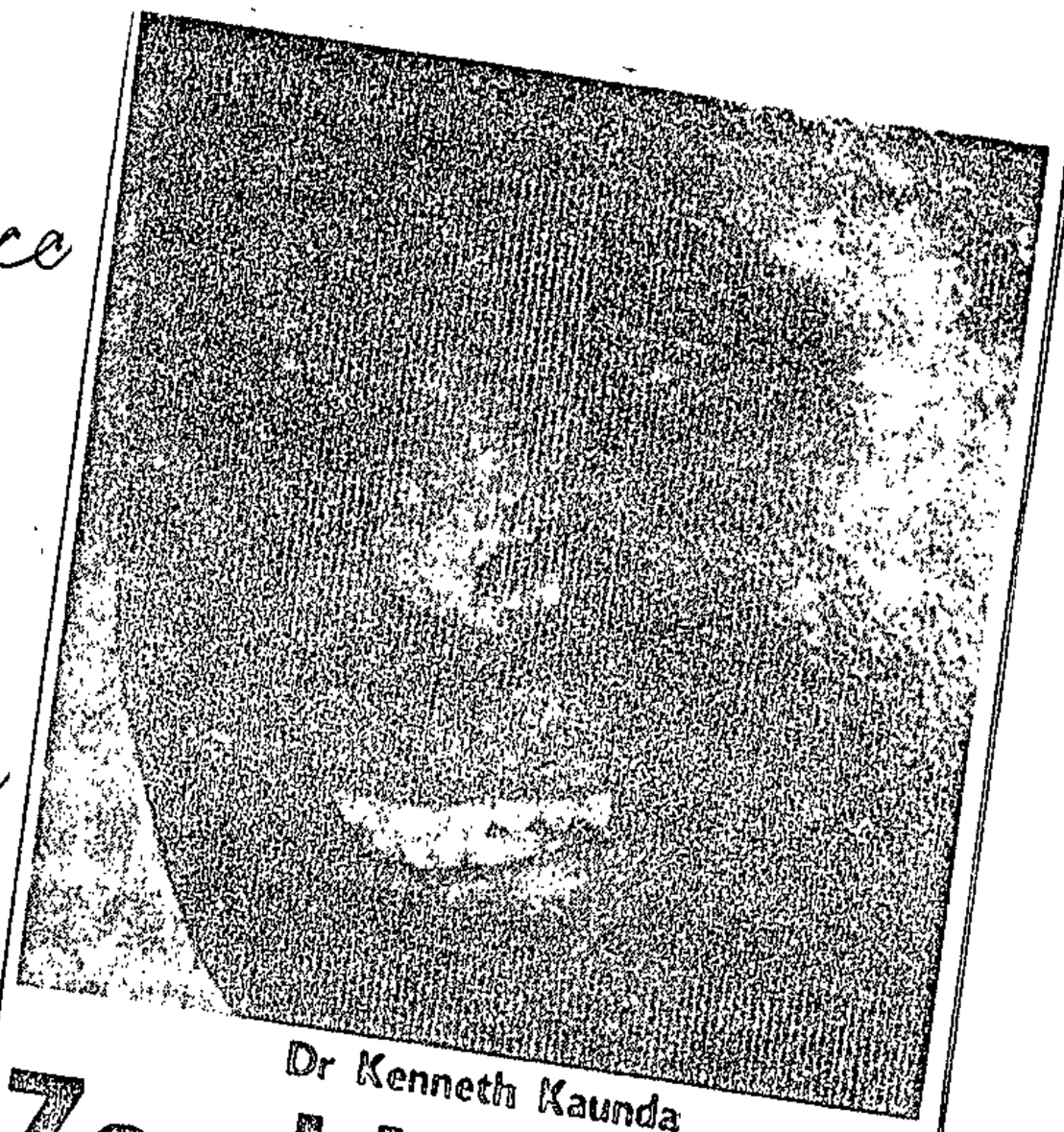

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Zambia fixes bridges of war

POST Africa News Service

LUSAKA — All but one of four major road and rail bridges blown up by Rhodesian commandos during raids into Zambia late last year have now been repaired, the Minister of Works, Mr Haswell Mwale, said yesterday.

The bridges were destroyed as the former bi-racial administration in Salisbury attempted to slow down a build-up of guerillas belonging to the now defunct Patriotic Front alliance.

Mr Mwale said the bridges at Chongwe, east of Lusaka, Kaleya in the southern province, and Lunsemfwa near the Copperbelt had been repaired and were in full use.

Other smaller bridges south of Lusaka had been replaced by Bailey bridges to allow traffic to continue using the route while permanent repairs are undertaken.

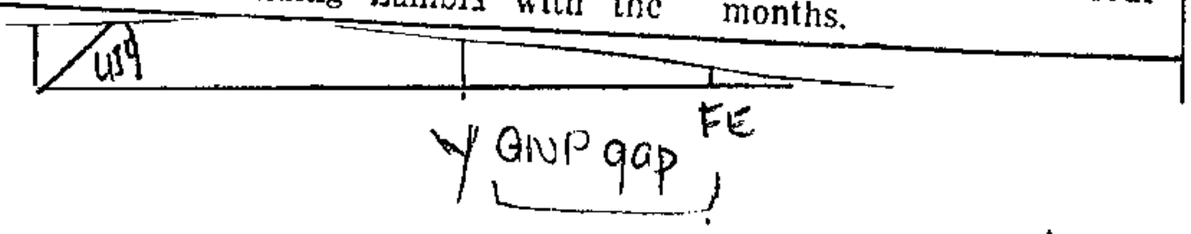
The minister said the only bridge not yet repaired or replaced was the Chambeshi rail bridge in northern Zambia.

The Chabeshi bridge is on the Tazara railway linking Zambia with the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Its destruction in a raid last October caused major disruption to Zambia's imports and exports.

Chinese engineers built a spur bridge over a nearby road bridge to reopen the line and are now working on the badly damaged rail bridge.

They expect to complete repairs in three or four months.



GNP in market prices.

A deflationary gap is defined to be that amount by which the aggregate demand schedule ($AD = C+I+G+(X-M)$) needs to be shifted up in order to cut the aggregate supply schedule (AS) at full employment (FE). work out.

The government could close a deflationary gap by increasing government expenditure by the amount of the deflationary gap and in so doing, more money would be injected into the economy and hence total income and thus National income would increase (because output increases, with money prices held constant because $\equiv^m$ in this economy is reached before the full employment line) to FE and by so doing close the GNP gap.

But government could also close the deflationary gap by ~~increasing~~ cutting taxes. However if taxes are cut, more money becomes disposable for consumption, but human nature being what it is, will tend to save part of that tax cut, and not consume all the money that is now

SAR resumes Zam traffic

Post 9/5/80

POST Correspondent

LUSAKA — South African Railways has resumed traffic to Zambia after a month-long ban because of the slow turn-around of South African wagons in Zambia, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The ban was imposed at the end of March when more than 1 000 South African wagons were stuck in Zambia.

Zambia Railways has since speeded up the turn-around of wagons and railway sources said there were now only a few hundred South African wagons in the country.

Zambia is dependent on the southern railway through Zimbabwe to South Africa for more than half its imports and exports, including urgently needed supplies of maize.

Road deliveries from Lions Den in Zimbabwe prevented local maize stock becoming exhausted during the railway ban but Government officials said that supplies in stock would last less than a month if not replenished.

Veil lifts on Zambian economic, food chaos

STAR 9/5/80 (360)

LUSAKA — Cairo Road, the skyscraper-lined highway that bisects the Zambian capital, seems at first to be experiencing a consumer boom, with long lines of customers waiting outside the stores.

Inside, however, the reality is shelf after shelf of toothpaste and expensive whisky, with virtually nothing to eat in between.

The hunt for food begins in the darkness before dawn, with huddled figures shivering in the biting wind of a highveld winter, hoping that they will be able to snap up one of the bags of maize that arrive in fits and starts from South Africa.

For Zambia, the recent [illegible]

gun to disperse the smokescreen which, for the 15 years of Rhodesian UDI, hid the reality of gathering economic disaster.

For President Kaunda, the removal of the Rhodesian external threat has meant that, for the first time, the ineptitude of his regime is coming under public criticism.

The President has not taken the criticism well.

When Mr Elias Chipimo, local director of the Standard Chartered Bank and a former High Commissioner in London, suggested that the message from the Liberia coup was perhaps that one-party states in Africa were not [illegible]

President Kaunda claimed Mr Chipimo's remarks were part of a campaign by a group of dissidents, many of them former Ministers. to incite the army into staging a coup.

The President has kept under wraps an explosive report on Zambia's economic performance, which he commissioned from Professor Rene Dumont, the French agronomist.

The report is a catalogue of disasters, most of them avoidable and most stemming from President Kaunda's decision to place about three-quarters of the country's economy in the hands of cumbersome state bureaucracies.

The effects in agriculture have been disastrous



President Kaunda . . .

Zambia dearly wants a rest

LUSAKA. — Zambia, rich in minerals, but lacking direct access to the sea, dearly wants a period of respite from strife to put its economy in order.

For years it has aided independence movements in neighbouring Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and watched as each in turn has achieved success.

The cost has been high. Zambia has jeopardised its own livelihood because it must export copper, cobalt and other minerals to survive.

Now prospects are brighter, though clouds still hang on the horizon.

The threat of air and commando strikes from Zimbabwe has evaporated since the country gained its independence.

Fears of a severe food shortage in Zambia have also receded with the steady arrival of staple maize supplies bought last year from South Africa.

President Kenneth Kaunda remarked proudly last month that his country had successfully completed a tough International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme.

The IMF plan was worked out two years ago to enable the government to secure a R320-million loan to improve transportation and industry.

Much, however, depends on South Africa's relations with its black neighbours and particularly the future of South West Africa. Dr Kaunda recently expressed his determination to continue his support for Swapo, and also pledged to campaign for the complete abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

It is in this context that Zambia's dilemma sharpens.

About 95% of the country's foreign exchange is earned by its copper and cobalt exports, and most of these currently pass through Zimbabwe and South Africa to the sea.

Zambia's dependence on the "southern route" has deepened because of disruptions on the Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia railway (Tazara).

Tazara bridges in Zambia proved to be prime targets for the pre-independence Rhodesian air force.

Zambia's other copper route to the sea, the Benguela Railway through Zaire and Angola to the Atlantic, has been closed since 1975 because of sporadic fighting in Angola.

The same "southern route" that is now carrying the bulk of Zambia's copper exports is also bringing in some 200 000 tons of South African maize. It is Zambia's lifeline. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambia railway borrows R32m

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The World Bank and its affiliate for concessionary lending, the International Development Association (IDA), have provided R32-million for Zambia Railways, it was announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The World Bank will lend R20-million and IDA, R12-million.

The project comprises the final four years (1980-83) of the Zambia Railways board's investment plan. The investments are urgently needed to avoid a deterioration of the railways' operations, and to expand its capacity to handle traffic.

It provides for the renewal of 112km of track, improvements and extension of crossing loops, renewal of the central traffic control system and improvements in the railway's telecommunications system.

In addition, provisions are being made for the purchase of locomotives, wagons and spare parts, and for improved maintenance and handling of facilities. Data processing facilities are also to be bought.

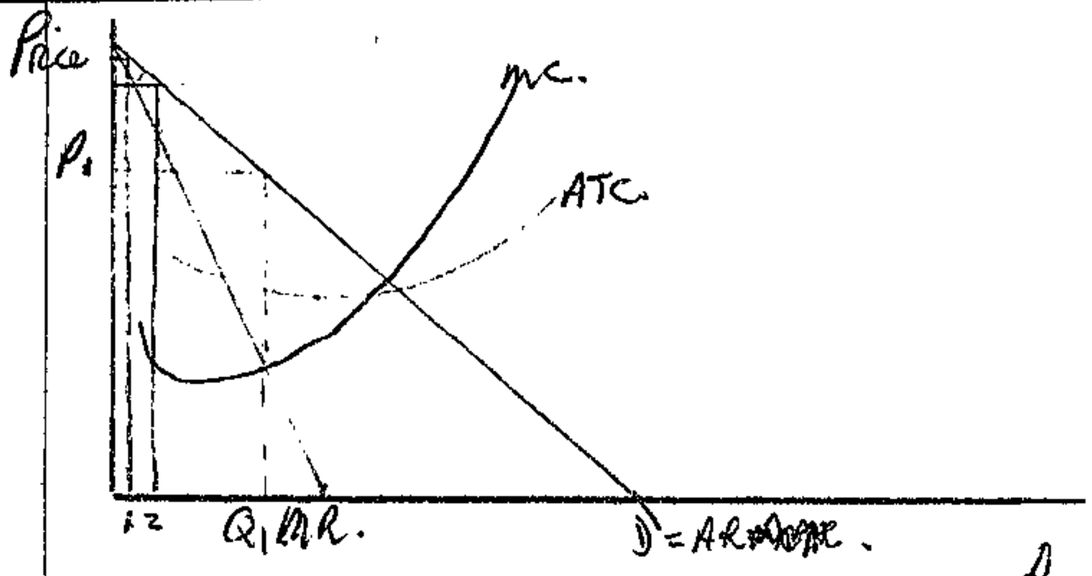
The total cost of the project, estimated at R149-million, will be met in part by funds provided by other international agencies.

The African Development Bank will provide R8-million; the European Economic Community's special action account will extend a credit of R4-million; Japan will provide R13-million; the Kredittanstalt for Wiederaufbau, R18-million; the OPEC special fund, R3 500 000, and the Swedish International Development Authority, R10-million.

The Zambia Railways board will contribute about R40-million to the cost of the project. The World Bank loan to Zambia is for a term of 20 years.

The IDA and EEC special action account credit are for 50 years with ten years of grace with no interest.

Question 9(b).



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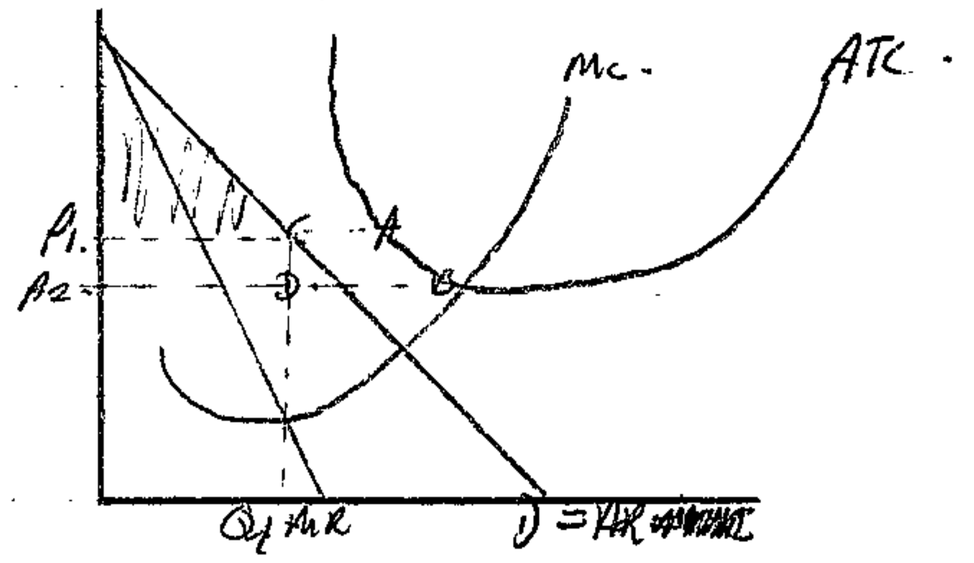

Spy trial

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The trial of the British pilot, Mr Michael Borelace, who is charged on five counts of espionage, was adjourned yesterday for the third time.

Mr Borlace, who is charged among other things with having collected information on the Lusaka residence of Mr Joshua Nkomo, then co-leader of the Patriotic Front, and now Home Affairs minister in the Zimbabwe Government, will now be tried either in June or July.

Yesterday's adjournment was at the request of Mr Borlace's lawyers. The Lusaka magistrate said.

Mr Borlace, who has grown a beard, appeared in court in smartly dressed in a grey suit, cream spotted shirt and brown

Pilot's case postponed a third time

Lusaka magistrate, Mr Errol Sakala, however, was not pleased about the defence explanation saying he was not sure they were acting in the interest of the accused.

"I have noticed that all the adjournments have been at the request of the defence counsel. I have no no doubt that if they were made at the request of the prosecution, there would have been vigorous objections from the defence counsel.

He appeared composed as his case was discussed. Armed police escorted him handcuffed in and out of the court.

Mr Borlace, a highly decorated former Rhodesian pilot under Mr Ian Smith's government, is also charged with the collection of information on Zambia's British-supplied anti-aircraft defences.

Massive food programme for Zambia

360
RDM
24/5/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia is to spend an estimated R400-million on an intensive mechanised food production programme during the next ten years, President Kenneth Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

Addressing a news conference at State House, he said the programme, named "Operation Food Production", would be financed, to a small extent, by Zambia itself.

He said foreign countries financing the programme and providing equipment would provide managerial skills, and that an elaborate training programme, to utilise Zambian manpower, had been laid on.

Some of the countries involved in the ten-year programme are Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, East Germany, India, Iraq, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Britain, the United States and North Korea. The European Economic Community, the Christian Council of Zambia and the Roman Catholic Church will also be involved.

President Kaunda did not say in what particular fields each of these countries and organisations would be involved.

The plan involves the establishment of two state farms in each of the nine provinces. Each farm will be about 20 000ha for the growing of various types of crops under the supervision of expatriate managers.

President Kaunda also said the present Zambia National Service farms would be "rejuvenated" and that their size would be brought up to 20 000 or more hectares.

The Central Committee of the ruling United National Independence Party met for five days last week to discuss the programme presented by Dr Kaunda and yesterday it was approved by the Cabinet.

Each of the new farms will have amenities such as schools, clinics, recreation centres and shops.

Dr Kuanda said: "In the past these things failed because we did not prepare the skills, but now we are off to a good start."

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SA's R55-m in maize to Zambia

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia will spend about R55-million importing 3,5-million bags of maize from South Africa this year, Zambian Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo has disclosed. About one-third of the amount covers transport costs.

"It is scandalous for Zambia to use money which could have been used on development projects to buy maize which can be grown in the country," he said.

He also said it was "shameful for any self-respecting nation" to import from South Africa.

The maize is being imported to meet the shortfall caused by poor rains in the past two years, but Mr Lisulo blamed party leaders for the shortage of the country's staple food.

"These leaders have been lazy and not done their work properly, because if they did their work well by urging people to grow more maize, we wouldn't have these shortages now," said the Prime Minister.

Zambians in a Zimbabwe spree

LUSAKA. — Well-off Zambians and expatriates have been on a shopping spree for the past four months. Their purchases range from luxuries to necessities, from wine and chocolate to washing powder, from tinned asparagus and mushrooms to toilet rolls, jeans and shoes.

The southern border with Zimbabwe is open again, and the Zimbabwe lakeside resort of Kariba is only three hours' drive from Lusaka.

Lusaka residents talk wistfully of the days when Zambia had enough foreign exchange to stock its own delicatessens in the mid-1960s when Zimbabwe — then Rhodesia — was still developing its import substitution industries in response to economic sanctions.

Zambia's problems are far from over now that the war in the south has ended and Zimbabwe is independent. President Kenneth Kaunda's Government faces a challenge reminiscent of the predicament during the Federation and before: an economy dependent on copper and cobalt providing a market for the products of Zimbabwe's farms and industries to the detriment of Zambia's efforts to diversify.

This is the lesson of the Kariba shopping list. The traffic is one way. The southbound traveller is hard pressed to think of anything produced in Zambia not available in Zimbabwe at a lower price and of better quality.

Whether Zimbabwe will retain these advantages will greatly depend on the capacity of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, to keep his economy on an even keel. But, assuming that he can, there is no short-term to medium-term prospect of Zambian industry and commerce catching up with its neighbour.

Of course, the settlement has brought some clear benefits. The trade route to the south is now secure and the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo will in time become available. The war's disruptive effects on Southern Province have ended, and Zambia is no longer host to 20 000 guerrillas and 60 000 refugees. Defence spending should fall, although Zambia remains saddled with a large, recently negotiated Soviet arms deal on commercial terms.

But peace in Zimbabwe presents the President with a challenge. In the past, he has laid much of the blame for economic ills on the Rhodesia problem. Now it is over, Zambians who cannot afford a shopping expedition to Kariba will expect a real improvement in their lot.

It is difficult to see how President Kaunda can meet these expectations. Zambia has reached the end of the International Monetary Fund's 250-million special drawing rights (£142-million) programme which began in March 1978 and which helped Zambia through the worst of its economic crisis.

Tentative talks on a further programme are said to be under way, but huge investment is needed.

The Government launched its third development plan — for 1979-83 — which has received sceptical response from mos Western embassies, which re gard both growth and fundin targets as unrealistic.

The plan describes the fiv years ahead as "a period o transition from capitalism t socialism", a disquieting pros pect for those who believe so cialist policies have had littl success.

The critics of the economi performance can put up strong case. Employment stoo at 366 000 in December 1971 an probably does not excee 370 000 today. — Financia Times.

'ambia under the ocialist microscope

WHAT Professor Rene Dumont saw at the Mununshi Banana Scheme in Zambia's Luapula Province shook him to the core of his socialist soul.

"In some places the plants were 12 years old with big empty spaces full of weeds. And they were still watering the weeds with the most expensive type of irrigation, the overhead or sprinkler irrigation."

To the 75-year-old Frenchman, a noted agronomist, this was a scene of surpassing horror.

In a shattering report, "Towards Another Development in Rural Zambia" Professor Dumont blasts the lid off President Kenneth Kaunda's vaunted humanism to reveal a dispirited, ill-managed, hungry, unhealthy nation with a steadily widening gap between the peasants and their "limousine leaders."

Professor Rene Dumont, a French agronomist and socialist, has hammered Zambia in a no-punches-pulled report and has recommended some revolutionary reforms.

FARMERS

Of special interest is that Professor Dumont is a socialist, opposed to the Western way and its "self-serving aid schemes" who would badly like to see the Third World do well.

He tells of a Provincial Crop Officer explaining to farmers that each family must raise six crops on 12 hectare plots.

"But many of us do not even have oxen for ploughing" protest the farmers.

"I know" says authority's voice, "but I am a civil servant and these are my instructions."

The problem's roots lie in Zambia's colonial past and in the wild copper boom which convinced Zambia she was a rich nation but which turned out to be as ephemeral as Zambia's hopes of economic independence.

ECONOMY

The coming of the whites stripped the Zambian tribes of their best lands, forced them into a cash economy and imposed a class system on a society where before all had been equal save for chiefs and religious figures.

In today's Zambia the "Western 'private car civilisation' developed here by the white man has deepened the gap between urban rich and rural poor" says Professor Dumont.

At independence in 1964 Zambia received massive copper revenues "and she built a town civilisation on the line of western developed countries, more low density areas, over expensive buildings like the International Airport, the copperclad Mulungushi Hall, the skyscrapers [illegible] Road, the Univer-

"barefoot doctors", in preventive medicine? Is is better to transplant one heart in a spectacular operation or to prevent 100 others from contracting heart disease?"

Rural schools are structures with glass panes in the windows and dedication plagues. But in many cases there are no opens, no textbooks.

The "status rush" for private cars meant that in 1977 Zambia had 107 000 motor cars (nearly all in the towns) but only 1 373 buses, 16 000 lorries and 6 500 motorbikes.

IDEAS

"The country has twice as many cars as are needed but not enough lorries, motor bikes and bicycles," says Professor Dumont.

In the city areas less than one child in 20 dies before his is five. In the bush the said statistic is that more than 8 out of 20 die before five.

The average Zimbian peasant can afford less than one kilogram of beef a year, Professor Dumont notes.

What's to be done? Professor Dumont has some revolutionary ideas.

Zambia, he says, MUST become more labour intensive, specially as two build and far too costly in terms of lifts, lights and air-conditioning.

The International Airport at Lusaka is too big, too expensive.

Big maize mills must be replaced by many more smaller cheaper ones, some even powered by hand. "The new sugar factory in Luapula province could be replaced by small scale factories, even by mills at village level as in India."

Import of private cars should be banned and loans to buy them forbidden. More bicycles is the key.

NEEDS

Luxury must be defined as anything not necessary in a country "where at least half the population is deprived of essential commodities and basic needs!" says the Professor.

"There is no reason why some should have foreign exchanges to buy air conditioners while there is none available to buy enough chloroquine for the anti malaria campaign."

Professor Dumont advocates family farms, village councils, much more peasant control over their own lives: a "back to the land" programme in its purest form.

This must be done, along with the drastic economic reforms, to stave off a tragedy even starker than it is now. People don't believe the speeches any slogan "One Zambia One more, he says. Zambia's Nation" is wearing a little thin.

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yesterday for the double funeral of two youths shot dead by police during violence in the area

Post
3-6-80

PEASANTS

The rural traditions and life became despised by the new collar-and-tie Africans as they tried to ape the white man, his cars, his food, his suburban villas.

And out in the boondocks the peasants, for whom virtually nothing was being done, looked at the lavish urban spending and the bright lights and said: "We must share in this too."

So they streamed, and are streaming, to the towns but found no streets of gold. So they established city slums and many turned to crime. It is, as Professor Dumont lays out each mournful step, a litany of national despair.

Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital is the pride of Zambia's medical fraternity but it concentrates on expensive curative medicine. "Why not rather use the money to train para-medics, the money they earn for fertilizer (and he favours organic fertiliser, not the expensive imported kind).

Fuel-gobbling graders and road equipment could then be lower on the priority scale. No more self propelled harvesters or tractors; crops must be harvested by hand. The entire housing programme must be re-evaluated to reduce the extent of foreign components. Sky-scrapers in Lusaka's Cairo road are a luxury, too expensive to

long been aware of the problem, urging his people to get back to the land, to take up hoes instead of yearning for a foreign limousine.

Professor Dumont's report, which obvious caused much pain in the upper levels of the Zambian Government, has not been publicly released in Zambia nor debated in the Press or by the people there.

President Kaunda indicated recently he planned to pour even more money into state agricultural projects. More than 70 percent of the Zambian economy is already under state control. Whether his way will save Zambia or whether Professor Dumont is closer to the answer will not be clear for some time. But, as President Kaunda recently promised, now that the war in Zimbabwe is over, drastic action must be taken in Zambia fast.

POST Correspondent.

Lusaka 6/6/80.

360

treaty

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Brazil and Zambia yesterday signed a treaty of friendship, co-operation and commerce and noted the existence of ample prospects for expansion and consolidation of reciprocal trade.

Signing in Lusaka on behalf of their countries were Brazil's Minister of External Affairs, Mr Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and his Zambian counterpart, Mr Wilson Chakulya.

They expressed concern about serious imbalances and inequalities existing between developed and developing countries and deplored the lack of real progress in resolving them.

Both Ministers denounced racial discrimination, particularly apartheid, which they said was a threat to international peace and security.

GENERAL NEWS

Bribery row erupts over Dar cargoes

360
DM
9/6/80.

LUSAKA. — Zambian importers are shunning the Tanzanian port, Dar es Salaam, because of "bribery, pilfering and deliberate mishandling of cargo", according to a report in the Government-run Zambia Daily Mail.

In its front page report at the weekend, the paper claimed that the Dar es Salaam port authorities held importers to ransom, by refusing to off-load goods from ships until they were bribed.

The situation came to light at a provincial contingency planning committee meeting in Lusaka, where representatives of para-State organisations expressed disgust at the way their goods were being handled at the port, the Daily Mail said.

The committee resolved to call on the Zambian Government to station its own security men at the port to look after Zambian cargo and to take their complaints to the Director of Contingency Planning.

Last Monday, the Tanzanian Minister of Transport, Mr Augustine Mwingira, told a Lusaka meeting of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Council of Ministers that urgent measures were needed to make the Chinese-built Tazara line economically viable.

According to a Times of Zambia report, he recommended that Zambian State-controlled mining companies guarantee a monthly cargo of 45 000 tons of copper and other metals on the line; that more locomotives be acquired and that truck turn-around time at Dar es Salaam should be cut from the present 15½ days to 10 to 12 days.

The Times, controlled by the ruling United National Independence Party, said in an editorial at the weekend that Tazara, now five years old, was Zambia's lifeline and "Zambian importers and exporters alike should tirelessly work for its vitality.

"If they cannot do this of their own free will, then other methods, like the withdrawal of licences, should be applied very rigidly," it said.

The paper said Zambia and Tanzania should shoulder joint responsibility for the railway's success.

Zambia should ensure there were no turn-around delays at the central Zambian rail junction town, Kapiri Mposhi, and Tanzania should discipline port workers, it said.

It noted that servicing on the R450-million Chinese loan for the railway begins in 1983, and that this will put added strains on the economies of Tanzania and Zambia.

"Where will that servicing come from if the line is not economically viable?" the Times asked. — Sapa-Reuter.

'Don't be bullied, Zambia'

Post 10/6/80 360

LUSAKA — The Times of Zambia newspaper said yesterday Zambia should not be bullied by the United States through overseas aid allocations.

The paper, run by the ruling United National Independence Party, was commenting on a vote in the US House of Representatives last Thursday to cut aid to Zambia by seven million dollars for the year starting October 1.

The House was reacting to allegations by some representatives that Zambia has bought Mig-21 aircraft from the Soviet Union to add to its Chinese-built Mig-19 squadron bought two years ago.

HOPE

The Times of Zambia said in an editorial yesterday: "It is to be hoped that in the final analysis the American Congress will not endorse current moves to cut economic aid to Zambia just because Zambia has bought Migs from the Soviet Union.

"Should that happen it will emphasise again that American policy towards Africa is, at best, ambivalent and at worst downright reactionary."

Zambia asks for larger EEC loan

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia has asked to be allocated a sizeable amount from the fifth European Development Fund (EDF).

Opening the official talks on Zambia's programme for EEC funding under the Second Lome Convention, the Zambian Minister of State, Mr Unia Mwila, said the 53/60-million EUA (European Unit of Account) allocated to Zambia was not enough.

Mr Mwila, who is also deputy chairman of the National Council for Development and Planning, said:

"It is a well-known fact that Zambia has suffered a great deal as a result of Southern African liberation wars.

"The economic wounds resulting from these wars will take long to heal.

"We are seriously working on programmes to reconstruct our economy as soon as possible," Mr Mwila said.

He added that it was against this background that Zambia hoped to be allocated "a sizeable amount from the fifth EDF".

The Minister also said: "We would like to see a substantial increase in Zambia's share of this fund for projects inside the country."

These he said were priority projects in agriculture and industrial projects in Zambia's third national development plan, particularly the small and medium-scale industries and supportive infrastructure such as electricity and roads to proposed state farms.

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Number of books hanc
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Surname.....

First Name(s).....

Date 17/10/81

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B. Soc Sci

Subject..... Economics 1A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... E34
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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SECTION B

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All answer books must be numbered

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Zimbabwe spin-off

360

RDM 11/6/80

LUSAKA. — A tremendous response has come from foreign and local investors wishing to set up industries in Zambia since Zimbabwe became independent, says the Times of Zambia.

It quotes the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa, as saying the situation has changed because Zimbabwe's war of independence has ended and investors have gained confidence in Zambia.

He did not disclose the number of applicants, but was quoted as saying: "We have had a lot of response, especially from those wishing to set up small-scale industries in rural areas." — Reuter.

Surname .....
(In block letters)

First Name(s) .....

Date 17 OCTOBER 1978

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) BSC

Subject ECONOMICS 1A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No .....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Boost for Zambia's food production

'Mail' Africa Bureau

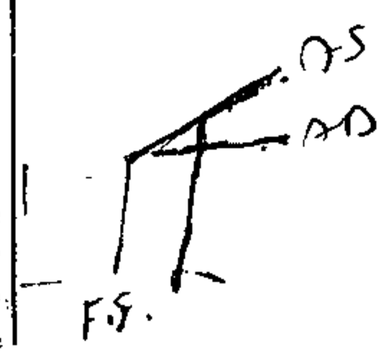
LUSAKA. — Fifty-six per cent of Zambia's financial aid from the European Economic Community (EEC) will be ploughed into food production, EEC deputy director general, Mr Maurice Foley, said in Lusaka yesterday.

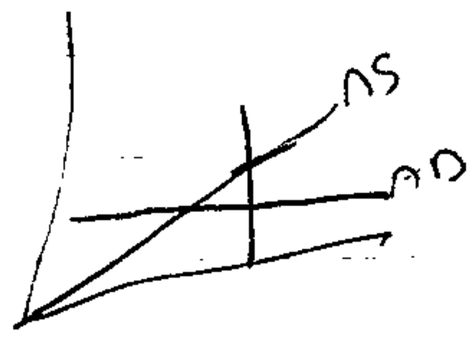
Addressing a Press conference, he said: "Zambia's major concern is to feed itself and this is why rural development is at the forefront and by far the greater weight in financial support will be in this area."

Zambia has been allocated 60-million European Unit of Account (EUA) under the Lome Two convention, which is to be ratified by Parliament in the nine member states, Mr Foley told the news conference.

He also said under Lome Two, Zambia would also receive food assistance estimated at about 1 600 tons of maize. Forty wagons of maize had arrived at Choma in southern Zambia.

Eighty trucks carrying maize destined for Zambia were already in Salisbury and should reach Zambia soon.





NATIONAL DISASTER



Professor Rene Dumont, French agronomist and socialist, has hammered Zambia in a report and has recommended some revolutionary reforms. DEON DU PLESSIS, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

360 ZA ont

Tragedy of a nation tha

What Professor Rene Dumont saw at the Munanshi Banana Scheme in Zambia's Luapula province shook him to the core of his socialist soul.

"In some places the plants were 12 years old with big empty spaces full of weeds. And they were still watering the weeds with the most expensive type of irrigation, the overhead or sprinkler irrigation."

To the 75-year-old Frenchman this symbolised everything that has rendered Zambia a floundering nation and the tragedy of a third world revolution that stalled.

In a shattering report, "Towards Another Development in Rural Zambia," Professor Dumont blasts the lid off President Kenneth Kaunda's vaunted humanism to reveal a dispirited, ill-managed, hungry, unhealthy nation with a steadily widening gap between the peasants and their "limousine leaders."

Of special interest is that Professor Dumont is a socialist, opposed to the Western way and its "self-serving aid schemes" who would badly like to see the Third World do well. But what he found in Zambia was just too much.

He tells of a provincial crop officer explaining to farmers that each family must raise six crops on 12 hectare plots. "But many of us do not even have oxen for ploughing," protest the farmers.

"I know," says authority's voice, "but I am a civil servant and these are my instructions."

That too, for Professor Dumont, symbolises what has gone wrong: blind bureaucracy.

He pulls no punches. Reform is vital or Zambia will face the apocalypse.

The problem's roots lie in Zambia's colonial past and in the wild copper boom which convinced Zambia she was a rich nation. This turned out to be as ephemeral as Zambia's hopes of economic independence.

The coming of the whites stripped the Zambian tribes of their best lands, forced them into a cash economy and imposed a class system on a society where before all had been equal, save for chiefs and religious figures.

"In today's Zambia the

and the bright lights and said: "We must share in this too."

So they streamed, and are streaming, to the towns, but found no streets of gold. So they established city slums and many turned to crime. It is, as Professor Dumont lays out each mournful step, a litany of national despair.

A litany of national despair

The "Western attitude" permeates all Zambia, says Professor Dumont. A highway is built for more than R50-million. but would it not have been better to build a single strip of tar and use the rest of the money for dirt feeder roads? Today the highway is there in all its splendour, but peasants with their crops cannot get to it.

Lusaka's University Teaching hospital is the pride of Zambia's medical fraternity, but it concentrates on expensive curative medicine. "Why not rather use the money to train para-medics, the 'barefoot doctors,' in preventive medicine?"

Rural schools are struc-

cart before the horse.

Even more serious, the mad rush for status and "white mans' food" is destroying traditional nutritional patterns.

The Irish potato, a poor food, is now prevalent in Zambia "because it has the prestige of being 'white mans" food. Zambia produces polished rice — another copy of the Western way — while unpolished rice is cheaper and more nutritious.

Professor Dumont's advice to President Kaunda is: "Nobody will buy unpolished rice" they said. You could try, by subsidising only unpolished rice, whole grain maize flour and brown bread.

land, to take up hoes instead of yearning for a foreign limousine.

In the past President Kaunda was hamstrung by the Rhodesian war, but whether peace in Zimbabwe will be enough to finally solve Zambia's crisis is doubtful.

Professor Dumont's report, which obviously caused much pain in the upper levels of the Zambian government, has not been publicly released in Zambia nor debated in the Press or by the people there.

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And out in the boon-
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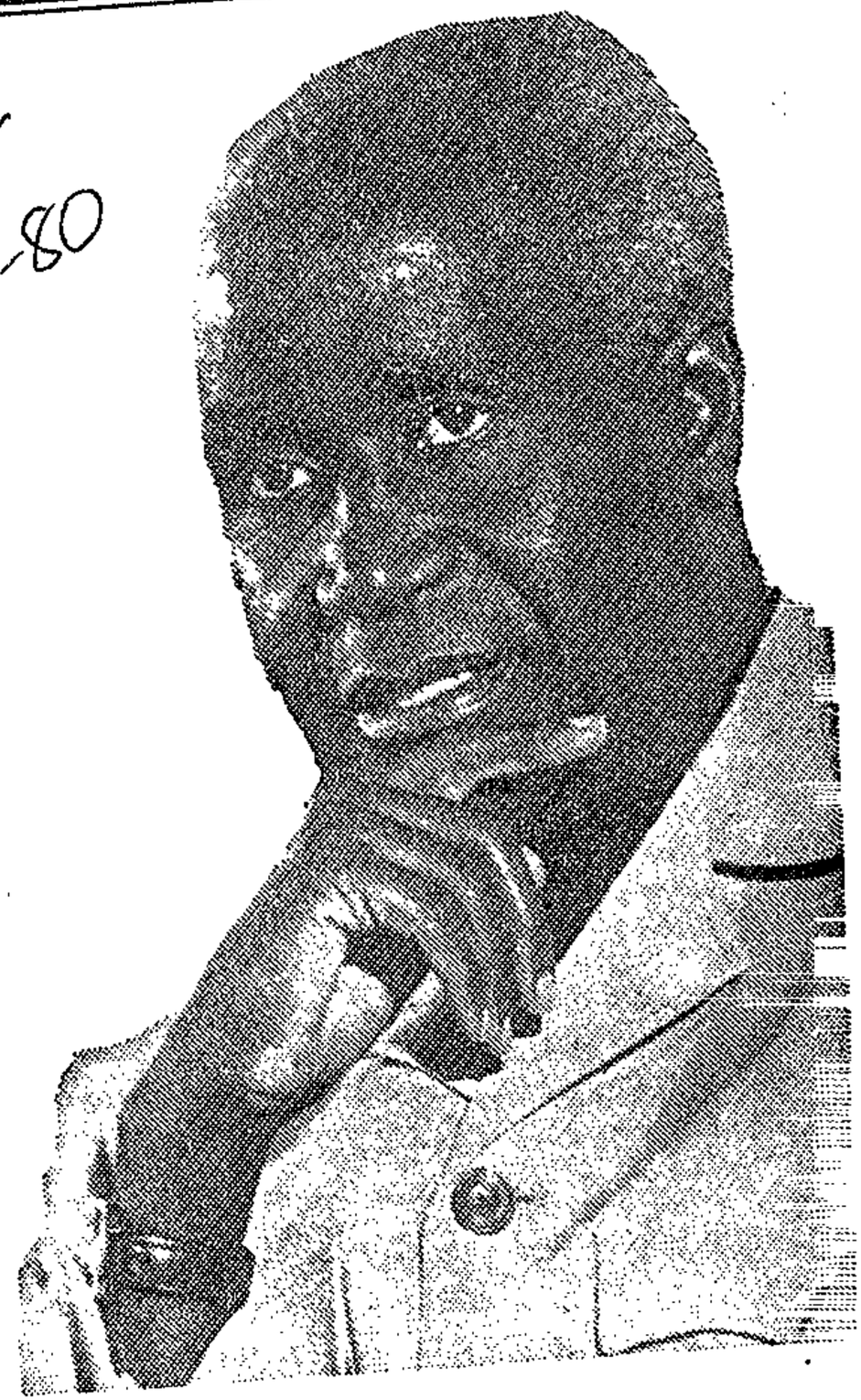
whom virtually nothing



PRESIDENT KAUNDA
. . . long been aware of the need to get his people back to the land.

tion plaques. But in many cases there are no pens, no textbooks. The inspectorate system has fallen away so many teachers don't teach. They spend their days drinking or concentrate on the best pupils alone to make themselves look good in anticipation of a promotion to a city job.

Authority is centred in Lusaka and the discouraged peasants feel they have no control over their own lives. Even Lusaka's administrative infrastructure in rural parts is faltering.

"The District Agricultural Officers often have their Land Rovers out of order for lack of spare parts. Where the vehicles are in good condition there is not enough money to buy petrol," he says.

The "status rush" for private cars meant that in 1977 Zambia had 107 000 motor cars (nearly all in the towns) but only 1 373 buses, 16 000 lorries and 6 500 motorbikes.

"The country has twice as many cars as are needed, but not enough lorries, motorbikes and bicycles" says Professor Dumont.

Zambians who have cars and tractors consider bicycles and scotch carts backward. But to the peasants such simple transport is a first step from their near Stone Age existence.

Every motor-powered device, whether a tractor or an irrigation sprinkler, needs fuel and as copper prices plummeted so oil prices soared.

Forget these luxuries, pleads Professor Dumont, **go back to ox-drawn ploughs, irrigation by gravity rather than pumps, many small ox-powered maize mills instead of a few big mechanised ones. Zambia is not a rich country; it should not act as one.**

"So many expensive tractors are now out of order all over Zambia. The Tobacco Board has recently received 17 new tractors for the southern province, but the tobacco farmers have not received the loans necessary to grow tobacco. How many of those good (yet too expensive) tractors will stay idle; more deterioration for nothing?"

This is another of Professor Dumont's classic examples of putting the as a better example. In peasant economy than Zambia, villagers grow vegetables and fruit round their huts for their own consumption. "Yet in Ndola at the end of September, 1979 I could not find a single fruit in all the markets. Emphasis is put on pigs and poultry for the high income group."

So the vicious spiral of degradation in rural Zambia, the most important part, continues.

What's to be done? Professor Dumont has some revolutionary ideas. Zambia, he says, MUST become more labour intensive, especially as two thirds of the youth are unemployed.

Country roads must be maintained by the peasants who can use the money they earn for fertiliser (and he favours organic fertiliser, not the expensive imported kind).

Fuel-gobbling graders and road equipment could then be lower on the priority scale. No more self-propelled harvesters or tractors; crops must be harvested by hand. The entire housing programme must be re-evaluated to reduce the extent of foreign components. Skyscrapers in Lusaka's Cairo road are a luxury, too expensive to build and far too costly in terms of lifts, lights and air-conditioning.

Big maize mills must be replaced by many more smaller, cheaper ones, some even powered by hand. "The new sugar factory in Luapula province could be replaced by smallscale factories, even by mills at village level as in India."

Import of private cars should be banned and loans to buy them forbidden. More bicycles is the key.

Professor Dumont advocates family farms, village councils, much more peasant control over their own lives: a "back to the land" programme in its purest form.

This must be done, along with the drastic economic reforms, to stave off a tragedy even starker than it is now. People don't believe the speeches any more, he says. Zambia's slogan "One Zambia One Nation" is wearing a little thin.

President Kaunda has long been aware of the problem, urging his people to get back to the

Machel and Kaunda talk

LISBON. — Mozambique's President, Mr Samora Machel, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia concluded two days of talks in Beira at the weekend on increased co-operation.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported that they discussed the need to end the "politically embarrassing" reliance of neighbouring black African states on trade routes through South Africa.

Aim reported that the talks had concentrated on Zambia's use of Mozambican ports, including an early resumption of its copper exports through Beira.

In Lusaka, the official Zambian news agency, Zana, reported that Dr Kaunda had expressed satisfaction with what he had seen at Beira.

Zambia and Zaire, both major world copper and cobalt producers, depend heavily on the Tanzanian port of Dar esSalaam and South African ports to export their minerals.

Dr Kaunda was the latest Southern African leader to visit Mozambique in the past few weeks. President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the Swaziland Prime Minister, Mr Fred Dlamini, also visited Mozambique recently.

Mozambique's Ports and Surface Transport Minister, Mr Alcantara Santos, said his country would soon improve the rail link between Malawi and the ports of Beira and Nacala.

He also said he hoped to have the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali operating again soon.

Beira port authorities said repair and modernisation work would bring the port's handling capacity up to three-million tons a year. — Sapa-Reuter.

Catholic feud in Zambia

LUSAKA. — The Catholic Church in Zambia is suffering from internal feuds among its top clergy.

This came to light yesterday when President Kenneth Kaunda appealed to top leaders of the Catholic Church in Zambia to stop exposing their "dirty linen" in public.

The Zambian leader said his government was alarmed about the differences among the church's clergy which had been a source of anxiety not only to him, but to the Zambian nation as a whole.

President Kaunda was addressing a 3 500-strong congregation celebrating the 50th birthday of Archbishop Ammanuel Milingo, head of the Catholic Church in Zambia, at the Cathedral of the Divine Providence in Lusaka's Roma township.

Archbishop Milingo told President Kaunda that there was a plot involving some non-Zambian priests within the church to undermine his authority and isolate him from the Zambian Government and the Vatican.

He said this had been borne out by various reports sent to Rome regarding his activities in Zambia. But the Archbishop vowed that as long as he remained head of the Catholic Church in Zambia, he would not succumb to such manoeuvres.

Last year, Archbishop Milingo was banned from conducting his healing sessions by fellow Bishops in Zambia, who described his work as unchristian — a move reportedly supported by the Vatican.

The chairman of the National Council for the Lay Apostolate, Mr Joseph Chintu, said the Zambian followers of the church would send a petition to Rome asking for Archbishop Milingo to be allowed to continue healing.

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'Unite to end apartheid'

RDM 16/6/80. 360

LUSAKA. — In a statement to mark the June 16 Soweto riots, a member of Zambia's ruling central committee yesterday urged "oppressed South Africans of all races, including progressive whites", to unite to eliminate apartheid.

The statement was issued by Mr Reuben Kamanga, who is chairman of the ruling United National Independence Party's political and legal committee, the official Zambian news agency, Zana, reported. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zaire gets support from black states

By JOSÉ CAETANO

PRESIDENT Mobutu Sese Seko has received firm pledges of co-operation from the leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique at the two-day mini-summit in Lulumbashi, for his intended plan to reroute a substantial amount of Zaire's exports through Mozambican ports.

According to a broadcast by Mozambique Radio, President Seko told reporters that the agreements concluded in Lulumbashi could "be seen as an historic mark in the history of Africa" because "the struggle towards development is essential for the achievement of economic freedom".

According to the broadcast, the summit was attended by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The meeting discussed ways of streamlining the traffic of Zaire's exports through the railway networks of Zambia and Zimbabwe towards the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo.

Although Zaire did not attend last April's summit in Lusaka, where a major transport plan for Southern Africa was drafted, the country has been assured of the use of the Mozambican ports after last week's visit by President Seko.

Zaire is almost entirely dependent on South African ports for exporting because of the unreliability of the Benguela railway line in Angola.

Mr Mugabe told reporters on his return to Salisbury that the discussions had been "a success".

Yesterday's discussions in Lulumbashi follow a visit to Salisbury by Mozambique's Minister of Land Transport and Ports, Mr Alcantra Santos, and the Minister of Communications and Civil Aviation, Mr Rui Louza. They discussed aspects of the plan agreed on at the Lusaka meeting with their Zimbabwan colleagues.

Meanwhile, Malawi's Minister of Transport, Mr Robson Chirwa, has arrived in Mozambique to visit the ports of Nacala and Beira which his country uses as an outlet for both its imports and exports.

He also inspected the refrigerating facilities available at both ports and held talks with Mozambican railway officials on the possible use of the new container port at Beira which is due to be completed by the end of the year.

Malawi was a signatory of the Lusaka plan which aims to reduce African countries' dependency on South African ports.

Spy trial to be in secret

360

STAR 25/6/80

The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambia High Court trial of former Rhodesian Air Force helicopter pilot Mr Michael John Borelace on espionage charges will be held in secret as a result of prosecution allegations that his activities were controlled by South Africa as well as by Rhodesia.

Lusaka's director of public prosecutions, Mr Chad Kawamba said that publicity would be prejudicial to national defence and public safety.

Mr Borelace, who looked fit as he was escorted into the court by several policemen armed with rifles and submachineguns, appeared briefly dejected as members of the Press and the British consular representative filed out.

He has been in custody since early April last year and faces a maximum 25-years' imprisonment on each of five spying charges if convicted.

Zambia gets tough on illegal strikes

360

25/6/80

LUSAKA. — Zambia would no longer tolerate any illegal strikes, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina, said this week.

He was commenting on the current wave of industrial unrest which has threatened to engulf the country.

Junior doctors have just ended their month-long work-to-rule action, but teachers are now threatening to strike if the government fails to solve their grievances by end of July.

Mr Lumina said a meeting had been scheduled for Thursday at which unionists and representatives of employers' associations would meet the government to discuss ways of restoring industrial harmony and averting further strikes.

He said the government was currently working on the next stage of its wage and income policy, and he urged workers to remain patient until a decision had been made. — Sapa.

360
RDM, 25/6/80

Zambia's 'spy' case to be held in camera

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The trial of British pilot Michael Borlace, charged with five counts of espionage, began in camera yesterday after Mr Justice Ernest Sakala of the Lusaka High Court ruled that the evidence would fall under the State Security Act.

Mr Borlace's defence lawyer, Mr Edward Torgbor, a Guyanese, said he was surprised at the application, but the judge upheld the State's argument that publicity of the case would be prejudicial to the interests of Zambian defence and public safety.

Mr Borlace's plea to the charges, which include one of collecting information about the Lusaka residence of Mr Joshua Nkomo when he was co-leader of the Patriotic Front (he is now Home Affairs Minister in the Zimbabwean Government) will also be in camera.

Mr Borlace, a highly-decorated former Rhodesian pilot who served under Mr Ian Smith's government, is also charged with collecting information about Zambia's anti-aircraft defences, which were supplied by Britain.

Before today's hearing, the trial had been adjourned three times at the request of the Zambia-based defence lawyers, who were awaiting instructions from their principals in South Africa.

Pilot's 'spy confession' is queried

360 Star Africa 26/6/80

The Stars Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A Zambian High Court judge has been asked to decide whether an allegedly incriminating statement made by former Rhodesian Air Force helicopter pilot Michael John Borelace was freely given, according to legal sources here.

Mr Borelace (32) is being secretly tried in Lusaka on five charges of spying for the former Rhodesian regime.

It is understood that the prosecution case hangs largely on a confession said to have been made by the British-born pilot and on the evidence of two policemen to whom he is said to have made the statement.

The defence claims the confession was made under duress. London-based black barrister Mr Edward Torgbor, who appears for Mr Borelace, is believed to have asked the judge, Mr Justice Ernest Sakala, to rule on its admissibility.

The pilot, highly decorated for bravery in action in Rhodesia, faces a possible lengthy prison sentence if convicted.

Mr Borelace is expected to give evidence today.

Kaunda warns of strikes crackdown

(360) RDM 27/6/80.

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda warned yesterday that he would not tolerate workers resorting to strike action before discussion between unions and management on issues in dispute.

Addressing labour leaders and employers at Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka, amid what observers see as growing industrial unrest, President Kaunda said: "In the name of the people, I will act decisively on any irresponsibility from any worker or sections of workers.

"Those who have been irresponsible before now must thank their lucky stars. I will act, let there be no mistake about it."

But a Zambian trade union chief told the President and the meeting that the strikes would continue until the grievances were eradicated.

President Kaunda noted that between January last year and April this year, 29 876 workers had been involved in 121 otrikes or go-slows, both illegal and legal.

The President pointed out that this meant an average of seven work stoppages a month.

These actions had lost 87 259 man-hours of production.

And in apparent reference to the month-long go-slow strike by junior doctors at Zambian hospitals — which ended recently — he said any manager or worker in an essential services who felt it impossible to comply with the ethics of the service should get out.

"The people of this country owe no individual person a living. The people of Zambia pay fair wages and salaries for the services they receive.

"I will keep no sadists in these areas which demand the highest sense of personal responsibility," he said.

But in moving a vote of thanks to the President for his speech, the vice-chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Hubert Bweupé, said strikes in Zambia would conmtinue until their causes were found and rectified.

Mr Bweupe said that while unions and management drew up agreements on conditions of service for three years and longer, prices of essential commodities rose yearly, monthly and even fortnightly.

Zambian resigns

S Tme 1/7/80

360

LUSAKA — Zambia's Agriculture Minister, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, 41, Swedish-educated economist and Zambia's longest-serving Cabinet Minister, resigned from the Cabinet yesterday.

His desire to leave the Government has been rumoured in Lusaka for some time. President Kaunda described him as a man who had risen from grass roots to high office. — Sapa-Reuter.

360

RDM 2/7/80

Kaunda man quits

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambian Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, has resigned and President Kenneth Kaunda has accepted his resignation.

A statement released from State House last night said Mr Unia Mwila, until yesterday a Minister of State, had been appointed as Mr Chikwanda's successor.

In accepting Mr Chikwanda's resignation, President Kaunda said this was not the first time Mr Chikwanda had made attempts to resign.

He said during the 1978 elections, Mr Chikwanda refused to contest the elections. "I asked you to come back and serve as a nominated member and before midway to the end of this five year period, you have asked to be released."

Asked about his future plans Mr Chikwanda, 42, said: "I am very much Zambian. I have no no immediate plans except to be a useful citizen."

Appeal for spy

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has twice sought the release of a Briton facing spy charges in neighbouring Zambia, intelligence sources said here yesterday.

The sources said Mr Mugabe had appealed to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda for the release of Mr Michael Borlace, who is on trial for allegedly spying for the former Rhodesian forces.

The trial of the 32-year-old Briton, which is being held in camera entered its second week yesterday.

Mr Borlace, who received Rhodesia's second highest award for bravery in the guerilla war, was arrested in April last year as he was about to leave Lusaka.

Zambia frees 'spy'

LUSAKA. — The Zambian state withdrew a charge of espionage against a British citizen, Mr Michael Borelace, yesterday — but police took him away for questioning as he emerged from the court.

Mr Borelace, 32, was arrested in April 1979, and charged with five counts of spying for the Rhodesian Government.

He allegedly supplied information about the location of guerrilla leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Lusaka residence, and where raiding Rhodesian soldiers could land to attack him.

Armed men, claiming to be police, bundled Mr Borelace into an unmarked car and took him away — allegedly for questioning at Zambian police headquarters. — Sapa-AP.

'Spy' is still in detention

LUSAKA. — Mr Michael Borlace, acquitted of five espionage charges in the Lusaka High Court last week, is now being detained under the Preservation of Public Security Act, the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilfred Phiri, said yesterday.

He said Mr Borlace was still in detention and could not say when he would be released.

He dismissed reports from Salisbury that Mr Borlace, a 32-year-old British-born pilot, had been acquitted of the espionage charges in terms of the amnesty granted to former political prisoners by the British Governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames.

The amnesty applied only to political prisoners in Zimbabwe, he said. — Sapa.

Death of Sir Seretse 'a tragic loss'

LUSAKA. — The death of Botswana's President Sir Seretse Khama yesterday has caused the deepest distress and grief to Zambia, President Kenneth Kaunda said in a message of condolence yesterday after being informed of what he described as a "tragic death".

The Zambian leader said: "The death of our brother has caused a dangerous gap in the difficult defences of our oppressed people and in the maintenance of the security of the new states of Southern Africa.

"President Khama's leadership occupied a frontline position in Southern Africa which was more frontline than others in its closeness to the venomous heart of aprtheid."

Sapa reports that South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Sir Seretse's death was regretted by the Government.

Mr Botha said: "Despite differences between the governments of South Africa and Botswana, the relations between the two countries during Sir Seretse's long term of office were characterised by a mutual understanding of each other's particular problems, as well as by mutually advantageous trade relations and realistic co-operation in a number of important spheres.

Queen Elizabeth sent a sympathy message yesterday to the people of Botswana on the death of their President, reports Sapa-AP.

She said: "On behalf of the British people I send you our deepest sympathy and condolences in your country's great loss."

Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said the British Government learned of Sir Seretse's death with "very great sadness".

Mrs Thatcher said: "Botswana was fortunate to have as its first president such a wise leader and distinguished statesman."

Mr Arthur Bottomley, former Labour Commonwealth Secretary, said: "He proved to be a very strong and wise leader and we in Britain have lost a very good friend. The fact that he remained friendly to us after the way we treated him is a measure of his ability to forgive and forget."

Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana said: "On behalf of the government and the people of Zimbabwe I wish to extend my deepest condolences

give and forget."

Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana said: "On behalf of the government and the people of Zimbabwe I wish to extend my deepest condolences on the death of Sir Seretse. His death is a sad loss not only to the people of Botswana but to all the peace-loving people of Africa."

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said: "It is with the most profound sorrow that I have learnt of the death of Sir Seretse. I wish to express on behalf of myself personally and my colleagues in the government our deepest condolences to the government of the Republic of Botswana and to Lady Khama, her daughter and sons.

"He will be remembered by all as a champion of democracy in his own country and as a dedicated upholder of unity and solidarity in Africa."

In Gaborone a mood of quiet mourning engulfed Botswana yesterday. There was no real shock at the announcement by Vice-President Qutt Masire.

The nation began a month of mourning and all social functions until August 12 were cancelled.

Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, not usually filled on a Sunday morning, were unable to accommodate the many thousands who went to mourn his death.

Masses of grieving, sobbing Tswanas trooped to churches where special outdoor services were conducted.

Radio Botswana played religious music and broadcast tributes from all over the world to the late President.

Preparations are being made for the arrival in Botswana next week of heads of state and dignatories from around the world who will attend the funeral on Wednesday or Thursday.

C H A P T E R 5

KINEMATICS OF STRAIGHT ELEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Generalised Displacements

5.3 Rigid Body Displacements

5.4 Generalised Strains

5.5 Linearity and Superposition

5.6 Transversely Loaded Beams

5.7 Discontinuities in the Generalised Displacement Functions

5.8 Integration of the Generalised Strains

5.9 Displacement Calculations for Straight Bars

5.10 Kinematic Constraints for Bar Problems

5.11 General Deformation of a Plane Bar

5.12 Summary

Zambia bans Zimbabwe affairs comment

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, yesterday slapped a total ban on comments on the "internal affairs" of Zimbabwe by Zambian politicians and the mass media.

Mr Chakulya, who in a television interview on Sunday night warned the country's leaders to ship not to make comments on the current quarrels between the Patriotic Front factions of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday that the ban was now total.

He said that some of the comments made could be seen as interference.

"Zimbabwe is now a free and independent nation. We therefore no longer have a right to interfere in the internal affairs of that country," Mr Chakulya said.

The mass media has also been ordered not to show support for either of the leaders of the Patriotic Front coalition.

"Zambia and Zimbabwe, as countries, will continue to be here all the time, but leadership changes," he said.

Mr Chakulya warned that uncalled-for comments on Zimbabwean internal affairs by party and government leaders in Zambia could damage relations between the two countries" — Sapa.

It's another tough year for Nchanga

Star 17/2/80 360

LUSAKA — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines reports that the year ended March 31, 1980 was once again a difficult year.

The various shortages experienced during the year hampered production at all NCCM's divisions. In addition, maintenance work was seriously affected by the continuing loss of skilled and experienced personnel.

In spite of these problems, NCCM improved its financial position further during the year with a pre-tax profit of R131,2m compared with R126m for the previous financial year.

For the financial year, NCCM produced 359 816 tons of copper compared to 368 332 during the preceding year. Cobalt production for the year was 1 258 tons, an increase of 153 tons over the previous year. Lead and zinc production amounted to 46 588 tons (60 015).

The value of copper, lead and zinc, cobalt and other metals sold during the year was R701,7m (R488,9m).

It was also announced that the NCC board declared a dividend of R9 300 000 in respect of the quarter and financial year, payable to "A" and "B" ordinary shareholders of NCCM. This is the first dividend to be paid since November 1974. —Sapa.

3/ below designated chart

this chart as following from It shows the relative increase in dollars earned of over the various years. by a specific % of people.) refer to the value of dollars in that year e.g. 1948 - 52 - 56 etc.

Zambia to take to the sea

LUSAKA. — Zambia would establish its own shipping line following the collapse of the East African Conference Lines which were owned jointly by East and Central African governments earlier this year, Zambia's Minister of Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Gen Chinkuli said his government would soon announce measures aimed at increasing the cargo traffic through outlets in Southern Africa.

This would mean increasing the volume of traffic through ports in South Africa and Mozambique.

Although Tazara had the capacity to haul 5-million tons of cargo a month, at present only 1-million tons of cargo was being handled because of a shortage of rolling stock.

He said officials from Zambia Railways and the national railways of Zimbabwe would meet in Bulawayo next month to discuss terms under which Zimbabwe would assist the Zambian Government in transporting cargo.

The Minister said that as a result of the talks in Maputo, Zambia would, for the moment, concentrate mainly on sending its exports through Southern Africa. He said that while in Maputo, his delegation had inspected the ports of Beira, Nacara and Maputo.

A meeting would be held with Angolan Government officials on the re-opening of the Benguela railway line which was closed five years ago as a result of the civil war in Angola.

Gen Chinkuli said the Zambian and Zairean governments had been holding discussions with international banking houses to raise the finance to repair the line.

He said the East African Shipping Line had collapsed mainly because of political differences between the partner countries which included Kenya, Zambia, and Tanzania.

Zambian officials were, however, reluctant to say whether the Zambian Government would go into partnership with other countries such as Mozambique or Tanzania, which were politically closer to Zambia. — Sapa.

Nchanga resumes payment

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines made a profit of K131-million for the financial year to March 1980 compared with K26-million the previous year. A dividend of K9 300 000 will be paid, the first since November 1974.

As Zambia Copper Investments (ZCI) holds 39% of Nchanga the dividend works out at about 2,9 South African cents a ZCI share. But it must be remembered that the declaration of the dividend does not necessarily mean that it will be paid outside Zambia. The dividend, however, will accrue to the Zambian Government which holds 61% of Nchanga.

The company reports that the year to March 31, 1980, was difficult.

Various shortages hampered production at all NCCM's divisions. In addition, maintenance work was seriously affected by the continuing loss of skilled and experienced personnel.

In spite of these problems, Nchanga improved its financial position.

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The value of copper, lead and zinc, cobalt and other metals sold was K701 700 000 (K489-million).

360 FDM 17/7/80

Norad grant

LUSAKA. — The Norwegian Government has given Zambia a R400 000 grant to boost agriculture, a representative of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad) in Zambia, Mr Tor Elden, said yesterday.

This was in addition to the R15-million grant for water development. — Sapa.

Cipec meeting

360
RDM
18/7/80

LUSAKA. — Experts from the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (Cipec) began a meeting yesterday to prepare for the organisation's 16th annual ministerial conerence.

This will open in Lusaka on Monday against a background of unstable copper prices and the threat of surplus production this year.

The Cipec marketing committee's session yesterday will be followed by an executive committee meeting under the secretary-general, Mr Orlando Urbina, today to prepare an agenda.

Conference sources say this will probably rsemble the one at last October's meeting in Paris.

since the Paris meeting there has been little progress in discussions under the auspices of the UN Conference of Trade and Development with consumer states on an international copper agreement to stabilise supply and prices.

Zambia copper for East Germany

RDM 19/7/80. (360)

LUSAKA. — East Germany is to buy Zambian copper for the first time, says the head of the commercial section at the German Embassy in Lusaka, Mr Dieter Kulaszewski.

An agreement with the Zambian Government marks the first trade transaction between the two countries.

Mr Kulaszewski said that although the agreement was for only 10% of Zambia's production, it was hoped that the Zambian Government would be able to supply more copper in 1981. — Sapa.

Cipec agenda ready

LUSAKA. — Experts from the eight members of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries have concluded an agenda for the 16th annual Cipec ministerial meeting in Lusaka today and tomorrow.

Conference sources declined to disclose final details of the agenda, but it is expected to include sections on pricing, supply, production, possible limited Cipec intervention on the London Metal Exchange and continuation of three-year-old market stabilisation talks between producers and consumers under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The sources said there were no major wrangles in the closed-door preparatory talks by the marketing and executive committees, which were held against a background of volatile copper prices and the prospect of a world surplus this year.

More than 250 countries and international organisations, including the United States, Britain, China, Unctad and the International Monetary Fund, will attend the ministerial session as observers. The conference is due to be opened by President Kaunda. — Sapa-Reuter

Call for unity among copper producers

360
22/7/80. RDM

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia warned yesterday that unless Copper Producing and Exporting Countries (Cipec) were united like Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (Opec) they would remain poor.

Dr Kaunda warned on the future of copper exporting countries at the official opening of the 16th session of the conference of Ministers of the inter-governmental council of Cipec in Lusaka yesterday.

He said while Opec moved to restore its profits to its people within ten years, disunity of purpose stood in the way to action among Cipec countries and that poverty was the formentor of this disunity.

President Kaunda said: "I ask Cipec to remember also that while oil is the key to modern civilisation, there are very few industrial or domestic uses to which oil can be put which do not not also involve the use of copper.

"Cipec was not not founded to create an impressive administrative structure as an end objective. It was founded to produce results. Let this conference break new ground, rediscover the objectives that brought us all together," he said.

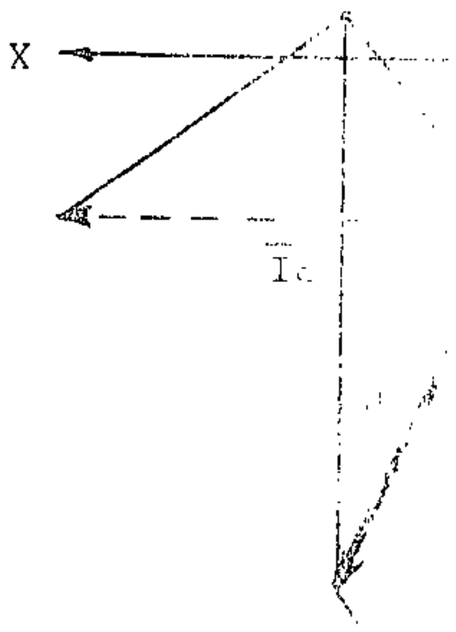
The conference is being attended by delegations from, Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia, Indonesia, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia.

There are also observers from Mexico, Jamaica, Haiti, Argentina, Phillippines, Uganda, Canada, Malaysia, United States of America, Turkey, Japan, Panama, Mauritania, Zimbabwe, Britain, China and Finland.

President Kaunda observed that while co-operation on copper sales terms and conditions had improved among Cipec sales organisations, the geographical spread of each country's sales "is still a problem".

The proven world copper reserves amount to 451-million tons and of these less than 45% lie in the Third World.

The conference is chaired by Zairean Minister of Mines, Mr Bamanga Ngbuka Mozagba.



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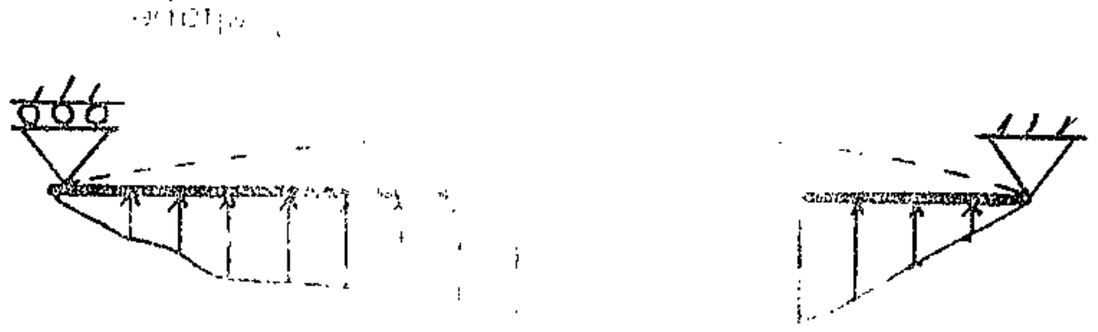

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The Star

The Star Wednesday July 23 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

A highly lucrative black market with a South African "connection" has robbed Zambia's emerald industry of most of its sparkle. BRENDAN NICHOLSON, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Lusaka.

Emeralds are a smuggler's best friend

Kaunda, and sparked an immediate public call for justice.

One newspaper demanded to know why people in top positions could get away with that sort of corruption "while ordinary people are jailed for stealing a loaf of bread they cannot afford to buy."

The commission said it had gathered significant evidence that security forces deployed in the area were "deeply involved in illegal mining and smuggling."

Local chiefs, mining officials and junior policemen told the commission that officers of all ranks were involved.

The police offered protection to illegal diggers for a share of their profits.

The commission was told that policemen would fire shots at night to set illegal miners to flight. The shots were also the signal for other illegal miners, briefed by the police, to move in on the diggings.

One witness described how a party of policemen being withdrawn from the mining area made an unscheduled stop. The officers, thinking they were about to be searched, threw emeralds they had with them into the bush and were later seen scrambling around looking for them.

The commission heard that few people from whom the police confiscated emeralds were ever charged and scant, if any, records were kept of

What the commission was told

● The biggest illegal operators hired earth-moving equipment to clear away overburden and then employed large numbers of diggers to whom they issued identification cards. (These operations were run more efficiently and achieved higher production rates than one of the two companies operating legally.)

● While legally-employed diggers broke for lunch their place was taken at some mine faces by illegal diggers who worked flat out for an hour and then escaped with their loot.

● Some "legal" employees simply pocketed stones and walked off with them at the end of a day.

● Some of the illegal workings were extremely hazardous, consisting of deep holes with tunnels branching out from the bottom. Many illegal miners were buried alive in cave-ins.

buy emeralds which they then sold abroad for large profits.

The illegal trade had been greatly expanded by the arrival of Senegalese, Zaireans and Malians who could easily mix with the local population.

They had vast experience of diamond dealing in West Africa and Angola and had established strong contacts in key European centres.

The emeralds come from a heavily timbered 880 km-square area with no proper roads and makeshift bridges.

The 150 policemen responsible for patrolling this huge area were equipped with two four-wheel-drive vehicles and,

who previously sold their emeralds for a fraction of their worth to middlemen, would be paid good prices for the stones they produced on small plots to which they had sole claim.

Each miner would effectively become his own security officer and would be bound to protect his interests.

(c) Argus Co, 1980.

STAR
23-07-80

The lid has been blown off a corruption scandal in Zambia's emerald industry by a report implicating senior members of government and involving tens of millions of rands.

A government commission of inquiry has been told that a Cabinet minister, a former minister and three members of the ruling United National Independence Party's Central Committee played key roles in illegal mining and smuggling operations. A large number of policemen were said to have been deeply involved.

Some details of the commission's findings were released last year when its chairman, Mr Justice W S Bruce-Lyle, reported back to President Kenneth Kaunda. Now its astounding 116-page report on how a potential multi-million rand industry was reduced to farce has been made public.

Zambia produces nearly 40 percent of the world's emerald supplies.

The commission found, however, that of between R20-million and R100-million worth of Zambian emeralds that found their way on to the international market each year an incredible 80 percent were illegally mined and exported.

Major syndicates which controlled this "industry" had such a strong grasp on emerald production that one was able to guarantee a regular supply of R500 000 worth to one European buyer.

The smuggling rings operated through what is called the "Johannesburg connection" (in which Zambian emeralds find their way south through Kazungula to South Africa), the "Nairobi connection," the "Lubumbashi connection" and the "Bujumbura (capital of Burundi) connection."

A favourite method of transportation was to weld the stones into a cavity in a vehicle's chassis or to leave the country on foot along bush paths to avoid border posts.

A South African deported from Zambia disclosed to police that he had gone to Zambia to collect emeralds from the Italian restaurant at Kitwe, the commission said.

The report does not give the names of those implicated, as does the version given President pened to the stones.

When witnesses were asked why they had not reported the illegal activities of senior party members and government officials they uniformly replied that they were scared of reprisals.

The commission found evidence linking the illegal emerald industry with the thriving black market in kwacha, the Zambian unit of currency.

The tight controls arising from the shortage of foreign exchange in Zambia had created a big demand for emeralds, particularly among the expatriate community.

Emeralds were easily concealed to get them out of the country and they fetched high prices overseas.

International smugglers and dealers who entered this market were able to buy kwacha illegally at three or four times the official rate. They used the kwacha to made little headway against the illegal miners.

These miners operated in large bands which could easily overwhelm small groups of patrolling policemen.

Some mines were protected by nothing more than a light wire fence. At one, emeralds were kept in a safe that was not attached to wall or floor in an office with no locks and two windows, one broken, which did not have burglar guards.

The commission recommended major restructuring of the emerald industry to loosen the black market grip. It also called for a thorough investigation of police activities.

Ironically, one suggestion it supported was to grant licences to most of the present illegal miners "thus putting to good use their vast store of emerald mining knowledge."

These legalised miners,

Zambian gang backed by SA, says Mugabe

Cape Times 29/7/80

Defence Reporter

IS SOUTH AFRICA promoting a shadowy, largely-forgotten eight-year-old insurrection in north-western Zambia, as the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, claimed at the recent Organization of African Unity meeting in Sierra Leone?

A transcript of Mr Mugabe's speech, which became available at the weekend, quotes him as alleging that South Africa is "not only deploying its own troops in open attacks on (Zambia), but it is also promoting the Mushala gang".

A SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that his only comment on Mr Mugabe's accusation was that "it is well known that the policy of the South African Government is not to get involved in the domestic affairs of other countries".

Mr Mugabe's mention of the Mushala insurrection — named after its leader, a former game guard named Adamson Bratson Mushala — is the first indication in four years that Zambia is still engaged in one of the least-publicized rebellions on the African continent.

Little is known about Mushala, except that he is a Zambian national who is believed to have started recruiting anti-Kaunda insurgents and carrying out acts of terror in Zambia's north-western province, his place of birth, as early as 1972.

His strength on the ground, success and political motivation are as obscure as the identity of his sponsors. The Mushala gang's activities first came to public notice in 1976.

In January that year a full-scale state of emergency was declared in Zambia, and in the ensuing months extensive security measures were applied in the north-western province. Policemen and troops hunted the gang, and the convoy system was instituted — an indication that road traffic was being threatened by mines or ambushes or both.

Over Zambian border

In June 1976 four Zambians, including a former mayor of Livingstone and a former member of parliament, were sentenced to death after being found guilty of recruiting 100 Zambians between December 1972 and January 1973 — one of the principal recruiters allegedly being Adamson Mushala.

In July 1976 Zambia claimed that Mushala was funnelling his recruits over the Zambian border into SWA/Namibia, where they were armed and trained by South African instructors.

A few days later the then South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Pik Botha, strongly denied that the Republic was aiding Mushala, adding that he was a "disreputable" character and in fact a wanted man in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha admitted that at one stage Mushala and 74 of his followers had spent some time in SWA/Namibia. The group had flown there from Angola on November 17, 1974, and were granted asylum for humanitarian reasons on condition that they did not undertake any subversion action against Zambia.

Then, Mr Botha said, the authorities had become doubtful about the group's true intentions and placed it under restriction. But in December 1975 — some 13 months after their arrival — Mushala and a number of his followers absconded and disappeared without trace.

Two months later the gang made news again when the Zambian authorities announced that security forces had shot and killed Mushala's brother Samson in a clash in the north-western province. At that stage at least 14 other people had died in clashes between the group and Zambian security forces.

Making the announcement, the then Zambian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Milner, repeated the accusation that Mushala's men had been trained by South Africans. Officials at the time claimed to have documentary proof of this, but it was not produced.

Tazara rail is broke

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia Railway is broke and no more workers will be employed, acting regional manager Mr Abdon Chanda confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chanda said the railway, jointly-owned by Tanzania and Zambia, was faced with an acute problem of spare parts.

"We have no money to employ anybody for the next six months because the financial position is bad," he said.

Minister of State for Transport, Power and Communications, Mr Maxwell Lufoma, also said thousands of tons of copper and other goods were stranded in Zambia's northern province.

At the time the railway was handed over to Tanzania and Zambia by the Chinese, it had made a profit of more than R1-million.

Copper talks come to an end

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Conference of Copper Exporting Countries (Cipec), has ended in Lusaka with a recommendation that all producers should work together for the financing, definition and monitoring of the promotion activities.

The conference of Ministers also examined the existing possibilities for improving technology, assistance and co-operation in research and personnel training at all levels in Cipec member countries.

It adopted various resolutions on the setting up of a Cipec technology and industrial patents data bank, co-operation in research and development, training and specialisation of personnel, transfer and exchange of technology.

On the matter of production and investment policy, the conference reiterated its interest in a mutual exchange of information on the long term problems posed by the definition of a co-ordination of production and investment policy.

The conference approved a common strategy for strengthening the associations of countries producing and exporting raw materials and for promoting the co-ordination and collective action thereof.

The conference expressed its concern at the recent promulgation of the United States Government of a law which authorises the exploration and exploitation by its citizens of the mineral resources of the sea and ocean beds beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Cipec said this unilateral measure was contrary to the principle that such a zone, and its resources are the "common patrimony of mankind, that its exploration and exploitation shall be undertaken to the benefit of all nations."

'No ban by Zambia'

LUSAKA — Zambia has not banned the importation of essential commodities from the United States and Europe, the Secretary to the Zambian Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Willima said the National Import and Export Corporation had been directed to import essential commodities from the cheapest source.

This could be from Europe, America, Asia, Russia, China or Africa, he added.

Mr Willima was clarifying Press reports that the [illegible]n Government has banned importation of commodities from Europe and the United States and had instead directed that these be imported from South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The Zambian government's prompt "clarification" of the ban comes against the background that the Cabinet circular ordering the ban was meant to be confidential and, therefore, not to be known to outside countries

The circular was drawn up by Mr A M Chuzu on behalf of Mr Willima, on June 23 and addressed to the National Import and Export Corp[illegible] and its stores and agencies, among others.

In this circular, it was clearly stated that Zambia must not order imports from the United States and Europe but should instead order them from South Africa and Zimbabwe where they were cheaper.

The circular warned NIEC that if any of its agencies defied this ban, it would be dealt with "very severely."

But Mr Willima said yesterday the Zambian Cabinet still stood by the order that the commodities had to be brought in by the cheapest route. — Sapa.

Zambians detain four for 'spying'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government is holding four Zairean nationals in connection with spying on an alleged anti-Zaire organisation operating in Zambia.

The men — Gaston Msamba, Enos Chomba, Thomas Kimwanga and Alexis Kabamba — are said to have been recruited by the Zairean Deputy Consul-General to Zambia, Mr Lufungulu Lulu.

They applied to the Zambian High Court to be released, but the court ruled yesterday that they must stay in custody because they were detained lawfully on suspicion of spying on the movements of alleged members of a dissident Zairean organisation.

Mr Justice Dennis Chirwa said: "I wish to take judicial notice that the Zairean Government has had problems in the Shaba Province, and some rebels have run to neighbouring countries. If spying activities are to be encouraged on these grounds, this would affect Zambia's internal security, and these activities would therefore be prejudicial to the security of this country."

The judge also pointed out that the Zairean Deputy Consul-General, based in Ndola, was a foreign agent within the meaning of the Zambian State Security Act, and the activities of the detained men came within the same Act.

Soaring crime rate

(360)

DSM 21/9/80.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's crime rate has increased by 400% since the country gained its independence in 1964, the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Jonathan Mwanza, said at Kabwe at the weekend.

"My daily average lock up now is in the region of 10 000 prisoners. At independence, the number was less than 2 500," Mr Mwanza said.

Maize bag shortage 'is a blessing'

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Farmers in Zambia's central province are now selling their maize direct to villagers because the Government maize-buying agency, Namboard, is unable to supply enough of bags, says a Zambian MP.

"This is a blessing in disguise," said Mr Robin Chivumo. "They are now selling maize to individuals for more money."

Namboard was buying maize at the official price of R12 a bag, but villagers were buying it for R16,50 to R18,60 a bag from farmers.

Mr Chivumo said this problem would give Zambia trouble this year because Government loans to Namboard would not be repaid if farmers did not sell their produce to it.

Namboard was selling the farmers bags, many of which were rotten and 15 years old. Reports of maize bag shortages in other areas of the country have reached Lusaka, but Namboard has not commented.

Zambia farmers plea over maize

LUSAKA. — Zambia's commercial farmers have urged the government to reconsider the figure to which it planned to increase the producer price of maize for the coming year.

This was to avoid the possibility of having to import large quantities of the grain for the third consecutive year.

The latest issue of Productive Farming, organ of some 600 private farmers in Zambia, noted in an editorial that neighbouring Zimbabwe, which, it says, depends for half its foreign exchange on agriculture, recently increased its maize producer price to about R145 a ton.

The Zambian commercial farmers, because of high production costs and poor crops over the past two years — due mainly to weather — have been calling for the domestic producer price paid by the government to be raised to about R166 a ton from the current price of R130.

"Without a price incentive, we may be in the embarrassing position of importing maize for another year and perhaps this time it will be from Zimbabwe," Productive Farming said.

It said such a move would be "a substantial saving" compared with Zambia's present imports from South Africa and the United States.

Zambia received grant aid of about 80 000 tons of yellow maize from the US after the crop failure last year, and a senior government official said a letter would be sent to the US Ambassador in Lusaka seeking maize aid to cover this year's shortfall. He declined to discuss the amount of grain involved.

In addition to the US maize, for which Zambia had to pay the transport costs, the government contracted last October to buy up to 200 000 tons of yellow maize from South Africa to help offset the 1978-79 deficit. — Sapa-Reuter.

Dar copper rerouted to SA

360 RDM 1/8/80.

LUSAKA. — Zambia's State-controlled mining companies are diverting some copper shipments from the Tanzania-Zambia railway (Tazara) to South Africa because of congestion at Dar es Salaam, a mine's divisional manager is quoted as saying.

The Times of Zambia said Mr Brian Eastwood, general manager of the Rokana division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), made the statement in Kitwe in reply to an East German Government delegation.

The newspaper gave no details of the diversions.

Mining industry sources said earlier this month that up to 27 000 tons of copper was awaiting loading at Dar es Salaam and a further 20 000 tons was still in transit from the Zambian Copperbelt.

According to shipment figures for June, NCCM sent 11 232 tons of copper by road and 14 914 tons by Tazara to Dar es Salaam and 5 532 tons to East London.

Roan Consolidated Mines shipped 8 053 tons by road and 10 355 tons by rail to Dar es Salaam and 3 532 tons to East London in June.

A spokesman for the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia (Memaco) said representatives of the Government, the mining companies and Dar es Salaam port as well as Tazara and Zambia Railways representatives would hold a regular quarterly meeting today in Kitwe to discuss copper shipments. — Reuter.

Star 6/8/80

Powerful new post in Zambia

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia's Parliament is considering legislation to make the holder of a new post, the Secretary of State for Security and Defence, the fourth most powerful man in the country.

It is not yet known who will hold the post, the creation of which involves a constitutional amendment.

The new Secretary of State will come fourth in the Zambian line of succession to the presidency after President Kenneth Kaunda, ruling United National Independence Party secretary-general Mr M M Chona and Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo.

AFRIC

SA becomes 2nd in trade with Zambia

LUSAKA — South Africa has become the second biggest supplier of goods to Zambia after Britain, overtaking West Germany and the United States for the first time since 1973, according to preliminary trade figures for the first nine months of last year.

The latest issue of the Government's monthly Digest of Statistics shows Britain leading with sales to Zambia of 114,6 million Kwacha (about R114-million) for the nine-month period.

South Africa followed with 49,4 million Kwacha (about R50-million), the US about R35-million and West Germany with about R32-million.

Preliminary figures for the same period in 1978 were about R94-million from Britain and R36-million from West Germany. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambia buys more from SA

RDM 7/8/80

360

LUSAKA. — South Africa has become the second biggest supplier of goods to Zambia after Britain, overtaking West Germany and the United States for the first time since 1973, according to preliminary trade figures for the first nine months of last year.

The Government's Monthly Digest of Statistics showed Britain leading with sales to Zambia of K114 600 000 (about R114-million) for the nine months.

South Africa followed with K49 400 000, the US about R35-million and West Germany with about R32-million. Preliminary figures for the same period in 1978 were about K94-million for Britain, K36-million for West Germany, K26-million for the US and R22-million for South Africa.

Zambia's exports to South Africa remained low by comparison. — Sapa.

Zambia slaps ban on Caprivi party

360 1224 DM 7/8/80.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has imposed a total ban on the formation of a new South West African liberation movement on its soil and has bluntly told Caprivi National Union (Canu) leader, Mr Mishake Albert Muyongo, that his party is a non-starter.

The chairman of the political and legal committee of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip), Mr Reuben Kamanga, said in Lusaka yesterday that he was taken by surprise to learn that expelled Swapo vice-president had launched a rival party on Zambian soil.

Mr Kamanga was commenting on a report that Mr Muyongo had revived the defunct Canu. Zambia cannot recognise another party in SWA for that would be tantamount to defying the decision of the Organisation of African Unity to which Zambia is a member.

And a spokesman in the Ministry of Defence denied that fighting had broken out in refugee camps between supporters of Swapo and those of the expelled vice-president. Even Mr Muyongo himself said he had been misquoted on the alleged fighting.

Mr Kamanga warned: "He (Muyongo) should not take the people of Zambia for granted. We have kept him here together with his colleagues because they were under the umbrella of Swapo.

"As far as the Zambian Government is concerned, the expulsion of Mr Muyongo from Swapo is an internal affair of Swapo. Unip will continue to support Swapo towards total liberation of Namibia," he said.

Political observers in Lusaka said it was likely the Zambian Government would arrest Canu members because their activities were likely to jeopardise unity within Swapo, which could lead to open fighting on Zambian soil.

On the question of Canu's plans to fight for the exclusive independence of the Caprivi Strip in northern SWA, Mr Kamanga said: "We respect the OAU charter which recognises colonial boundaries.

"While we give political asylum to him (Muyongo), we do not not expect him to engage in the formation of new political parties here. Canu is a non-starter as far as the party and its government are concerned."

Mr Muyongo had told a Press conference in Lusaka earlier that Canu would stand for elections in SWA if they were supervised by the United Nations. Canu would only go it alone in fighting for the Caprivi Strip's independence if it was prevented from contesting SWA elections.

Two weeks ago Swapo's publicity chief, Mr Peter Katjavivi, announced in Lusaka that Swapo's central committee had expelled Mr Muyongo and eight others at a crucial meeting in Angola following allegations of divisions in the party.

Mr Muyongo accused Swapo of masterminding a plot in which in number of his "comrades" in the Caprivi Strip were being killed in Angola.

But a Swapo spokesman said the committee had conclusive evidence that the expelled officials were retarding the "independence struggle".

He said Mr Muyongo had "capitalistic ideas" and had been "working for himself".

"We are relieved that he is out of Swapo . . . we did not regard it as a loss to us," he said.

Swapo had been fighting for the liberation of the whole of Namibia, while Mr Muyongo had been more concerned about his ethnic group, the Caprivians, he said.

Sapa reports that Swapo has taken fresh measures against expelled party members.

The Swapo central committee has now resolved that the UN Institute for Namibia should dismiss one of the expelled officials, Mr Lemmy Matengu, who was the only full-time lecturer among nine.

The UN Institute, based in Lusaka, is in principle supposed to accommodate SWA pupils and teachers irrespective of party affiliations.

More Zambian trade via SA

LUSAKA. — The route through Zimbabwe to South Africa has become Zambia's second most important outlet to the sea after Dar es Salaam and last year handled 637 000 tons of cargo.

This amounted to 41% of Zambia's total external trade consisting of 294 000 tons of imports and 343 000 tons of exports, according to the Bank of Zambia annual report just released in Lusaka.

The report said a large proportion of the imports on the southern route were maize and fertiliser. It explained that the route had been found suitable for these goods because the ports in South Africa did not experience any congestion in comparison to other ports which the country uses.

"With the independence of Zimbabwe, future traffic on this route is expected to increase substantially and may in no time exceed that on the Dar es Salaam route."

The bank said an analysis of Zambia's total external trade in 1979 by the various routes reveals that the Dar es Salaam rail and road routes and the southern route through Zimbabwe were the country's main outlets to the sea.

"The fall in the volume of external trade through the port of Dar es Salaam during the current year was attributed purely to the poor performance of Tazara. This railway line carried a total of 452 000 tons of both imports and exports, reflecting a steep decline of 47% from 856 000 tons recorded in 1978." — Sapa.

Land dispute

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zaire has tightened its claim over a portion of Zambian territory, the Times of Zambia reported yesterday.

In its front page lead, the newspaper says: "Zaire has physically occupied Zambian territory in Kapiuta by setting up customs and immigration posts."

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said the border dispute between the two countries should be solved in a friendly manner by the Zambia-Zaire permanent joint commission.

The disputed area is believed to have rich deposits of platinum, tungsten, cobalt, copper and gold.

Illegal arms charge

360
RDM
14/8/88

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — A former Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) freedom fighter and two South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) guerrillas appeared before a magistrate in Lusaka yesterday charged with being in possession of arms illegally.

It is alleged that on August 9, Mr Naison Ncube Moyo, 25, an ex-Zapu guerrilla, was found with a handgrenade — the type used in the seven-year bush war in former Rhodesia — in Sheki Sheki Road in the city centre.

The two Swapo guerrillas — Mr Francis Petrose, 22, and Mr Thomas Moses, 21 — were found in possession of 15 rounds of ammunition and two pistols in Lusaka's Northmead township on July 30.

The Swapo guerrillas will appear in court on August 27, while Mr Moyo will appear on August 18.

360

Mines hold up uranium operation

1980 Star

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A West German prospecting concern has presented the Zambian Government with landmine detectors for the military to use in clearing parts of the southern province before a search for uranium begins.

The detectors are reportedly able to detect plastic as well as metallic landmines.

Dr Claus Hemmer, general manager of a joint German-Zambian company which will conduct an aerial survey for uranium, said land prospecting could not be carried out in the Zambezi area because of the danger to prospectors.

"My company has decided to contribute to the safety of the field operations by sending the most modern and sensitive mine detecting equipment," he told President Kaunda when presenting the equipment.

He said the air survey would expedite the work of the follow-up crews, which would cover promising-looking areas more thoroughly on foot.

Zambians fail to pay Copperbelt pensioners

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than 200 disabled pensioners from the Zambian Copperbelt, now living in South Africa, have not been paid their disability pension from the Zambian government for five months.

The plight of the severely handicapped former Copperbelt workers has been brought to light by the Volkskas Bank in Pretoria, where a spokesman said no disability payments have been paid out to South African beneficiaries by the Zambian government since March this year.

All the pensioners concerned were either totally or partially disabled while employed as contract workers on the Copperbelt, he said.

Volkskas is the South African agent for the Zambian National Commercial Bank, which handles the National Workers' Disability Fund account on behalf of the Zambian Government.

INSTRUCTIONS

"It appears that the ZNCB has had no instructions from the government to credit these people," the spokesman said.

"Unfortunately there is little we can do for them. We are just the agents, and do not represent the pensioners."

Although the pensions are relatively small — few are more than R100 — the former copperbelt workers are reliant upon this as they usually have great difficulty in obtaining jobs in South Africa because of their physical handicaps. Many are also not eligible for South African pensions.

Tazara railway is near collapse

STAR 360 26/8/83

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Chinese-built Tazara Railway linking Zambia with Dar es Salaam lost nearly R20-million during its first four year of operation and was now in danger of financial collapse, the Zambian Minister of Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said here.

General Chinkuli's remarks came during talks between Tanzania, Zambia and a Chinese delegation on the "uhuru" railway's problems. These were said to include poorly maintained locomotives and rolling stock.

"Tazara still needs the assistance of China," General Chinkuli said. He called for a limited number of Chinese personnel to work on the railway and ensure its smooth running.

The railway had moved 4,4-million tonnes of cargo since 1976 and more than 4,5-million passengers, but was still not viable or profitable, General Chinkuli said.

The Chinese, now working to repair the railway's Chambishi Bridge that was destroyed by Rhodesian commandos last November, have provided maintenance and operating assistance on the railway since construction began.

Tazara off track to tune of R20m

LUSAKA. — The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) had made a staggering loss of R19 000 000 during its four years of operation, the Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Gen Chinkuli was speaking at the opening of the Tazara tripartite talks.

Delegates from Zambia, Tanzania and China heard that the railway line had been beset by problems ranging from lack of spare parts, shortage of technical and professional personnel to operational failures.

The Minister added that despite these major problems, Tazara had scored some "great victories".

"Apart from contributing to the 'liberation' of Zimbabwe, the railway line achieved a turnover of R127-million against an operating expenditure of R92-million, which resulted in a gross surplus of R35-million," he said.

However, after depreciation and development costs over the 4-year period, Tazara had incurred a loss of R19 800 000.

"In view of these achievements the net loss of R19 000 000 demonstrates that Tazara can be a viable organisation if the problems confronting its operations are solved.

"But because of the economic problems Zambia, Tanzania and China are facing at the moment, the three governments may not have the capacity to finance or rectify these problems," he said.

He said about R4-million was needed and appealed to the Chinese Government to provide key personnel to ensure smooth operation of the line.

He assured the Chinese and Tanzanian delegations that for political, economic and strategic reasons, Zambia was committed to Tazara. — Sapa.

Third World export problem

LUSAKA. — Zambia and other developing countries would face hardships in earning foreign exchange in the early 1980s because of a low demand for their exports from the industrialised world.

This gloomy prediction was made by the "World Development Report 1980" of the World Bank, just released in Lusaka. The report says that this was particularly true of primary commodities.

The growth of exports from developing countries decreased sharply in the period 1973 to 1977. Their exports fell after growing at about 4% a year between 1963 and 1973.

The report adds that even excluding fuels, primary commodities account for about 55% of the merchandise exports of developing countries and they have grown roughly in line with industrialised countries' gross national product.

The report says there is no reason to expect this situation to change, especially as exports of some agricultural products remain constrained by heavy protection from Japan and Western Europe.

"Even if the demand were to grow rapidly, the developing countries would not be able to expand the volume of their agricultural exports because of supply constraints — although they would benefit considerably from higher prices."

On the need for energy strategies in the Third World, the report says that national and regional planning was urgently needed to evaluate fuel minerals and other energy resources.

"It is important to examine conventional and new technologies and to assess the likely trends in demand for commercial and non-commercial energy."

It adds that many such countries do not have formal energy strategies and adequate sector plans. "Planning continues to be hampered by lack of essential data on fuel deposits. — Sapa.

COPPER

Lonrho takes over Zambian mine

From The Guardian

LONDON — The ownership of the Nyaschere copper mine in Zambia, subject of detailed criticism in the Department of Trade investigation into Lonrho, has finally been resolved.

Lonrho has taken complete control of the mine by paying R750 000 for the 50 percent currently owned by Borma Holdings, a company which is ultimately 70 percent owned by the group's chief executive, Mr "Tiny" Rowland.

A further 20 percent of Borma is thought to be owned by another Lonrho director, Mr Alan Ball, while the balance is held by a former director, The Hon Angus Ogilvy.

Mr Rowland is believed to have initially acquired his interest in Nyaschere in 1958 for £1 000. The Department of Trade inspectors also criticised the fact that the development costs of the profitable mine appeared to have been funded entirely by Lonrho, with no contribution having been made by the other shareholders.

The price to be paid by Lonrho for the outstanding interest in the mine has been determined by an independent firm of accountants, Peat Marwick Mitchell, and the theoretical purchase was approved by shareholders at the last annual meeting.

Mr Rowland, in the meantime, has increased his overall interest in Lonrho to just over 17 percent of the equity by purchasing the 2,7m shares not taken up in the recent rights issue at 91p.

Kaunda's SA ties a 'risk to avoid war'

London Bureau

LONDON. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday said he had taken considerable political risks to maintain a dialogue with South Africa and would continue to do so if there was any chance of avoiding a catastrophic war.

"Almost any price is worth paying to avoid the risk of Africa's ultimate war," he said in an article in The Observer.

South African whites, he said, faced the same fate of their Rhodesian counterparts — seeing themselves and their national wealth devoured by a war they could never win.

He said the rest of Africa would not rest until the "foul stain of apartheid" had been removed and said the intentions of African leaders were peaceful — only to gain universal human rights in South Africa.

President Kaunda called on the West to take account of apartheid's challenge to humanity if "the awful fate" of a major war was to be avoided.

Zambia seeks R500m for new rail link with port

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia is to raise R500-million for the construction of a 570km stretch of railway line which will link the land-locked country with the port of Nacala in Mozambique.

The line will run from Chipata in the eastern province to either Serenje in the central province or direct to Lusaka.

Nacala has a deep natural harbour which is now being expanded by the Mozambican Government, Zambia's Minister of Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said yesterday.

The Minister was speaking at the opening of official talks between Zambia and Malawi on the proposed rail link between the countries.

Zambia has still not decided on the route the line will take. It could either go to Serenje and link up with the Tanzania-Zambia line or go direct to Lusaka.

The line on the Malawian side has already reached Mchinji, about 28km from the border with Zambia. This is Zambia's shortest route to the sea — only 1 000km as compared with 1 860km to Dar es Salaam.

Other existing routes open to Zambia are from Lusaka to East London — 2 947km — from Lusaka to Lobito in Angola — 2 393km — and to Beira in Mozambique via Zimbabwe — 1 547km.

The first phase deals with the nearly completed Mchinji to Chipata link on the border between Zambia and Malawi while the second phase will cover a stretch between Chipata and Lusaka or Serenje.

Gen Chinkuli said: "This is a very big investment which cannot be met by Zambia alone, so we have to think of the project on a regional basis."

The issue of the required money is likely to be raised at a meeting of Ministers of Transport in the Southern African region expected to take place in Salisbury next week.

Zambia may buy paper

LUSAKA — Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party is negotiating for the takeover of the Lonhro-owned Times Of Zambia and Sunday Times Of Zambia newspapaers.

The current editor-in-chief of the newspapers, Mr Naphy Nyalugwe, was appointed by President Kaunda three years ago.

The move would leave Zambia with no independent daily and Sunday newspapers. — Sapa-AP.

Police chief quits in crime wave

STAR 11/9/80

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The chief of police here has resigned amid mounting criticism over the soaring crime rate in the Zambian capital.

Mr Mwenda Muyunda (38) tendered his resignation this week with "immediate effect" after less than 12 months as commander of the Lusaka police division.

Eleven senior police officers have now resigned throughout the country in the past year as Zambia experiences the most violent period in its post-colonial history.

And the resignation of Mr Muyunda comes at a time when the "Lusaka ripper" — who has murdered 29 women in the capital since January — is still on the loose.

STAR 12/9/80 360

Zambia expects R100-m from Reds

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — East European countries are to play a major role in Zambia's push for economic development during the 1980s.

President Kaunda has so far raised more than R100-million in aid from them on his month-long tour of East Europe and the Far East.

President Kaunda left Zambia last month on a nine-nation tour aimed at funding his country's drive towards agricltural self-sufficiency in the R400-million Operation Food Production.

Official communiques from the touring party indicate that credit agreements signed with the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Czechoslovakia ensured Zambia of more than R76-million in aid for the programme.

In Bulgaria President Kaunda signed loan agreements with the Government for about R23-million earmarked for developing farming in Central Zambia.

His stop in Rumania resulted in agreements for about R50-million, though the actual amount has not been disclosed.

Statements from the presidential delegation indicated that Rumania was interested in the exploitation of Zambian minerals and would send exploration teams as well as attempt to reopen the flooded copper mine at Mufulira.

Britain expects to donate about R20-million to Zambian development this year, according to the High Commissioner, Mr John Johnson. This signals a 63 percent drop.

Zambia alarmed by crime

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr W J Phiri, said yesterday the country's crime wave had assumed "war proportions".

He appealed to the public to assist the police in combating crime.

Mr Phiri's comments came in the wake of a spate of armed robberies and other crimes creating "fear, alarm and despondency in the minds of law abiding citizens".

On Monday, a police officer was shot dead outside a tavern in a sprawling shanty township on the outskirts of Lusaka.

On the same day, a family of four was locked in the bathroom at their Farmgrove farm and their house was set on fire by armed bandits. The family was admitted to hospital with burns.

Zambia's Press Bill 'is not a muzzle'

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Minister of Information, Mr Mark Tambatamba, has given an assurance that a new draft Press Council Bill under consideration is not aimed at muzzling the Press.

In an interview with the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail yesterday, he said the governing United National Independence Party (Unip) was not trying to muzzle the Press.

"If anything, the Press, through the proposed Bill, will be given a chance to discuss matters that pertain to the operations of the mass media."

The Minister stressed that as a matter of policy the Press Council "will definitely be formed regardless of what people say, because the move is in the interests of the nation as a whole".

He told the newspaper he had written to various mass media organisations and individuals seeking comment on the draft Bill, which has not yet been published officially.

The Minister's remarks followed criticism in the Times of Zambia, organ of Unip but owned by a London based conglomerate, Lonrho, and the National Mirror, a bi-monthly tabloid which reflects the views of churches in Zambia, that the draft Bill was aimed at muzzling the Press. — Sapa-Reauter.

My detention political – accused

360 STAR 16/9/80

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — One of 11 men standing trial for allegedly causing the deaths of 12 Zambians in a dance hall fire-bombing incident two years ago claimed yesterday he was being held not for murder but for "political" reasons — his support for the late Mr Simon Kapwepwe.

Eric Bwalya and his 10 co-accused were arrested during the 1978 Zambian general elections and charged with holding an illegal meeting and subsequently throwing petrol bombs into a crowded dance hall at Chililabombwe, on the Copperbelt.

"I am not being detained because of the Chililabombwe incident but because of my support for the late Simon Kapwepwe," Mr Bwalya said.

Former Zambian Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, Mr John Chisata, is also among the accused.

The trial, presided over by a three-man tribunal, has produced allegations that the accused were tortured in a "red-carpeted torture chamber" by police.

Detective-Inspector Genesis Banda yesterday denied the torture allegations.

The trial continues.

RAILWAYS

STAR 19/9/80 360

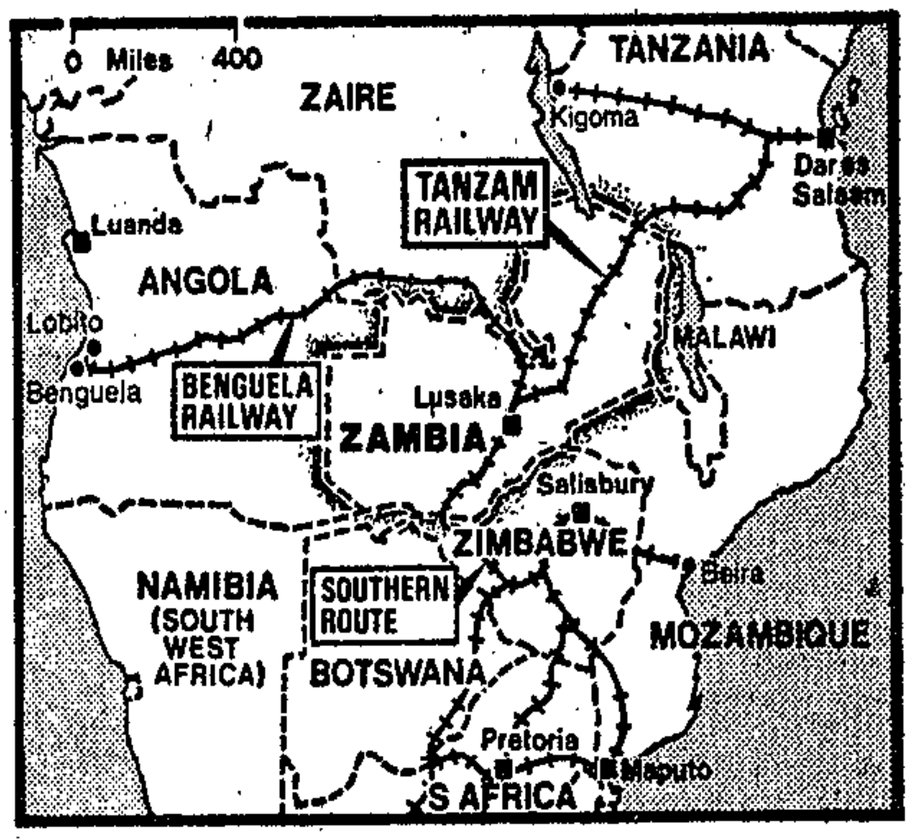
The uhuru line is back in action

From The Economist

The great uhuru railway is back on the tracks — for the moment. High-ranking Chinese, Zambian and Tanzanian officials came out of a five-day huddle in Lusaka earlier this month to toast their agreed plan to rescue the shaky Tanzania-Zambia railway authority (Tazara).

None of the three countries can afford to let Tazara go under, but none can afford to sink much more money into it. Tazara was the symbol of Zambia's commitment to the African liberation movement of the 1960s and 1970s, but it has piled up 26m dollars (R22m) in cumulative net losses over its four-year official life. If it is to survive financially it has a lot of handicaps to overcome.

The Chinese-designed diesel hydraulic locomotives are under-powered, frequently break down and are less frequently repaired because compatible spares are hard to get. At times, well under half the locomotives are working. The supply of wagons is unreliable. Port congestion, slow handling and use of Tazara wagons for Zambia's internal rail system prolong turnround time.



Locomotives and rolling stock are now to be upgraded. The Chinese will provide 115m dollars for spare parts (under an existing loan agreement) and a new team of experts. West Germany has agreed to make 38m dollars in soft loans (half each to Tanzania and Zambia). The Ministers want to use these to buy 14 new West German locomotives and some extra new German turbine engines.

The Ministers agreed to other measures: Charges will rise as from October last; about 115m dollars of outstanding debts will be strongarmed into the till; and legislation may be pushed to discourage misappropriation of Tazara's rolling stock.

But the railway now faces increased competition. The southern route to the sea through Zimbabwe and South Africa, closed during sanctions, was reopened in October 1978, to allow maize and fertiliser through to Zambia. In 1979, 41 percent of Zambia's total foreign trade (by weight) was transported on the southern route, up from 9 percent in 1978 and nothing at all in 1977. Zambia's imports (mainly food) took more than half the total, but exports (mainly copper — almost all cobalt is flown out) were creeping up. Roan Consolidated Mines, one of Zambia's two big mining concerns, reported last month that 55 percent of its copper had gone out through the southern route in the nine months to March 30, 1980.

Dar-es-Salaam. Only 452 000 Zambia's foreign trade shrank correspondingly, from 83 percent in 1977 to 74 percent in 1978 to 49 percent in 1979. And Tazra carried less of the total transported through Dar es Salaam. Only 452 000 tons in 1979,, down from 856 000 tons in 1978.

Trouble ahead for Zambian copper

360

20/9/80

KITWE. — Zambia is facing difficulties in the mining of copper, its main natural asset, and its emergent mineral companion cobalt, as western industry contracts in recession.

The two metals provide more than 95% of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings and the two state-controlled mining firms, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), are by far the biggest employers in the copperbelt region.

From the foreign exchange earned, the government, the two firms and the rest of the nation's predominantly state-controlled industry must service overseas debts, buy machinery and spares, import all oil products and augment big staple maize shortages over the past two growing seasons.

Bank of Zambia's governor, Mr Luke Mwananshiku recently pinpointed foreign exchange as the main factor in achieving economic stability.

He said in a speech that "if investments are pursued without regard to the availability of foreign exchange, projects are not likely to be completed, and, if by luck they are, they are not likely to operate at full capacity for lack of the imported inputs".

Banking sources in Lusaka say Zambia is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for another big loan to follow on a $390-million credit package successfully completed in April.

Mr Mwananshiku said in his speech the cash problems of the mining industry were now over thanks to measures taken by the mines themselves in 1978 and 1979 and that their borrowing from the central bank had now ceased.

But Mr James Mapoma, chairman of both NCCM and RCM, said in NCCM's annual report that the firm's copper production was 9 820 tons below its forecast of 369 636 tons over the past fiscal year

SA's Zambia exports increase

LUSAKA. — South Africa has become the second biggest supplier of goods to Zambia after Britain, overtaking West Germany and the United States for the first time since 1973. This is according to preliminary trade figures for the first nine months of last year.

The latest issue of the UK Government's monthly digest of statistics showed Britain leading with sales to Zambia of K114 600 000 (about £62 300 000) for the nine-month period.

South Africa followed with K49 400 000, the US with K35 100 000 and West Germany with K32 500 000.

Preliminary figures for the same period in 1978 were K94 400 000 from Britain, K36 600 000 from West Germany, K25 400 000 from the US and K22 500 000 from South Africa.

Zambia's exports to South Africa remained low by comparison with purchases by Britain, the US, Japan and West Germany, because the Republic buys little Zambian copper and cobalt. — Reuter.

Kuanda leaves for Europe

(360)

21/9/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia leaves the country today on a ten-nation tour of Europe and Asia, a State House spokesman announced yesterday.

The tour, expected to last a month, will take him and his delegation to East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Iraq, India, North Korea and Japan.

In May this year, Dr Kaunda launched a ten-year "operation food production" valued at about R400-million and in which he is seeking foreign participation.

Countries which have already shown interest in the programme are Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia and the Democratic Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, France, East Germany, India, Iraq, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, China, Romania, Sweden, Britain, Russia, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Under the programme two state farms covering 20 000ha each have already been cleared.

Two die in blast

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Two people have been killed by hand grenade explosions at the former Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) guerrilla base at Chikumbi, about 12km north of Lusaka.

A police spokesman said police officers had been sent to the camp to comb the area for hand grenades and mines planted by former Rhodesian soldiers in 1978.

The incidents took place last Friday within the camp area. One of the people killed was a nephew of Lusaka district governor Mr Bill Chanda and the other a boy, who was playing with a hand grenade when it exploded.

Miners demand bonuses

LUSAKA. — Zambian miners yesterday warned they would go on a countrywide strike unless mining companies met their demands for the introduction of "industry production bonuses".

At a stormy meeting in the copper mining town of Mufulira, miners told Mineworkers' Union of Zambia officials that in view of the improved price of copper and the high price of cobalt, they were entitled to more monetary incentives.

Last week, the chairman of the union, Mr David Mwila, gave mining companies two weeks to improve miners' working conditions and introduce monetary incentives. — Sapa.

Kaunda's visit put off

EAST BERLIN. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has cancelled a visit to Poland, due to begin today, because of the continuing labour unrest there, Zambian sources said in East Berlin yesterday.

The Warsaw authorities asked the President to postpone his visit to another date.

Dr Kaunda, who is touring eastern Europe, will instead spend two days on a private visit to Leipzig in East Germany, before travelling on to Czechoslovakia.

The Polish leader, Mr Edward Gierek, cancelled a planned visit to West Germany for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt earlier this week because of the strike crisis. — Sapa-Reuter.

a prisoner's wife

By Marion Duncan

She is a slight woman, pale with tension and worry and fear — afraid to talk about something that happened two long years ago, something that shapes her life still.

She sits in the lounge of the dingy hotel, her small hands clenched white and tight, and she talks.

Mrs Pat Sutherland, the wife of a farmer who is in prison in Lusaka serving a five-year sentence for aiding Rhodesian "spies" during the bush war, tells a tragic story.

In November 1978 her husband Ian was tried in a Zambian court after a cache of weapons was discovered on his farm, buried in oil drums. There were Soviet-made rockets and launchers, hand grenades, rifles and Chinese weapons.

He was found guilty of storing the arms for Rhodesian troops, of "assisting and abetting . . . in invading Zambia."

He got five years. Angry black Zambians shouted as he was led away: "He should have been jailed for life."

What he did not tell the court, what his wife did not know until very recently, was that he had because of threats made against his two young sons, who were at school in Rhodesia.

He had been blackmailed.

"I didn't know anything about it, he never said anything to me," said a distraught Mrs Sutherland. "The first I knew was when a young man called Peter Dunn telephoned me at home here, and asked if he could see me.

"He said he had been to the farm (near Mazabuka, about 80 km southwest of Lusaka) and said he knew something about my husband."

Peter Dunn told her a shattering story. He told her how he and two colleagues crossed the Zambezi River into Zambia on false identity cards from Rhodesia.

Threatened

They had Ian Sutherland's name as a sympathiser, and they wanted to start a cache of arms on his farm for later use against convoys of Joshua Nkomo's Zipra men.

But their information was wrong. Mr Sutherland protested. He had no sympathy with Rhodesia. He did not want to get involved.

So they threatened him about his sons at school in Rhodesia. Soon after, Mr Sutherland had a letter from one of the boys, writing about a visit from "Special Branch men" who had questioned them.

paid a second visit, the farmer capitulated. He allowed them to bury smuggled arms on his farm.

Over the next nine months the cache was slowly built up. But it was never used. The idea was dropped because of Mr Sutherland's unwillingness and because he was increasingly — and obviously — nervous.

A few weeks later the arms were unearthed by Zambian authorities. Ian Sutherland was arrested, tried and convicted.

He remained silent on the blackmail threats because he still feared for his sons.

It was a brave silence. At the time, Zambia was boiling with anti-white violence born from the terror of Rhodesian military raids deep into the country.

Lusaka's newspapers were screaming accusations against the tiny white population — "spies," "traitors," "enemies."

"I remember, Ian asked the magistrate during the trial if some sort of protection could be provided for us. I was alone on the farm with our youngest son, a little boy.

"The magistrate said it was impossible.

"So we left Zambia soon after. We came here, because I have relatives here."

She had tried to get help from the British

her husband are British subjects.

There was none.

She left the country where she had been born and raised, married and had her children. And for two years she has struggled to carry on in a strange country without a job. She has been forced to manage on her own — with two older boys at technical college and the smallest son at primary school.

It is not easy. The strain shows.

Then came Peter Dunn, and a faint hope. "He said he was sorry, he apologised for what he had done. He said he wanted to help, to try and get my husband an early release.

Confession

"I really didn't see what he could do, but I gave him the name of a relative in Salisbury and they went to see the British Consulate there. They didn't get anywhere.

"Then about two weeks ago he re-appeared, on his way to Durban, and asked if he could come along with me to see someone here in Johannesburg. So I said well, all right.

"We went to see the British embassy. They said they were in a difficult position because my husband's case was criminal, not political. But they said they would look into it.

"I have not heard from

another shock: a story in the newspaper about a letter written by Peter Dunn to Lord Soames in London, asking the man who was Governor of Rhodesia during its transition to independence to intervene for Mr Sutherland.

The letter was a full confession of all the circumstances surrounding Ian Sutherland's case.

"I knew nothing about the letter until I saw the newspaper article," said Mrs Sutherland.

Now there is hope, but also fear that the confessions of an admitted agent will harm rather than help her husband.

"I get letters from Ian, and I try to go to Lusaka to see him once or twice a year. It is easier now that there is a direct flight — much less expensive.

"I can take him food parcels, and things like that.

"He is all right. He is well treated, well looked-after. But it is very hard for him, in a prison. . . .

"I had hoped, with Zimbabwe's independence and the amnesty and everything that has happened since 1978 that maybe he could be released early.

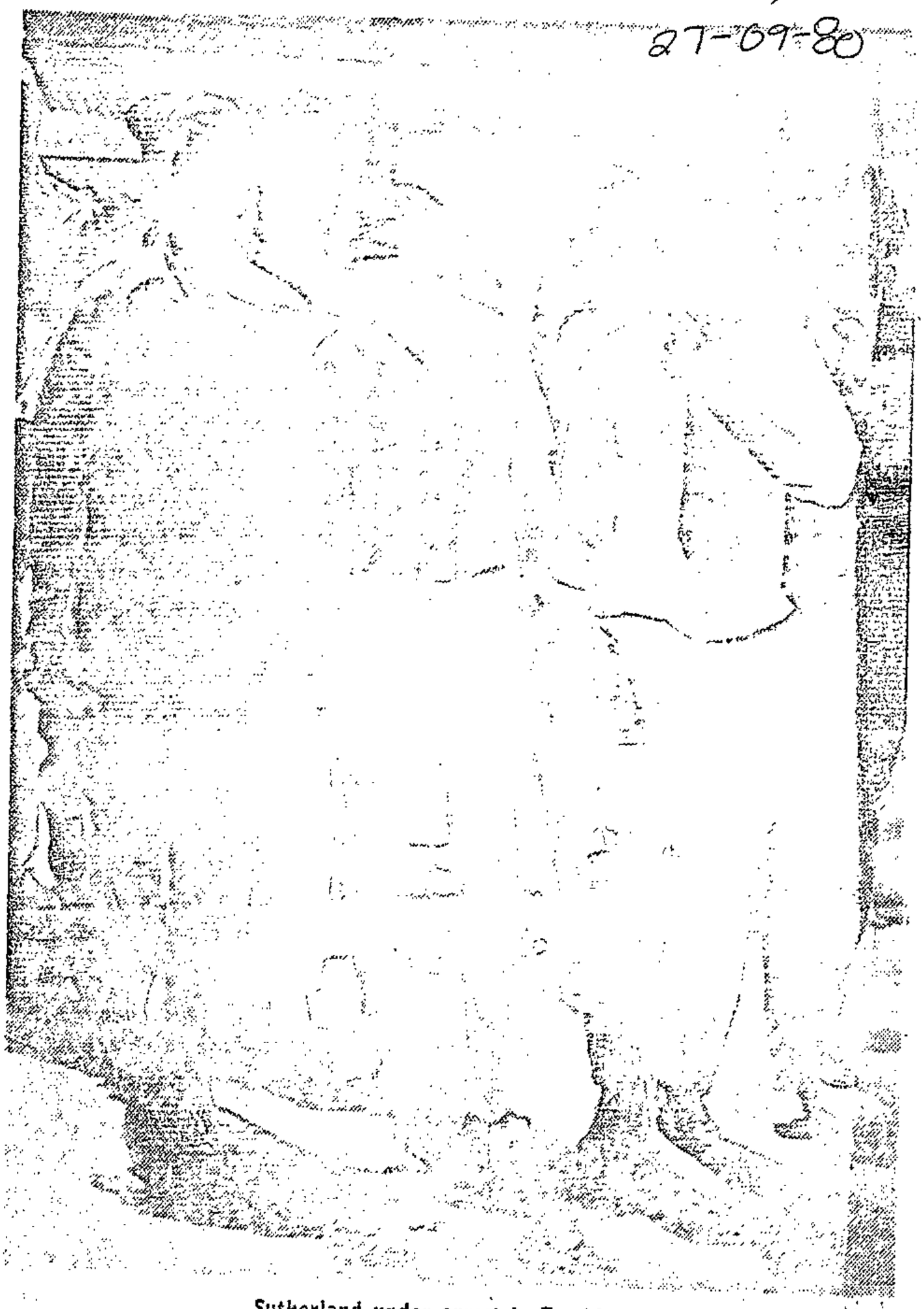
"But I didn't really know if I should carry on hoping.

"You know, our eldest son has just had his 21st birthday, and it was a very unhappy occasion — not having his father

ZAMBIA

Anguish of

STAR
27-09-80



Sutherland under arrest in Zambia

One-party state debate in Lusaka

LUSAKA — The only way people changed a government in a one-party state was through a coup d'état or a violent revolution, a British M P, Mr Peter Bottomley, said yesterday.

Speaking at the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentarians' Conference on the subject "One-party and Multi-party Parliaments", Mr Bottomley said that history had shown that a peaceful change of government where people were subjected to one-party rule was rare.

An Indian parliamentarian, Mr Shri Virjbhai Dafda, told the session that in a one-party system of government there was "totalitarianism" and that the electorate "just became an instrument of registration".

"Such a system cannot be democratic because the elections are controlled. There are no opposition parties inside or outside the legislatures with freedom of discussion and criticism," he said.

A Malawian delegate, Mr Stephen Hara, had said a one-party system of government was "the only way to achieve economic and social advancement in most Third World countries".

The majority of people in countries where there were one-party governments were "illiterate and therefore unable to grasp the intricacies of the political game" found in multi-party countries, he said. — Sapa

Zambia's No 2 airman held — as well as No 1

STAR 14/10/80 360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Police officials yesterday confirmed that the deposed Air Force Commander, Major-General Christopher Kabwe, who was picked up by police just hours after he was appointed to his new position, was being held in Lusaka Central Prison.

The Police Inspector-General Mr Crispin Katakula, also said that the Air Force second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Mbeule, and a Lusaka businessman, Mr Moses Mulenga, were being held for investigations into suspected "irregular activities."

The Times of Zambia said today one of its reporters had managed to talk to General Kabwe in Lusaka prison by telephone but he declined to discuss any of the events which began last Thursday with his surprise appointment as head of the Zambian Air Force.

On Saturday President Kaunda ordered General Kabwe's suspension from duty.

The President was scheduled to swear in the newly appointed Army Chief of Staff Major-General Malimba Masheke and Zambia National Service Commander Brigadier-General Thom Fara today.

Zambian strike ends

(360)

RDM 14/10/80

LUSAKA. — Some 600 striking Zambia railway workers returned to work yesterday after a 12-day strike to demand the removal of their works manager, the acting general manager of the railways, Mr Richard Veenis said.

The works manager would remain in his job and the strike at the state railway's headquarters workshop in the central town of Kabwe had no effect on Zambia's vital copper exports, Mr Venis said.

The government had declared the strike illegal.

The walkout on October 1 followed a management attempt to restore discipline after what Mr Veenis, who is on secondment from Canadian National Railways, called "some rather slack habits" which were affecting production.

The workers held the works manager responsible, he said in a statement on October 6. — Sapa-Reuter.

360

Zambian Air Force top brass arrested

RDM 15/10/80

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Police are holding the Zambian Air Force's second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Mbeule, together with his suspended boss, Major-General Christopher Kabwe, and a Lusaka businessman, Mr Moses Stirling Mulenga, for suspected irregular activities.

Gen Kabwe was suspended by President Kenneth Kaunda barely three days after his appointment as the air force commander, together with another officer, Major E F Mumba, in order "to facilitate investigations into some suspected irregular activities".

Zambia's Police Chief, Mr Chrispin Katukula, has confirmed that all three men are in custody.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Wilted Phiri, however, denied all knowledge of the detentions and referred all queries to the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Katukula declined to say what, if any, charges had been brought against the three.

A man at Mfuwe Investments Company, of which Mr Mulenga is managing director, said he had not seen Mr Mulenga since last Friday.

Reliable sources in the Zambian capital confirmed the men have been in custody since Friday and that they would appear in court shortly to answer charges. — Sapa.

Zambian police detain 50

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — About 50 Lusaka residents have been detained by police after last week's shootout with a mystery armed group near the capital, according to informed sources.

Zambian officials would not confirm any connection between the detentions and the shootout.

People living along the railway line to Zimbabwe and on the Copperbelt have been warned by the Secretary for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, to watch for "suspicious-looking people who move in groups of two during the day and in larger numbers at night."

STAR 20/10/80 (360)

Plot to overthrow Kaunda is foiled

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zambian police have foiled an attempt to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda, according to unconfirmed reports reaching Salisbury.

The reports followed the arrest of at least seven prominent Zambians, including the newly appointed commander of the Zambian Air Force, Major-General Christopher Kabwe, for "irregular activities."

Most of the arrested are of the Bemba tribe, traditional source of opposition to President Kaunda.

Also held by police are two other Air Force men, Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Mbuele and Major E F Mumba, the suspended paymaster of the Zambian Army, Major Macpherson Mbulo who was charged last year with the theft of about R50 000, the district governor at the Ministry of National Guidance, Mr Rogers Mubanga and two Lusaka businessmen, Mr Goodwin Mumba and Mr Moses Mulenga.

Informed sources claim that special branch action pre-empted the attempt.

It was not known today how far the coup plans had advanced, but there had been speculation of an impending takeover bid for some time.

This has come to a head in the months since the Lancaster House-sponsored Rhodesian ceasefire, as the long-promised improvement in the living conditions of poorer Zambians failed to materialise.

Increasingly outspoken letters to the Zambian Press have suggested that the government has for years used the war in neighbouring Rhodesia as a smokescreen for its own inefficiency.

SA troops driven out, says Zambia

LUSAKA. — Zambian security forces had driven South African troops out of Western Province, Mr Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defence and Security, was quoted as saying yesterday.

The semi-official Times of Zambia quoted the Minister as saying most of the landmines planted by the troops in the south-western corner of the country bordering on South West Africa and Angola had been removed by Zambian forces.

In April, President Kenneth Kaunda said South Africa had withdrawn two battalions of troops sent into Zambia to hunt for Swapo guerrillas. He said the remaining South African troops had broken up into small units.

Mr Zulu said he was satisfied with the speed at which some 50 armed men, who exchanged fire with security forces south of Lusaka last Thursday, were being rounded up, the Times reported.

Home Affairs Minister Wilted Phiri said the gang members were "not amateurs at handling guns".

The Zambian news agency Zana quoted Mr Phiri as saying the group, whose arsenal included Soviet-designed AK-47 assault rifles, was not linked with any independence movement recognised by Zambia, such as Swapo.

The Defence Department, responding to a request for comment, said in Pretoria: "We do not know what they are referring to. It seems to be the fashion to blame South Africa for whatever you are unable to explain." — Sapa-Reuter.

All-night curfew in Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambia has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew to take effect immediately in towns and cities along the country's railway lines, a Government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the curfew would run for an indefinite period and that during curfew hours all private and unscheduled flights are banned.

The announcement of the curfew comes amid a deteriorating security situation in the country as Zambia prepares to celebrate its 16th anniversary of independence from Britain tomorrow.

Since August police and national guard units have rounded up thousands of Zambians and foreigners in an anti-crime campaign. — Sapa-AP.

RDM 24/10/80

360

Zambian measles epidemic kills 43 children

LUSAKA. — An epidemic of measles has broken out in Sesheke, in western Zambia near South West Africa, and 43 children have so far died, hospital authorities said in Lusaka yesterday.

The death toll is likely to rise unless medical authorities at Sesheke's only hospital, Yeta Hospital, take emergency measures to prevent the "killer disease" from spreading.

The hospital's medical officer-in-charge, Dr Mary Luke, confirmed the epidemic yesterday but refused to discuss details because "we have received serious instructions from the Ministry of Health not to talk to the Press about such matters."

But she admitted that most of the dead children had not been immunised against measles as parents had not bothered to bring them for vaccination.

A vigorous campaign to vaccinate children has started in the area in an effort to halt the epidemic.

The population of Sesheke is 64 000, and according to the Catholic Secretariat, hygiene has deteriorated dramatically recently.

The area's political governor, Mr Boniface Mapani, said he was concerned about the high death rate.

"I know measles is a killer disease, but that number is too high for anybody to feel at peace," he said.

Yeta Hospital at Sesheke has no isolation wards and Dr Luke confirmed that she has made representations to health authorities in Lusaka.

Sesheke residents have also complained that untrained staff were allowed to give treatment to patients. Mr Mapani said he had discussed the matter with hospital officials who promised to stop the practice.

In the General Hospital of Livingstone several children have also died from measles since last month. But the medical superintendent, Dr Francisco Battung, denied that there was an epidemic. — Sapa.

Curfew in Zambia after armed clash

360

RDM 24/10/80

"Mail" Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in towns and cities along the rail line with immediate effect.

The affected towns and cities are Mumbwa, west of Lusaka, Kafue, south of the capital, Lusaka itself, Kabwe and Kapiri Mposhi to the north, and all the Copperbelt towns and cities — Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola and Chililabombwe.

The curfew was imposed after an exchange of gunfire last Thursday between Zambian security forces and a heavily armed group of men at a farm near Chilanga, about 15km south of Lusaka.

The official party newspaper, "The Times of Zambia" reported that, of a gang of 20 men dressed in tattered army uniforms and armed with AK47 rifles, two were killed and two injured.

Announcing the curfew, a government spokesman said all private and unscheduled flights were banned for the curfew period and that the curfew would remain for an indefinite period.

Essential services workers will be required to carry special passes and national registration cards and their employers have been advised to contact the nearest police station to obtain these passes.

The spokesman said the curfew meant all persons in affected areas were to remain indoors between 7pm and 6am, adding that it did not not involve a blackout.

He said it would be an offence for anybody not to comply with this order and that those failing to comply would be liable for arrest and prosecution.

Zambia celebrates her 16th anniversary of independence today.

AFRICA

Kaunda calls curfew after gang skirmish

STAR
24/4/80
360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — There was chaos in parts of Zambia last night with the curfew imposed "for security reasons" disrupting plans to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the nation's independence.

The sudden warning to residents of Lusaka, the copperbelt and some towns in between to remain indoors between 7 pm and 6 am appears to have caught even some officials of the ruling United National Independence Party by surprise.

Most of the celebrations planned for this evening's anniversary have reportedly been cancelled.

Though the ban on flying imposed with the curfew was not intended to apply to scheduled airline flights no-one told travellers how they were to get to Lusaka's airport and Zambia Airways flights had to be cancelled.

Daytime functions continued as planned with President Kenneth Kaunda's normal police escort supplemented by a truck-load of well-armed men in military camouflage.



President Kaunda . . . security tightened.

The sudden measures, follow a tense week in which local troops clashed with a 50-strong group of men armed with, among other weapons, Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles.

The skirmish, in which two gang members were shot dead and a third wounded, took place at Chilanga only 25 km from Lusaka.

Reports of the action added another strange twist to recent bizarre events in Zambia when it was revealed that some of the "enemy" were heard speaking French, suggesting they may have come from neighbouring Zaire, far to the north.

Diplomats suggest the penetration of the gang as far south as the capital might point to some sort of co-operation between Zambian dissidents and the Katangese rebels who carried out the bloody invasions of Zaire's rich Shaba province.

With the rapproachement between the Angolan Government, which once sheltered the former Kantangese, and the Zairean Government, the rebels might be helping anti-Kaunda elements in a bid to oust the President.

The Chilanga clash coincided with the arrests of several local businessmen and three Air Force officers and another rumoured incident in which seven armed and uniformed men were said to have been picked up near Lusaka.

PROTEST

French journalist Mr Francois Cros was taken from his Lusaka home by a large group of paramilitary police. The French are believed to have made a strong diplomatic protest but this has secured neither his release nor an explanation for his detention.

A West German man is believed to have been detained on Sunday and not seen since.

Though it is not known whether any of these events are linked, speculation is rife that a coup attempt may have been caught in its early stages.

J16725

SA army ready to back coup — Kaunda

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

A group of prominent Zambians, including three Defence Force officers, intended to overthrow the Zambian Government on Independence Day (last Friday) with the help of Zairean mercenaries, President Kenneth Kaunda said today.

South African troops were to cross the Zambezi to back the coup once it had occurred, the President told a large group of pressmen, party officials and diplomats at State House.

President Kaunda was speaking after at least 30 prominent Zambians had been held in connection with the alleged coup and 633 others arrested for breaking the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed last Thursday.

President Kaunda said he could not name those involved because they were to appear in court. But several of those arrested in the security crackdown are believed to be involved.

The political leadership of the plotters was Zambian he said while the military side of the operation was to be carried out by former Katangese gendarmes who had fled from what is now Zaire's Shaba province.

The President said the Katangese were trained at Bindura mine in what was then Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to stage a takeover bid in Zambia in the event of an election victory by Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

When the Bishop lost the election, the men were sent to South Africa and were later taken from there back to Zambia.

Their role was to attack the Zambian leadership and replace it with a group of capitalists who could be used as puppets.

He said that, at the end of September, soldiers from the Zambian garrison at Sesheke were approached by South African troops from the Caprivi Strip who wanted a meeting.

The request was repeated several times and relayed to the President. Each time it was turned down.

"The South African troops finally sent an ultimatum that if our soldiers did not hold talks with them they would shell Seskeke," Dr Kaunda said.

No talks took place.

By this time the Zambians had got wind of the coup plot and attacked the Zaireans on the night of October 16, killing two and capturing two.

More than 40 more were captured in follow-up

To Page 3, Col 7

Confusion

President Kaunda also said the police were investigating the possibility that the current wave of industrial unrest was timed to coincide with the

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SA, ready to back coup, says Kaunda

from page 1

operations, President Kaunda said.

Other gangs were still at large in the Central province and on the Copperbelt, he added.

Zambian Defence force members subsequently found several small boats and two large ferries which, the president said, the South Africans had used to cross the Zambezi River to back up the coup.

The President said that "quite a few Zambians" would be picked up. Some prominent people were still at large.

Those picked up in the latest swoops include former Junior Minister and one-time Bank of Zambia governor Mr Valentine Musakanya,

● Asked to comment on the Zambian leader's allegation, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today that it was obvious that President Kaunda was fighting for his political life and trying to blame other people for his internal problem. He might find that, one day, no one in his country would believe him.

Wave of arrests in Zambia

STAR 27/10/80 360

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambians were swept into their 17th year of independence on a wave of arrests that put a significant number of them behind bars and under a curfew that locked most of the others in their homes from dusk to dawn.

Confusion has reigned here since a series of bizarre events began nearly a fortnight ago with a clash 25 km from Lusaka between a group of 50 to 200 well-armed men and a security force patrol that left two of the gang dead and one wounded.

Then began the arrests of prominent Zambians, many of whom had played significant parts in government at one time or another, and, as the nation prepared to celebrate its independence anniversary, a 7 pm to 6 am curfew was suddenly imposed and roadblocks were set up on the outskirts of the city by armed police.

SEARCH

The arrests continued as did the search for members of the gang which had been involved in the skirmish.

The government announced that the men, armed with Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles, had spoken dialects common to Zambia's north-western district and French, indicating that they might have crossed from Zaire.

That information combined with the curfew, the ban on all private and unscheduled flights, and the arrests, led many plot had been nipped in the bud.

That view was reinforced when the government - controlled Sunday Times of Zambia warned them to be prepared for "some shocking revelations" and warning that the leadership would take "harsh measures when their security is at stake."

"Insidious subversion . . . by external and internal elements" would disrupt peace and unity if this were not done, it said.

Meanwhile police scoured the streets looking for anyone out after dark and are believed to have arrested a group of Lusaka residents who did not take the "stay indoors" order serious enough and were found sitting around a campfire in their front garden.

To the west of the city, troops backed by helicopters are understood to have so far tracked down 66 gunmen and are hunting for more who may be headed for the Zairean border.

SINISTER

Though all the incidents have been lumped together in the minds of most people here to add up to something sinister, it is possible that the government merely received such a fright with the arrival of a large armed group on its doorstep that it ordered the detention of anyone who had ever said anything untoward.

President Kaunda is believed to have been shaken by the sudden demise of his opposite number in Liberia, President Tolbert, at the hands of Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe.

Fear of a repetition here might have sparked the arrests that have so

STAR
27-10-80

SA backs gang, says Kaunda

From the Guardian

LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda claims South Africa is backing a gang of 50 dissidents involved in a gun battle with the Army last week.

This statement is the only reason sources can find for the curfew in Lusaka's suburbs.

Crowds at functions commemorating Zambia's independence had hoped the President would explain the curfew and another security steps. Some diplomats had linked the dissidents with the arrest of senior Air Force officers, and concluded that a plot to topple President Kaunda had been uncovered.

On Friday the officers appeared in court charged with a State funds and private vehicles swindle.

If the problem is simply a gang of 50 armed men, it does not explain the ban on private flying.

businessmen, members of the defence force and others.

Ironically, if those detained were involved in a coup plot they possibly acted out of fear that if they did not act they might one day awake to find themselves governed by some Zambian corporal.

The government's nervousness is understandable seen against the background of industrial strife and general unease that has followed the end of the war in neighbouring Zimbabwe.

EXCUSE

That settlement eliminated the Zambian Government's well-worn excuse for almost every national ill from the shaky economy to the soaring crime rate.

An increasing number of Zambians are flocking across the border to shop and are bringing back revealing tales of that land of plenty next door.

The powerful trade unions have come out in open conflict with the government under the leadership of the tough-talking and tougher acting Frederick Chiluba, who some see as one day assuming the mantle of that old Kaunda rival, recently deceased, Simon Kapwepwe.

Zambia's 'coup plot' crackdown

LUSAKA. — More than a dozen prominent Zambians have been arrested in the country's biggest internal security crackdown in years, after the alleged discovery of a plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda's government, police sources said yesterday.

The arrests followed the imposition of a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Lusaka and most of the other major towns, and the deployment of troops west of Lusaka, where a heavily-armed gang was last seen.

The gang, variously estimated to number between 50 and 200, clashed with security forces south of Lusaka 10 days ago, but has since broken up into smaller groups believed to be heading towards the Zairean border.

Roadblocks have been thrown up around the capital, and a major military exercise appears to be underway where the gang was last seen.

Journalists who visited the area west of Lusaka saw troops manning road blocks and a helicopter flying reconnaisance.

The Government has not officially linked the arrests with the gang, but police sources said they had information which suggested a co-ordinated bid to overthrow the administration.

Among those picked up in police swoops during the past two days are four men who once served President Kaunda in senior government posts.

Two of them — a former diplomat, Mr Elias Chipimo, and an ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr Valentine Musakanya — were publicly accused by President Kaunda of a vicious campaign against his administration. — UPI.

Independence gone wrong

SAM 27/10/80 ~~318~~ 360

Africa has bungled independence, and the fault is largely its own. This is the conclusion of Professor Rene Dumont, one of the continent's severest — but trusted — critics, in a new study of development progress in two of its nations that held out highest hopes for the future. The Observer reports.

Eighteen years after causing an international controversy by forecasting a disastrous future for newly independent Africa, French ecologist, agronomist and author Professor Rene Dumont says the situation in Africa "is continually worsening."

His new book, "Africa Strangled," concentrates largely on the two former British territories of Tanzania and Zambia.

After a new invitation by the countries' leaders to report on progress, he forecasts dismal prospects both for Tanzania's *ujaama* — family socialism — and Zambia's humanism.

Even Tanzania's Julius Nyerere admitted to Professor Dumont that advances had been minimal. "People talk a lot about Tanzania," the president told Professor Dumont. "But in the end we are interesting only by contrast. The neighbours haven't done very much, so we make a good impression."

Professor Dumont sums up 19 years of independence by saying: "Tanzania is an attempt at trying to be socialist that has struck difficulties of underdevelopment."



Dumont . . . revealing a catastrophic picture.

His most damaging criticism is aimed at black bureaucracy, which has imposed socialism "from above." Tanzania's rural population has been forced to resettle in 9 000 development villages. Apart from meeting open resistance in many areas, especially from warlike Masai tribesmen, many of the internally managed villages are unworkable.



Zambian villagers . . . victims of a corrupt bureaucracy and the effects of rapacious state enterprises.

In Zambia, which marked 16 years of independence on Friday Professor Dumont found that the excesses he criticised in the mid-sixties are now ruining the country.

Professor Dumont's Zambian report was so critical that the Zambian bureaucracy tried to block its publication but President Kaunda insisted on publication, saying: "Only cowards are afraid of the truth."

Kaunda's charges raise questions

STAR 28/10/80

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda's allegation that a group of Zambian businessmen, backed by South Africa, planned to overthrow him with the aid of Zairean mercenaries has raised as many questions as it answered.

Experienced Zambia-watchers noted that the President included in his scenario just about every Zambian group with reason to be disaffected with his Government, from the business community, which has sought a greater role for private enterprise, to the increasingly powerful and vocal trade union movement.

He even threw into the plot the notorious "Lusaka Ripper," a sex killer who has terrorised the capital over the past year, murdering 29 young women.

The "Ripper," said the President was part of a South African scheme to shake the faith of the people of Zambia in their Government.

TENUOUS

While there is little doubt that something has been going on in Zambia over the past month, the disparate groups blamed by President Kaunda were, at best, tenuously linked.

Local businessmen had hired the former Katangese gendarmes to attack key areas in Lusaka — State House, the local broadcasting station and police and defence force barracks — on the night of October 16 to prepare the way for a change of Government, the President said.

He refused to name those involved or the man who led the plotters because they were still to appear in court.

Those arrested included three defence force officers.

ELECTIONS

The president claimed that the Katangese had been trained in what was then Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to help stage a coup in Zambia if Bishop Abel Muzorewa won the Rhodesian elections.

When the poll was



KENNETH KAUNDA

he said.

President Kaunda said Zambia had asked a Western power to check out a report that the mercenaries were being trained at Bindura, about 100 km from Salisbury, but nothing was uncovered.

It was only when the men were taken to South Africa in preparation for their return to Zambia that the Western power had oonfirmed that the report was true, he said.

NOT CLEAR

The President did not make clear exactly what South Africa's role in the affair was supposed to be.

South African troops, based in the Caprivi Strip, had repeatedly sought talks with their Zambian counterparts across the border and had brought small boats and two large ferries to the Zambezi, he claimed.

These were to be used for a crossing into Zambia to back up those carrying out the coup.

The takeover bid was forestalled when Zambian security men heard of it and attacked the mercenaries the night before they were due to strike.

More than 40 Katangese were rounded up in the follow-up operation to the west of Lusaka, the President said, and more were being sought in Central Province and on the Copperbelt.

The Government had no plans as yet to do away with the curfew under which at least 633 people have been arrested for being found out of doors

SA link in coup bid, says Kaunda

CAPE TIMES 28/10/80 360

LUSAKA. — Zambian security forces have captured more than heavily-armed men from Zaire who had planned to overthrow h government with internal and outside aid — including help fro South Africa — President Kaunda claimed yesterday.

He told a packed news conference at State House here that the armed gang was split into two — one arm operating from Chilanga, south of here, and the other from the copperbelt, north of Lusaka. He said more than 10 men were still at large.

Reacting to Dr Kaunda's claims last night, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said said no one who knew what was happening in Zambia believed Dr Kaunda's accusations about South African involvement.

"Just as little as South Africa is responsible for Martians being green, just as little do we have to do with Dr Kaunda's problem — and, what is more, Dr Kaunda knows it," Mr Botha said.

The South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said from Pretoria last night that South Africa was not involved in the coup attempt on the Zambian Government.

South Africa had no desire to overthrow any foreign government, he said. "On the contrary, the highest degree of stability is of cardinal importance for Southern Africa."

General Malan pointed out that President Kaunda had considerable administrative and other problems in his country. South Africa was the ideal

president's claim would be supported in Zambia and elsewhere.

Dr Kaunda said yesterday that he had received information earlier this year that a



Dr Kenneth Kaunda

former Zambian businessman, Mr Elias Kaenga, had recruited Zambian dissidents and Katangese for training at the Bindura mine in Zimbabwe. Their aim was to topple his government militarily.

The recruits allegedly went through neighbouring Malawi to Johannesburg, from where they were taken to Salisbury by helicopter. The final destination was the Bindura mine, from where they would attack Zambia if Bishop Abel Muzorewa won the Rhodesian elections.

The captured men — including three members of the Zambian Defence Force — are to appear in court soon charged with attempting to overthrow the government.

President Kaunda said: "Our security forces at the Sesheke garrison received a message from South African soldiers demanding a meeting with them. Secretary of Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu was in the area.

"The message was repeated on Friday last week. Our security forces received an ultimatum at Sesheke garrison saying 'if you don't meet us (South African soldiers), we are going to bombard Sesheke,' President Kaunda said.

In the meantime, he added, "there was a gang of foreigners preparing to topple this government with the help of Zambian elements. They were to strike on October 17 but I gave instructions to our boys to move in on October 15."

When the Patriotic Front forces won the Rhodesian elections, the gang at the Bindura mine moved to South Africa. He asked a certain Western power to investigate this report and it was confirmed.

...bians. We will prosecute them, including the foreigners".

If South Africa was sure that it had support among Zambian soldiers, the plan was to attack State House, the international airport, residences of commanders of the Zambia Air Force and Army and the broadcasting station.

Two days before the attack South Africans brought in two boats and two ferries on the Zambezi River to back the armed men already in the country.

Roadblocks have been set up on all major roads leaving Zambia as the search for the remaining members of the gang continues.

● President Kaunda said yesterday that an Agence France Presse correspondent, Mr Francois Cros, had been detained because "he paid money for the defence of the leader of an alien gang which exchanged fire with Zambian security forces last week."

He said Cros would be detained till the state was satisfied that the money he had paid for this leader had nothing to do with "sinister motives".

The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1980

B60

ZAMBIAN CRISIS

ANYTHING is possible in Africa, but one can only boggle at the scenario which President Kaunda has presented as a master plot by his enemies to overthrow him. The coup d'etat, he told a Press conference yesterday, was planned for Independence Day (October 24) and the force behind it was a conglomerate of South African troops, Zairean mercenaries and prominent Zambian dissidents.

As if that were not enough to whet the imagination, the President also included the notorious Lusaka Strangler in the international conspiracy to cause disenchantment among Zambians and replace his leadership with a group of 'capitalists with a small C'.

Hitherto, in the absence of any coherent official statement, one has had to rely mainly on diplomatic sources for information on what has been going on recently in Zambia. Perhaps the most that can be said about the President's remarkable revelations is that the mystery deepens.

His statement must be viewed against a backdrop of labour discontent in the country, highlighted by a recent call by union leaders for a nationwide general strike for better pay. The appeal, which was answered by hundreds of Zambian teachers and artisans, posed a major challenge to Dr Kaunda's administration and reflected the growing anger and disillusionment in the labour force over galloping inflation and deteriorating living conditions.

The Zambian economy is probably in worse shape now that it has ever been. The worsening oil situation coupled with a deepening world depression have exposed more than ever the incompetence of the Government, and an administration which is riddled with corruption. Meanwhile there have been urgent appeals to stem what has been described as an 'outrageous urban crime rate'.

To add to President Kaunda's worries he has been locked in border disputes with Zaire and Malawi, both of which have been laying claim to Zambian territory. The Zairean claim, which involves an area rich in minerals, has been the most serious, with reports of foreign troops occupying Zambian soil.

From this web of confusion one fact of note which emerges is that President Kaunda is now reaping the whirlwind he sowed by sacrificing his country's economy in an ideological commitment to terrorism. There was a time when he could blame the Rhodesian war for his misfortunes — and get away with it. Now he no longer has a scapegoat.

As his country totters on the brink of famine and bankruptcy he may be forced more than ever to fall back on the classic defence of African dictators whose heads are threatened — harsh controls and the projection of internal unrest as the doing of external aggressors. While there may be some truth in his claims, his overall presentation of events is too much to swallow.

Zambian police searching

from page 1

nection with the alleged coup plot but some sources here put the number as high as 30.

Agence France Presse correspondent Francois Cros was still being held today nearly two weeks after he was arrested at his home by a large group of armed police.

Yesterday President Kaunda said Mr Cros had been detained because he provided money for the defence of one of the leaders of the coup plot in a court case recently.

Sapa reports from Pretoria denials that the SADF was involved in actions to overthrow any foreign government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, commented: "Just as little as South Africa is responsible for Martians being green, just as little do we have to do with Dr Kaunda's problem — and, what is more, Dr Kaunda knows it."

Zambian police seeking more 'coup' suspects

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian police were today still searching for a white man and a former Cabinet Minister in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda.

It was not clear today whether the two were still in the country.

They have not been officially named but President Kaunda yesterday identified them both as Zambian nationals.

Police were still scouring the countryside around Lusaka for an estimated 10 members of one group of Katangese mercenaries said to have been involved in the plot.

More troops are hunting for two other groups believed to be on the run in Central Province and on the Copperbelt.

President Kaunda yesterday claimed a group of Zambian businessmen had plotted to overthrow him with the aid of Zairean mercenaries who were to be assisted by South African troops.

He claimed the mercenaries had been taken through South Africa for training in the former Rhodesia.

He also alleged that South African boats had been used to ferry the mercenaries over the Zambezi into Zambia and that South African troops had tried to arrange meetings with Zambian troops at Sesheke, near the Caprivi Strip, around the time the coup was to be launched.

It is not clear how many Zambians have so far been arrested in con-

To Page 3, Col 5

Kaunda says coup bid thwarted

NM 28/10/80

(360)

And blames S A for 30-murder spree

LUSAKA—President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday he had thwarted a planned coup by local dissidents and foreign mercenaries and linked the plot to an alleged threat by South Africa to shell Zambian territory.

He also accused South Africa of having had a hand in the notorious Lusaka Strangler's terror reign in which at least 30 young girls were murdered.

The murder spree, he said, had been 'internationally organised by the South African Government' to create division and disenchantment among people in western Zambia, bordering on South West Africa, to make it easy for South African troops to infiltrate.

He said only three members of the Zambian security forces had so far been linked to the coup plot but declined to identify them. No Government leader appeared to have been involved, the President added.

He called a news conference to explain his reasons for introducing an indefinite dusk-to-dawn curfew on most of Zambia's major towns and cities last Thursday on the eve of Independence Day celebrations.

President Kaunda said security forces struck a few hours before the coup was to have been launched on October 16.

The forces clashed with more than 50 heavily-armed men camped on a farm just south of the capital, killed two of them and captured two others.

He said more than 40 Of the gang had now been caught, about 10 were still at large and others might be in provinces north of Lusaka.

He accused South Africa of supporting 'anti-revolutionaries' in Zambia and of having made attempts as far back as 1966 to destabilise the country.

In their latest effort, he said, South African troops last month demanded a meeting with Zambian forces at the Shesheke garrison on the border with the Caprivi Strip in South West Africa.

South Africa had eventually issued an ultimatum that unless Zambia agreed to the meeting by October 10, Shesheke would be shelled.

He did not indicate what it was the South Africans had wanted to talk about.

'Let the nation note that the link between South Africa wanting to bombard Shesheke and this thing (the coup plot) is that the South Africans were supporting the local dissidents here, local elements which are anti-socialist, which are anti-revolutionary,' he said.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night South Africa had as little to do with President Kaunda's problems

The President also gave a clear warning to the powerful Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, which has threatened a general strike before the end of the year and has strongly opposed a proposed new system of local government.

He implied that the authorities were investigating a possible link between the strike threat and the abortive coup plot. — (Sapa-Reuter)

2500 held for curfew breaking

'The Star's Africa News Service'

LUSAKA — Zambian police have arrested more than 2 500 people for breaking the curfew imposed a week ago in the wake of a plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda.

That figure is believed conservative as it does not include last night's nation-wide haul by police who have warned that anyone found out of doors will be picked up.

"Even to sit on your verandah is an offence," a senior official explained.

Jails throughout the country are understood to be packed with curfew breakers.

It is estimated that about half of those arrested will be able to quickly find the approximately R22 they need to pay an admission of guilt fine but the rest must appear in court.

Troops operating near the capital are believed to have picked up most of the armed men said to have been preparing to attack key points in Lusaka in support of the coup attempt.

There have been no reports that any members of two other groups operating on the Copperbelt and in Central Province have yet been picked up.

French journalist Mr Francois Cros was still being held today but a friend who was allowed to see him yesterday said he was well and in good spirits. President Kaunda has said that he will hold Mr Cros until he is certain he played no part in the coup plot.

Zambians stay alert after 'SA plot' claim

RJM 29/10/80

360

LUSAKA. — Security forces remained on the alert throughout Zambia yesterday after President Kenneth Kaunda's claim that a South African-supported coup plot by dissident Zambians had been broken up.

A traveller arriving from the Copperbelt in northern Zambia reported that there had been eight road blocks — one military and seven police — on the 350km road to Lusaka.

There was no official indication of how long a dusk-to-dawn curfew, imposed by Dr Kaunda on the eve of Zambia's Independence Day last Thursday, might remain in force in the main urban centres from the Copperbelt to south of Lusaka.

The security forces are searching for remnants of an armed gang of more than 50 mercenaries, many of them Zairean rebels from Shaba province (formerly Katanga) who, according to Dr Kaunda, were involved in a shootout on a farm just south of Lusaka on October 16.

Dr Kaunda said the gang had been hired by "anti-socialist, anti-revolutionary" Zambian elements, and more than 40 had been rounded up.

A number of prominent Lusaka businessmen and former government officials were also detained at the weekend.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has denied that his country was involved in the plot.

The Times of Zambia, newspaper of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip), described yesterday the news conference on Monday at which Dr Kaunda made his disclosure as "a bit of an anti-climax".

"The people's appetite for more information was whetted, but not satiated. Patriots that they are, they were craving for the names of the local dissidents supposedly behind the plot. As it is, they are left to vile rumour-mongering and witch-hunting," the paper said.

Dr Kaunda declined to give any names on Monday, saying it might prejudice any later legal proceedings.

A spokesmen for Zambia's state-controlled Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines, said the curfew had not affected their production of copper and cobalt.

He said shift workers were using police passes to go to and from the mines, which are vital to the nation's economy. — Sapa-Reuter.

Khomeini ignores the hostages

TEHERAN—Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini stayed aloof from the parliamentary debate on the fate of the American hostages yesterday, making no reference to them in a public speech to deputies.

His failure to mention the 52 captives in a speech marking the Moslem holiday of Eid-Ghadir appeared to mean that he plans to let the fractious parliamentary discussions run their natural course.

It could now be several more days at least before the Assembly, which began debating the issue on Sunday, announces what it has decided to demand of the United States in return for freeing the hostages.

Two days of closed-door sessions have not produced a result and the debate resumes today.

Western diplomats, more in hope than expectation, had been keenly awaiting the Ayatullah's speech to see if he would intervene to speed up the process.

Their hopes were based on the belief that many Iranian leaders, faced with the continuing war with Iraq, now want to release the hostages who have spent a week short of a year in captivity.

According to parliamentary sources, the hostages argument is revolving around what, if any, extra conditions to impose on top of those set out last month by Khomeini.

The revolutionary leader said then that the hostages could be freed if the US gave back the late Shah's wealth, unfroze Iranian assets it is holding, dropped legal claims on those assets and promised not to interfere in Iran's affairs.

According to the sources, proposals arousing controversy in the Majlis are that Washington should withdraw its naval forces from the Gulf area and apologise for past US actions in Iran.

A sizeable, though apparently minority, group is demanding that the whole hostage debate should be postponed until after the Gulf war has subsided or at least until after the US presidential election next Tuesday. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Kaunda's 'fight for life'

Lack of efficiency may be the trouble

NM
29-10-80

LONDON—British newspapers yesterday highlighted President Kenneth Kaunda's problems in strife-torn Zambia and his claim that South Africa was behind the attempted coup to oust him.

The Daily Telegraph said President Kaunda 'may be fighting for his political life', while The Times said he had 'failed to impose efficiency on his administration'.

In its editorial on reported strife in Zambia the Daily Telegraph said:

'During the past 10 days or so there have been persistent reports of widespread arrests of senior members of the armed forces, prominent businessmen and others said to have been involved in a plot to overthrow the Government.

'At his news conference yesterday Dr Kaunda confirmed that there had indeed been many arrests, but he attributed the trouble to South Africa and to dissident Katangans from Zaire.

'Tribal rivalries have grown. The trade unions have become less inhibited since the birth of Zimbabwe.

'Many business people and bankers, said to have been among those arrested, have openly urged the adoption of capitalist methods as successfully practised in Kenya.

'President Kaunda may be fighting for his political life.'

The Times said: 'President Kaunda may be more worried at the disintegration of the country — anarchy — than insurrection. He has no personal rival. It is Unip, the ruling party, rather than the President that is unpopular. Indeed, Dr Kaunda has sometimes dodged behind Unip's unpopularity no less than behind South Africa's — or Rhodesia's — when protest became pressing.

'He is now moving Zambia into the left-of-centre "revolutionary" Africa grouping.

'Basically he shows himself a far more successful politician than administrator.

'He has failed to impose efficiency, or his own moral standards, on his administration. Yet efficient and clean administration is what Zambians now above all demand of him.'

The Kenyan Daily Nation said yesterday the survival of President Kaunda's Government would depend on its introduction of programmes to serve the interests of most Zambians. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Zambia clears the decks for coup trial

STAR 31/10/80 360

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The trial of the Zambian dissidents and Katangese mercenaries allegedly involved in the plot to overthrow Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda promises to be a spectacular affair.

It has not been announced yet how many Zambians are to be tried in connection with the plot but estimates vary between 12 and 30.

In addition, more than 45 French-speaking men described as Katangese mercenaries are to appear.

Already Chief Justice Annel Silungwe has been recalled from what was to be a lengthy study course in the United Kingdom to take part in the legal process.

'MILITANTS'

A crowd of several thousand summoned to State House yesterday by "militants" of the ruling United National Independence Party arrived waving placards expressing their solidarity with the President and calling on him to dispose of the "devilish dissidents" by firing squad or hanging.

The President, however, said he would not interfere with the due process of law. "We are not going to shoot these people, they will appear in court."

He added that the international Press had suggested his Government did not have the evidence to back its allegations.

"Let them wait for the trial, then they shall see the evidence."

The President did add a few more pieces to the jigsaw puzzle of events responsible for the recent wave of arrests and the curfew that is still in force.

On the subject of Pretoria's alleged involvement he said a force of South African troops, tanks and armoured cars was assembled in the Caprivi Strip ready to cross the Zambesi River near Shesheke as soon as they got word that the coup attempt had been successful.

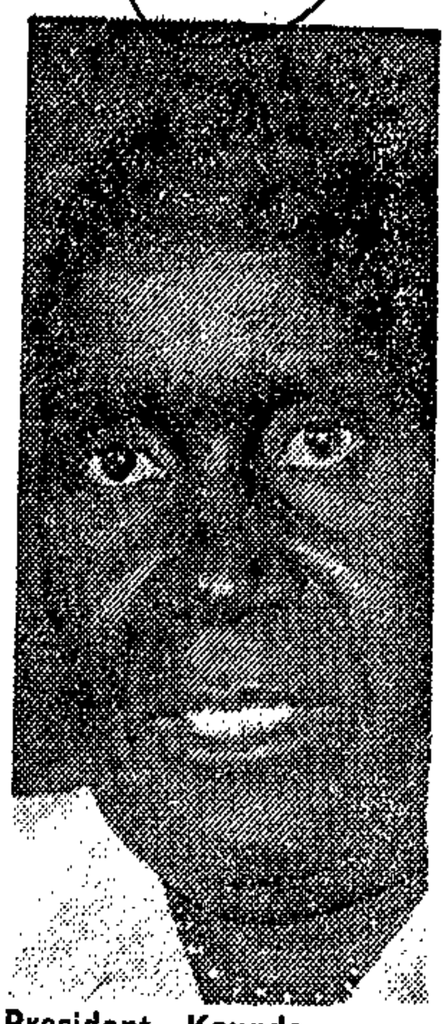
The South Africans would say they had been invited by the new government, the President said.

South Africa had also armed those involved in the plot.

President Kaunda said the Katangese had previously approached his Government to seek help in overthrowing Zaire's President Mobuto.

No help was given and the Katangese, natives of what is now Shaba Province, subsequently agreed to help the Zambian dissidents on condition that the new Zambian Government would allow them to set up bases in Zambia to replace those lost to them with the rapprochement between the governments of Angola and Zaire.

Many of the Katangese mentioned by the President are, in fact, Lunda-speaking members of a tribe split apart by colonial boundaries and which now finds itself living in Angola, Zambia and Zaire.



President Kaunda . . . "no interference."

360

Zambian coup plot was 'elite'

'Old Guard' blocked advance

LUSAKA — The Zambian coup plot revealed this week was hatched, not by some disgruntled band of army junior rankers but, significantly by members of the nation's intellectual elite.

While estimates of the number of Zambians arrested or sought by the police in connection with the plot vary from about 12 to more than 30, those named so far are all men with much to lose.

Post - independence Zambia has produced a generation for technocrats, bright young men who have repeatedly found their advancement in politics or the economy blocked by the "Old Guard" or party stalwarts which has led the country since the end of British rule.

Often better educated and more sophisticated than some of those ahead of them, many of this group have found their way into what exists here of private enterprise after brief spells in government as permanent secretaries or even in the Cabinet.

With local economy virtually stalled for years they have become increasingly critical of the government's restrictive financial policies, they say, are responsible for the lack of economic growth.

This criticism, no matter how tactfully put, was generally not well received.

A case in point was the public roasting given in April this year to the then chairman of the Standard Bank in Zambia, Mr Elias Chipimo, after he pointed out that one-party states (like Zambia) risked the sort of coup that occurred in Ghana.

President Kaunda accused Mr Chipimo and others, including Mr Valentine Musakanya, who was arrested late last week, of plotting to overthrow him.

Mr Chipimo, who lost his job after his April statement, was also among those arrested last week.

News that Mr Edward Shamwana, one of Zambia's most highly regarded legal representatives and a man believed to have the ear of the President, was among those picked up was greeted with open amazement by many locals.

PLANNING

If they did go as far as planning to overthrow the government with the help of a small army of Katangese mercenaries, as claimed by President Kaunda this week, the nthey might well have acted out of fear that if they did not act then someone else would.

Members of the diplomatic corps who, with journalists and senior party officials, were summoned to State House for the coup announcement, agree that such a coup attempt almost certainly did take place.

And while they stop short of accepting some of the president's more bizarre claims, they also agree that there was possibly a small amount of South African involvement.

One informed, non-government source in Lusaka, said that Dr Kaunda's claim that a group of former Katangese were trained at Bindura mine in what was then Rhodesia to help overthrow the Zambian government in the event of an election victory by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was true.

A Western power did confirm to the Zambian government that the group had been subsequently taken to South Africa.

It was not clear what happened to the group then, the source said.

6 000 demos call for death of plotters

"Mail" Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — More than 6 000 placard carrying Zambian Party militants demonstrated here yesterday in support of President Kenneth Kaunda's quick action in foiling the recent plot by Katangese gendarmes to overthrow his government.

The militants, who included schoolchildren, demanded that Zambians who had led the Katangese gang should be executed publicly.

The party cadres walked from the old party headquarters to State House, a distance of about 5km.

Addressing the demonstrators, President Kaunda revealed that Zambian security forces had now captured 45 of the Katangese men who tried to overthrow his government. He said between 70 and 200 of the gendarmes were estimated to be in the country.

He said at first the gendarmes had asked the Zambian Party and Government to help them overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko's Government in Zaire.

"When they knew that this government was not not going to help them topple Mobutu, they decided to topple this government first with the help of Zambian dissidents," he said.

He (sic) said that it was revealed later that the majority of the coup plotters were Katangese or that maps found on them captured were in French.

President Kaunda also told the demonstrators, who interjected his speech with shouts of "KK -- life president", that he had recalled the country's Chief Justice, Annel Silungwe, from his studies in Britain to come and handle the cases of the plotters.

He emphasised that the law would take its course against Zambian dissidents and the Katangese who were captured. "We will not not interfere in the course of law. We are not not going to shoot them because we are confident that justice will be done," he said.

Dr Kaunda also criticised people who have been calling on the party and government to withdraw the case against dissidents and the Katangese gendarmes.

'Zaireans were in coup plot'

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday that the foiled plot to overthrow his government linked Rightwing Zambian dissidents, supported by South Africa, with a gang of Zairean mercenaries.

The plotters hoped to overthrow the Zaire Government as well as Zambia's, he said.

The Zambian dissidents promised that if their coup against Dr Kaunda succeeded they would then help their allies overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko in neighbouring Zaire, he added.

The Zambian leader, speaking to a crowd of several thousand ruling party members and school children at State House, was elaborating on a news conference he gave on Monday when he announced that the plot had been discovered and thwarted on October 16.

South Africa has denied any part in the plot.

Dr Kaunda said that when security forces surprised a gang of more than 50 well-armed men on a farm South of Lusaka on the morning of October 16, they found a map of Lusaka with such key targets as State House, the state radio station, the central police station and the airport marked out with notes in French.

Dr Kaunda said yesterday that another gang had been found in the copper-belt province of Kitwe and a number of them detained.

A number of prominent Lusaka businessmen and former senior government officials have been detained.

Dr Kaunda yesterday called on a Zambian-born white lawyer named Pearce Annfield and a former government Minister, whom he did not name, to come forward to help police with their investigations. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kaunda a man 'out of control'

STAR 1/8/80 (366)

LONDON — The Economist has compared President Kenneth Kaunda to "a cyclist wobbling out of control in the face of oncoming traffic."

It says in a news report here that when rumours of an attempted coup in Zambia began circulating nobody took them seriously.

The Economist said: "They were, it seemed, just another diversionary tactic to draw attention away from the country's real and growing ills and the government's failure to deal with them."

But there was little doubt that this time Mr Kaunda's cries were for real.

The Economist says the idea of South African involvement was stretching circumstantial evidence rather thin.

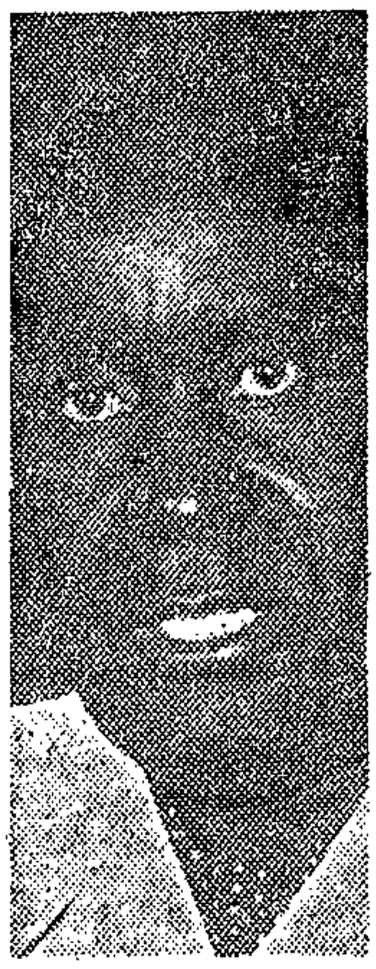
The argument of the increasingly "disenchanted" in Zambia was, with much justification, "that the president was leading the country to ruin."

Mr Kaunda's reaction to the growing sullenness of his people bordered on the hysterical.

"He sees foreign plots in everything from union strikes to low turnouts at political rallies. All this suggests a bad case of insecurity."

Ken's gaff* gaffe

..or is it guffaw, guffaw as Zambians find it hard to believe in a Pretoria plot



KAUNDA
A ruse to draw attention from his problems?

by DON KNOWLER
Tribune Africa News Service

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda may have committed a political blunder by linking South Africa with an apparent plot to oust him, say Johannesburg businessmen with Zambian connections.

Dr Kaunda accused South Africa during a sensational Press conference this week of backing a coup attempt, which he said was led by prominent Zambian businessmen and intellectuals.

News of a possible "South African connection" took many Zambians by surprise, simply because trade with the Republic has been rapidly growing since Zambia opened the then Rhodesia border in late 1978 to accept an urgently needed supply of fertiliser routed through South African ports.

Businessmen in Johannesburg pointed out that South Africa became Zambia's second biggest trading partner last year, following Britain.

They also point out that the Zambian Government opened a direct passenger air link between Lusaka and Jan Smuts Airport this year — something that has not been severed this week despite Dr Kaunda's allegations.

Although businessmen and experienced Zambia watchers concede that South African interests — and not necessarily the South African Government — might have been involved in attempt to support a possible coup against President Kaunda in the past, the independence of Zimbabwe has created a new awareness in Pretoria about co-existence with radical, black southern Africa states.

Diplomats in Lusaka maintain that Dr Kaunda's latest attack on South Africa is designed primarily to take attention from his country's worsening economic problems and the effect they are having on the morale of the people.

Diplomats point out that Zambians visiting Zimbabwe soon after its independence were amazed to see shops and supermarkets stocked with items they had not seen in their own country for years. This was despite a propaganda campaign launched in Zambia during the Rhodesian seven-year war to the effect that Mr Ian Smith's white-minority ruled country was war-torn and bankrupt and determined to drag Zambia down with it.

Now, say the diplomats, Zambians may well ask the question: If South Africa is our enemy, why is it still sending us food and essential commodities?

South African businessmen who often visit Zambia (although a visa is required) say that Zambian contacts have remained friendly and hospitable despite the mounting anti-South Africa campaign in the Zambian Government-controlled Press.

"The Zambians not only know on what side their bread is buttered but where the wheat for that bread is coming from," said one businessman. "Kaunda is making a big mistake to blame us for his troubles."

According to the Zambian Government's monthly digest of statistics published in August, sales of South African exports to the country amounted to about R50-million in the first nine months of last year, second only to Britain's R114-million.

Exports to Zambia range from explosives for the Copperbelt mines to maize, wheat and fertiliser.

Businessmen also pointed out this week that, as Zambia's economic crisis deepens, so its dependence on South Africa is increasing, especially on food supplies.

A drought in Zambia has added to other problems like inadequate business administration in the state-run sector of the economy and low world prices for Zambia's biggest export earner, copper.

"If South Africa wanted to bring Kaunda to his knees, all it would have to do is stop food or fertiliser exports," said a Johannesburg businessman.

"Or it could stop Zambian copper being shipped through South African ports."

The businessman said, that either way a massive international rescue operation would have to be mounted to save Zambia from starvation and bankruptcy, something Dr Kaunda might not survive politically.

This is not to say, however, that South Africa is bending over backwards to give Zambia any preferential treatment.

Trading with Zambia is done on strict no-nonsense business lines, with the Zambian Government generally being required to deposit large sums with the South African Reserve Bank before delivery.

***Gaff, n(s.l.). Blow the —, let out plot. (The Concise Oxford Dictionary)**

Lawyer was held legally, says judge

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — A High Court judge ruled yesterday that a prominent lawyer, Mr Edward Shamwana, was lawfully and constitutionally detained by the President of Zambia and threw out his application for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Judge Mathew Chaila said he was satisfied that Zambia had been under a state of emergency since 1964.

He said that from April 1965 to April 1970 the National Assembly extended the state of emergency every six months. In 1969, however, an Act of Parliament did away with that requirement.

"I am therefore satisfied that from 1964 to 1973 there was a declaration in force, as required under Section 29 of the constitution, and that when it was amended in 1973 the provisions of Section 29 were reproduced in Article 30 of the constitution," he said.

"I am also satisfied that the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Act have been lawfully invoked. Mr Shamwana has, therefore, been lawfully and constitutionally detained."

Mr Shamwana was held from October 24 by police before being served with a presidential detention order on November 1.

It has now been alleged by the State that a meeting took place between March 1 and October 26 at which a plot to overthrow President Kaunda's government was discussed.

On the question of the police not furnishing Mr Shamwana with the grounds of detention, Mr Chaila said, they were under no obligation to do so as the police detention order was revoked before the 14-day period within which they were required to furnish evidence that grounds had expired.

Mr Chaila, however, agreed with Mr Shamwana that he had been refused legal representation when he was interrogated for 22 hours.

"Mr Shamwana is a leading member of the Bar. I do not believe that he could have been interrogated without asking for his legal counsel to be present," he said.

Mr Shamwana was not asked to pay costs as his case had "helped clear a very important constitutional question."



Several thousand Zambians, spurred on by militants of the ruling United National Independence Party, descended on State House, Lusaka, to express their solidarity with President Kenneth Kaunda. The demonstration was organised after the President had announced that Zambian dissidents had hired Katangese mercenaries to help overthrow him. The President laughed off the demonstrators' demands that the plotters be publicly shot or hanged and said they would be given a fair trial as soon as investigations were complete.

Kaunda accuses labour leaders of incitement

LUSAKA— Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday accused labour leaders opposed to the decentralisation of the country's local authorities of trying to incite workers against the country's ruling and only political party, the United National Independence Party.

Opening the 15th national council of Unip in Lusaka, the Zambian leader said some labour leaders were professing to be the sole and authentic spokesmen of the workers when in fact they were "proxies of international monopoly capital."

Those leaders who formed the labour aristocracy had ganged up with the privileged officialdom of the outgoing local government system to mount ideological opposition against Unip's humanist ideals and Socialist programmes, he said.

Decentralisation of Zambia's local authorities calls for the abolition of the posts of mayor and town clerk and for the appointment of political district governors.

Last month the country's Congress of Trade Unions, the umbrella organisation of all unions in Zambia, threatened a country-wide strike by Zambian workers in protest against the high cost of living and in support of wage demands. — Sapa.

STAR 3/11/80 (360)

SA connection 'circumstantial'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The alleged South African connection in the gun battle between Zambian police and up to 200 armed men on a farm outside Lusaka two weeks ago is only "circumstantial."

According to Eric Marsden, writing in the London Sunday Times, the farm was owned by an unnamed Afrikaner who left three years ago.

The farm was about to be sold to a Zambian lawyer who had acted for President Kenneth Kaunda's old friend-turned-foe, the late Simon Kapwepwe, and who is rumoured to have fled to South Africa.

Two weeks ago, police searching for robbers stumbled on a gang of up to 200 armed men on a farm at Chilanga. There was a gun battle and two of the gang were killed.

One of them carried notes and maps which indicated that the President's official residence, the Lusaka radio station and the international airport were to be attacked the following day.

Captured documents and information from gang members the police picked up pointed to the involvement of disgruntled Zambian businessmen, mercenaries from Zaire and army officers.

A few days later, President Kaunda told diplomats that the gang was South African backed.

President Kaunda is, according to Marsden, convinced of South Africa's determination to overthrow him. He believes Pretoria was ready to bolster the coup leaders, and that for months South Africans had been arranging the murders of youn Zambian girls to promote panic over a mythical "Lusaka Strangler."

But, says Marsden, it is difficult to see why South Africa would encourage a gang whose long-term aim was to oust President Mobutu of Zaire.

President Mobutu's support for Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels against the Angolan Government make him at least an inadvertent ally of Pretoria.

Kaunda: We must rely on others

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia declared yesterday that his land-locked country "must rely for ever on other nations for trade routes to the sea".

He said this to more than 500 delegates when he officially opened the crucial 10-day national council of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) in Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka.

The Zambian leader said: "Above all, as a country we must know where we are. We are an African country, landlocked in the middle of Southern Africa, thousands of kilometres away from the nearest port in any direction.

"We must rely for ever on other nations for trade routes to the sea. We are an industrialising country and therefore need these outlets not only for our development but for our very survival."

President Kaunda told councillors: "All our people are waiting to be led into war against poverty and all its offshoots which have encroached upon them."

● A high-powered 18-man delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce is in Zambia for talks with government officials and businessmen aimed at strengthening trade ties between Britain and Zambia, Sapa reports.

The leader of the team, Mr Nigel Thompson, said it was the first major mission undertaken by the London Chamber of Commerce for a long time.

He said businessmen in Britain were keen to open up new trade links with Zambia, especially in view of the "new situation in Southern Africa following Zimbabwe's independence". — Sapa-Reuter.

STAR 3/11/80 (360)

g alleged coup to rally support

businessmen for recruiting the armed gang discovered near Lusaka, stating that it was composed of Zambian dissidents and alien bandits from across the Zairean border, and that South Africa had a hand in the plot.

South Africa has ridiculed this charge. Its diplomats claim they have no interest in deposing President Kaunda because the alternative, in their view, would be anarchy.

Observers are sceptical of the President's version, suggesting that the arrested businessmen are probably guilty of little more than seditious talk at the Lusaka Flying Club, their favourite rendezvous.

Given the rampant crime and lawlessness in Zambia, the gang may have been mere bandits.

In the cities it is not just food but other basic necessities such as soap and salt that are scarce.

One interpretation of the crisis is that it is part of a conflict between the President and the powerful Bemba tribal group, which forms most of the mining labour force on the Copperbelt.

The trouble with this theory is that the political balance in top posts beteen Bemba and Tonga, the other main population group, is worked out reasonably successfully at Lusaka. Zambia does not suffer from the sort of tribal politics which might have prompted a Bemba leader to bring down a force of rebels from his own country.

Any real plotter must face the fact that there is no plausible replacement for the President.

President Kaunda's problem is to overcome the combination of falling living standards and gross corruption which menaces his regime.

Rural Africans, who form 70 percent of the population, still support him. But the city dwellers are aware of the soaring affluence of the 20 top families, of the proliferation of Mercedes cars in spite of 150 percent duty, of officials whose children' private education in Britain costs 10 times their nominal salary, and of wholesale emerald smuggling.

Although the President seems not to realise it, the entire outside world from Pretoria to Moscow shares a rare unanimity on what should happen in Zambia — that President Kaunda should remain in power but clean out his own house.

Observers hope he will reform the police force, stamp out urban crime, tackle corruption and take a clear, fresh political course.

The difficulty is that the President seems to have no political instrument to use. His administration would be reluctant to take action, fearing for its own future, while the security forces and the military are too disorganised to offer realiable support.

President Kaunda is reduced to maintaining a climate of alarm to bolster his own personal position but shows no sign of launching a programme of coherent reform.

BACKGROUND

Kaunda is usin

From The Observer

LONDON — Two weeks after the great Zambian "plot" was discovered, the truth about the affair, which has put the country back under a state of emergency, remains a mystery.

Whoever the armed men may have been whose camp was attacked and dispersed near Lusaka, it is clear that President Kenneth Kaunda is using the alleged coup attempt to rally his failing personal support in the country.

The economic position of Zambia remains desperate with long queues in the cities for imported maize meal. The shortages have been made worse by the reported South Africa decision to demand immediate payment for their maize exports to Zambia, following the recent successful demand by the Russians to be paid R90-million for a delivery of arms.

The most dangerous opposition to President Kaunda comes from the so-called "Mayfair Set," the group of wealthy African businessmen — mostly former diplomats and politicians — who are exasperated by ineffective political leadership.

Although not personally hostile to the President they are opposed to the central committee of the United National Independence Party (Unip), which rules the one-party State.

It looks as though President Kaunda is trying to blame this group for trying to overthrow him and several members have been arrested.

The President has publicly blamed Zambian

AFRICA

Union opposition to Kaunda plan has collapsed

STAR 5/11/80 360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Labour's defiant stand against the Zambian Government collapsed today under a barrage of criticism from the party faithfuls intent on giving President Kaunda their strongest show of support since independence.

Prior to last month's alleged attempted coup, Zambia's powerful Trade Union Congress (ZCTU) made the unprecedented move of petitioning the government to withdraw from parliamentary consideration on a Bill to install party-controlled local government.

The ZCTU's outspoken secretary-general Mr Frederick Chiluba, charged the Bill would disenfranchise more than 90 percent of the population who are not members of the ruling UNIP party and be a waste of the taxpayers' money.

Mr Chiluba backed his position with a threatened nationwide general strike if government failed to raise the standard of living of Zambian workers before year end.

The government, sensitive to economic pressures, lashed out with charges that the ZCTU strike plan was a political plot.

Now Mr Chiluba has agreed to withdrew his opposition to the Local Government Administration Bill. He says there have been "misunderstandings" about the Bill and says the elections it provides for "should go ahead without obstacle."

Mr Chiluba said in a statement that "the political climate in the country does not allow for free collective bargaining.

"We would appeal to all workers, particularly trade union leaders, to refrain from making statements which might be taken advantage of by the enemy.

"We must all recognise the seriousness of the situation," Mr Chiluba concluded.

The Zambian Government is reported to have confiscated the passports of leading trade union leaders, it was reliably learnt last night, according to Sapa.

At the same time, the Unip national council meeting in Lusaka yesterday decided to put the labour movement under tight party control to make sure it does not get involved in plots to subvert the government.

Those reported to have had their passports withdrawn are: the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions' chairman, Mr Fredrick Chiluoa, the ZCTU general-secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba and the assistant general-secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa.

The home affairs minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, was not available to say why the passports had been withdrawn.



President Kaunda's party faithful have rallied to break the labour threat.

Top detainee freed

6.11.85 Rand 360

LUSAKA. — Mr Elias Chipimo, a former Zambian High Commissioner to Britain, was freed on Tuesday, 12 days after being detained in a police swoop preceding President Kenneth Kaunda's announcement of a foiled coup plot.

Mr Chipimo was among a number of prominent businessmen and former government officials picked up shortly before the Zambian President accused unnamed Rightwing dissidents of plotting to overthrow his socialist government.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said yesterday that there was no indication yet of the release of any other detainees.

Mr Chipimo said he had been released unconditionally. — Sapa-Reuter.

CURRICULU

Klaas van

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation.

He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

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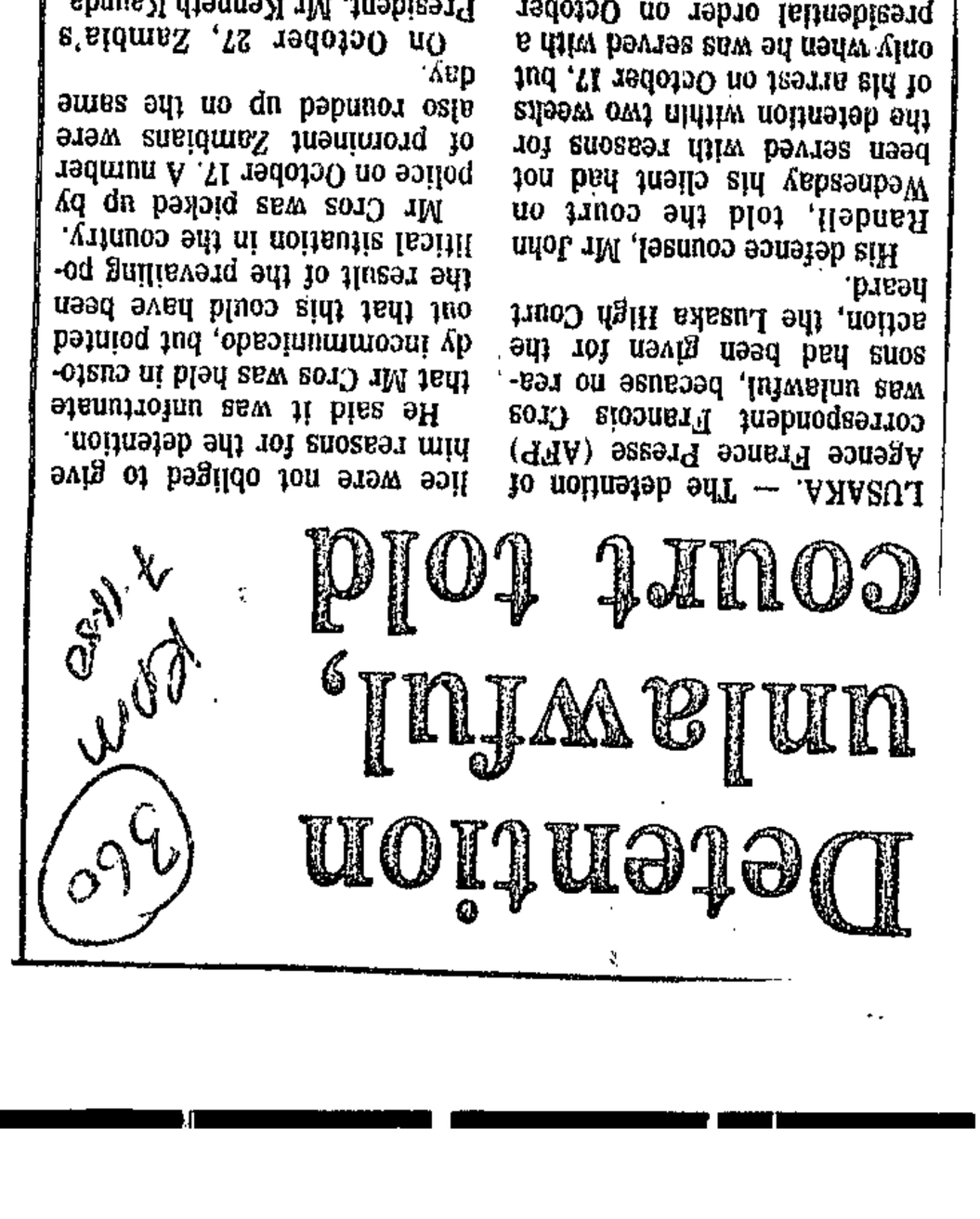

Detention unlawful, court told

LUSAKA. — The detention of Agence France Presse (AFP) correspondent Francois Cros was unlawful, because no reasons had been given for the action, the Lusaka High Court heard.

His defence counsel, Mr John Randell, told the court on Wednesday his client had not been served with reasons for the detention within two weeks of his arrest on October 17, but only when he was served with a presidential order on October 31.

Mr Randell told the High Court Commissioner, Mr Wamuiwange Mainga, that it was mandatory under the Detention Act that a detainee should be given reasons for his detention within 14 days.

But senior State advocate, Mr Abdulaziz Kinariwala, said Mr Cros was legally detained because he was issued with a fresh detention order when the police detention order was due to expire.

He explained that the presidential order served on Mr Cros on October 31 was more important and therefore the police were not obliged to give him reasons for the detention.

He said it was unfortunate that Mr Cros was held in custody incommunicado, but pointed out that this could have been the result of the prevailing political situation in the country.

Mr Cros was picked up by police on October 17. A number of prominent Zambians were also rounded up on the same day.

On October 27, Zambia's President, Mr Kenneth Kaunda, revealed that Mr Cros was being held by police so he could assist in investigations involving a senior Zambian leader.

The President said Mr Cross was known to have paid money for the man to be detended in court against a charge which Dr Kaunda did not disclose.

"I do not know whether this money was being paid out of genuine friendship or for sinister motives," President Kaunda said, adding that until he was sure why Mr Cros paid the man, he had a duty to maintain law and order and to have Mr Cros detained. — Sapa.

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Zambia rejects military tribunal

LUSAKA. — The 15th National Council now meeting in Lusaka has rejected a proposal presented to it by the central committee of Zambia's ruling political party, Unip, that a military tribunal be set up to try people who were allegedly involved in a coup plot against the government last month, council sources have disclosed.

Briefing the Press on the council's deliberations — a senior member of the party's central committee, Mr Bob Litana, said apart from discussing the President's opening address, the council's 12 committees were also going to consider an item which the central committee had submitted for inclusion on the agenda.

Mr Litana, chairman of the elections and publicity subcommittee of the central committee, did not disclose what the item was.

But it was reliably learnt that the central committee would call for the setting up of a military tribunal to try people who were allegedly involved in the plot to overthrow the government.

The sources reported that all the 12 committees of the council had rejected the proposal and it was therefore not going to be one of the resolutions.

When the National Council opened at the weekend, the central committee issued what was considered a special request to establish a military tribunal, but according to council sources, the recommendation was thrown out by all the committees "because it will usher in an era of dictatorship".

During discussions, delegates also argued hotly on a suggestion that the ruling party should cease to use the word "comrade" in referring to the President and other senior members of the party and government.

Some delegates contended that Zambia was not a communist country and the word comrade was a misapplication.

President Kaunda had to intervene as the debate became heated, and advised the council that people should be free to address him as either "comrade or His Excellency". — Sapa.

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Kaunda defends the buying of Red arms

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday Western countries had no moral right to condemn Zambia for getting her military hardware from socialist countries.

Addressing Zambia's overseas envoys, he said it was equally wrong for Zambia to condemn Western countries for denying her military equipment.

He told the diplomats, who are attending a three-day seminar, that "we have asked for co-operation in defence and security matters with Western countries, but they have rejected us".

Dr Kaunda also said that in future young officers sent abroad to support foreign missions must be the type that will resist temptation of being bribed.

Zambian detention unlawful — lawyer

360
12.11.80
4pm

"Mail" Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The President of Zambia has no power to detain anybody because there has been no proclamation of a state of emergency since December 31, 1964, a Lusaka High Court heard in Lusaka yesterday.

This startling revelation was made by a Lusaka lawyer, Mr Bruce Munyama, when he urged the High Court to declare the detention of his client Mr Edward Shamwana "unlawful and unconstitutional".

Mr Shamwana, a High Court commissioner and a prominent Lusaka lawyer, was arrested by police on October 24 and is currently in detention on a presidential order.

In his submissions, Mr Munyama said: "I have exhausted all the government gazettes since 1964 to today and I find that the first proclamation of a state of emergency was made on December 31, 1964.

"Since then parliament was not made to pass a resolution that a situation existed. If a situation existed there ought to have been a proclamation. Therefore the applicant is being unlawfully and unconstitutionally detained," he said.

Mr Munyama also said Mr Shamwana should have been served with grounds of detention within the specified period of 14 days.

He said that since his client was arrested on October 24 he had been continuously detained despite the revocation of the police detention order on November 1 and the serving of the presidential one on the same day.

"The applicant was also subjected to 22 hours of interrogation unknown in Zambia's legal history," he added. He said this signified that police had no grounds to detain Mr Shamwana and were trying to find grounds by questioning him for so long.

In reply, the state advocate told the High Court that the applicant was lawfully detained because the president had power to detain a person on mere suspicion. He failed, however, to say whether a proclamation of a state of emergency had been made.

Judge Mathew Chaila is to rule on the matter next week.

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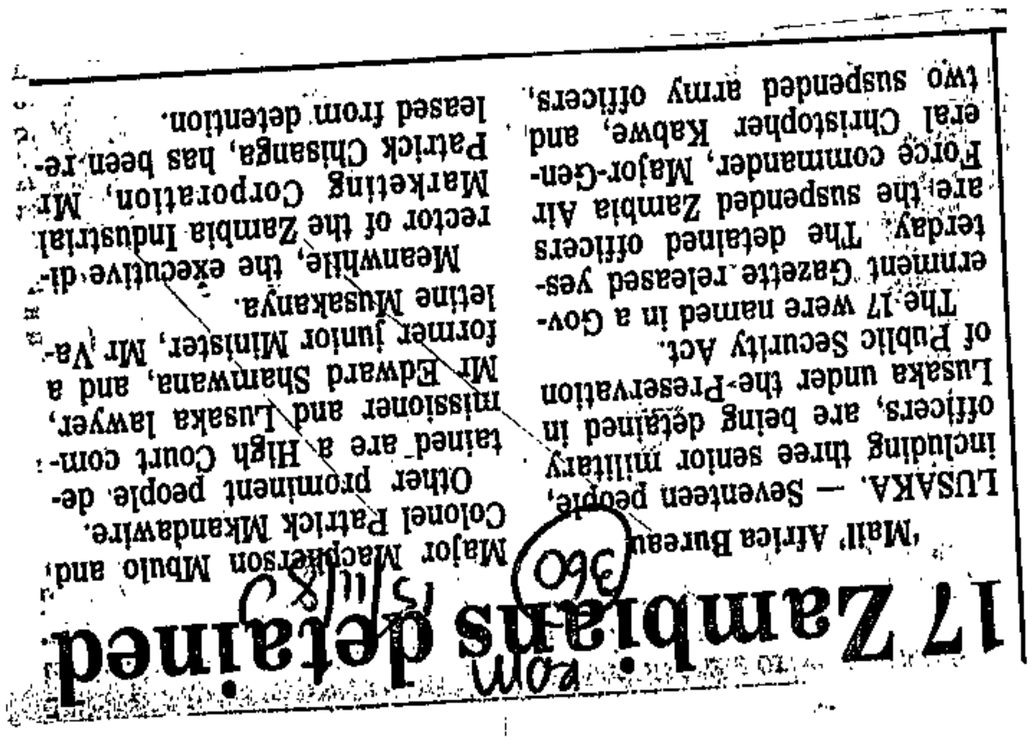


17 Zambians detained

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Seventeen people, including three senior military officers, are being detained in Lusaka under the Preservation of Public Security Act.

The 17 were named in a Government Gazette released yesterday. The detained officers are the suspended Zambia Air Force commander, Major-General Christopher Kabwe, and two suspended army officers, Major Macpherson Mbulo and Colonel Patrick Mkandawire.

Other prominent people detained are a High Court commissioner and Lusaka lawyer, Mr Edward Shamwana, and a former junior Minister, Mr Valetine Musakanya.

Meanwhile, the executive director of the Zambia Industrial Marketing Corporation, Mr Patrick Chisanga, has been released from detention.

Ex-bank boss linked to the 'Lusaka plot'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — A former Bank of Zambia governor, Mr Valentine Musakanya, has been named as one of the people who allegedly attended a meeting in Lusaka at which a plot to overthrow the government was discussed.

The Ndola High Court yesterday heard an allegation by the State that the meeting took place between March 1 and October 26 this year at the home of detained Mr Edward Jack Shamwana, a prominent Lusaka lawyer.

Mr Musakanya has filed a writ of habeas corpus for the State to show cause why he should continue to be detained.

The State alleges that Mr Musakanya's failure to report the meeting to police was prejudicial to public security.

He was picked up by police late last month with an executive director of Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Mr Patrick Chisanga, the former chairman of the Standard Bank of Zambia Mr Elias Chipimo, and Mr Shamwana.

Mr Chipimo and Mr Chisanga have since been released from detention.

They were picked up on the eve of a coup which was foiled by the governments about four weeks ago.

The hearing involving Mr Musakanya continues.

Kaunda asks his chiefs for help

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday urged Zambia's traditional rulers to use their regional influence to help the nation at what he called "an historic turning point".

The President, opening the annual House of Chiefs gathering at Lusaka, made only a passing reference to events since he announced the foiling of a Rightwing plot against his socialist, one-party government last month.

"The nation is going through an historic turning point," he said. "We are moving from a period of preoccupation with political affairs and issues to a period of preoccupation with development issues and projects."

The Kaunda administration and the ruling United National Independence Party have apparently come out of the turmoil of the past month in a stronger position, but the underlying fragility of the economy, almost entirely based on copper and cobalt exports, has been frequently mentioned in official speeches in recent months.

Dr Kaunda's presence at the opening of the gathering of chiefs was an apparent effort to rally support for rural agricultural development projects.

The President took special note of an opening remark by the conference chairman, Paramount Chief Undi, who said: "For some time now this House has not been quite satisfied at the response by the party and its government to its numerous resolutions." He did not refer to specific cases. — Sapa-Reuter.

Row over Zambian Bill

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Backbenchers in Zambia's parliament yesterday threatened to reject the controversial Local Administration Bill, which aims at decentralisation of local government.

They called for the Bill to be amended to allow chairmen of local councils to be elected instead of being appointed by members of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip).

The government withdrew the Bill in August so that it could be amended, as members of parliament had rejected it saying it would lead to disenfranchisement of voters.

There are widespread fears that if the Bill is forced through parliament by the government, the 45 000-member strong Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (Muz) will call for a strike by its members and paralyse the mining industry.

The miners fear they would lose amenities provided by their mining companies if their local councils were divorced from the companies.

Zambia's foreign policy under fire

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia's foreign policy came under heavy attack in parliament yesterday on the question of recognising new nations and liberation movements.

The parliamentary committee on foreign affairs called on the government to analyse South West African and South African problems.

In its first report adopted by parliament yesterday, the committee noted that in 1968 Zambia recognised an unnamed country — believed to be Biafra — which broke away from the main state contrary to Organisation of African Unity principles.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Saul Chipwaya, MP for Chisamba, said: "Not very far from our border we recognised certain leaders only to be proved wrong afterwards."

The MP urged the government "to critically analyse the problems in Namibia and even South Africa", adding that although Swapo was recognised by the United Nations, "of late there has been a split in the movement".

Mr Chipwaya also said that now that Zimbabwe was free, the majority of Zambians "are no longer prepared or willing" to sacrifice their benefits for a foreign cause.

Kaunda swops Cabinet around

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday reshuffled his Cabinet for the first time in almost a year — concentrating on defence and security, foreign affairs and the handling of the nation's sometimes fragile labour relations.

Dr Kaunda announced seven Cabinet changes, and two in the policy-making Central Committee of the only legal political movement — the United National Independence Party (Unip).

Speaking at a news conference, his first since October 27 when he reported a foiled coup plot against his government, he said the changes were effective from Sunday midnight.

Discussing the six-week-old curfew — imposed just before he spoke about the plot — he said the situation was under constant review and "there are signs that it might be lifted soon".

In the reshuffle, Mr Grey Zulu, ranked No 4 in the State hierarchy, remains Secretary of State for Defence and Security and a member of the Central Committee, but the Foreign Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, moves to the defence portfolio under Mr Zulu.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr V Phiri moves into Dr kaunda's inner circle of State House advisers. He succeeds Mr Mark Chona, who retired for health reasons in July, as special assistant to the President on political matters.

The Legal Affairs Minister, Mr Frederick Chomba, moves to Home Affairs, which controls the police force.

The Education Minister, Mr Lameck Goma, an academic and former vice-chancellor of the University of Zambia, takes over from Mr Chakulya at Foreign Affairs.

A leading Lusaka lawyer, Mr Gibson Chigaga, becomes Legal Affairs Minister. Dr H S Meebelo, chief of research at Unip headquarters, gets Mr Goma's post.

Mr Justin Chimba, Zambia's first Labour Minister after independence from Britain in 1964, returns to his old job, rejoining the Cabinet after about nine years.

The Labour Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, a former Finance Minister, moves to a newly-created Cabinet post as Minister at the National Commission for Development Planning, under Dr Kaunda, the chairman. This previously had the junior rank of Minister of State, and was held by Mr Unia Mwila, the Agriculture Minister since last June.

Mr Lumina came under a cloud two months ago, when leaders of the powerful Zambia Congress of Trade Unions refused to meet him during a tour of the Copperbelt, after he had been quoted by the Press as saying that the ZCTU was playing politics in attacking some government policies.

In the Central Committee — elected largely by the Unip national council conference — Dr Kaunda emphasised the importance he attaches to labour relations by moving Mr Shadreck Soko from the economically vital Copperbelt province to head the Industrial Participatory Democracy Section in the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kaunda lifts dusk to dawn curfew

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda has lifted the dusk to dawn curfew he imposed on a number of areas after an attempt to overthrow his government in October.

The Zambian leader imposed the curfew on October 23, on the eve of Zambia's 16th independence anniversary, after security forces uncovered a coup plot led by Zambian dissidents

Since it was imposed, security forces have arrested more than 50 mercenaries and several prominent Zambians, who are allegedly connected with the plot.

This was the third time President Kaunda had imposed a curfew since independence in 1964. The first was in August, 1977, and included a total blackout in Lusaka, Kafue, Chilanga and Livingstone.

The second was in April last year, but did not involve a blackout.

Both these curfews followed threats by former Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith to attack Zambia.

DEAL SALES (PTY) LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1979

TURNOVER (Note 1)		49 400
Net income before charing or crediting the items listed below		13 587
Add: profit on sales of listed investments	100	
less: write-down of existing holding	100	-
Add:profit on sale of land and buildings		2 500
		16 087
Less:interest on loan	600	
depreciation	2 340	
directors emoluments:		
for services as directors	3 800	
for other services	10 800	
Lease of delivery van	480	
Auditors fees	350	
Write down of listed investments	125	18 495
Net loss before tax		2 408
Taxation (Note 2)		-
		2 408
Transfer to non-distributable reserve		2 500
Accumulated loss at 31 December 1979		4 908

Notes:

1. Turnover cons

2. No tax has be
ended 31 Dec

3. No depreciati

Refugees eating roots to survive

LUSAKA — Over 1 500 people in the Siloana area of south-western Zambia are reportedly surviving on a diet of wild roots. Unless food, shelter, clothing and medicines are provided they will starve to death.

Father Benivgnus Buckley, parish priest of Sioma Catholic Church in Western Zambia reports that

"The number of deaths from starvation is already 15 and will rise very rapidly.

People were feeding on

"The famine situation at Imusho has reached such a critical stage. There is an atmosphere of bitterness, misery, agony and death." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

roots of wild trees, but even these are difficult to find. "The starving people have now resorted to eating

A second report, by the Yeta district hospital said most of those affected people were refugees from Angola and Zambia.

the people are "in a very bad state: sick, hungry and naked."

Sources:

i) 1960, 1970 and 1979A

Agriculture: regular and casual workers - Simkins 1978a

Table 2 1979 fi… the same as in 1976, the date of the l… icultural Census.

Subsistence farme… a, Table 13. The 1979 figure is reduced… igure) in proportion to the population ex… Africa by the exclusion of Transkei and B…

Urban areas - tal… nd 1970 Population Censuses, 1979 a…

All others: Take… : issues of South African Statistics. Min… a small allowance for salt works emplo… s B' construction figures are an a… l decrease the large discrepancies be… nsus and S A Statistics employment estim… tor components of the transport, stora… on estimates had to be obtained from In… gures for 1960 and 1970, but new series h… earance in the Quarterly Bulletin of Stat… used for 1979. Some components of fi… sector services employment have to be … 1969 & 1970 Population Censuses.

ii) 1979B

1979 averages t… Population Survey - Blacks - Janua… 1980, Statistical News Release, P27.3 o…

Tribune Africa News Service
LUSAKA: Zambia is taking delivery of sophisticated Russian weapons, including MiG-21 jet fighters and SAM-3 missiles bought under the secret R75-million arms deal signed early this year.
The arms, originally intended to help beat off cross-border raids by Rhodesian security forces, make Zambia, on paper at least, one of the most militarily powerful black nations of sub-equatorial Africa.
Zambia already has a squadron of Chinese-built MiG-19s but they were never brought into action against Rhodesia's ageing Canberra bombers and Hawker Hunter jets that attacked guerrilla camps near Lusaka almost at leisure.
Though the deal was negotiated at the height of the raids, it was only signed after the Lancaster House peace talks began in London.
Even as the first of the 16 crated MiG-21s and the missiles arrived in Zambia over the past month, President Kenneth Kaunda's Government was negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for loans worth around R500-million to help shore up his sagging economy.
Though the MiGs, brought down the Tazara railway from Dar Es Salaam, have been offloaded elsewhere in Zambia, other weapons including anti-aircraft guns were this week clearly visible on railway trucks in Lusaka.
ZAMBIA GETS TOP RED ARMS

Corruption booms in Zambia

360 ST BK 17/1/2180

High-level corruption, financial wastage and plain theft is costing Zambia millions of rands, reveals Brendan Nicholson, of The Star's Africa News Service, reporting from Lusaka.

High-level corruption is undergoing a boom in Zambia, not to the awe some levels common elsewhere in Africa but sadly significant in a country where even tipping is frowned upon by the Government.

Poorer Zambians who bear most of the weight of the sagging economy, have been treated over recent months to an almost unbroken string of scandals involving public servants or unnamed members of the government.

The long-delayed report of the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee presented a fortnight ago is an amazing record of financial wastage through inefficiency and plain theft running into millions of rands.

More recently someone leaked to the largely government controlled but still surprisingly vocal Times of Zambia the report of the auditors of the National Agricultural Marketing Board. According to the Times, the report said the board, which distributes most of Zambia's maize, was missing an estimated 40 000 tons of the nation's staple food.

Last year, Zambia was forced to import more than 250 000 tons of maize from South Africa and the United States to make up its production shortfall.

On a lesser scale though with uglier implications was the disposal of supplies of tinned milk and blankets intended for victims of the flooding that hit Lusaka's Kanyama district in 1978.

Among the "apparent irregularities" uncovered by the parliamentary committee were the sales to a few individuals of large quantities of goods donated for flood victims.

A government permanent secretary bought 100 of the 1 000 blankets received for just over R250, a fraction of their cost, a district governor bought 25 blankets for R70 and a political secretary of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) bought 25 blankets for R70.

The same permanent secretary bought 1 000 tins of milk for just over 10 cents each and a Minister received 200 tins for 30 cents apiece.

Several concrete blocks donated and stored at a Minister's home were recorded as having been sold to a company which did not appear on the local register of businesses.

At least 100 of the tents donated by "a certain high commission" disappeared. Most of the flood relief is believed to have been paid for out of donations from Scandinavian countries.

The parliamentary committee outlined a number of cases where police were investigating charges of theft by misappropriation and fraud against public servants.

Two officials in the Zambian embassy, Lisbon, allegedly opened a bank account there without permission and R16 000 was subsequently siphoned off from it to the accounts of private individuals and firms.

More Foreign Ministry officials were suspended in Zaire where police are investigating the loss of R14 000 apparently misappropriated from a Zambian embassy account there.

Another senior officer in the Ministry of Finance's salary section allegedly gave himself 43 pay advances running to around R25 000.

Government and bank officials in Lusaka are believed to have colluded in the theft of a government cheque which was filled in for more than R20 000 and quickly passed for payment before it could be traced.

Thirty elephant tusks were stolen in a break-in at a government store in April 1978, and, a month later stocktaking revealed that another 86 tusks were missing.

In all the 116 tusks were worth an estimated R250 000.

Huge gaps in records appear to have blurred the area where dishonesty leaves off and incompetence takes over.

The Zambian government is owed about R25-million in outstanding personal and company income tax.

In the Foreign Ministry alone employees are overdue with repayments totalling R500 000 in salary advances and loans, some going back to 1974.

One official of the Zambian High Commission in London who was elected an MP continued to accept R2 500 in overseas allowances as well as his parliamentary allowances.

Even the ruling party was not spared. The committee said UNIP was not able to give a satisfactory explanation of how it used its government grants.

When it was noticed that a cartage company was paid R75 000 for distances it did not travel and goods it did not deliver an investigation revealed that relevant documents went missing at audit date.

And nearly 16 000 school desks, paid for in 1973 under another contract, have still not been delivered.

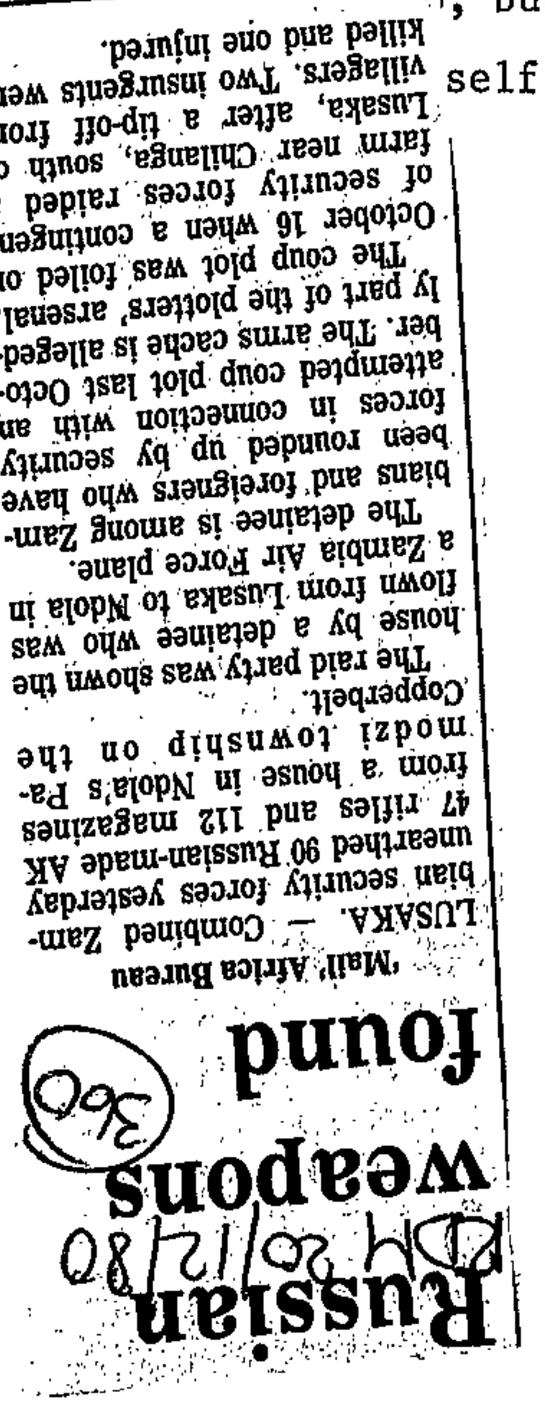
The Zambia police force paid out R32 000 more than it should have in buying stationery from private sources instead of from the government store and overpaid a Kitwe tailor by R82 000 for uniforms it bought.

Even Sitet the special investigation team, economy and trade, got a rap on the knuckles.

Expatriate officers on the crack anti-corruption team were ordered to repay more than R6 000 used to fly their wives on overseas trips.

which is often the result of a change from a single class teacher to many teachers. The Education Authorities are unlikely to change this, because the teaching system is aimed at producing specialists. And from standard 6, schooling is by specialists. But the younger kids need older people to identify with, and standard 9 and 10 pupils should organise teach-ins with the younger pupils. These could be informal, they could discuss anything that was of interest to most of the people there, and it would not be necessary to stick only to school subjects. It could be a sharing of experiences. The best way of organising this would be through your Students Representative Council. If there is no SRC you should try to form one.

This informal teaching would be of benefit to both older and younger students. And they could take it out of the schools to people in the community. Many people in the community cannot read or write. Many of these are the gangsters too. SRC programmes could teach these people to discuss things that are important to them, then they would become interested. They must be shown that much of what they are doing fits in with the needs of the rich and that they are harming working class communities. I _____, but no action can come out of a community that self.



Russian weapons found

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Combined Zambian security forces yesterday unearthed 90 Russian-made AK 47 rifles and 112 magazines from a house in Ndola's Pamodzi township on the Copperbelt.

The raid party was shown the house by a detainee who was flown from Lusaka to Ndola in a Zambia Air Force plane.

The detainee is among Zambians and foreigners who have been rounded up by security forces in connection with an attempted coup plot last October. The arms cache is allegedly part of the plotters' arsenal.

The coup plot was foiled on October 16 when a contingent of security forces raided a farm near Chilanga, south of Lusaka, after a tip-off from villagers. Two insurgents were killed and one injured.

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Zambia feels like an orphan

LUSAKA — Zambia, long the staging ground of Southern Africa's anti-colonial wars, is these days feeling a bit like a stepchild.

For years, the Government told the people that the declining economy was beyond control largely because of the Rhodesian guerilla war.

Now, a year after Zimbabwe's independence, the economy has shown little improvement. Worse still, Zambians are feeling slighted by their more prosperous southern neighbour.

The advent of black rule in Zimbabwe at first brought euphoria to Zambia.

MORE GRUMBLING

But the Government has been unable to satisfy rising expectations. Factors beyond Zambia's control — declining copper prices, higher oil costs, drought — are now the culprits.

Zambians are increasingly grumbling about the Government's inefficiency.

To many Zambians, their first trip south of the border after the war was a revelation. Despite its battered economy and international sanctions, Zimbabwe was far better off than Zambia.

The triumphant visit to Zimbabwe recently of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania brought home another disturbing truth: Zambia's sacrifices had not necessarily been appreciated by Zimbabweans.

Crowds greeting President Nyerere in Salisbury chanted that he and Mozambique's Samora Machel were the only two Leaders who had provided support during the war.

LOVE AFFAIR OVER

This was a slap at Zambian leader Dr Kenneth Kaunda's wartime backing of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

President Kaunda made light of the affair at a subsequent Press conference, but to many Zambians the message was clear: the love affair with Zimbabwe was over.

President Kaunda is to visit Zimbabwe next year, so some wounded feelings may fade in time.

But the sparse statistics available paint a grim picture of Zambia's economy.

Gross domestic product fell by 9 percent last year, the third straight year of decline, although a modest reversal may occur this year.

Income per capita, after allowing for inflation, is down by about a third in the past three years. The cost of living for low-income families has doubled since 1973.

Foreign reserves are down to only about a month's import bills — about R60-million.

— Washington Post News Service.

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Kaunda: how much longer will he rule?

B60 SIM 21/12/80

LUSAKA — Presidente Kenneth Kaunda, who for 16 years has ruled Zambia generally with a soft hand, suddenly faces growing opposition as a result of economic decline and political malaise within his ruling party.

As a number of African nations begin to wrestle with the problem of replacing the first generation of leaders who brought their countries to independence, Zambians are increasingly wondering how much longer "K K" will remain in power.

Nobody is predicting President Kaunda's imminent overthrow, particularly since the military appears to be loyal. Even his critics speak with trepidation about the possibility of his departure acknowledging chaos and instability would be the most likely results with no apparent replacement in sight.

COUP PLOT

Nevertheless the subject is increasingly the topic of conversation in Lusaka, especially since President Kaunda disclosed what he said was a right-wing coup plot in mid-October.

For a brief period President Kaunda skillfully used the alleged plot to rally support around him. Now, six weeks later, little more information has emerged and he is threatened with a serious loss of credibility.

"The last coup failed, but there will be further attempts," said one disgruntled Zambian.

"I would like to see him continue to rule, but he must see that fundamental change is required in the economy and the one-party state," said a prominent industrialist.

Most critics avoid attacking President Kaunda personally but blast his advisers.

Former Home Affairs Minister Aaron Milner, who has come under sharp attack from the President, said: "Unfortunately Kaunda has some rogues around him." Sooner or later, he added, a leader had to take responsibility for his aides.

Meanwhile, six weeks after President Kaunda's announcement of the alleged plot, a dusk-to-dawn curfew remains in effect with Zambians increasingly wondering why. — Washington Post News Service.



President Kaunda . . . alleged coup plot.

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Faculty of Arts : Cultural History of Western Europe, Economic History I, French Intensive, German I, Greek and Roman Literature and Philosophy, Hebrew I, History I, Italian Intensive, Political Science I, Religious Studies I.

Faculty of Science : Geography I, Chemistry I.

Faculty of Social Science : Sociology (General), Sociology (Industrial), Psychology I, Social Work I.

A number of other courses will also be approved, provided that they fit in with the student's lecture timetable.

The only approved course offered in the Commerce Faculty is the combination of the two Business Science semester courses Structure and Environment of Business and Management of Human Resources.

Economic History I

This is prescribed for curriculum 4, as Economic History I is required for Honours in Economics. However, Economic History I may also be taken concurrently with the honours study, and another approved course may be substituted.

Optional Extra Courses

A student may take up to four full courses in any year. Some second-year and all third-year curricula thus leave room for the inclusion of an additional course or half-course.
In addition to this, students who attained certain standards

Recruits march on Lusaka in protest

RDM 29/12/80 (36)

LUSAKA. — Nearly 2 000 Zambian youths doing their national service at the Kafure camp 50km south of Lusaka staged a demonstration in the capital on Saturday to protest about ill-treatment and poor living conditions.

The servicemen, aged between 18 and 22, walked the 50km to Freedom House, headquarters of the ruling United National Independence Party, and were met by the party's Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Otema Musuka.

This is the second time recruits based at the camp have marched on Lusaka to protest over poor conditions. Last year's intake started an abortive march which was stopped by police on the outskirts of the city.

On Saturday the soldiers told the authorities their diet consisted of maggot-infested "nshima" (staple porridge), and unwashed, saltless and snail-infested "kapenta" (tiny dried fish).

They also complained of a lack of water, poor sanitation, and that their beds had no mattresses.

The protesters said: "We are not allowed to think for ourselves because, according to the officers at the camp, they are supposed to do that for us.

"Most of us have not had a bath for as long as we have been at the camp. We have been wearing the same clothes since we left our homes," they said.

Mr Musuka told the recruits he would attend to their problems after they had returned to the camp, but the demonstrators flatly refused, saying they wanted immediate action, and the Deputy Minister was forced to accompany them to the camp.

Asked what action he would take to solve the demonstrators' problems, Mr Musaka replied: "This is a Defence matter and I would not like to say more than what I have told the boys." — Sapa.

Protest march, a 'time bomb' warning

LUSAKA. — The Times of Zambia yesterday described weekend's 50km march by nearly 2 000 Zambian school leavers in protest against poor living conditions at the Kafue national service camp south of Lusaka as serious. It called it "a disgrace to Zambia".

The Zambian daily, owned by the only legal party, UNIP, said in its editorial that if the protestors' allegations were true, then something was "grossly wrong" with the running of the camp.

"After all, this is the second time recruits from that camp have marched to Lusaka in protest against poor living conditions," it said.

The deputy Minister for Defence, Mr Otema Musuka, yesterday dismissed claims of ill-treatment by the recruits as a "pre-conceived exaggeration instigated by some top leaders in the ruling party and government and their well-to-do parents".

"The situation is grossly exaggerated by outsiders who want to discredit the service which they fail to realise is beneficial to the good defence of this nation," he said.

But the Times of Zambia said: "The Defence Ministry ought to move in quickly to defuse what could turn out to be a time bomb. To bemoan the miscalculations of the past will not solve the problem."

Zambia introduced a 20-month national service in 1969 for secondary school leavers involving training in weapons handling. But the scheme has been criticised by some parents who have sent their children abroad to avoid military training.

This has infuriated the government which has barred defaulting school leavers from any employment in Zambia until certificates of national service are produced. — Sapa.

RDN 31/12/80 (-360)

Money found for Zambian link

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Canadian International Development Agency, Cida, will finance the construction of the R10-million rail link between Mchinji in Malawi and Chipata in Eastern Zambia.

The first secretary for development at the Canadian High Commission in Lusaka, Mr John Licharson, said construction of the 26km line was expected to begin sometime next year.

He said Cida had asked the Canadian Treasury Board to finance the project, which will include the building of terminal facilities at Chipata, nearly 600km east of Lusaka.

After this portion has been constructed, linking landlocked Zambia to Malawi, Zambia plans to link Chipata and Lusaka, either directly or via the Tanzania-Zambia Railway, Tazara, at Serenje in the Central Province.

RES 19

DEAL SALES (PTY) LIMITED - BALANCE SHEET (continued)

The company is in arrear with the dividends amounting to R2 000 payable to preference shareholders for the period 1 July 1979 to 31 December 1979.

2.

Investments	No. of Shares	Cost or Book Value	Market Value	Directors' Valuation
Listed				
Scuppa Limited	250	375	375	
Unlisted				
Duppa (Pty) Limited	900	800		900

3. Stock

Stock amounting to R22 000 comprises merchandise and is valued at the lower of first in first out cost or net realisable value.

ZAMBIA - GENERAL

8/1/81 - 31/12/81

Court hears of plot

PDM 8/1/81

360

LUSAKA. — The Lusaka High Court heard yesterday that Mr Valentine Musakanya, former Governor of the Bank of Zambia, attended an unlawful meeting at the home of a white Zambian lawyer at which a plot to overthrow the government was unveiled, the official Press reported yesterday.

Senior State Advocate Abdulaziz Kinariwala, said the meeting had been held last April.

The advocate was arguing against Mr Musakanya's second attempt to win freedom through a habeas corpus application. The ex-bank governor won his first application in November, but was immediately re-detained.

On December 1 he was charged with treason. But the State did not proceed with the case. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kaunda's exchange controls

RDM 13/1/81

360

LUSAKA. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has announced new foreign exchange control measures in a bid to save his country's ailing economy and dwindling reserves.

Addressing newly-elected party leaders in Lusaka on Sunday, he imposed a ban on the issue of foreign exchange to companies going into liquidation and the buying of small businesses from expatriates.

He admitted the country had foreign exchange problems. "Some of our priorities are wrong. For example, I don't see why we should be wasting money on projects which take away foreign exchange."

Zambians should be setting up new businesses, not taking over shops left behind by expatriates.

"There are too many luxury goods in most shops which are a drain on foreign exchange reserves." — Sapa-AFP.

Zambian copper output

LUSAKA. — Zambia produced 52 204 tons of copper in October against 50 957 in September and 50 300 in October 1979, according to figures in the Government Gazette.

This brings the total for the first 10 months of 1980 to 514 541 tons against 486 500 in the year-ago period.

Zambia produced 583 400 tons of copper in 1979 against 655 000 in 1978.

Cobalt production for October was 252 tons against 250 in September 1980 and 293 tons in October 1979, bringing the 10-month total to 2 514 tons against 2 682 tons in the year-ago period.

Cobalt production figure in 1979 was 3 270 tons compared with 1 560 in 1978. — Reuter.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity

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Crisis-Riddden
Mugabe calls
on Kaunda

Mail Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, flew to Lusaka yesterday for a one-day meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia against the background of an unresolved crisis in his Government.

Mr Mugabe, who returned from Lusaka last night, has to decide soon whether to accept the basic demand by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party that it should participate jointly with Zanu (PF) in structures concerned with security.

Although discussions between Mr Mugabe and President Kaunda centred on the strengthening of economic and communications links between their countries, Zapu's unhappiness with the recent Cabinet reshuffle is certain to have been on the agenda.

Sources say the Zimbabwean Premier is anxious that President Kaunda who was Mr Nkomo's most ardent supporter during the war, use his good offices to impress on the Zapu leader the dangers of withdrawing from the coalition Government.

Observers believe Mr Mugabe sought an assurance from the Zambian leader that there were no forces or weapons belonging to Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces in his country.

The main purpose of Mr Mugabe's visit was to discuss the co-ordination of development projects between Zimbabwe and Zambia.

An agreement setting up a joint commission of co-operation was signed after a series of bilateral consultations.

Zambia and Zimbabwe are members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, whose main objective is to lessen the dependence of black states in the region on South Africa's economy.

Also accompanying Mr Mugabe were his Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala; Mr Ahmed Kadungure, the former Transport Minister recently moved to the Ministry of Youth and Sport; and Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, Minister in charge of National Security.

Kaunda told: Cut unproductive civil service

RDM 26/1/81 360

LUSAKA. — The Sunday Times of Zambia yesterday urged the government to sell off some state-controlled industries to the private sector and make cuts in what it called "a huge but unproductive civil service".

The newspaper, whose staff is hired by the Ruling United National Independence Party, made the call in a long, unsigned article in advance of the 1981 budget due before parliament on Friday.

The article said it was no longer a secret that the nation's economy was in a shambles, nor that the government had decided to take austerity measures to put it back on a sound footing.

President Kenneth Kaunda announced yesterday that a new ministerial committee would assess Zambia's foreign exchange requirements and ensure that essential imported goods and overseas payments arrears would receive top priority.

The paper predicted increases in tax or duty on beer, petrol, cigarettes, clothing, furniture, cars, television sets, cosmetics and other so-called luxury goods as well as a cutting of travel allowances. But it did not envisage a rise in the existing high marginal income tax rates.

The government, which is negotiating for a large loan from the International Monetary Fund, has been preparing the population for some weeks for a tough budget and further cuts in subsidies on many goods.

The retail price of various grades of staple maize meal went up by as much as 50% early this month. The paper said one third of the nation's civil service did not put in a full day's work and asked whether the public sector should make politically unpopular cuts.

"At the moment 80% of the economy is in public hands and is doing very badly, while the 20% in the private sector is doing remarkably well, given the existing circumstances."

"Would it not be prudent to increase this productive 20% to say 40% so that it could generate more revenue and employment to absorb the one-third from the public service and other unemployed?" the paper asked. — Sapa-Reuter.

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satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rapoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (Senior)

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has

Boy shot dead in Zambian riot

RDM 28/1/81

360

LUSAKA. — A 14-year-old boy was shot dead and up to 50 people were injured when police stepped in yesterday to quell a riot at a mine township in Zambia's mineral-rich Copperbelt province, the official press reported yesterday.

It was the first reported death in more than a week of industrial unrest which began in the country's vital copper and cobalt industry and spread to the banking and insurance sector.

The Times of Zambia, run by the ruling United National Independence Party, said the shooting took place when police moved in to break up a riot and a bullet hit the boy, who was walking home from school.

The shooting angered the crowd, who rampaged through the township stoning vehicles and setting up roadblocks.

Recent labour unrest leading to wildcat strikes stemmed from growing friction in recent months between the labour movement and UNIP, the country's only legal political organisation. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambians set for another tight budget

RDM 30/1/81

360

LUSAKA. — Zambians prepared for yet another belt-tightening annual budget today as the country emerges from an unprecedented wave of labour unrest and the Finance Ministry prepares for fresh loan negotiations next month with the International Monetary Fund.

But, as the Sunday Times of Zambia remarked last weekend: "One wonders whether there are any more waists left to tighten the belts on."

The economically vital mining and banking sectors appeared to be almost back to normal yesterday after eight days of disruptive wildcat strikes against a ruling party decision to expel 17 trade union executives for continued opposition to a new system of local government.

Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane expressed cautious optimism about the economy in last year's budget address, but that was during a boom period for copper and cobalt, which accounts for more than 95% of the nation's foreign exchange earnings.

When he goes before the National Assembly today, he will be speaking after a year in which oil prices have shot up again, Zambia has suffered its second poor crop of staple maize in succession, and copper prices have tumbled to below the point at which the mines can show a profit. Demand has also been slack for cobalt in the recession-hit industrialised world.

Mr Musokotwane forecast a budget deficit of about R257-million on expenditure of about R972-million for 1980.

Meanwhile, he has returned twice to Parliament for supplementary funds totalling just over R709-million.

According to diplomatic and banking sources, the IMF team which was in Zambia for talks twice last year was not pleased with the supplemental budget requirements and decided last month they would not be back until after the budget. — Sapa-Reuter.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld

Zambia's 1981 budget, Good for Zambia

LUSAKA. — The price of petroleum products, beer, cigarettes and sugar have gone up in Zambia's 1981 budget, presented before Parliament yesterday, described as the most modest since 1964. —
Sapa

Zambian coup: Treason trial soon

RDM 10/2/81

360

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — People detained after last October's Zambian coup attempt would appear in court soon, charged with treason, a Ministry of Home affairs spokesman confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

He said investigations by officers of the Special Division of the President's Office had led to the source of weapons which were to have been used in the aborted coup, and had established how the arms were brought into the country.

At a house in Ndola on the copperbelt, officers unearthed 90 AK-47 rifles and 112 magazines, he said.

This prompted the Soviet Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasili Solodovnikov, to call a Press conference at which he denied any Russian involvement in the plot.

The rifles bore labels written in German, leading to official suspicion they could have been manufactured in East Germany.

And during a shoot-out between Zambian security forces and a group of armed men at Chilanga, south of Lusaka, on October 16, more AK-47s were captured from fleeing mercenaries, some of whom were captured.

Several Zambians have been detained to face charges of treason.

They include the former High Court Commissioner, Mr Edward Shamwana, and the former Bank of Zambia Governor, Mr Valentine Musakanya.

Zambia: where there's a 'coup' behin

RDM 12/2/81 (360)

Cont

By ANTHONY RIDER
Central Africa Editor

THE other day in Lusaka comrade Bonzo and a friend were having a few drinks after work when in came their usual sundowner companion, comrade Mambazo. Poor old Mambazo looked dejected and haggard. They assumed he'd had a rough day at the office, and urged the barman to supply the customary restorative.

It turned out work wasn't the trouble. Mambazo began explaining. He was going through a most trying time. "My whole family has revolted against me. I wouldn't have thought it possible but it has happened," he moaned.

Then he poured out the sad story, and Zambians were able to read it in the Times of Zambia in a weekly column by Kapelwa Musonda.

Once they had penetrated the rich irony they chuckled appreciatively. For Mambazo, substitute Kaunda. The Zambian President is a well-known family man who sees himself as the father of the Zambian national family. But all has not been well within the family.

The "children" have been criticising the national father and his policies for some time, and some of this criticism has spilled over into open defiance.

For years Dr Kaunda's image abroad has been that of an international politician and African leader. At home he is being seen increasingly as the national leader who has not come to grips with Zambia's growing problems.

"What's happening at the moment," says a Western diplomat, "is a fascinating struggle between two opposing ideologies.

"On the one hand there is this widely-held view that the country's troubles have been caused by too much socialism and that Zambia must now make a u-turn back to full-scale private enterprise.

"On the other is the view held by the dominant grouping within the ruling party and government that Zambia's problems are due to a lukewarm application of socialism, and that what is needed now is to go hellbent down the socialist path."

"The real problem, a former colleague of Dr Kaunda adds, is that the Zambian leader cannot see clearly what is happening to his country, is being inadequately advised and has allowed East European economic thinking to help shape economic policy.

Dr Kaunda has also, he charges, become increasingly autocratic and unwilling to consider criticism on its merits, seeing instead plots where none exist — and under the guise of national security has been clobbering his critics.

The President believed there was a plot in October to oust him by force. It seemed to involve just about everyone he and his security advisers could think of — from the South African Government to what have been aptly described as the ageless and aging former Katangese gendarmes, a not too efficient body of men that served Moise Tshombe all those — is it 20? — years ago.

No doubt the South African Government is a legitimate hate object for a country and a people that profess nonracialism, but to blame South Africa as well for the Lusaka axe murders, as Dr Kaunda has done, seems to be rather imaginative.

But in the current Zambian mood where discontent has become endemic Dr Kaunda has firmly set himself against listening to the shadowy opposition grouping of mostly former government men now in the remaining areas of private enterprise.

They have been arguing that the policies of the 16 years since independence have been disastrous. They want the state to end its continuing inroads into industry and commerce.

The state-dominated economy in fact has never looked more battered. Copper prices are low, cobalt is proving hard to sell and the IMF is tightening the screws.

Despite all this the state's grip on the productive sector is increasing, not lessening. Dr Kaunda, hearkening, his critics say, to economists with University of Leningrad degrees, is pushing ahead with more state involvement.

One example: huge 20 000ha state farms, one in each province. In his determination to overcome Zambia's chronic food problems, Dr Kaunda is looking to these state farms despite well-founded criticism that they may not be the answer.

Yet against this deteriorating economic background the Zambian leader has continued to extend the power of his United National Independence Party (UNIP), the country's only party since opposition parties fell away when Zambia became a single party state. There has been a steady accumulation of power in the hands of the Central Committee, whose members are appointed by the President.

The Local Administration Act, which the government claims will decentralise authority, in fact tightens the party's grip.

Only UNIP members may be candidates in local elections — yet, after nearly 10 years of being the ruling and only party, UNIP still l only about 200 000 members, a b three or four percent of t population.

Dr Kaunda and his colleagues t of the one-party participatory mocracy they have brought abo but the words seem to have l their normal meaning in t process.

Western diplomats are nevertl less able to point with a minor ser of wonder to the stout fight the called second team still puts up parliament from time to time.

The "second team" tag came be applied to a fair number of UN backbenchers after the last electio when Dr Kaunda's friend-turne critic, former Vice-President Sim Kapwepwe, was diddled out standing for the presidency, ar many would-be MPs were chucke out through Central Committe vetting.

The "second team" in fact ha been tenacious in its criticism c government performance in severa fields. It was not inclined in th recent budget debate, for instance simply to accept the series of ex cuses — valid though they may be – the Minister of Finance, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, put forward for th poor shape of the economy. One MI said flatly: "Unless there is a delib

Rand Daily Mail
12-02-81

every crisis

erate policy to treat the ailing economy it faces certain death." And he made it clear he was not thinking of more state control and direction.

Another was quite blunt about the big new food production venture. Rural reconstruction centres had failed and nothing much would come from the new programme, he feared.

Still another, citing the low party membership figures, thought it "shameful" that the ruling party had not been able to organise itself effectively after 16 years in power.

Even on foreign policy, members of the "second team" have been critical. Recently in parliament outspoken MPs rather bravely drew attention to a series of foreign policy decisions that reflected badly on Dr Kaunda's judgment in this field.

They pointed to the President's penchant for backing the wrong horse — recognition of Biafra in 1968, continuing as late as 1970, to recognising Nkrumah as the legitimate leader of Ghana long after his removal, and (now an extremely sensitive point with Dr Kaunda) Zambian preference for Mr Joshua Nkomo to emerge as Zimbabwe's post-independence leader.

The spirit of opposition has also been kept alive by the strong trade union movement which largely draws its strength from the cohesion and sense of purpose of the mining union, particularly on the Copperbelt.

Confrontation with the unions has been going on in one form or another for years. It has sharpened in the past six months and recently the government fired 17 mine union leaders from the party in retaliation for the unions' sacking of their officials who had stood in local elections.

The mining union fought the local administration Bill on the grounds that party control of town councils might mean a deterioration of the amenities of the well-run (by the mines themselves) mining townships. They also saw a threat to union power.

Dr Kaunda's reaction to the opposition to his legislation was almost predictable. He ordered party officials to investigate labour opposition to party policy and demanded to know "the meaning of this defiance and whether or not it is connected with the abortive coup".

The coup attempt was reported more than four months ago, yet no charges have been brought against the prominent Zambians now being held under presidential detention orders.

But the way things are going in Zambia it will take more than coup allegations to head of current discontent.



President Kaunda . . . charged with becoming increasingly autocratic and unwilling to consider criticism on its merits, seeing instead plots where none exist.

ZAMBIA FM 13/2/81

Voila le graft

(360)

Zambia has been labelled the "world's greatest sponger" by a French agronomist called in to advise Dr Kaunda's government on the utilisation of foreign aid.

Professor Rene Dumont's report was immediately banned in Zambia when he asserted that for every $1m of aid that went into the country, less than $100 000 found a productive home. Dumont placed the blame for this squarely on the "clique of profiteers" surrounding President Kaunda.

Dumont's advice on foreign aid was that Western and Arab donors should stop handing out loans. Although the report was banned, excerpts from it surfaced in overseas press reports and were published in Zambia by the National Mirror, a publication owned jointly by all the churches in the country. The Zambian government reacted to the report's publication by introducting legislation in parliament which will effectively censor and muzzle the press.

Among the home truths Kaunda objected to was Dumont saying that "in Zambia there is an urban elite of party officials cruising the roads in chauffeur-driven Mercedes and peasants working two days to be able to afford a bag of salt", and that "20% of Zambia's gnp goes to the 2% of the population who wield power."

Dumont went on to state that half the country's tractors (supplied by foreign aid) are out of order through lack of maintenance and spares. Half the country's bicycles (a major means of transport) are inoperable because of lack of tyres, inner tubes and pumps. More than 22 000 classrooms have been built but more than half of them have no exercise books, pencils or writing books and no pupils. Expensive mobile vaccination units sit and rust through a lack of petrol. Costly hospitals built with massive overseas loans lack medicine, staff and ambulances.

He also charged that Zambian agriculture has been totally ruined and that every year since 1976 production has diminished. Referring to the chronic shortages which are a daily fact of Zambian life, Dumont said: "In clinics you find posters saying 'in case of cholera wash with soap.' Peasants look at you and smile. There is no soap. When children have diarrhoea you're supposed to give them a little salt and sugar. But there is none to be found and in fact there are no shops any more in the bush."

The publication of Dumont's allegations may have upset Kaunda but it contained nothing of which his subjects are not already painfully aware. There are chronic shortages of just about every sort of commodity. People regularly queue for two hours in the hope of being able to buy a bar of soap. Cigarettes are often unobtainable, clothing is scarce, of poor quality and expensive, and food shortages become steadily worse. Spare parts for vehicles are impossible to obtain and 60 000 government vehicles are off the road because there are no parts to fix them.



Kenneth Kaunda . . . surrounded by a profiteering clique

Any compunction Zambians might once have had about purchasing SA goods has long since vanished. At Lusaka's Intercontinental Hotel everything is South African from the toilet paper to the wine — Chateau Libertas at R22,50 a bottle. The few items which can be purchased in the city's shops are virtually all South African, as are the few new cars on the roads. Nor is it hidden that the people responsible for the mess are those surrounding Kaunda. Bad planning, inefficiency and corruption are rampant.

Questions were recently asked in parliament about the fate of international aid goods donated to help the people of Kanyama township outside Lusaka when their homes were devastated by floods. The questioner wanted to know why a permanent secretary, a cabinet minister and a district governor had been allowed to purchase 600 000 blankets at R2,00 each and 1 500 large tins of powdered milk for 20c each when the goods had been donated to Zambia for relief work. No answers were forthcoming.

There is no doubt that the people of Zambia are deeply unhappy about the economic situation. Spontaneous strikes and protest marches have taken place and have been greeted with dismay by the ruling UNIP party. In the past Kaunda has always been able to blame Zambia's problems on the Rhodesian war. Now that excuse has gone there is little left for him to hide behind. His administration is in a shakier position than ever before in its history. The possibility of a coup, from either the left or right, must be a definite consideration.

CHEMICAL
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Zambia wants pressure on SA

NEW DELHI. — Zambia has urged both Western and non-aligned states to push for the independence of South West Africa.

Zambia's Foreign Minister, Professor Lameck Goma, told the non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi yesterday his country was not satisfied that the five-state Western Contact Group on SWA had put enough pressure on South Africa to ensure its co-operation in carrying out the United Nations plan for the territory's independence.

The Zambian Foreign Minister demanded maximum pressure from the five states — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Prof Goma also urged non-aligned nations to consider concrete ways of increasing support for the people of SWA under the leadership of Swapo.

Swapo, he said, had no choice but to intensify what he termed its armed struggle for national liberation: its low-level guerrilla war against South African forces.

Prof Goma said the conference, which ended last night, should condemn South African aggression against the Front-line States of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Malawi and Angola. These, he added, needed concrete help in defending themselves.

The Zambian Minister's speech came two days after the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr Ishaya Audu, told the meeting that the non-aligned movement should seek mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa.

Mr Audu also proposed setting up a special non-aligned liberation fund on SWA, pledging an immediate Nigerian contribution of R750 000.

The Zambian Minister also charged yesterday that South Africa deliberately sabotaged last month's abortive Geneva talks sponsored by the UN with the aim of setting a date for a SWA ceasefire and establishing a peace-keeping operation.

The Zambian Minister said: "South Africa's illegal occupation of SWA is intolerable. It is a challenge to the conscience and collective will of the international community which must be faced squarely."

He added that the situation in South Africa itself showed "serious signs of a major explosion in the making". — Sapa-Reuter.

Namibia Institute evacuated

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambian security forces have evacuated Namibia Institute staff and students belonging to Swapo and the banned African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

Informed sources in Lusaka said the evacuation of more than 200 people from the United Nations-built institute followed threats by South African commando units that they would raid any country which harboured ANC and Swapo supporters.

It is understood the Zambian Government moved the staff and students to undisclosed places as a precaution against a South African raid similar to the one into Mozambique last month.

There were unconfirmed reports that Zambian security forces had also evacuated Swapo and ANC refugees from camps known to South Africa.

SA cop's family left destitute in Zambia

S. Express 5/2/81

360

By MERVYN REES

PENNILESS and forced to leave his wife and children behind to fend for themselves, a former John Vorster Square policeman has flown to South Africa after being deported from Zambia.

"It's been a nightmare," Mr Ian Mills, a British-born detective and professional policeman who immigrated to Zambia from Zimbabwe last year, said after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport.

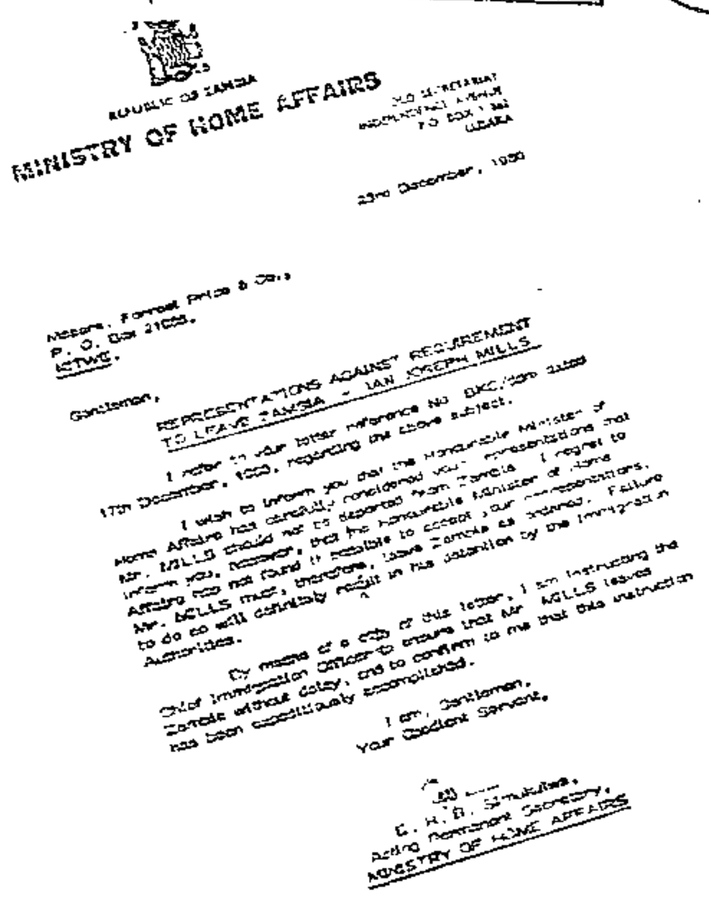
Expelled from Zambia without explanation, 41-year-old Mr Mills told the Sunday Express that his wife, Gwen, and two children aged 14 and four, were now destitute in Kitwe, Zambia, — having to sell their possessions to feed themselves.

He had been ordered out of Zambia in a "secret" deportation notice from the Zambian Ministry of Home Affairs after a series of events that started with a raid by rifle-carrying policemen on his home in November last year.

"It was totally unexpected," Mr Mills said. "I had arrived on the Zambian Copperbelt several months earlier filled with high hopes and expectations. I had thrown up my job as a Flight Sergeant with the Rhodesian Air Force Security Branch in the belief that Zambia was stable, democratic and a country of potential.

"As a professional policeman, I was promised the world by a Kitwe private security company if I would join them, but they failed to meet even the most basic of undertakings that they had made when they recruited me.

"When it became obvious that the company would not honour its commitments to me, I decided to accept a top security officer's position with a reputable international company in Zambia . . . and it was from that moment that my problems started."



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

23rd December, 1980

Messrs. Forrest Price & Co.,
P. O. Box 21055,
KITWE.

Gentlemen,

REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST REQUIREMENT TO LEAVE ZAMBIA - IAN JOSEPH MILLS

I refer to your letter reference No. BKC/dm dated 17th December, 1980, regarding the above subject.

I wish to inform you that the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs has carefully considered your representations that Mr. MILLS should not be deported from Zambia. I regret to inform you, however, that the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs has not found it possible to accept your representations. Mr. MILLS must, therefore, leave Zambia as ordered. Failure to do so will definitely result in his detention by the Immigration Authorities.

By means of a copy of this letter, I am instructing the Chief Immigration Officer to ensure that Mr. MILLS leaves Zambia without delay, and to confirm to me that this instruction has been expeditiously accomplished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

E. H. B. Simukulwa,
Acting Permanent Secretary,
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

○ The letter rejecting Mr Mills' appeal to be allowed to remain in Zambia.

Within days he was raided by Zambian police after an anonymous and untrue tip-off that he was in possession of weapons and a Rhodesian military uniform.

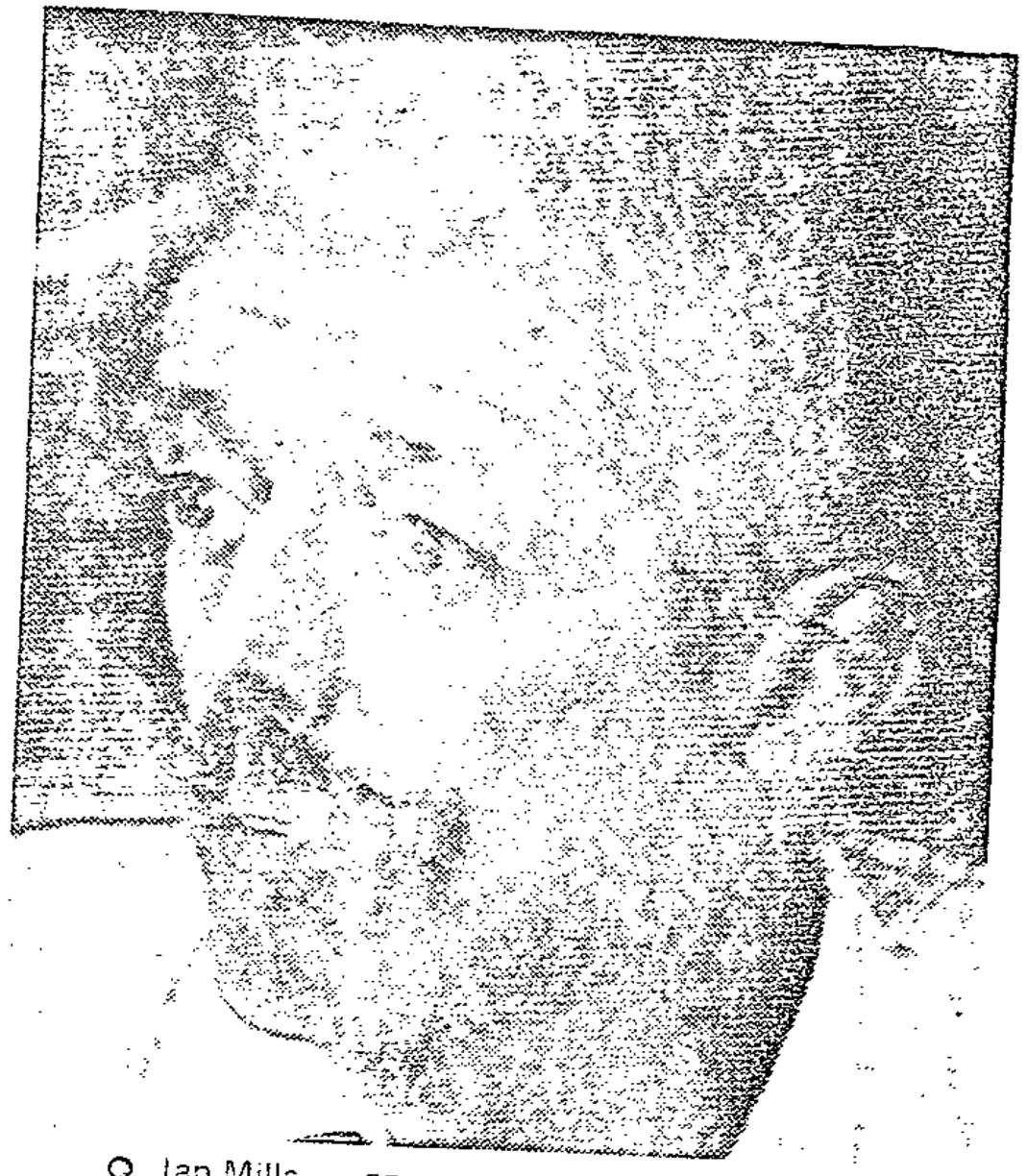
"The implication was that I was a Rhodesian spy.

"The police found nothing in my home and I showed them the so-called Rhodesian uniform — a camouflage waistcoat which was nothing more than a hunting jacket and momento of my service with the Rhodesian Air Force. I had declared it to Customs when I entered Zambia.

"The police seemed satisfied and left. But on December 3, the Minister of Home Affairs issued an order for my deportation without giving any reasons. The order was served on me on December 16 and my attorney immediately appealed. This was rejected and I was ordered to leave without delay, failing which I would be detained."

On January 10 Zambian plainclothes policemen again visited him and questioned him about his Rhodesian Air Force service and he again explained that he had been nothing more than a policeman in the Air Force.

Mr Mills said the Zambian Government refused to pay for his deportation or to allow him to convert his limited Zambian currency into foreign exchange. He was unable to work and even pay for his airfare. He finally flew out to Salisbury and South Africa with R10 in cash and a single suitcase, leaving behind his wife and children. "At this point my wife is still trapped in Zambia, unable to even get permission to bring out whatever money she has been able to scrape together — and she should by rights be allowed to bring out R2 000," he said.



○ Ian Mills . . . an anonymous and untrue tipoff.

Mr Mills said he was now trying to re-establish himself, but this meant starting from scratch.

"I've lost everything — my home, job, furniture, car and cash and have not even been given the opportunity to defend myself against the anonymous allegations that led to my deportation. And without a home and furniture, I cannot even get my wife and family to South Africa. Where would they stay?

"As a policeman I have served with an unblemished record in various countries, including South Africa where I was stationed in Hillbrow and on the Fraud Squad at John Vorster Square.

"I have also served with the British police, the Australian Federal Department of Police and Customs and the British Royal Military Police, working in various European countries and Singapore, Malaya and India. Nowhere have I experienced such treatment as I did in Zambia."

RDM 16/2/81

Zambia doctors seek close SA tie

Staff Reporter

TWO Zambian doctors have expressed the wish for closer ties with the South African Medical Association.

Dr M Nalumango, chairman of the Zambian Medical Association, and Dr J Masange, chairman of the central division of the association, were in South Africa as guests of the SA body.

Both doctors are graduates of the University of Natal. They came to South Africa to see how the SA association operated, according to Mr Mike Gibbs, the association's public relations officer.

The doctors, Mr Gibbs said, looked at the relations between medical professions and the Government, in particular the ethical norms governing the professions in South Africa.

The doctors said there were 700 practising doctors in Zambia and 200 of them were members of the Zambian Medical Association, established in 1969.

The medical problems facing Zambia were similar to those in South Africa, Mr Gibbs said, in that doctors in both countries had to deal with diseases such as malaria and cholera.

Heart disease and high blood pressure were becoming more apparent among urban black people in Zambia, which was also the case in South Africa.

Mr Gibbs said an American delegation of doctors would arrive in South Africa this week.

Kaunda's family is restive

The other day Comrade Bonzo and a friend in Lusaka were having a few drinks after work when in came their usual sundowner companion, Comrade Mambazo.

Poor old Mambazo looked dejected and haggard. They assumed he'd had a rough day at the office, and urged the barman to supply the customary restorative. It turned out work wasn't the trouble Mambazo began explaining. He was going through a most trying time.

"My whole family has revolted against me. I wouldn't have thought it possible but it has happened," he moaned. Then he poured out the sad story; and Zambians were able to read it in the Times of Zambia in a weekly column by Kapelwa Musonda.

Once they had penetrated the rich irony they chuckled appreciatively.

Appreciatively? For mambazo substitute Kaunda. The Zambian President is well-known as a family man who sees himself as the father of the Zambian national family. But all has not been well within the family. And the "children" have been criticising the national father and his policies for some time.

Some of this criticism has spilled over into open defiance. For years Kaunda's image abroad has been that of an international politician and African leader. At home he is being seen increasingly as the national leader who has not come to grips with Zambia's growing problems.

"What's happening at the moment," says a Western diplomat, "is a fascinating struggle between two opposing ideologies. On the one hand there is this widely-held view that the country's troubles have been caused by too much socialism and that Zambia must now make a U-turn back to fullscale private enterprise. On the other is the view held by the dominant grouping within the ruling party and government that Zambia's problems are due to a lukewarm application of socialism, and that what is needed now is to go hell-bent down the socialist path."

The real problem, a former colleague of Kaunda adds, is that the Zambian leader cannot see clearly what is happening to his country, is being inadequately advised and has allowed East European economic thinking to help shape economic policy.

Kaunda, he charges, has also become increasingly autocratic and unwilling to consider criticism on its merits, seeing instead plots where none exist — and under the guise of national security has been clobbering his critics.

Kaunda believes there was a plot in October to oust him by force. It seemed to involve just about everyone he and his security advisers could think of — from the South African Government to what have been aptly described as the ageless and aging former Katangese gendarmes — a not too efficient body of men that served Moise Tshombe all those — is it 20? — years ago.

No doubt the South African Government is a

ANTHONY RIDER writes from Salisbury on the mounting troubles of President Kaunda of Zambia.

legitimate hate object for a country and a people that profess non-racialism, but to blame South Africa as well for the Lusaka axe murders, as Kaunda has done, seems to be rather imaginative.

However, in the current Zambian mood where discontent has become endemic, Kaunda has firmly set himself against listening to the shadowy opposition grouping of mostly former government men now in the remaining areas of private enterprise. They have been arguing that the policies of the 16 years since independence have been disastrous. They want the state to end its continuing inroads into industry and commerce.

The state-dominated economy, in fact, has never looked more battered. Copper prices are low, cobalt is proving hard to sell, and the IMF is tightening the screws. In spite of all this, the state's grip on the productive sector is increasing, not lessening.

Kaunda listening, his critics say, to economists with University of Leningrad degrees, is pushing ahead with more state involvement. One example : huge 20 000 ha state farms, one in each province.

In his determination to overcome Zambia's chronic food problems Kaunda is looking to these state farms — in spite of well-founded criticism that they may not be the answer.

Against this deteriorating economic background the Zambian leader has continued to extend the power of his United National Independence Party, the country's only party since opposition parties fell away on Zambia's becoming a single party state. There has been a steady accumulation of power in the hands of the central committee, whose members Kaunda appoints.

The Local Administration Act which the government claims will decentralise authority, in fact tightens the party's grip. Only Unip members may be candidates in local elections. Yet after nearly ten years of being the ruling and only party Unip still has only about 200 000 members — a bare three or four per cent of the population.

Kaunda and his colleagues talk of the one-party participatory democracy they have brought about, but the words seem to have lost their normal meaning in the process. Western diplomats, nevertheless, are able to point with a minor sense of wonder to the stout fight the so-called second team still puts up in parliament from time to time. The second team tag came to be applied to a fair number of the Unip backbenchers after the last elections when Kaunda's friend turned critic, former vice-president Simom Kapwepwe, was diddled out of standing for the presidency.



President Kaunda and his wife Betty — under fire for not coming to grips with the country's problems.

And many would-be MPs were chucked out through central committee vetting.

The second team has been tenacious in its criticism of government performance in several fields. It was not inclined in the recent budget debate, for instance, simply to accept the series of excuses, valid though they may be, that the Minister of Finance, Kebby Musokotwane, put forward for the poor shape of the economy. One MP said flatly: "Unless there is a deliberate policy to treat the ailing economy, it faces certain death." And he made it clear he was not thinking of more state control and direction.

Another was quite blunt about the big new food production venture. Rural reconstruction centres had failed and nothing much would come from the new programme, he feared.

Still another, citing the low party membership figures, said it was shameful the ruling party had not been able to organise itself effectively after 16 years in power.

Even on foreign policy members of the second team have bravely drawn attention to a series of foreign policy decisions that reflect badly on Kaunda's judgment. They pointed to the Zambian President's penchant for backing the wrong horse — recognition of Biafra in 1968, continuing as late as 1970 to recognise Nkrumah as the legitimate leader of Ghana long after his removal, ar[illegible] now (an ex-

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But the way things are going in Zambia, it wil take more than coup allegations to head off currer[illegible] discontent.

Peace maintained by border talks

By Sue Garbett

South African and Zambian military officials are meeting regularly in cross-border talks to maintain the peace between the two countries.

This was disclosed at a Press briefing at Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi last week.

Commandant Gert Opperman, officer commanding a border unit, said South Africa's fight was not with Zambia but with Swapo.

The SADF was doing its utmost to avoid confrontation with Zambian troops in a tricky situation at the confluence of the borders of Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South West Africa/Namibia.

Commandant Opperman said the meetings with the Zambian military commander of the border post on the Zambezi river took place in a tent pitched on the border between the two countries.

"After we welcome them, our chaplain starts the meeting with a prayer. We sit down, follow an agenda and end the meetings with a drink. We talk in English," said Commandant Opperman.

He said the SADF had invited the Zambians for formal dinner on the border but it had not materialised.

Some of the talks had taken place in April last

To Page 3, Col 1

Peace maintained by talks

from page 1

year, in January this year and "also fairly recently."

Discussion had ranged from hungry lions to a measles epidemic as well as troop movements.

At one stage Commandant Opperman received a letter from the Zambian commander saying that hippos were molesting Zambians in the river village of Sesheke and they wanted to shoot them. He ended his letter by saying "cheers."

Commandant Opperman replied saying, "Keep the shooting straight. Cheers."

One of the meetings dealt with South African patrol boats on the Zambezi which had come under fire from the Zambians. After a discussion there had been no further incidents.

Commandant Dirk du Toit, head of civic action at Katima Malilo, took us to the cutline border where we could clearly see the Zambian buildings.

He said one of the meetings would involve Republic Day festivities on the border.

OF ENGINEERING

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For the best s
of the 2nd, 3r

Second Year

Miss G C Li

Third Year

Miss N C Dav

Fourth Year

P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelan

Professor George
Awarded on resu
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Awarded to the s
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A E & C I Prize

For the first yec
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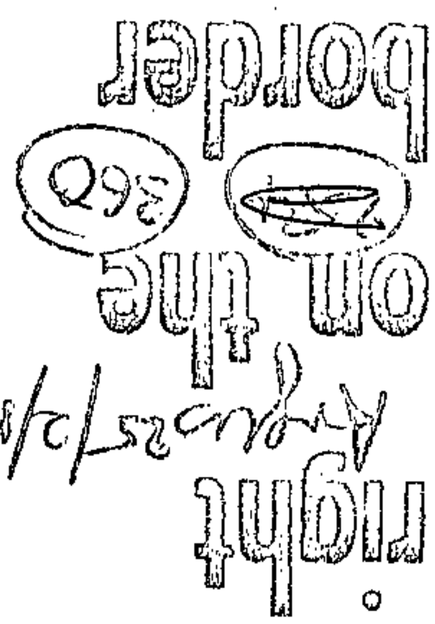
G L Cragg

CHEMICAL



LIONS

"We decided to flush the
lions out with machine-
gun fire and sent a mess-
age to the Botswana De-
fence Force, informing
them of this. In spite of it,
they responded to our
firing at the lions but we
didn't retaliate.'

"This last incident
illustrated the tension in
the area which the SADF
is trying to minimise with
its meetings.

Commandant Opperman
said he had also continu-
ously been in touch with the Botswana
Defence Force. Last
month he said his troops
were molested by hungry
lions on the island of
Kasumba and in spite of
the efforts of a conserva-
tion officer to deal with
them they remained trou-
blesome.

One of the incidents
dealt with South African
patrol boats on the Zam-
bezi which had sound un-
der fire from the Zamb-
ian. After discussions
there had been no further
incidents.

Commandant Dirr du
Toit, head of civic actio
at Katima Mulilo took us
to the cut-line where we
could see clearly the
Zambian buildings and
people walking about.

He said one of the
meetings would involve
Republic Day festivities
on the border.

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Republic Day festivities
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LIONS

At one stage Command-
ant Opperman read a letter
from the Zambian Coun-
cillor saying that hippos
were laid siege to Zambian
villages and were
in the area. Villagers of
Sesheke had asked to shoot
hippos to protect their
crops.

Commandant Opperman
said he had also continu-
ously been in touch with the Botswana
Defence Force. Last
month he said his troops
were molested by hungry
lions on the island of
Kasumba and in spite of
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One of the incidents
dealt with South African
patrol boats on the Zam-
bezi which had sound un-
der fire from the Zamb-
ian. After discussions
there had been no further
incidents.

Subjects under discus-
sion have ranged from
hungry lions, to indesting
hippos and a measles epi-
demic, as well as troop
movements.

IN A TENT

"Some of the talks had
taken place in April last
year, last month and also
fairly recently."

The seal of one side (...
SADF had invited ...
; molins for a ...
cruiser on the Zambe...
which did not engage.

BUSINESS MAIL

Kaunda vulnerable as Zambian plight worsens

KDM 26/2/81 360

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda, one of Africa's longest-surviving and most highly respected heads of state, is undergoing the severest test of his leadership since he brought Zambia to independence in 1964. On his ability to meet this challenge hangs not only his own future but the stability of a major copper producer which plays a critical role in southern Africa.

In an interview with the Financial Times, President Kaunda acknowledged that his country's economic situation was "very, very serious indeed", but he held out the prospect of an early agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a substantial aid programme.

Zambia's economy is in the depths of its most serious depression. Copper prices are again low, foreign exchange reserves are almost exhausted, investment has plunged, and Government spending has soared. The hopes brought by peace in neighbouring Zimbabwe remain only a promise.

Labour unrest has also grown, and a violent eight-day strike in January convulsed the belt of copper and cobalt mines 320 km north of Lusaka. At the same time bitter exchanges are charging the political atmosphere as scapegoats are sought. The columns of the State-controlled Press have rarely carried more criticism.

Growing numbers of people pin responsibility for Zambia's persistent problems on the Government. To them, its policies have never seemed more ineffectual, and the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) never less credible. Public confidence is being eroded, as even The Times of Zambia acknowledged in an editorial.

The Government, as a result, has probably never looked weaker.

President Kaunda is increasingly unable to escape the attacks. Politicians, civil servants and others in public life are privately ready to say they are disillusioned with their leader and trust his abilities less and less. Even President Kaunda's candid admissions are not helping as the gap widens between the rhetoric of good intentions and the harsh reality of low achievement.

President Kaunda has tended to resort to his old tactic of pinning the blame on "external forces", though that is working less effectively than in the past. He has blamed South Africa for inspiring an abortive Zimbabwe conflict and is closely involved with efforts to settle the Namibian dispute. He is still paying a price for that role.

In 1975 the United Nations estimated the cost to Zambia of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence at K560-million. This cost will have risen sharply between 1975 and 1980 as the Rhodesian civil war spilled across the Zambezi, dislocating transport routes already disrupted by the 1975 closure of the Copperbelt's rail outlet through the Angolan port of Lobito.

On top of this, a slump in copper prices in the mid-1970s deprived the Government of vital revenue, and that slump is now repeating itself. In 1979, copper provided nothing for the reserves. Only K41-million came from this source in 1980 when the copper price fell from £1 375 a ton in February to under £800 in December. A negligible amount of revenue is expected for 1981.

At the same time, oil costs have risen — 60% in 1980 alone — and the maize harvest has failed for two seasons running. This led to maize imports worth K10-million in 1979 and at least K49-million last year.

Evidence of the widespread damage to the Zambian economy, and the consequences for President Kaunda's standing, is contained in a confidential report by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) last November. According to the report, gross domestic product declined by 46% in real terms between 1974 and 1979. Government capital expenditure fell 65%.

People in the countryside, 60% of the 6-million population, have fared worst. They must now pay three times more in agricultural produce for the urban goods they buy compared with 1965. According to the report, clinics are now without basic medicine, schools without books, and public transport is "appallingly inadequate". The Ministry of Agriculture's budget allocation for petrol and vehicle maintenance is a fifth of the 1973 level.

Policy-makers shoulder part of the blame, even after allowing for external factors beyond Zambia's control. As the ILO report shows, most of the deterioration in the rural-urban terms of trade, for example, took place in the first six years after independence, when resources were plentiful. The subsequent decline continued the trend, says the report. — Financial Times.

The consequences of instability in this former British colony with 30 000 expatriates could be profound. As the world's fourth-largest producer of copper after the US, the Soviet Union and Chile, and the second-largest producer of cobalt after neighbouring Zaire, Zambia is of considerable strategic interest to the West.

President Kaunda played a key role in trying to end the

Zambia concludes secret arm

LUSAKA. — Zambia has concluded a secret arms deal with the Soviet Union and diplomats here say they see it as the forerunner to much closer co-operation between the Kremlin and the government of President Kenneth Kaunda.

As part of the arms deal, Zambia has already taken delivery of 12 MiG-21s and some of these, operating from a base at Lusaka's international airport, are now seen flying regular sorties over the city.

Details of the arms deal are not known and, indeed, the fact of it having been concluded has never been officially announced. However, both Western and non-aligned diplomats are convinced that the arms deal was concluded some time ago and say that it has been followed by a perceptible increase in Russian activity in Lusaka.

The most open manifestation of this has been seen in the accreditation of a senior Red Army officer as military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Lusaka. This is an important development because since independence President Kaunda has followed a policy of deliberately not permitting military attaches in most foreign missions.

Until recently the only embassy to have a military attache in Lusaka was that of China. Neither the British nor the Americans are permitted military attaches at their embassies.

Western and non-aligned diplomats in Lusaka are convinced that the accredition of the Soviet military attache is directly linked to the secret arms deal. "If you're selling a lot of military hardware to a place, you obviously want someone in to oversee the operation," said one non-aligned ambassador.

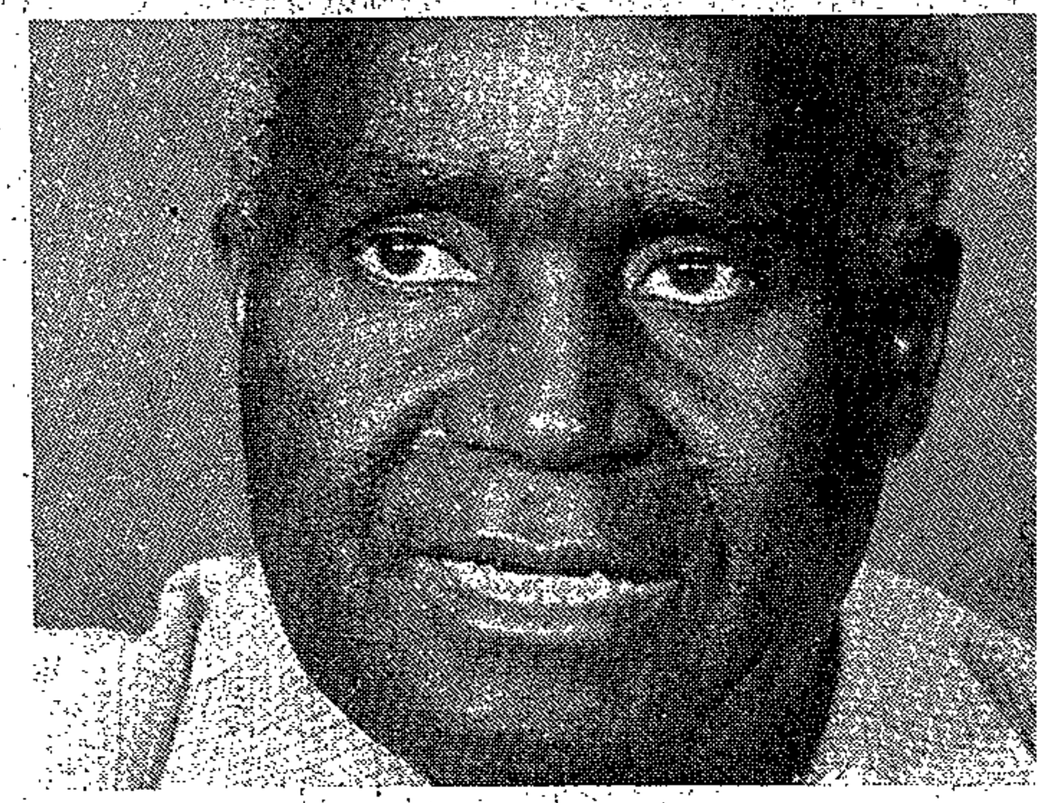
The view in Lusaka is that the arms deal goes far beyond just the MiG-21 aircraft and probably extends to missile systems and other forms of defence.

The arms deal had its genesis in the free-wheeling Rhodesian raids on Zambian territory which were a feature of the final years of the guerilla war. The raids humbled President Kaunda's armed forces, which were virtually powerless to retaliate. Rhodesian commandos were in action literally on President Kaunda's doorstep.

The Kremlin's high-ranking ambassador in Lusaka, Mr Y Solodoynikoy, immediately offered offered military assistance. With the war in Zimbabwe over, the Russian infusion of arms into Zambia is apparently intended to defend the country against the likelihood of South African attacks against African National Congress (ANC) and Swapo bases.

Even with the Russian weaponary, however, few expect the Zambian armed forces to pose much of a challenge to the South Africans.

Indeed, there are highly-placed sources in Lusaka who say that some of the equipment



President Kenneth Kaunda

CT 5-03-81

ıs deal with USSR

supplied by the Soviet Union has been "duff" and that fewer than half of the MiG-21s are operational.

In spite of this, much political importance is undoubtedly attached to the secret deal, for it appears to many that President Kaunda, embattled though his administration is, has finally come off the fence and is adopting a more militant stance in favour of so-called "friendly socialist countries".

Increasingly of late there has been intensive contacts between the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) and the the Soviet Union. There are also definite signs of stepped up Soviet involvement for the first time in Zambian agriculture, which is virtually crippled after years of mismanagement along socialist lines.

Their view is that the Soviets attach considerable importance to Zambia in geo-political terms because of the frosty attitude Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe has thus far adopted towards Moscow in spite of the fact that there are to be diplomatic relations between Salisbury and Moscow. It seems clear that Mr Mugabe remains deeply suspicious of Soviet intentions.

Strategists have long viewed Zambia as potentially important for it has long frontiers with such countries as Zaire, Malawi, Tanzania, and Mozambique, as well as with Zimbabwe.

Against this background, the expectation in Lusaka is of an intensified Russian interest in Zambia, capitalizing on the instability that presently exists in the country.

● The Cape Times Defence Reporter comments: An increased Russian presence in Zambia might lead directly to President Kaunda's downfall, given the increasing instability and discontent in the country as a result of the failure of the government's economic policy.

Sophisticated arms generally require key personnel to be trained in the country of origin — and when that country is part of the communist bloc they usually absorb a heavy dose of "revolutionary" rhetoric as well.

When such military personnel return home, particularly to bad economic conditions and an unpopular government, they tend to think in terms of revolutionary action — which is particularly dangerous in their case because they form part of the armed forces' elite.

What makes it even worse is that the Zambian Defence Force (ZDF) is a small regular body which is the country's only armed organization — there is no Citizen Force like South Africa's, which might act as a counter-balance.

In this context it is significant that elements of the ZDF's upper leadership echelon were among those involved in the failed coup of October last year, which President Kaunda subsequently blamed on South Africa.

Petition begins for nudity

CAPE TOWN. — A group of nudists have started a petition and an international campaign for official recognition of Sandy Bay as a naturists' haven.

Ms Lisa Kruger-Liptrot said last night that more than 80 people had already asked for petition forms to circulate to friends and the public.

The group has asked the Australian Nudists' Association and the International Nudists' Association in Britain to raise the issue internationally.

The Students' Representative Council and the Women's Movement at the University of Cape Town have agreed to circulate the petition, Ms Liptrot said.

The petition declares that the signatories "do not regard nudism as practised on the main beaches at Sandy Bay as being an act which tends to deprave the morals of others, nor is it to be considered an act of public indecency."

It asks the authorities to give "formal recognition to a state of affairs which has in fact been in existence for the past 51 years or more."

"If we can produce 15 000 signatures in South Africa then the authorities must take notice." Ms Liptrot said. — Sapa

Zambia-Zaire in bid to end border row

RDM 3/3/81

LUSAKA, — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire flew home yesterday after talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda which appeared to have eased tension in Zambia over a seven-year-old border dispute.

A joint communique said both sides were satisfied with the outcome of the one-day visit and the two leaders reaffirmed their belief in the principle of territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of independent states.

The dispute involves border territory between Lake Mweru and Lake Tanganyika. Zambia thinks there are what one official described privately as "strategic minerals" in the area.

Zambian officials said before the three-hour talks began that although Dr Kaunda had ruled out the use of military force, he had been prepared to take the dispute to the Organisation of African Unity and the International Court of Justice.

But the wording of yesterday's communique indicated some formula had been reached, though it gave no details.

It added that the two sides also agreed on the need for close co-operation regarding border security and "to facilitate the free return of Zairean refugees who are on Zambian territory in conformity with the Geneva Convention on refugees".

Diplomatic sources in Kinshasa told reporters last week one topic likely to be raised by the two leaders was the future of several thousand ex-Katangese Gendarmes now living in Zambia.

The sources said some of Gendarmes would like to return home. The Gendarmes, remnants of Moise Tshombe's army of the 1960s, spearheaded the 1977 and 1978 invasions of the southern Shaba Province, site of Zaire's vital copper and cobalt mining industry.

Zambia has also been concerned by Zairean bandit raids on its Copperbelt province, just across the border from Shaba, and the reference in yesterday's statement to border security appeared to take note of the situation. — Sapa-Reuter.

RDM 13/3/87 (360)

$150m for Zambia

LONDON. — Zambia has secured a $150-million line of credit from a group of six international banks to provide foreign exchange to fund oil imports, say banking sources.

The line of credit is expected to be tapped rapidly as Zambia is suffering from depressed copper and cobalt prices which have in the past provided up to 95% of its foreign earnings. — Reuter.

Zambia will probe scandal

PDM 17/3/81 360

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has started full-scale investigations into a financial scandal involving top party and government officials and a Zambian diplomat in Bonn, West Germany.

Parliament heard last week they had demanded huge commission on international government loans for development.

Mr Frederick Chomba, Minister of Home Affairs, said in Lusaka yesterday: "My ministry will carry out thorough investigations to ascertain the truth of the allegations."

RDM 18/3/81

(360)

Zambia cuts cobalt price

LUSAKA. — Zambia has reduced the price of its cobalt from US$25/lb to $20/lb, the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia (Memaco) has announced.

A Memaco spokesman said the price reduction would be immediate and that the action was taken after consultation with Zaire.

Zaire, the world's biggest cobalt producer with some 11 000 metric tons a year, reduced the selling price of its cobalt early this year without consulting Zambia. — Sapa-AP.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, March 27, 1981

Kaunda call: Give Reagan a chance

360

RDM 27/3/81

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia says the Reagan Administration should be given enough time to work out its African policy.

Speaking at a dinner in Lusaka on Wednesday night in honour of the visiting Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, Dr Kaunda said President Reagan needed ample time to study the Southern African problem.

President Kaunda's remarks came as the State Department in Washington urged black African leaders to give the United States the benefit of the doubt on the course of its future relations with the South African Government.

Earlier, the Zambian leader expressed surprise at the attitude of the new US Administration towards the Southern African issue.

He said: "We should wait until this man is given enough chance to know how Africa feels about South Africa and its apartheid policy which has suppressed the black man."

In reply, Mr Ramphal said: "We do not not know why the United States has taken such a stand, but we hope they will take our approach and listen to our advice."

At a Press conference earlier, Mr Ramphal said that if the US chose South Africa as an ally, it would be tantamount to a rejection of the whole of black Africa.

But he also cautioned that it was too early to judge the administration's recent pronouncements on South Africa.

Mr Ramphal asked African governments to express concern over what he called "these signals of policy", although he expected the final formulation of US policy on Africa to demonstrate their falsehood.

Earlier this week all 51 member-states of the Organisation of African Unity in the United Nations denounced what for South Africa. The statement expressed concern that such support could encourage "State terrorism" against South Africa's black majority.

Asked whether the Commonwealth could play a leading role in finding a solution to the issue of South West African independence, Mr Ramphal said: "Namibia is essentially within the domain of the United Nations."

He said the US had played a helpful role in finding a solution in Zimbabwe and the Commonwealth was looking to the new administration for a positive contribution to a settlement in SWA.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Mr William Dyess, said: "We hope that in all of our interests, the Africans and others will reserve judgment until the Reagan administration has completed its Southern Africa policy review."

Mr Dyess was commenting on the OAU nations' statement at the UN.

Mr Dyess charged that the situation was being distorated by inaccurate news speculation.

"Much of what has been written about what our policy will be is news to us," he said. "Decisions which have not been taken are reported, and not the facts.

"We urge all of our friends to understand that the administration regards Africa as far too important to make hasty decisions," Mr Dyess said.

"We are giving our intensive review to issues and policies, giving them the attention and time they deserve."

He said that as a part of this review the administration was consulting "with our friends abroad."

He said that at the invitation of the Secretary for State, Mr Alexander Haig, the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr Ishaya Aubu, would be in Washington today "for a review of foreign policy issues and the search for peaceful solutions to African

In this drug trial the initial diagnosis was made from a symptom checklist in current use at the hospital which was empirically derived but which in fact contains most of the items in the New Haven schizophrenia checklist. (Astrachan et al 1972)(22). In order to check progress the patients were also rated blind by a different observer using the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (Overall and Gorham 1962)(23). Of the 18 symptom constructs on the BPRS, 8 emerged as being the highest weighted with the schizophrenic patients. These 8 constructs (VIZ: Somatic concern, emotional withdrawal, conceptual disorganization, grandiosity, suspiciousness, hallucinatory behaviour, unusual thought content and disorientation) correlated highly with their counterparts on the hospital checklist (the product moment coefficient of correlation r= 0.90). The hospital checklist was therefore considered to be an adequate diagnostic instrument.

In the present study all but one of the 25 schizophrenic patients (the two women with purperal psychosis were included) were admitted to hospital. The exceptional patient had been treated for pulmonary tuberculosis and the history suggested a concomitant schizophrenic illness but by the time she was referred to the psychiatric clinic she exhibited only a little residual emotional blunting ; she was referred to a peripheral clinic for follow-up of both illnesses. The two other women had no overt symptoms (except for a little anxiety in one) but deteriorated rapidly on out-patient treatment over the next two weeks and had to be admitted. All the other patients showed some evidence of thought disorder. Seven patients showed evidence of disorder of form of thought (classified as mental disorganization on the F.C.R.S.). Two of these 7 were mute and inaccesible ; two more showed affective impoverishment and psychomotor retardation whilst one other showed an inappropriately elevated mood in addition.

Three patients showed disorder of thought content (classified as mental distortion on the F.C.R.S.) ; two of these 3 also showed affective impoverishment.

/...6

The remaining 10 patients all showed evidence of disorder of both form and content of thinking. One patient also showed an elevated mood, one a depressed mood with suicidal ideas and two others, features of anxiety.

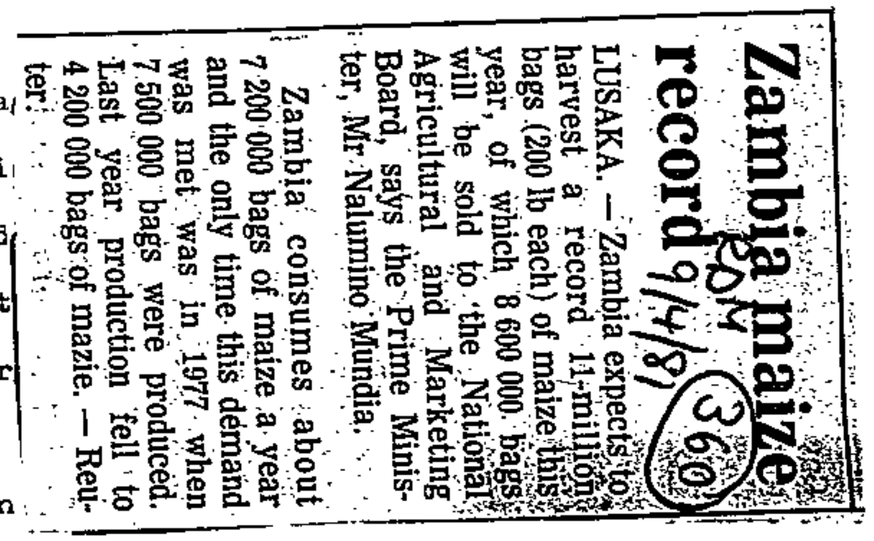
Despite the apparently firm basis for the diagnosis of schizophrenia this was changed for no fewer than 7 patients after admission. The diagnosis was changed to personality disorder in one patient, acute brain syndrome in two patients, chronic brain syndrome in 2 patients and depression in two patients. Two other patients sent for admission never arrived at the hospital so there was a total loss of 9 patients from the original 24. Two patients previously diagnosed as suffering from an acute brain syndrome and one from epilepsy were subsequently reclassified as schizophrenic, resulting in a net loss of 6 patients, leaving a total of 16 patients in hospital.

2. Acute Brain Syndrome.

i) Presenting Symptoms and mana

a) No evidence of Mental Di

presented no evidence of mental disord
retrospectively on the basis of a hist
with heavy drinking. Two were dischar
for an EEG.



Zambia maize record

LUSAKA. — Zambia expects to harvest a record 11-million bags (200 lb each) of maize this year, of which 8 600 000 bags will be sold to the National Agricultural and Marketing Board, says the Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia.

Zambia consumes about 7 200 000 bags of maize a year and the only time this demand was met was in 1977 when 7 500 000 bags were produced. Last year production fell to 4 200 000 bags of mazie. — Reuter.

9/4/81 360

Two other patients who had been exhibited no evidence of mental disorder by the time they were referred to the psychiatric Clinic. One who presented with excited overactive behaviour was admitted after a routine out-patient test revealed hypoglycaemia; the other was admitted after he was found unconscious in the gutter and the nature of the cause was unknown. Both were discharged.

b) Severe Clouding of consciousness.

There were 3 patients with severe clouding. Two who did not respond to any external stimuli were admitted to the medical wards of the general hospital. One of these two was a woman of about 60 years who also exhibited divergent strabismus, L. facial palsy and air hunger.

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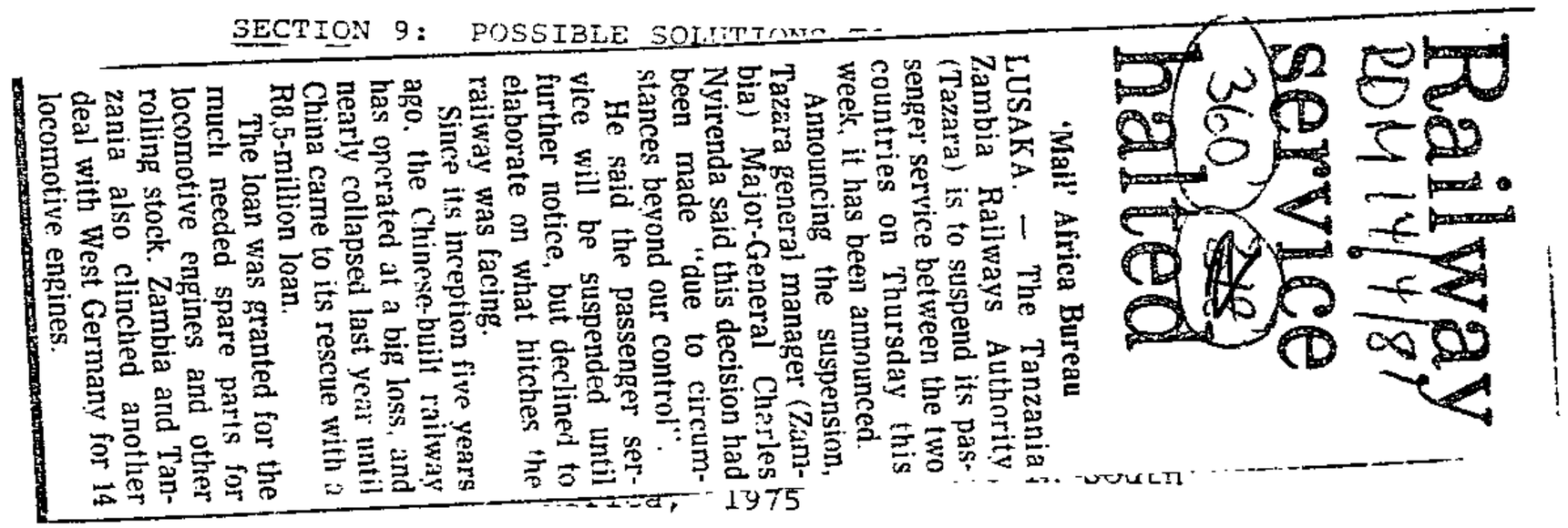

Railway PDM 14/4/87 service 360 halted

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (Tazara) is to suspend its passenger service between the two countries on Thursday this week, it has been announced.

Announcing the suspension, Tazara general manager (Zambia) Major-General Charles Nyirenda said this decision had been made "due to circumstances beyond our control".

He said the passenger service will be suspended until further notice, but declined to elaborate on what hitches the railway was facing.

Since its inception five years ago, the Chinese-built railway has operated at a big loss, and nearly collapsed last year until China came to its rescue with a R8,5-million loan.

The loan was granted for much needed spare parts for locomotive engines and other rolling stock. Zambia and Tanzania also clinched another deal with West Germany for 14 locomotive engines.

... South ... 1975

Appendix 2: Company Market Shares and Ranks, 1970 and 1975. (South African Market)

Appendix 3: Prices of Certain Medicines in Different Countries.

Appendix 4: Analysis of the Cost Structure of Ethical Drug Firms in South Africa, 1974 and 1975.

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Tazara troubles

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — All passenger services on the Tazara Railway linking Zambia and the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam are being suspended this week.

While Zambia Railways general manager, Major-General Charles Nyirenda, who announced the suspension, gave no reason the Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail yesterday blamed ticket rackets and rampant theft for the closure.

The newspaper said in an editorial that the historic line, dubbed the 'freedom railway' when it was built by the Chinese, was losing thousands of rands a week to highly-organised crime.

The editorial said it was not surprising the passenger services were ending.

'What is suprising is the fact that it has taken management so long to reach this inevitable decision.'

It went on: 'The public should not be accused of pessimism if it concludes that the suspension is a pointer to the eventual collapse of Tazara.'

According to the Mail Tazara is owed nearly R6,5-million by Zambian parastatal companies, a debt largely outstanding since 1976.

It also lost more than R30-million after bridges were blown up by Rhodesian commandos on cross-border raids.

360 PDM 22/4/81

Kaunda says SA has become even more belligerent

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday accused South Africa of acting more "hawkish and belligerent" than before as a result of the Reagan administration's new attitude.

The Zambian President made the remarks when he opened a four-day meeting of the National Council of his ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) in the capital.

The meeting, attended by about 500 delegates, had been called to try and solve the nation's ailing economy and to "revitalise" Unip.

Dr Kaunda blamed the attitude on the views of the Reagan administration which has described South Africa as an "ally" and war-time friend. The stand has worried President Kaunda and the other leaders of the influential six Frontline States who favour increased guerrilla activity and tough sanctions to end Pretoria's policies.

President Kaunda said: "We are facing an explosive situation right now. South Africa's increased acts of aggression against Frontline States are designed to intimidate us, so that we stop supporting the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia.

"This we cannot do. Apartheid is a terrorist ideology. It is a wicked and fascist political system which debases God's people." — UPI.

360 STAR 25/4/81

Union chiefs back in UNIP

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The 17 labour leaders expelled from the ruling United National Independence Party on January 19, have all been readmitted, UNIP secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, announced at a Press conference here.

The readmission ends a feud between President Kaunda and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) that had threatened serious consequences for his leadership.

There were no preconditions on either side, Mr Mulemba said. Those readmitted included ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, his secretary general Mr Newstead Zimba and other top officials from ZCTU's major affiliates — such as the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and the Zambia Federation of employers.



Dr Kaunda . . . ends feud with labour.

Mr Mulemba said the decision to take the 17 trade unionists back into UNIP was reached at a central committee meeting on April 16.

ZCTU boycotted the party's extraordinary meeting held from April 21 to April 23, demanding reinstatement of the officials.

Mr Mulemba described the expulsion of the 17 men as "one issue which has been a source of concern in terms of party organisation, unification of the country and mobilisation of the people towards development of the nation."

The party chief, however, declined to comment on whether the party had given in to ZCTU demands to readmit the 17 unionists only on condition that the Government's allegation that they were involved in the coup plot of last October was dropped.

Mr Mulemba repeated Dr Kaunda's remarks that the facts about the coup attempt would be revealed only when the Government completed investigations.

He said readmission of the labour leaders also did not in any way affect the government ban, announced last week, on trade unionists travelling abroad.

Meanwhile, Dr Kaunda has reaffirmed that he intends to continue taking into consideration "tribal abalancing" in appointments to both the party leadership and the government.

Zambia threatens to deport Katangese

Argus 4/5/87

360

3/359

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Zambia has threatened to deport leaders of the Katangese People's Congress, who are preparing for an anti-Mobutu conference in Geneva.

Reacting to reports that the Katangese rebels were planning to travel to Geneva on Zambian travel documents, Zambian Home Affairs Minister, Mr Frederick Chomba, said he might soon be forced to throw them out of the country.

A delegation of the rebel leaders is to travel from Moscow, Brussels, Angola, and Zambia for a meeting to start legal proceedings to declare Shaba province a separate republic from the rest of Zaire.

In Geneva they plan to consult representatives of Britain, France and the United States.

After these talks they are scheduled to travel to Brussels for further talks with defected former Zairean Foreign Minister and recently Prime Minister, Nguza Karl il Bond. Mr Nguza comes from mineral-rich Shaba province.

Mr Moke Gerard, the man who claims to be the representative in Zambia of the rebel movement, released documents which he said will form the basis of the Geneva meeting.

The documents will be lodged with the International Court of Justice.

A determined Mr Gerard insisted that Zambia should accept the activities of the Katangese because, he said in a statement, "the Government of President Mobutu was not popularly elected."

He said he would ask the Zambian Government for travel documents, which a Zambian police spokesman confirmed were expected from Mr Gerard since he already has made an appointment.

Kaunda calls for peaceful change

By Keith Kiewiet
The Star's Africa News Service

LIVINGSTONE — If supporters of apartheid continued to resist peaceful change in South Africa the problem would cease to be one of human rights and would become an ideological issue between East and West, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said here yesterday.

Opening an international anti-apartheid conference, he said Zambia would oppose violence as a means of ridding South Africa of apartheid.

"We prefer negotiation to confrontation," he told delegates to the conference, which is sponsored by the International Labour Organisation. It follows the Western veto on sanctions resolutions against South Africa in the UN Security Council.

President Kaunda said whites in South Africa had nothing to lose and much to gain from giving up apartheid. If they continued to resist peaceful change then those who were oppressed would have no choice but to resort to the gun.

The issue would then cease to be one of political rights. "Instead it will become an ideological problem between East and West and the consequences of this for both blacks and whites and for international peace are too clear for anyone not to see."

If the Western powers felt they could not exert pressure on South Africa as a matter of principle they should do it from fear that their investments would go up in flames.

President Kaunda accused South Africa of becoming increasingly aggressive and of fomenting insurgency in "front-line" countries to frighten them into withdrawing support from the South African "resistance movements."

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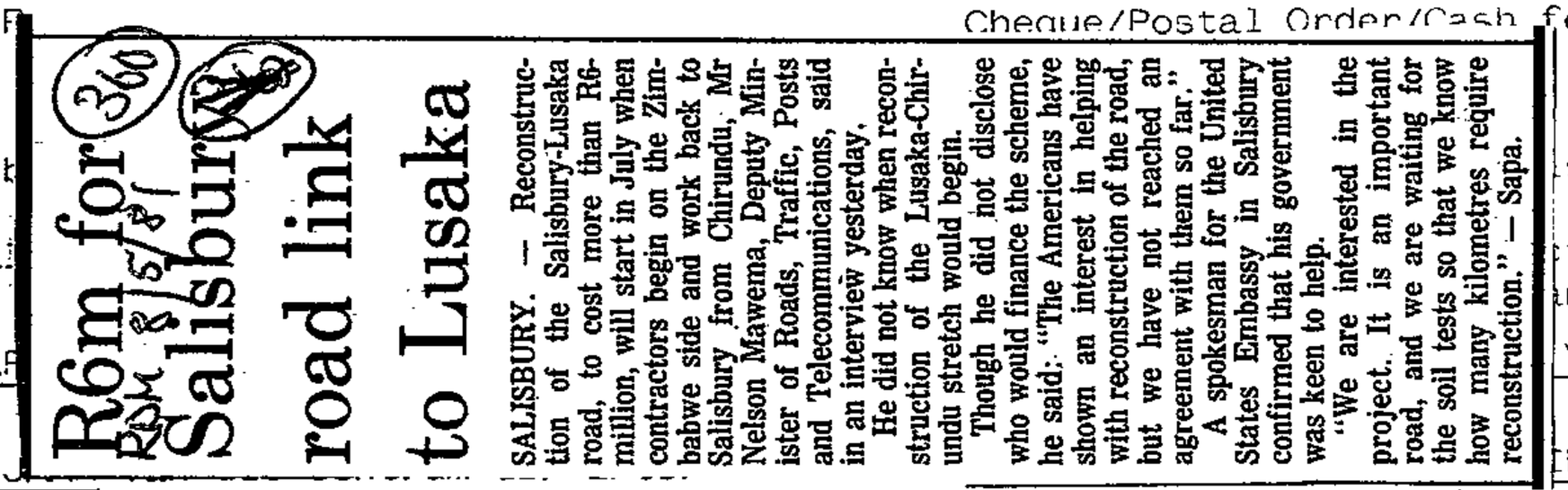

R6m for Salisbury road link to Lusaka

SALISBURY. — Reconstruction of the Salisbury-Lusaka road, to cost more than R6-million, will start in July when contractors begin on the Zimbabwe side and work back to Salisbury from Chirundu, Mr Nelson Mawema, Deputy Minister of Roads, Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, said in an interview yesterday.

He did not know when reconstruction of the Lusaka-Chirundu stretch would begin.

Though he did not disclose who would finance the scheme, he said: "The Americans have shown an interest in helping with reconstruction of the road, but we have not reached an agreement with them so far."

A spokesman for the United States Embassy in Salisbury confirmed that his government was keen to help.

"We are interested in the project. It is an important road, and we are waiting for the soil tests so that we know how many kilometres require reconstruction." — Sapa.

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Cell death sparks a protest

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zaire has sent a strong protest note to Zambia over the death of a Zairian national, Mr Kalala Shashilunga, who died in a police cell in Lusaka last Tuesday.

Zairian Charge d'Affaires in Zambia, Mr Nkumbi Kitenge, expressed indignation at what he described as "meting out instant justice by police".

He said although he was aware that Zairian nationals committed acts of crime in Zambia, they should be treated like any other criminal and be brought before a court.

Lusaka police chief, Mr Bartholomew Mwale, has appointed an independent team of investigators to probe the circumstances under which Mr Shashilunga died.

IMF loan for Zambia

LUSAKA. — Zambia will receive the first drawing of its new $944-million INterntaional Monetary Fund loan in the next two weeks, putting about $140-million into its depressed copper-based economy, says the Minister of Finance, Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

The extended three-year facility, valued at 800-million SDRs, is the second largest for an African country. Morocco received 810-million SDRs earlier this year.

Mr Musokotwane said the conditions for the package included a cut in subsidies on essential commodities, diverting resources into productive development areas and a limit on Government borrowing from the banking system.

Mr Musokotwane said there was no question of devaluing the kwacha. — Reuter.

Zambian mines to merge

LUSAKA. — Zambia's 60% State-owned copper companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated mines say agreement in principle on their merger has been reached with the State holding company, Zambia Industrial & Mining CorpOration.

Details will be submitted for approval of shareholders.

Zambia Copper Investments, a subsidiary of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, holds 40% of NCCM, and Amax Incorporated has a 16% stake in RCM with the remaining shares publicly owned.

President Kenneth Kaunda says the new company will be called Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines and will be formed after a negotiating committee made up of Government, mining and central bank officials finishes deliberations.

He gave no indication when the merger might take place.

Zambia depends on the two mines for more than 95% of its annual foreign exchange earnings. They produced 609 935 tons of copper and 3 310 tons of cobalt last year.

He said the decision in no way reflected on the performance of the companies' managements. — Reuter.

AFRIC

STAR
16/5/81

Copper mines to merge

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has announced the merger of the country's two largest mining companies — the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited and the Roan Consolidated Mines Limited.

A single new company to be known as the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Limited will conduct the businesses of the two companies.

President Kaunda told a Press conference the merger represents "a logical step" in the development of the Zambian mining industry. The new measure is aimed at alleviating the numerous problems now afflicting the mining industry in the face of retarded copper prices as well as to inject new vigour in the copper-based Zambian economy.

Kaunda requests Arabian cash for farming

RDM 16/5/81

360

LUSAKA. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, whose country this week secured one of the biggest International Monetary Fund loans ever awarded to an African country, has called on Arab businessmen to invest in Zambia, particularly in agriculture and tourism.

Dr Kaunda made the appeal yesterday at a State House reception for Saudi Arabian Prince Nawaf Bin Abdul Aziz, businessman brother of King Khalid and a former Royal adviser who is in Zambia for a five-day visit at the invitation of the President.

The Prince said his country would invest in Zambia as long as it received assurances that its capital would be secure, the official Zambia News Agency reported.

Dr Kaunda said every investor would be assured of security and profit and noted that organisations like the IMF were willing to help Zambia.

The IMF announced in Washington on Monday that Zambia would receive R755-million over the next three years as an extended fund facility based on economic performance.

According to banking sources in Lusaka, the first drawing of about R112-million is due to be deposited in a Zambian Government bank account in New York.

A huge pledge of Saudi petrodollars to the IMF earlier this year is understood to have eased the fund's lending position.

Zambian businessmen have been starved of foreign currency in the past six months because of low world copper prices, slack demand for cobalt and rising costs of imported oil, food, arms and machinery. Zambia depends on mineral production for 97% of its foreign exchange earnings. — Sapa-Reuter.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrund and Martin Schneider; newsbills by John Leask; headlines and sub-editing by John Leask; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Use oil weapon, Kaunda urges

RDM 18/5/81

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was quoted in a Lusaka Sunday newspaper yesterday as urging Saudi Arabia and other Arab states to use oil power to bring about changes in Western policies towards South Africa and Israel.

Dr Kaunda was interviewed by a Saudi journalist during a five-day visit by Prince Awaf Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudia Arabia, which ends today. Excerpts were published in the Sunday Times of Zambia.

Dr Kaunda said it was the duty of Arab states such as Saudi Arabia to exert pressure on Western countries such as the United States.

Unless the Arab countries could use oil power effectively there was no way to break a "vicious circle" in which the Arabs gave money to the West, the West supported Israel and Israel occupied Arab lands.

"That same money also goes to South Africa" Dr Kaunda said. "It oppresses the black man in the same way the Zionists oppress our Arab brothers in the Middle East."

Dr Kaunda cautiously forecast important developments in South Africa over the next five years leading to majority rule.

He said there was no recorded instance of people determined to liberate their country failing in that effort. Asked how long this might take in South Africa, he said: "It is dangerous to speak of time over such things, but I don't give this beyond three to five years ... something should begin to happen there which should change things."

He said he was disappointed with the so-called Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — seeking an independence formula for South West Africa.

He said the Western Five had succumbed to "pressure from international capitalism" which ensured South Africa retained control.

But, he added, he was confident SWA would achieve independence soon. — Sapa-Reuter.

Radio aimed at SA blacks

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia and Zimbabwe have agreed to launch a joint radio programme aimed at politicising the black masses in South Africa against apartheid.

This was revealed in Lusaka yesterday by Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

He also said the two countries would exchange news, features, pictures and television programmes.

Zambia's message on SWA

RDM 19/5/81

360

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor Lameck Goma, has told the visiting Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr Willibald Pahr, that the West should compel South Africa to withdraw from the "explosive" South West Africa situation.

At a meeting at the start of Dr Pahr's three-day visit yesterday, Prof Goma said South Africa's occupation of SWA was "a serious threat to international peace and security".

"Indeed, the existing situation in and around Namibia has become dangerously explosive. We call upon Western powers to defuse the situation by compelling South Africa to withdraw from Namibia."

Speaking on relations between Austria and Zambia, Dr Spahr pledged Austrian assistance for Zambia's economic development and stronger bilateral relations.

He urged that the two countries extend their co-operation to include the search for alternative sources of energy.

During the visit, the Austrian Foreign Minister will preside at the formal presentation of breeding cattle Austria recently gave to Zambia.

Dr Pahr leaves for Salisbury tomorrow, according to a spokesman at the Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Anti-SA radio

LUSAKA - Zambia and Zimbabwe are to launch a joint radio venture to make anti-apartheid broadcasts to South Africa, Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said yesterday.

Zambia already has an external radio service on which the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia are given time for programmes beamed south. - AFP.

Zambia clears 360 port debts

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Zambian Government has paid the millions of rands outstanding to ports in Tanzania, South Africa and Mozambique, the governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Bitwell Kuwani, announced yesterday.

Mr Kuwani said there would now be an easy flow of imports and exports.

It is understood that large quantities of Zambian imports and exports had been held up at South African, Mozambican and Tanzanian ports pending the settlement of port bills.

The port debts have been cleared with part of the multi-million rand loan Zambia got from the International Monetory Fund (IMF) last week.

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'2 500 weapons' found in camps

BULAWAYO. — Nearly 2 500 weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition were dumped in Bulwayo's Entumbane Township when Zipra and Zanla cadres were moved out, following their five-day clash in February, the Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Captain F P Gericke, Officer Commanding 1 Engineers Battalion, told the commission, headed by Mr Justice Dumbutshena, the haul included 39 rocket launchers, 59 heavy machineguns, five mortars and 2 321 rifles of various calibres which had been picked up in the military camps when his men had swept the area after the fighting.

Included in the weaponry were anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns with their ammunition.

Large quantities of live munitions were also recovered from embedded positions in and around the camps. About 10% of all the ammunition was found to be "highly unstable" and was to be blown up.

Capt Gericke said in addition to this haul, now stored in two high-security armoury rooms at Brady Barracks and in another at Llewellin Barracks in Bulawayo, were a large quantity of arms seized by an army roadblock during the violence, when one side was trying to reinforce comrades in the township.

In addition to the usual small arms and ammunition found in the vehicle, men at the roadblock also seized 17 mortar bombs, rifle grenades, anti-aircraft shells, machinegun belts and mortar tubes.

Capt Gericke's evidence yesterday was made in the face of repeated denials by members of the former guerrilla armies stationed at Entumbane that heavy weaponry had been used in the flare-up. — Sapa.

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Kaunda sounds warning on SWA delay dangers

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has warned that continued delays in the granting of independence to Namibia could lead to greater loss of life and property.

President Kaunda sounded this warning at State House when he held private talks with visiting British Parliamentary Under Secretary, Mr Richard Luce.

He said: "The present situation in Southern Africa could result in a military confrontation in the region if not not checked."

Dr Kaunda told Mr Luce, who was accompanied by the British High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr John Johnson, that foreign investments in this region could only be protected by granting independence.

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some of the crop, then it must be expected profitable to harvest all of the crop. For as long as the production technology is unchanged, a given crop will be harvested with a given number of man-hours.

Two of the assumptions on which this conclusion depends must be subjected to closer scrutiny: The first is the assumption that the production of one farm cannot influence the market price. While it is not necessarily always true that farmers do not base their harvesting decisions on market price fluctuations, as the following extract from Saunders illustrates - "The demand for labour to pick fruit...fluctuates from day to day not only according to weather conditions but also according to market prices. A slight rise in prices is liable to produce a sudden increase in the demand for labour, very possibly a glut of the product, and an equally sudden collapse in employment"(14) - co-operative marketing practices, as well as modern cold-storage techniques, appear to ensure that in practice these decisions will not be based on day-to-day price fluctuations; having decided

MERGERS

Two Zambian mine groups consider joining forces

Star 12/6/81 360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — An eight-man committee appointed by President Kaunda to effect the merger of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) has put forward proposals for consideration by majority shareholders.

The secretary of the committee, Mr Julian Masaninga, said that the group had formulated its proposals on how to go about the merger and had given these to the minority shareholders a few days ago.

The committee was now waiting for reaction from Amax, Zambia Copper Industries (ZCI) and other investors before holding a joint meeting to discuss the proposals.

Under the new arrangement, announced by President Kaunda on May 15, the two mining companies are to merge into a single company to be known as the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

The merger is aimed at minimising losses and making maximum use of facilities owned by the two companies.

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Call for isolation of SA

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Zambia's President Dr Kenneth Kaunda yesterday urged the international community to intensify efforts to isolate South Africa from peace-loving nations.

Dr Kaunda also called for open support of human rights, equality and justice in South Africa and South West Africa.

In a message to the chairman of the United Nations special committee against apartheid he said: "The success of the struggle in Zimbabwe should be the beacon giving light to the people of South Africa."

Meanwhile, the Anti-Apartheid Movement of West Germany has accused the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) of trying to formally incorporate South Africa into the Western alliance.

The movement said: "The efforts to formally include South Africa in Nato leads to the conclusion that arms deliveries are no longer the only issue."

It says the United States has supplied South Africa with 55 000 cartridge cases of 155mm ammunition, West Germany with at least 3 000 Magirusaadeutz military trucks and Britain with radar equipment.

NEWS

Zambia expels 2 US diplomats

Star 23/6/81

360

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Two ranking American diplomats have been declared here persona non grata and ordered to leave Zambia in 48 hours.

They are Mr John David Finney, first secretary for political affairs, and Mr Michael Francis O'Brien, first secretary for public affairs at the American embassy in Lusaka.

A Zambian Government spokesman also announced last night that a Zambian official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Webster Kayi Lumbwe, had been arrested on charges of being a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operative.

Four other American diplomats have also been declared prohibited immigrants.

They are Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl, Mr Norman Smith, Mr Robert Richard Simpson and Mr William Benton Lowethier.

They are no longer in Zambia.

INIMICAL

The Zambians charge that Mr Finney and Mr O'Brien had engaged in activities inimical to the security of Zambia.

Among other activities, the CIA had examined the possibility of an alternative leadership in the country, allegedly a combination of a senior army officer and Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba.

"Of late some American diplomats have engaged in practices which are not in line with the normal activities of diplomats," a statement said.

Mr Lumbwe had admitted his ties with the CIA and that the CIA had been interested in:

- Deployment of surface-to-air Sam 3 missiles.
- The purchase of jet fighters from the USSR.
- The names and political beliefs of senior Zambian Government officials particularly in the armed forces and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Information on President Kaunda's special advisers.
- The names of Eastern Bloc officials in Zambia on official missions.

NO COMMENT

There has been no official comment from the American embassy on the developments.

Mr Finney and Mr O'Brien were due to end their tours of duty in about two months.

Mr O'Brien, who was also director of the US International Communication Agency (USICA) was scheduled to leave Zambia in mid-August for Washington.

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through particular groups centred around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Chiefs and headmen can have a central role in making or breaking projects. In the Ipoti creche project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over (and being seen to have control over) the development of the project. However the chief, who supported the project, verbally anyway, made some autonomous decisions about how the committee would be constituted and who the acting head-man was to be. This antagonised the sub-headmen so much that they did not hold the sub-elections in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the project.

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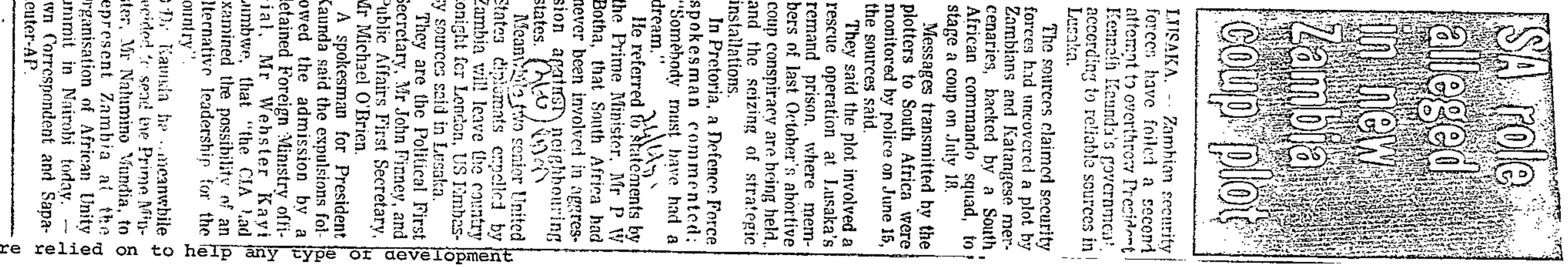
S/A role alleged in new Zambia coup plot

LUSAKA. — Zambian security forces have foiled a second attempt to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda's government, according to reliable sources in Lusaka.

The sources claimed security forces had uncovered a plot by Zambians and Katangese mercenaries, backed by a South African commando squad, to stage a coup on July 18.

Messages transmitted by the plotters to South Africa were monitored by police on June 15, the sources said.

They said the plot involved a rescue operation at Lusaka's remand prison, where members of last October's abortive coup conspiracy are being held, and the seizing of strategic installations.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman commented: "Somebody must have had a dream."

He referred to statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that South Africa had never been involved in aggression against neighbouring states.

Meanwhile two senior United States diplomats expelled by Zambia will leave the country tonight for London, US Embassy sources said in Lusaka.

They are the Political First Secretary, Mr John Finney, and Public Affairs First Secretary, Mr Michael O'Brien.

A spokesman for President Kaunda said the expulsions followed the admission by a detained Foreign Ministry official, Mr Webster Kayi Lumbwe, that "the CIA had examined the possibility of an alternative leadership for the country".

Dr Kaunda has meanwhile ... to send the Prime Minister, Mr Nahumino Mundia, to ... Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi today. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Umhlaba they are relied on to help any type of development project.

It does seem that these men who were trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Obviously the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

. / ...

there is a shortage[I] of extension officers so they can no longer operate on this level.

APPENDIX 2.

PEASANT CO-OPERATION, CONSCIOUSNESS AND SOLIDARITY.

Benno Galjart

In many developing countries, peasant (service) co-operatives are induced by governments, local authorities or other local leaders, without due regard to the fact that everything depends on the degree of incorporation of a rural community, on who will be willing to co-operate, and to what ends. For this reason, the co-operatives often fail. If they do not, governments are likely to have unrealistic expectations regarding their ...

a) A local government official or some other prominent person who is certain of the utility of a co-operative, talks about it with local peasant-farmers. If these show interest, he looks for informal leaders whose task it becomes to convince others to participate in setting-up an association.

(I) This shortage and also the lack of adequately trained personnel has been cited since the Tomlinson Commission. For references see Neil Alcock "Thoughts on Kwa-Zulu's agricultural future (Roneod) p.9 + IO. See also The Kwa-Zulu Government Service Select Committee on Land Tenure Interim Report 1975.

. / ...

Zambian coup plot 'dream'

LUSAKA — Zambian security forces have foiled a coup, allegedly involving South African soldiers, to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda, according to reliable sources in Lusaka.

The sources said the latest coup attempt was scheduled for last Wednesday and had allegedly involved a South African commando squad and a group of Zambian and Katanganese mercenaries.

A Defence Force spokesman commented in Pretoria yesterday: "Somebody must have had a dream."

He referred to statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that South Africa had never been involved in aggression against neighbouring states and was only concerned with the security of its own people.

President Kaunda did not accompany the Zambian delegation which arrived in Nairobi yesterday for today's OAU summit meeting.

Other heads of state were conducted to their hotel suites in police escorted convoys.

A massive drafting of policemen into Nairobi has turned the summit meeting into Kenya's biggest-ever security exercise.

Since the Guinea Bissau delegation threatened to walk out the OAU conference because of "heavy handed" security measures, all ministers and head of delegations are being excused body searches. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-AP.

Spy charges denied

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two senior American diplomats, expelled from Zambia for allegedly being involved in a CIA plot to topple the Zambian Government, flew into London today.

Mr John Finney, who was first secretary for political affairs in the American embassy in Lusaka, said: "The claims by the Zambian authorities are completely false."

Mr Michael O'Brien was first secretary for public affairs.

Zambia accuses CIA of plotting

Star
29/6/81
360



Kenneth Kaunda ... "tourists used as spies."

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — There is an empty ring to the supersonic booms heard across Zambia these days as the air force tests its recently acquired squadron of Soviet MiG-21 fighter planes.

Bought in anticipation of a serious conventional conflict with white southern Africa, the MiGs are now as relevant to the threats against Dr Kaunda's administration as an atomic bomb for the suppression of urban terrorism.

Events of the past week have shown President Kaunda's present battle is being fought in the mire of domestic politics rather than in the open skies of geopolitical conflict.

He stayed away from the Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi, only the third summit he has missed in 17 years, because of the discovery of what now appears to have been a second plot against him in less than a year.

POWERFUL

There has been no official explanation for the arrests of the past week but government sources talk convincingly of a plan to free 13 people from a jail in Lusaka where they are awaiting trial on charges of treason.

They include such powerful figures as former air force commander Christopher Kabwe, Brigadier-General Godfrey Muyanda of the army and a number of prominent civilians.

Arrested in October last year they are all implicated by the President in a plot to topple him, allegedly with the help of Zairean mercenaries and South African money and logistical support.

The obvious assumption is that those arrested last week were planning something ambitious and it is all a smokescreen for a coup.

Among those arrested last week were an army major and an air force warrant officer which suggests that the 13 charged with treason are not without support in the armed forces.

This must be very worrying for President Kaunda since it means he cannot be sure which way his troops would turn in the event of a coup.

Such worries explain in part the growing paranoia of Zambia's leaders and their enthusiasm for seeing plots in unlikely quarters.

President Kaunda himself used an African Travel Association conference in Lusaka recently to appeal for an international law to bar the use of tourists as spies.

OUTSIDE FORCES

This reflects the President's conviction that Zambian dissidents are tools of outside forces bent on removing him from office.

The latest in a long list of bogeymen to be invoked is the CIA and last week President Kaunda ordered the expulsion of two American diplomats accused indirectly of working for the organisation.

While it is difficult to defend an intelligence agency with the CIA's record it is hard to believe that the removal of Mr Kaunda as leader of Zambia would be in the interests of the CIA or any other Western power.

Intelligence agencies are naturally interested in the level of disaffection within a host country's army and alternative leadership. But to suggest that the CIA was plotting the assassination of Mr Kaunda seems absurd as the United States is one of Zambia's main aid donors.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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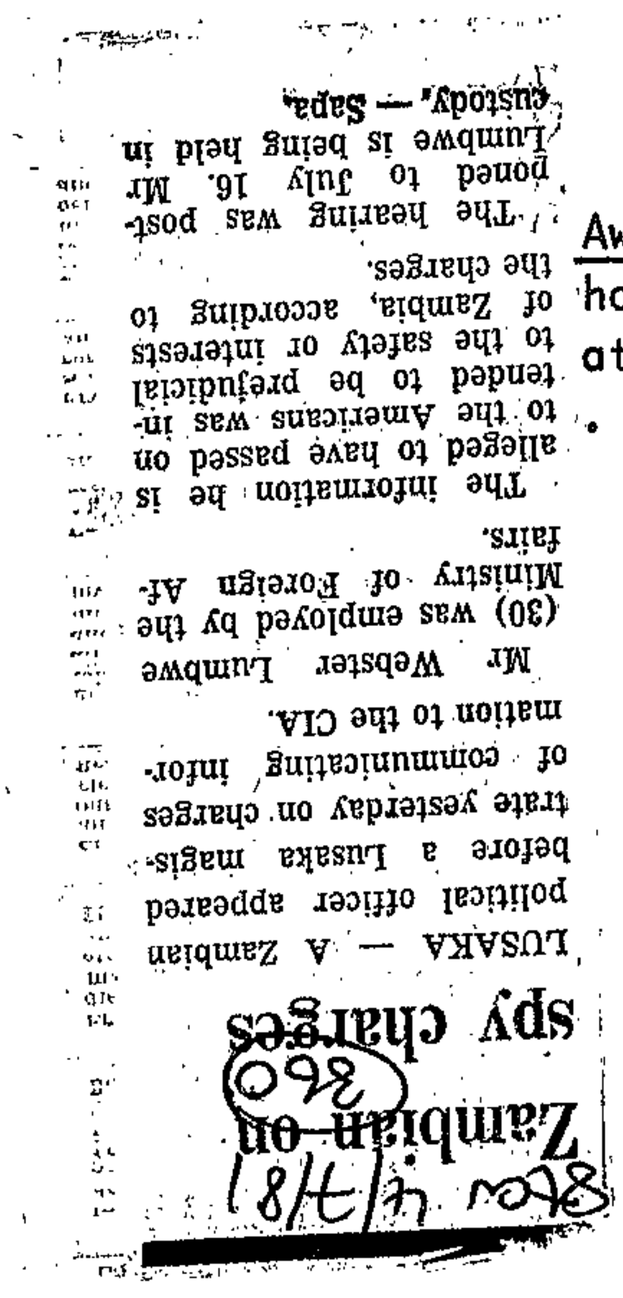

Zambian on spy charges

LUSAKA — A Zambian political officer appeared before a Lusaka magistrate yesterday on charges of communicating infor-mation to the CIA.

Mr Webster Lumbwe (30) was employed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The information he is alleged to have passed on to the Americans was intended to be prejudicial to the safety or interests of Zambia, according to the charges.

The hearing was postponed to July 16. Mr Lumbwe is being held in custody. — Sapa.

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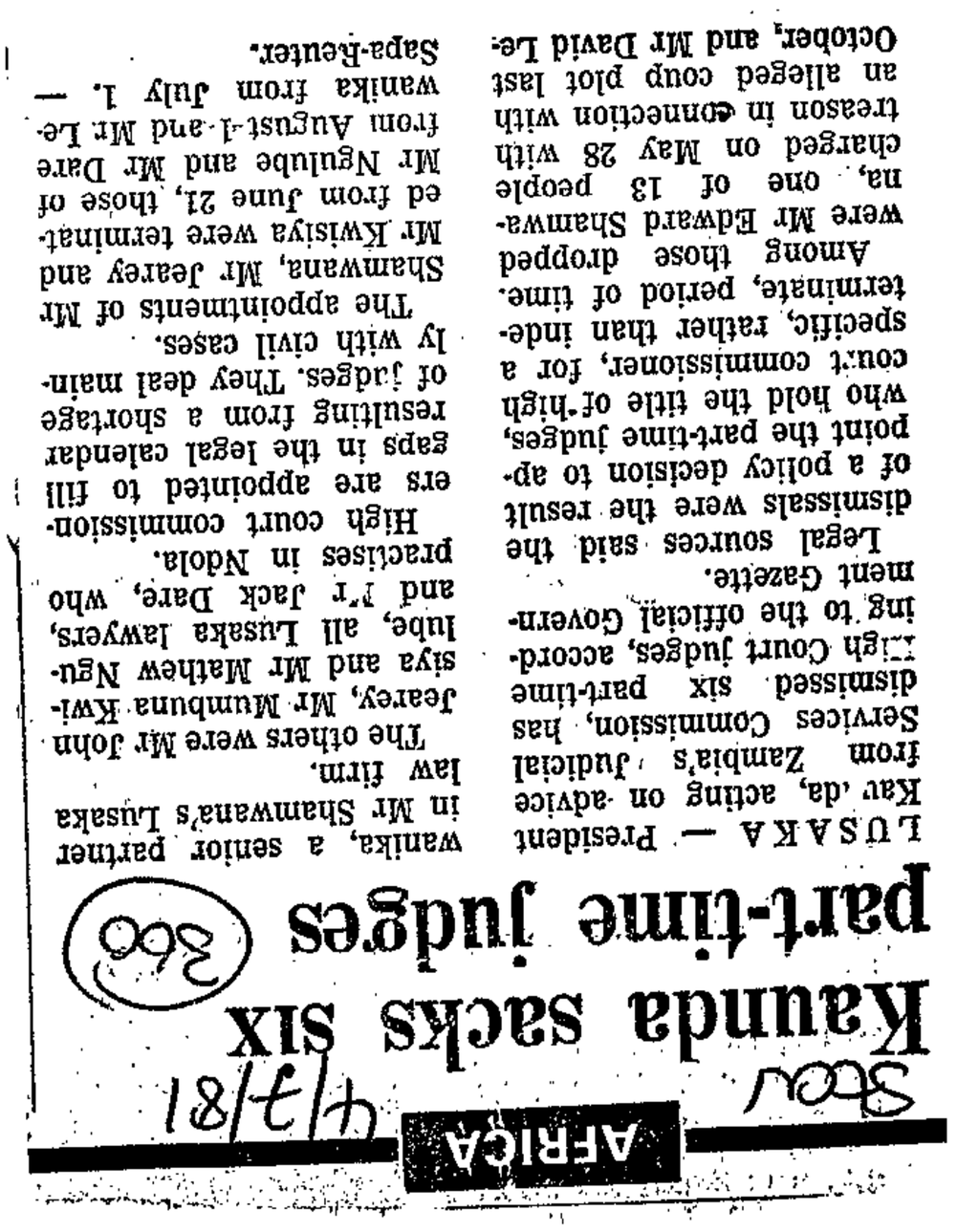

AFRICA

Kaunda sacks six part-time judges

LUSAKA — President Kaunda, acting on advice from Zambia's Judicial Services Commission, has dismissed six part-time High Court judges, according to the official Government Gazette.

Legal sources said the dismissals were the result of a policy decision to appoint the part-time judges, who hold the title of high court commissioner, for a specific, rather than indeterminate, period of time.

Among those dropped were Mr Edward Shamwana, one of 13 people charged on May 28 with treason in connection with an alleged coup plot last October, and Mr David Lewanika from July 1. — Sapa-Reuter.

Mr Shamwana, Mr Jearey and Mr Kwisiya were terminated from June 21, those of Mr Ngulube and Mr Dare from August 1 and Mr Lewanika from July 1. — Sapa-Reuter.

The appointments of Mr Shamwana, Mr Jearey and Mr Kwisiya were terminated from June 21, those of Mr Ngulube and Mr Dare from August 1 and Mr Lewanika from July 1. — Sapa-Reuter.

High court commissioners are appointed to fill gaps in the legal calendar resulting from a shortage of judges. They deal mainly with civil cases.

The others were Mr John Jearey, Mr Mumbuna Kwisiya and Mr Mathew Ngulube, all Lusaka lawyers, and Mr Jack Dare, who practises in Ndola.

wanika, a senior partner in Mr Shamwana's Lusaka law firm.

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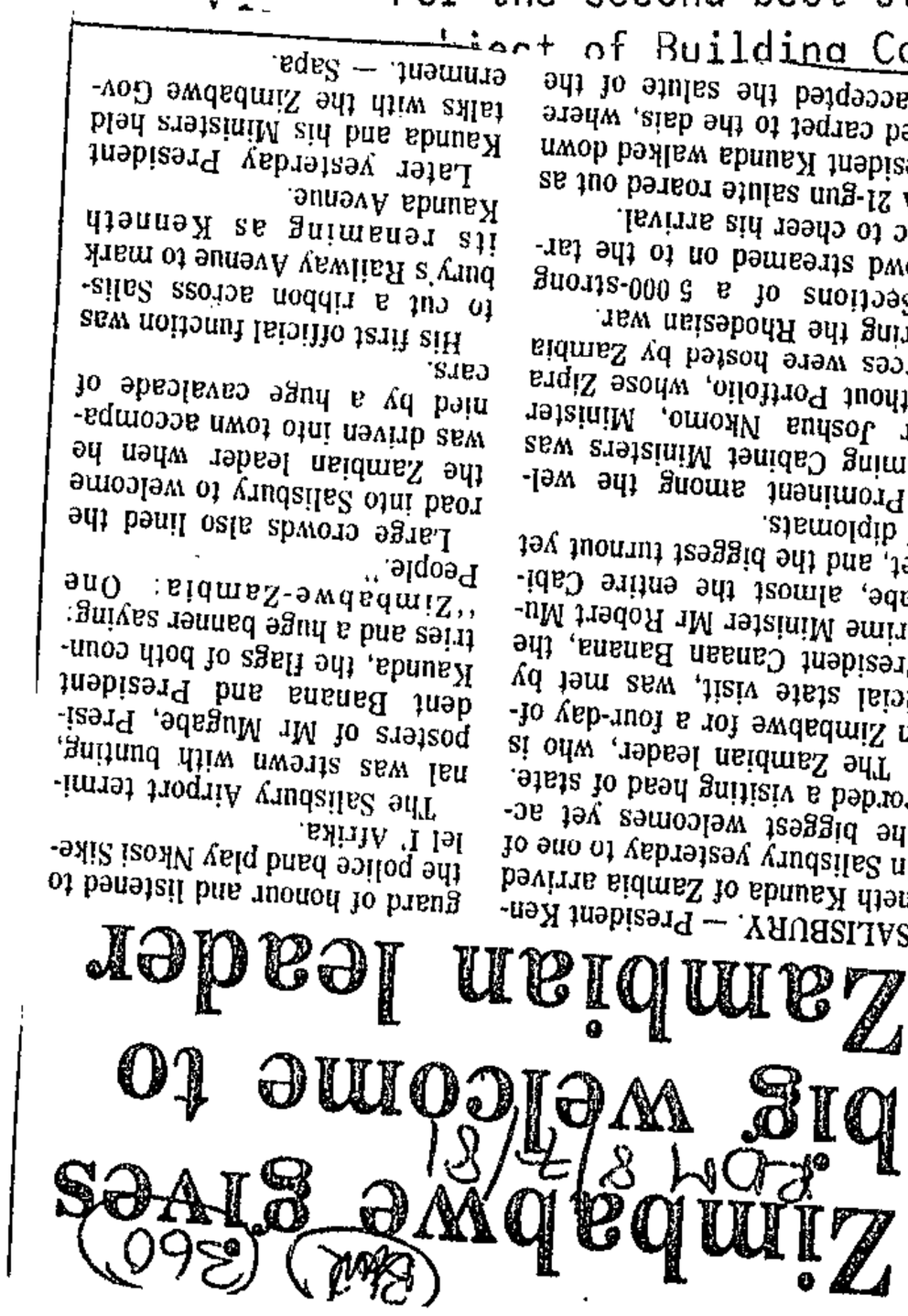

Zimbabwe gives (Zbc) big welcome to Zambian leader

SALISBURY. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Salisbury yesterday to one of the biggest welcomes yet accorded a visiting head of state.

The Zambian leader, who is in Zimbabwe for a four-day official state visit, was met by President Canaan Banana, the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, almost the entire Cabinet, and the biggest turnout yet of diplomats.

Prominent among the welcoming Cabinet Ministers was Mr Joshua Nkomo, Minister without Portfolio, whose Zipra forces were hosted by Zambia during the Rhodesian war.

Sections of a 5 000-strong crowd streamed on to the tarmac to cheer his arrival.

A 21-gun salute roared out as President Kaunda walked down a red carpet to the dais, where he accepted the salute of the guard of honour and listened to the police band play Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika.

The Salisbury Airport terminal was strewn with bunting, posters of Mr Mugabe, President Banana and President Kaunda, the flags of both countries and a huge banner saying: "Zimbabwe-Zambia: One People."

Large crowds also lined the road into Salisbury to welcome the Zambian leader when he was driven into town accompanied by a huge cavalcade of cars.

His first official function was to cut a ribbon across Salisbury's Railway Avenue to mark its renaming as Kenneth Kaunda Avenue.

Later yesterday President Kaunda and his Ministers held talks with the Zimbabwe Government. — Sapa.

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KAUNDA'S STATE VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Behind the hero's welcome...

RDM 10/7/81

By DAVID FORRET, 'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — This week's five-day official State visit to Zimbabwe by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has firmly set relations between the two countries on a sound footing.

The Zambian leader received a hero's welcome from the Zimbabwe Government, which rolled out the red carpet in appreciation for his country's role during the "liberation struggle".

Mutual admiration was the order of the day at State banquets and receptions, where President Kaunda spoke modestly of the R1 000-million it cost his country to support the armed struggle in Rhodesia, and he said he would do it all again if he had to.

But the lavish praise heaped on him by his Zimbabwean counterpart, President Canaan Banana, and other government leaders belies the underlying coolness towards him by Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF Party.

There are a number of reasons for this, but essentially it stems from President Kaunda's unhappy knack of either backing the wrong horse or not putting enough money on the eventual winner in African "liberation struggles".

South Africa can take heart that he is now giving his full backing to Swapo because, if his foreign policy judgments in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe are anything to go by, the revolutionary movement has no chance of taking power in Windhoek.

Throughout the armed struggle in Rhodesia, President Kaunda loyally stood by and supported Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. For years after the split in African nationalist ranks in 1963, President Kaunda treated Zanu as a minor splinter party.

This inevitably led to friction which deteriorated at times into open hostility from Zanu, particularly after the party had set up its operations in newly-independent Mozambique.

Mr Mugabe openly condemned President Kaunda in 1976 when he accused the Zambian leader of slowing down the revolution by arresting his men and even murdering them.

He claimed that Zambian soldiers had cold-bloodedly murdered 13 Zanla guerrillas.

Then, of course, there was the detention of General Josiah Tongogara — leader of Zanla free forces — after the assassination of Zanu's chairman, Mr Herbert Chitepo, in 1975.

In the murder trial that followed, the Zambian High Court acquitted Mr Tongogara and two others.

Even after the formation of the Patriotic Front alliance in 1976 the two parties had distinct characters and tactics from their two different rear bases — Mr Nkomo's in Zambia and tacitly supported by President Kaunda, and Mr Mugabe's in Mozambique and backed by President Samora Machel.

There has always been deep suspicion towards President Kaunda by Zanu-PF officials and even some concern immediately after their election victory last year about the large number of heavily-armed Zipra guerillas still in Zambia.

Animosity towards the Zambian leader is still privately expressed by some Zanu-PF members, but it has cooled down since independence when President Kaunda



PRESIDENT KAUNDA . . . unlucky 'punter'

moved swiftly to back his neighbouring government.

President Kaunda attended Zimbabwe's independence celebrations and at the time gave a significant interview to a local newspaper in which he maintained that he had never supported any individuals, but rather the principle of the "liberation struggle".

He categorically rejected suggestions that he would consider supporting any dissident groups against Zimbabwe's popularly-elected government.

He gave the assurance that the Zipra men on his soil who owed allegiance to Mr Nkomo would be returned to Zimbabwe, as indeed they were.

Any military options that might have been entertained by Mr Nkomo's supporters evaporated recently when the former Zambian-based guerrillas at Gwaai River were disarmed in the wake of the battle of Bulawayo in February.

President Kaunda has insisted that Zanu, which started its armed struggle from Zambian soil, had moved to Mozambique voluntarily and had not been chased by Unip — Zambia's only political party.

He claimed that the difficulties that had arisen had not been between Zanu and Unip but rather "within Zanu itself".

He said relations between the Zambian Government and Unip on the one hand and the Zimbabwe Government and Zanu-PF on the other were "very warm".

Relations between the two governments have, in fact, been cordial and friendly, as shown by the signing earlier this year of an agreement setting up a joint commission of co-operation between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The commission is intended to provide a basis for the co-ordination of development projects in the two countries, which have been historically linked and cannot now afford to ignore each other.

But notwithstanding the close relations which have been sealed by this week's visit, President Kaunda is still less popular than other African leaders like President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Machel.

Most of the crowds who were at the airport and lined Salisbury's streets to welcome President Kaunda on Tuesday were Nkomo supporters.

His State visit, too, is rather belated in that it comes months after those of President Machel and President Nyerere, who had Salisbury's two main avenues named after them.

I suppose one could even make an adverse comparison with Railway Avenue that was renamed afer President Kaunda.

For a man who was in the forefront of the armed struggle longer than any other Frontline state leader, and whose country suffered more damage than any other because of the war, perhaps he might have expected more than a downtown Salisbury street bearing his name.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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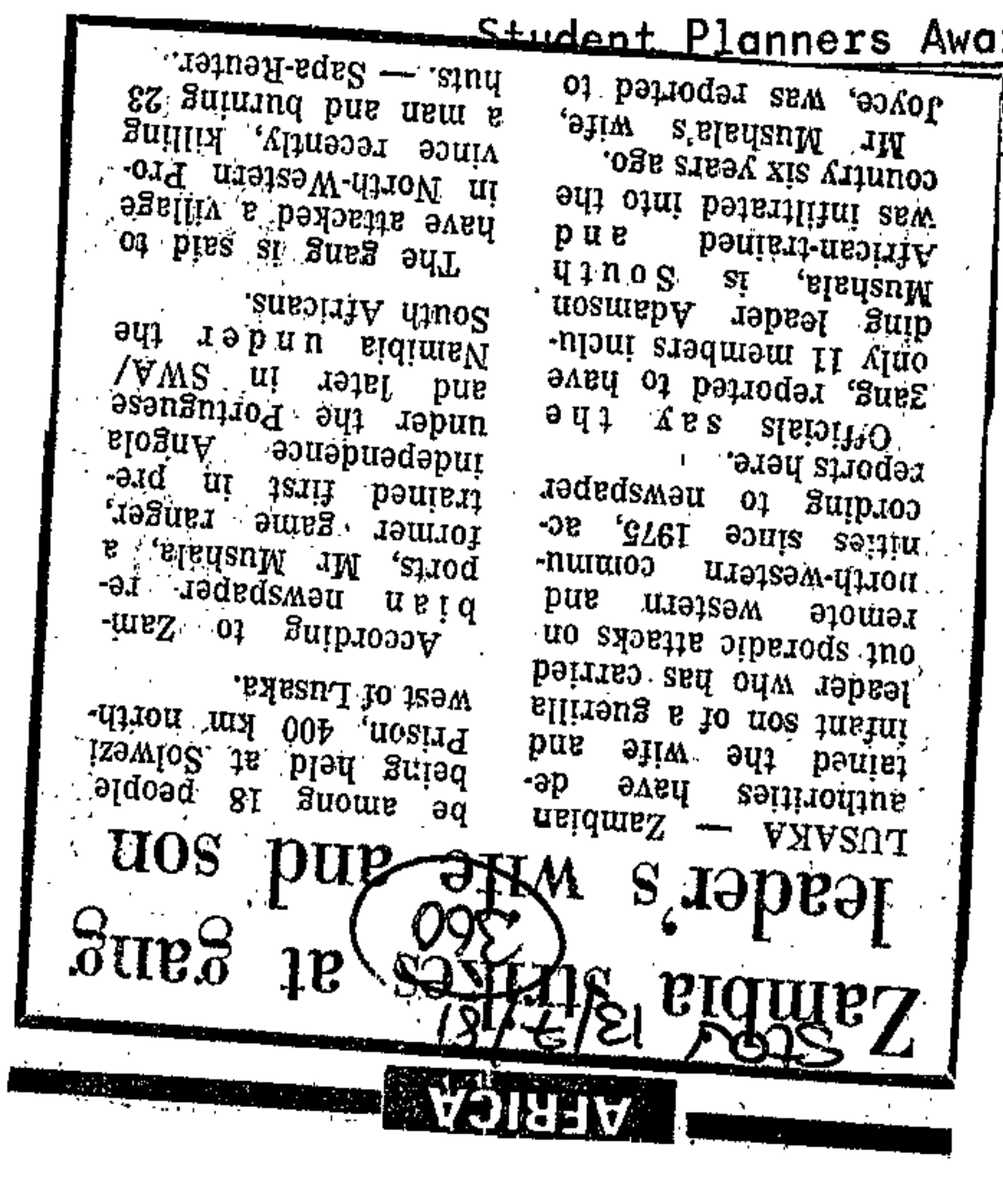
AFRICA

Zambia sniffs at gang leader's wife and son

LUSAKA — Zambian authorities have detained the wife and infant son of a guerilla leader who has carried out sporadic attacks on remote western and north-western communities since 1975, according to newspaper reports here.

Officials say the gang, reported to have only 11 members including leader Adamson Mushala, is South African-trained and was infiltrated into the country six years ago.

Mr Mushala's wife, Joyce, was reported to be among 18 people being held at Solwezi Prison, 400 km northwest of Lusaka.

According to Zambian newspaper reports, Mr Mushala, a former game ranger, trained first in pre-independence Angola under the Portuguese and later in SWA/Namibia under the South Africans.

The gang is said to have attacked a village in North-Western Province recently, killing a man and burning 23 huts. — Sapa-Reuter.

ARCHITECTURE



Mr KAUNDA

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Kaunda and Mugabe solid on SA issues

SALISBURY — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, issued a joint communique at the weekend which attacked South Africa and reiterated their rejection of attempts to modify the United Nations stance on SWA/Namibia.

The communique, issued just before President Kaunda flew back to Lusaka after a four-day state visit to Zimbabwe paid tribute to the "liberation movements" in South Africa "for the heroic struggle and resistance of the peoples of South Africa, led by the ANC and PAC against the forces of imperialism and apartheid."

It expressed regret at the refusal of the New Zealand Government to cancel the Springbok rugby tour "and once again called upon the New Zealand Government to reconsider its position and heed international appeals."

On SWA/Namibia, the two leaders asked the international community for a substantial increase in assistance to Swapo, which they considered the "sole authentic and legitimate representative of the SWA/Namibian people" to enable it to intensify its struggle against the "illegal occupation" of the territory by the "racist South African regime."

They reaffirmed their commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 435 as a solid basis for an "acceptable solution" to the SWA/Namibian question and rejected any attempts to amend or modify that resolution.

The communique said bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Zambia were "progressing in a positive and concrete form" and the two leaders reaffirmed their common political will to extend and consolidate co-operation between the two countries.

They also reaffirmed their belief in African unity and expressed determination to strengthen the Organisation of African Unity in order to achieve "the total liberation of the African continent" and to "promote solidarity" between African states "for the mutual benefit of the people."

The communique announced that President Canaan Banana had accepted an invitation to visit Zambia. — Sapa.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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Nauda and Mugabe slam SA policies

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The communique, issued just before President Kaunda flew back to Lusaka after a four-day State visit, paid tribute to the liberation movements in South Africa "for the heroic liberation struggle and the resistance of the peoples of South Africa led by the ANC and PAC against the forces of imperialism and apartheid".

The men said they "regretted" the refusal of the New Zealand Government to cancel the Springbok rugby tour and again called upon the New Zealand Government to reconsider its position and heed international appeals to cancel the tour.

On SWA, the two leaders asked the international community for a substantial increase in assistance to Swapo, which they considered the "sole authentic and legitimate representative of the SWA people, to enable it to intensify its struggle against the illegal occupation of SWA".

They reaffirmed their commitment to UN Security Council resolution 435 as a solid basis for an "acceptable solution" to the SWA question.

The leaders also said bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Zambia were progressing in a positive and concrete form and that their common political will to extend, intensify and consolidate the co-operation between the two countries in all fields would continue.

They also reaffirmed their belief in African unity and reiterated their determination to strengthen the Organisation of African Unity.

It was announced that Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana had accepted an invitation to pay a State visit to Zambia soon.

President Kaunda said he was leaving Zimbabwe "very, very happy to see the unity among Zimbabweans" and "the progress . . . made in such a short time in reconstructing the country".

"Zimbabwe's success will strengthen the whole region of southern Africa," he said.

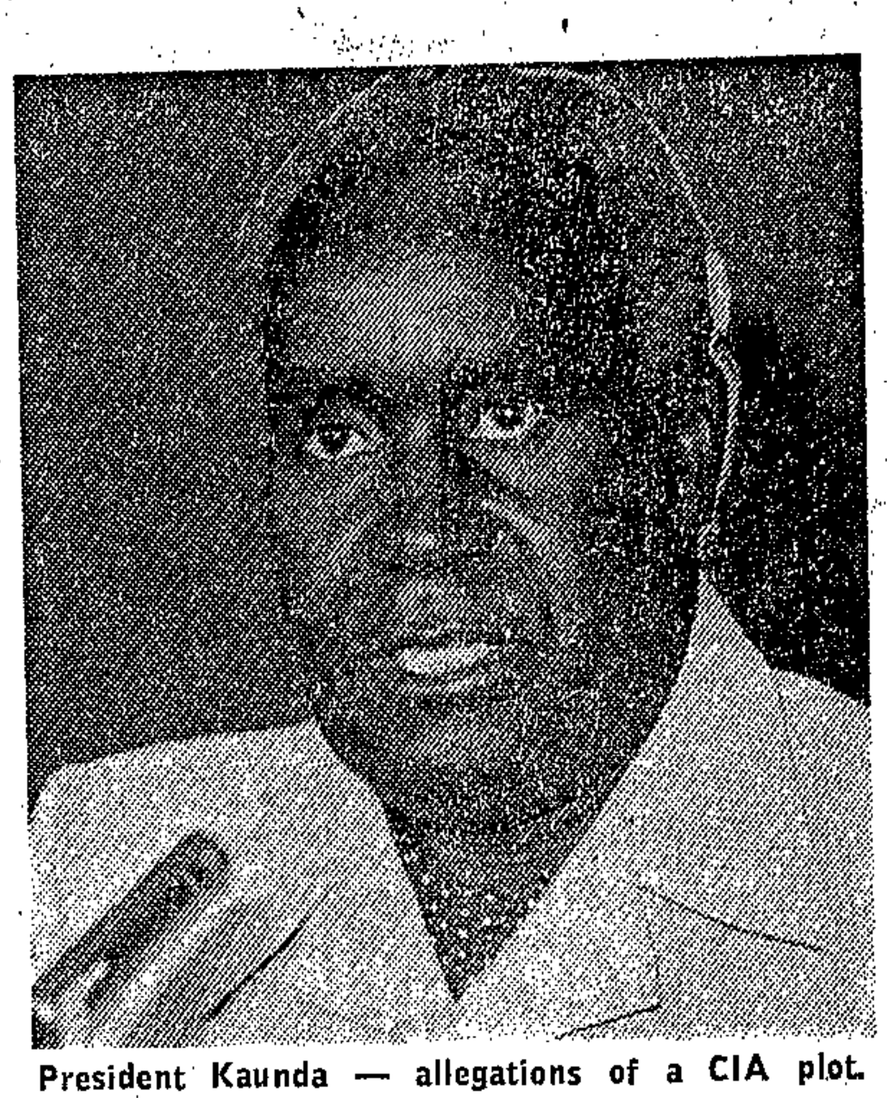
The Zambian leader said he had been most impressed during the drive to the airport with President Banana.

"People of all races, old and young, were waving to us; people who a year ago were fighting and at each other's necks are now striving to work together." — Sapa.

AFRICA

Zambia-US relations at all-time low

As the dust settles after the Zambian Government's dramatic allegations of a CIA plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda, the big question is how much damage this incident has done to relations with its foremost aid donor, The United States. Report from The Star's Africa News Service.



President Kaunda — allegations of a CIA plot.

LUSAKA — Even as the furore sparked in Lusaka by President Kenneth Kaunda's CIA plot allegations begins to fade, it is becoming increasingly evident that the traditionally warm Lusaka-Washington relations have hit an all-time low.

Late one night four weeks ago senior American diplomats were summoned from their beds by the Zambian Government and told that two of their Lusaka Embassy first secretaries, John Finney and Mike O'Brien had 48 hours to leave the country.

They were accused of spearheading a CIA plot to find "alternative leadership" to President Kaunda.

Unlike Britain, whose relations with its former colony have blown hot and cold since independence 17 years ago mostly over the familiar problem of Rhodesia, the Lusaka Government has up until now maintained reasonably warm relations with Washington, with signs of an upward swing during the Carter Administration.

Denial

It was probably because of this "false confidence" as one Western diplomat put

command of the situation. He immediately convened a meeting on the situation. But even he couldn't avoid noticing the banner headlines in both the party-directed Times of Zambia and the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail which screamed out at their readers: "CIA ring! — two sent out, Zambian held," and "CIA plot smashed — Zambian officer arrested, two US diplomats banned"; respectively.

Ironically, for close to two weeks preceding the expulsion, the Zambian Press had steadily built up its attacks on both the Reagan Administration as well as the embassy in Lusaka.

The editorial attacks crescendoed into severe personal attacks on Mr Wisner and — when they were deported — on Mr Finney and Mr O'Brien. Both editors of the Times of Zambia and the Zambia Daily Mail were close friends of the two diplomats thrown out of the country.

Ironically too, it has been the Press which has been quick to realise the likely impact of the strained

A few of the major loans and grants since the Reagan Administration came into office include a R14-million agricultural development agreement; R1,8-million grant for planning and management of agricultural development programmes; a R900 000 grant for the rehabilitation of the Zambia/Zimbabwe highway (The Kafue-Chirundu road) and a triangular grain exchange involving the US, Zambia and Zimbabwe which will provide 21 450 tons of maize to Zambia as part of the US Government's Food for Peace Programme to help meet Zambia's requirements for maize this year. (The maize has already begun arriving in Zambia.)

The American Embassy here has also funded, with grants of upwards of R18 000 each, numerous "self-help" projects all over the country which include health centres, vocational trades institutes, peasant farmer's projects and even human rights projects for the University of Zambia

STAR 22-7-81

...y surprise. There can be no denying that things had cooled somewhat with the ascendancy to power of the Reagan Administration, but traditionally, relations between the two had been based on "mutual respect and confidence" for each other's sovereignty — which is the diplomatic way of saying "you mind your own business and we'll mind ours."

The State Department swiftly issued a categorical denial that its two diplomats had engaged in any "inappropriate activity" in Zambia.

A spokesman said Washington was "at a loss" to explain the Zambian action, declaring that the new development was "a serious" one.

As if to emphasise just how serious Washington viewed the Zambian action, President Ronald Reagan wasted no time in summoning his representative in Lusaka, Ambassador Frank G Wisner, back to Washington for an "urgent review" of the events leading to the expulsion of the two diplomats.

Headlines

To add to the drama, Mr Wisner was out of Zambia at the time Mr Finney and Mr O'Brien were told they had only 48 hours between them to leave Zambia. He was in Maputo. His Deputy Chief of Mission, Mr Wesley Egan, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry the night of Monday June 2 and given the news.

He frantically tried to reach Ambassador Wisner in Maputo, the State Department in Washington, and the two diplomats involved. When things like that happen, even a small city like Lusaka appears exceedingly big. Public Affairs Officer O'Brien was finally traced to his favourite hangout.

Ambassador Wisner returned to Lusaka the next morning to take after ambassador Wisner was recalled, the Times of Zambia implored Washington not to "retaliate in any kind against Zambia."

Pragmatism

Said the Times in an editorial: "Americans, indeed other Western powers, should not take the expulsion of the American diplomats to mean that East communist influence has scored a major victory in Zambia. Nor should her (Zambia's) action be seen as an attempt to divert world attention from her internal turmoil by blaming everything on the American scapegoat, the CIA . . . it would be a great tragedy if President Reagan reacted to the issue in the context of East-West rivalry."

While the editorial seemed to analyse the situation with pragmatism, government officials preferred to look at it differently.

Asked what he thought President Reagan's recall of Ambassador Wisner for consultations meant, a Zambian Cabinet Minister retorted to this correspondent with a flare of bravado: "Obviously they are discussing how to 'fix' Zambia. And I am sure they are talking about withdrawing or cutting off aid to Zambia like they did in Mozambique. But what's aid compared to the air raids we suffered during the war with the rebels in Rhodesia? We lived through that didn't we? We can certainly live without American aid."

Loans

In the opinion of one Western diplomat that observation is merely playing to the gallery. US aid to Zambia has steadily grown to surpass all other aid Zambia receives from any one country — East or West. This year alone, Zambia has received from the United States well over R18-million, a large portion of it in food and agricultural needs.

All this assistance has not failed to leave an impression on the ordinary Zambian who is immediately exposed to their services. According to several people here, this would also explain the totally indifferent attitude of the ordinary Zambian to the expulsion of the two Americans.

Despite the almost daily trumpetings of the local Press on the evils of American imperialism, there has been a markedly pointed absence of any reaction from the public at large.

"As far as the ordinary man in the street is concerned, he couldn't care less if it was the CIA or the KGB that was plotting against who. It's the bread and butter issues that are of concern to him," said a Lusaka lawyer.

Opinion

But regardless of what the different shades of opinion are on the CIA saga, and without venturing into the authenticity of the allegations, it is quite plain within government circles here that, in spite of all the vitriolic rhetoric, Zambia can ill afford to be at loggerheads with Washington, not least of all because of President Reagan's blunt way of doing things and his policy of calling a spade a spade.

Right now, the Zambians seem to have won this first round. That, plus the strong belief within the Government that whatever Washington does, it is unlikely Mr Reagan would want to disgrace himself by taking such drastic action as severing relations with Lusaka. He'd rather punish Zambia subtlely like a steady decline in aid and a less enthusiastic approach towards the problem of SWA/Namibia, which he knows is at the very heart of Zambian President Kaunda.

Argus Co, 1981.

always trying to see that the patient received as much as possible of that which made for rapid and permanent stability under the umbrella of a restricted budget.

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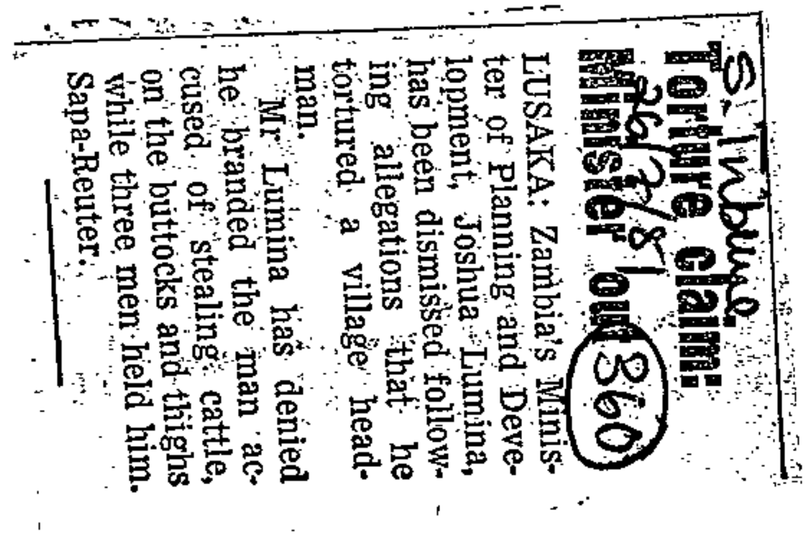
10. Tubercle, as above. P.4.
Some economic aspects of tuberculosis control in Algeria.
L. Mokhtari.

11. Tubercle, as above. P.9.
The cost of tuberculosis control in Czechoslovakia.
P. Polansky.

J.O.P. Tb.C.M.O.
Health Dept.,
C.D.C.
31 - 8 - 78.



S. Tribune.
Torture claim: Minister out
26/7/81
360

LUSAKA: Zambia's Minister of Planning and Development, Joshua Lumina, has been dismissed following allegations that he tortured a village headman.

Mr Lumina has denied he branded the man accused of stealing cattle, on the buttocks and thighs while three men held him.

Sapa-Reuter.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

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d best student in the
uilding Construction.

ers Award

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ise at the end
year.

Zambians sack Minister

LUSAKA — Zambia's Minister of Planning and Development, Mr Joshua Lumina, has been dismissed following allegations that he tortured a village headman.

A State House spokesman said yesterday the allegations, which have been denied by Mr Lumina, have been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Two weeks ago the ruling party-run Zambia Daily Mail quoted a headman from Mazoye, about 80km south of Lusaka, as saying Mr Lumina last month burnt him on the buttocks and thighs with a branding iron while three men held him to the ground.

He said the group had accused him of stealing cattle for a co-operative farming scheme.

Mr Lumina, MP for the southern constituency of Chikankatha, has served in several government positions, including that of Finance Minister. — Sapa-Reuter.

plan. It has the merit of being as nearly "teacher proof" as anything can be, and the same applies to the teacher training schools. The students can, if necessary, largely teach themselves with the self-correcting multiple-choice questions, and the teacher learns from the worker's manual with them. Needless to say, any method by which students teach themselves is welcomed by teachers. The guide also contains instructions for simulation exercises and a "skills lab."

"The Whole Is More than the Sum of Its Parts"

A microplan has other components besides a description of the chosen technologies and a set of evaluation instruments. An important further component is a detailed drug and equipment list specifying everything needed for the chosen technologies. ...niently incorporated in the worker's manual. The list for a national ...e government's medical stores, and that ...log. A strong case can indeed be argued ...d drugs should be supplied by UNICEF ... Another very necessary component is a ...vered by the microplan. When improved ...most practical as a few colored microfiche ...cher's guide. A further component is that ...ystem appropriate to the microplan. This ...f ever a government were to require the ...targets, it would be a powerful incentive ...exhausts the components that might be ...child care microplan described here.

...hat it is *an integrated set of components ...ar health care subsystem.* A microplan is ...nensions. First, the technologies with the ...n an integrated system. This is well shown ...at are necessary to link them together in a ...eraction between the various components ... description of a particular technology in a ...questions that evaluate his knowledge of it. ...ly adapted to the needs and opportunities of the country for which the microplan is designed. The justification for this approach to microplanning is that the whole is more than the sum of its parts, a rule that holds for all systems. Thus, a worker's manual is useful, and so is a set of test instruments. But, when these are integrated together, they multiply one another's usefulness. This multiplicative effect is shown in both the dimensions in which a microplan forms a system—its technology and its components. Although there is as yet little evidence for it, one microplan may have a useful supporting effect on a neighboring one to which it is related.

Technical fields differ in their suitability for microplanning, while countries differ in the benefits they might receive from a given microplan. Microplans promise to be particularly useful in fields such as primary care where much effective action can be taken that requires little theoretical knowledge, where subsystems can readily be



Zambian MP is ousted after torture allegations

Sgr 27/7/81 (360)

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He said the group had accused him of stealing cattle for a co-operative farming scheme.

Mr Lumina, Member of Parliament for the southern constituency of Chikankatha, has served in several government positions including that of Finance Minister. — Sapa-Reuter.

defined and isolated, where a multiplicity of components can be assembled, and where a microplan is required on a wide scale. For example, the health center laboratory is well suited to a microplan, but public health nursing is not. Microplans are more likely to be effective in promoting change and improving services in countries where the "microplanning gap" is wide, as shown by a lack of the components which a microplan might supply. For example, since a worker's manual is such an important component of a microplan, and since there are more manuals in English than in other languages, microplans promise to be more useful in countries which do not speak English than in those which do. Other features which influence the capacity of a microplan to promote change are the strength of the managerial cadre at all levels and the political vigor of the program promoting them.

A microplan does not exist in a vacuum, and everything possible should be done to follow up the relationships which extend outside it. For example, the drawing up of an equipment list should be followed by arrangements to see that the necessary items are manufactured locally where this is practical. The adaptation of a master microplan to a number of countries should thus be accompanied by a project to promote the necessary manufacture where this is appropriate.

It has been said that the great disadvantage of a microplan is the rigidity it imposes on the district medical officers who implement it. Nevertheless, the administrative challenge it presents may demand great imagination on their part. Moreover, since a microplan merely defines minimum standards of care, the enterprising district medical officer is at liberty to exceed them. He is encouraged to look upon a microplan as a set of tools and not as a pair of handcuffs.

The adaptation of a master microplan provides a health service with a highly efficient opportunity of obtaining all the most appropriate technology in a particular field. Microplans have several other useful features. For example, it is sometimes argued that the best way to improve the pediatric services of a country is to start with the postgraduates and hope that their influence will diffuse downward. Alas, the only result may be the improvement of their private practices, or the demand for more resources in large hospitals. A microplan for primary child care has the merit of short-circuiting postgraduate pediatrics, and requires little but the absence of effective opposition from the whole pediatric establishment. A further advantage is that a microplan primarily intended for implementation by auxiliaries may influence the practice of doctors. This promises to be particularly useful in countries where medical practice has deviated from accepted norms over such matters as ending breast-feeding early, treating diarrhea by starvation, or injecting liver extract.

"Microplan Competence" and "Microplan Quality"

Since a microplan defines a detailed pattern of care, it is possible to devise an extensive battery of test instruments which measure various aspects of it and which use this pattern as a reference standard. These instruments fall naturally into two groups. First, there are those which measure the attributes of the worker and define his "microplan competence." Second, there are instruments which measure what happens to patients, or what can be observed in a clinic, and which between them define a profile of "microplan quality." If these instruments are to be useful, they

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

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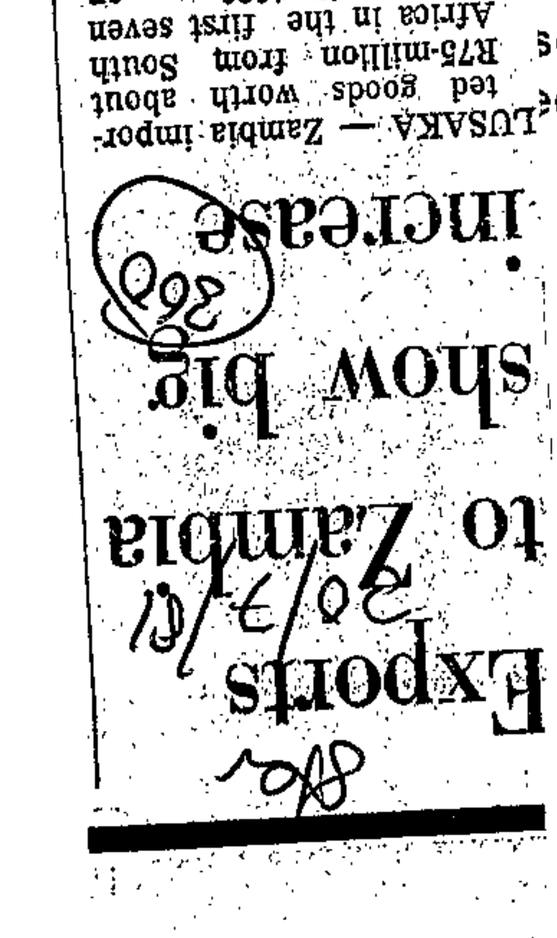


Zambia looks to Angola rail line

Mail Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia is to buy 235 railway wagons worth about R10-million from Zimbabwe for hauling Zambian goods on the Benguela railway to the port of Lobito in Angola.

This was announced in Lusaka by the Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr Rajah Kunda. This was the result of the three-nation meeting held in Kinshasa in Zaire by the transport Ministers of Angola, Zambia and Zaire.

The Ministers met in Kinshasa last week to discuss how the Benguela railway, a repeated target in the 1975 civil war, could be repaired.

Routes

Mr Kunda said the European Economic Community, which is providing funds to buy the wagons, had given Zambia the equivalent of R7,5-million — the original cost of the wagons.

Commenting on the opening of the Benguela route, the Minister said: "Zambia expects to diversify her imports and exports routes to the sea."

A two-day Zambia-Botswana joint permanent commission will meet in Livingstone today. It will be attended by two Ministers from each country.

Kaunda sees Machel

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda flew to Beira at the weekend for one day of talks with President Samora Machel.

The talks were reported to centre on trade, security and "the intensified liberation wars in Namibia and South Africa."

The two presidents most recently met in Salisbury last month at a summit of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference which is seeking to lessen the economic dependence of black states in the region on white-ruled South Africa.

Last Saturday, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, paid a one-day official visit to Lusaka for talks with Dr Kaunda. — Sapa-Reuter.

disposition.

3.3. ENTERING AND EDITI



SP 14/8/81 (360)

Trade pact

LUSAKA — Algeria has agreed to import Zambian copper cathodes, zinc concentrates and lead and export railway wagons and iron and steel products to Zambia, the official Zambia news agency Zana reported. This follows a five-day visit to Zambia by an Algerian delegation. — Sapa-Reuter.

3.3.1. VDU Terminals

Each character typed on the keyboard of the terminal is transmitted immediately to the computer where it is held in a buffer. The end of the line is signalled by pressing <CR>. The computer acknowledges that the end of the line has been reached by sending back a <LF>, after which the system is ready for the next input line and prints a '>' to indicate this.

Sometimes the signal to the computer is corrupted, causing a parity error. In that case the <LF> is followed by the message:

PARITY ERROR

the line must then be resubmitted.

If a mistake is made while entering a line (before <CR> is pressed) the line may be edited in one or two ways before it is operated on by the computer. If the line is to be deleted the line deletion key must be pressed (normally <CONTROL X >) . This action is achieved by holding the <CONTROL> key down then typing 'X'. If characters are to be deleted the character deletion key: <DEL> (on STN type terminals), <BACKSPACE>, or <CONTROL> and 'H', or <CONTROL> and 'Z' must be pressed once for each previous character to be erased. Examples of terminal runs using line editing are shown in chapter 6.

3.3.2. U100 Terminals

The method of correcting lines is different in that any string between the <SOE> character and the cursor can be sent to the computer. To do this there are four keys with arrows on them, indicating the direction in which they move the cursor, enabling the cursor to be positioned anywhere on the screen. Any character in a line can be changed by superimposing the cursor on the character to be changed and then typing in the correct character. The line can then be transmitted by moving the cursor to the end and pressing the transmit key. Additional characters and redundant characters in a string may be inserted or deleted before transmission by means of the <INSERT> and <DELETE> keys. If the <INSERT> button is pressed once, the right-hand part of the string starting at and including the character position where the cursor is situated will be shifted to the right by one space, thus making space for one additional character. If the <DELETE> key is pressed the character over which the cursor is situated will disappear and the right-hand side of the line will move one space to the left to close the gap.

to make its appearance through raising the franchise qualifications. This is evident in the Ballot Act of 1892 which raised the property qualifications of the franchise and introduced an education test,[82] thus disqualifying many Cape Muslim voters who could not write.

It was after the Cape Muslim vote was considerably reduced, as a result of the Ballot Act, that Achmat Effendi decided to seek election to Parliament in the Cape Town constituency. His cardinal mistake was his declaration of intention to seek Parliamentary nomination while the 1893 Parliament was still in session. Both the Premier, Cecil John Rhodes, and the Afrikaner Bond connived to keep him out. Neither had the tenacity to introduce legislation which could be regarded as racial and constitutional tampering. The 'Malay Vote', though no longer the compact factor that it used to be,[83] was sizeable enough not to risk antagonising. The Constitutional Ordinance Amendment Bill was thus left to Orpen, M.P. for Wodehouse, to introduce as a private member's m ed by the ruling party and the opposition.

The aim of the Const ce Amendment Bill was to abolish the cumulati own. In terms of the cumulative voting sy ld allot his given number of votes to a single ape Town, each voter had four votes. With the in operation, Achmat Effendi would have ha iance of being elected.

The Cape Muslim commu are of the intention of the white legislators ebates on the Bill were in process, submitted a p ament. Their petition was virtually ignored, hamper the promulgation of the Constitutional Orc Act No. 16 of 1893 on 25th August 1893, in

The debates on this Ac e racial tenor of the Cape Parliament of 18 is generally referred to as the 'Cape Liberal T attitude of the white Parliamentarians is c n the words of one of them, Mr Faure, when he sai y a few members in the

search for oil signs
Zambia
"Geographically, Zambia is a veritable storehouse of minerals," the Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna, said.
Contrary to the general view that Zambia and other central African regions may be deficient in hydrocarbon, all the necessary geological conditions for oil are prevalent in most parts of Zambia.
He said the major sedimentary basins of Zambia were in the western part of the country and perhaps in the Luangwa Valley east of Lusaka.
LUSAKA — The Government of Zambia and Lusaka Hydrocarbon Company of Canada signed a hydrocarbon agreement yesterday for extensive exploration of oil in Zambia's western province.

Kaunda hopes they're guilty

Star, 21/8/71 360

Kaunda will be hoping for a guilty verdict in next month's treason trial, but in Zambia guilt has still to be proved beyond all reasonable doubt. Brendan Nicholson, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Lusaka

The treason trial of 13 prominent Zambians charged with plotting to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda in October last year will not be a stage-managed affair.

President Kaunda's government is going to have to satisfy the fiercely independent Zambian judiciary that the men on trial are truly guilty "beyond all reasonable doubt" or they stand a good chance of going free.

If all or any of the 13 are acquitted Dr Kaunda still has the option, under the state of emergency that has existed in Zambia since independence nearly 17 years ago, to have them detained by Presidential degree.

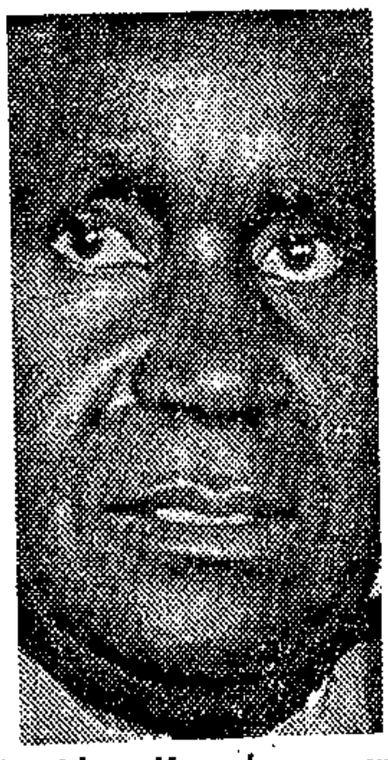
Such a move would, in all likelihood, spark a protracted legal battle for habeas corpus that would be considered laughable in most other African countries.

The accused can, for instance, be thankful that their alleged indiscretions did not occur in Liberia where head of state Master Sergeant Samuel Doe last week solved a similar problem by simply having five alleged plotters shot within days of their being arrested.

Those detained, when the alleged plot to topple the government with South African help was discovered, include Mr Edward Shamwana, one of Zambia's most highly regarded lawyers, and former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Valentine Musakanya.

The trial, set down for the September High Court session in Lusaka, promises to be a spectacular affair.

One of those originally arrested, air force commander Major-General Christopher Kabwe, was released by police on August 15 and he will almost certainly give evidence against the rest of those charged.



President Kaunda . . . credibility at stake.

When charges against the general were dropped a fresh charge sheet was submitted in which the prosecution alleged that four of the accused tried to persuade him to force an aircraft carrying President Kaunda to land. The President was then to be forced, at gunpoint, to renounce his position.

The day after the plot was revealed to the nation thousands of "militants" of the ruling United Independence Party demonstrated at State House, demanding that the "devilish dissidents" be publicly hanged or shot.

The clearly stage-managed affair gave the President an opportunity to declare that the due process of law would not be interfered with.

The independence of the Zambian judiciary was demonstrated towards the close of the Rhodesian war by the trial of alleged Rhodesian spy and decorated hero, Michael Borelace.

Borelace was alleged to have carried out reconnaissance for Rhodesian troops who attacked the home of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo.

After several days' consideration of a "confession" made by the accused, the black Zambian judge found it had been obviously extracted under duress and declared it inadmissible.

The prosecution case fell apart and Borelace was acquitted.

He was promptly detained again by Presidential order and finally released several weeks later.

It is important for President Kaunda's credibility that someone be found guilty in the courts of plotting the October coup.

If all 13 men are acquitted many Zambians are likely to wonder if in fact the allegations were all smokescreen (over Zambia's economic woes) and no fire.

An acquittal would attract considerable sympathy for the men allegedly behind the October plot.

Many of them are already popular figures who the President may wish to see discredited less they become too powerful a force in one-party Zambia.

Of added concern to him must be the fact that the plot, if it existed, was hatched not by some disgruntled army corporal, but by members of Zambia's intellectual elite.

On the 31st March 1961, Muslim News issued their statement under the heading 'Call of Islam'. The statement read:

Zambian merger benefits

RDM 2/9/81 (360)

LUSAKA. — The planned merger of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines will result in rationalisation and other advantages of considerable benefit to the industry, says the joint chairman, Mr James Mapoma.

The merger is planned for purely commercial reasons and the effective date has yet to be determined, he says in separate statements in each company's annual report.

On May 15 last, President Kenneth Kaunda announced plans to combine the two 60% State-controlled firms into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

Before the merger takes place, a scheme of arrangements will be submitted to the Zambian High Court for approval.

NCCM had pre-tax profit of K13 600 000 for the year to March 31 compared with K131 200 000 in 1979-80. RCM, which switched to a final reporting date of March 31 from June 30, had a K20 700 000 pre-tax profit in 1980-81 against K101 700 000 for nine months of 1979-80.

Mr Mapoma blames these results on the stagnant world economy, which depressed copper prices and curbed cobalt sales, and the continuing high price of petroleum.

He says in the RCM report: "This pattern has continued in the first quarter of the current financial year, but some improvement in copper prices and in the volume of cobalt sales in the months ahead is anticipated."

Indebtedness is put at K264-million in the NCCM 1980-81 report and K148-million for RCM. Comparable figures for 1979-80 were K228-million and K165-million respectively.

Mr Mapoma says transport no longer presents any significant problem because of the settlement in Zimbabwe last year, but he criticises operations on the Tanzania-Zambia railway, Tazara, in the second half of the year under review.

Since then the two governments have taken steps to improve the situation. — Reuter.

Fired on from Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Members of the security forces in the Caprivi, north-eastern SWA/Namibia, were fired at from the Zambian side of the Zambezi River, a S W A Territory Force spokesman confirmed today.

He said the border violation, which happened at about noon on Wednesday, would be brought to the attention of the Zambian Government through normal diplomatic channels.

Attack on Zambia denied

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Claims by Zambia that South African Defence Force aircraft and armoured vehicles attacked military and civilian targets in the Zambian town of Sesheke, north of the Caprivi Strip, have been "categorically denied" by a Defence Force spokesman.

Zambia has claimed that four South African jets and four armoured cars attacked Sesheke, a small village on the banks of the Zambezi near the South African military base of Katima Mulilo. These attacks were supported by small arms fire, it was reported.

The claims follow a border violation by Zambian troops on Wednesday when about 100 rounds from machine-guns and small arms were fired at a Defence Force observation post across the Zambezi from Sesheke.

A Defence Force spokesman confirmed that South African troops manning the observation post retaliated immediately with small arms fire.

Star 16/9/81

360

Zambia hits sea mining

LUSAKA — The Zambian Mines Minister, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna, expressed concern this week over recent discussions on the mining of metal-bearing nodules from the seabed at the Law of the Sea conference in Geneva.

"We, as land-based producers, should seek adequate and equitable compensations in the event of copper and cobalt production from the mining of seabed nodules," he said at a dinner in Lusaka for the visiting Zairean Mines Minister, Mr Lwamba Katansi.

The Law of the Sea conference is proposing to set up an international seabed authority to control mining of the ocean floor beyond national territorial limits, estimated to be worth up to 24 000-million dollars (R22 800-million).

Zambia and Zaire are the world's fifth and sixth largest producers of copper.

13 Zambians to be tried

RDM 19/9/81

360

Mail Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Thirteen detained men accused of plotting to overthrow the Zambian Government were committed for trial yesterday.

Their committal had been delayed when a High Court judge Mr Justice Ernest Sakala, allowed one of the detainees, Mr Edward Shamwana, to argue on a point of law in a magistrate's court.

Mr Shamwana told deputy registrar Mr Noah Kabamba that he reserved his legal right to argue on a point of law in the High Court.

Charity regatta's aim is R8 000

Rowing for the Rotary Regatta at Henley-on-Klip this Saturday will be a flotilla of willing bodies helping to raise money for Rotary charity projects.

Last year's regatta raised R6 000, and a Rotary spokesman says that this year the club is aiming at R8 000.

Pipe bands, the Jaguar Car Club, a naval cadet display, a street parade and floats on the river will all be part of the day's entertainment.

PARADE

"The day will start at 10.30 am with a parade through the streets of Meyerton, and a street collection will be held in aid of Meyerton Old Age Home by the Girl Guides," a Rotary spokesman said.

"We look forward to an entertaining day which will be rounded off with an ox-braai from 6 pm onwards," he said.

WILLING

Some of those willing bodies participating on the day will include the Meyerton Child Welfare Society, the Klipvallei Lions, the Manna Clinic, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Eventide Old Age Home and the Sasolburg Rotary Club.

Any further details on what should be a delightful day down by the river can be obtained from Meyerton Rotary Club at PO Box 331, Meyerton, or telephone (016) 33-9718.

Top-level Zambian scandal hushed up

Star 22/9/78 36

LUSAKA — A report on a major scandal involving the theft of disaster relief funds by senior Zambian Government officials appears to have been suppressed to protect Cabinet Ministers said to have been involved.

The report, prepared by a select committee which spent nearly a year investigating irregularities in the disbursement of a flood disaster relief fund, was presented to the Cabinet in January.

But despite constant questions about the report in Parliament and in the Press it has not yet been made public.

Government Ministers and senior civil servants refused to say when, or if, it will be released.

The first details of the scandal emerged last year when the Auditor-General's report disclosed that a disaster relief fund set up by President Kaunda after serious flooding around Lusaka in 1978 had been hopelessly mismanaged.

The report said money and medicines worth more than R50 000 could not be accounted for and intimated that senior Government officials administering the fund were guilty of embezzlement.

A parliamentary public accounts committee which investigated some of the Auditor-General's allegations said in its report that senior government Ministers, whom it did not name, were involved. — The Star's Africa News Service.

New dam

ROME — Two Italian concerns have signed a contract with the Government of Mozambique to build a dam on the Limpopo River.

The contract, worth nearly R89-Million, has been awarded to Italstrade, part of the State-owned Iri-Italstat group, and Co-operating Muratori and Cementisti.

The latter is part of the Communist Party-oriented League of Co-operatives which has had considerable success in winning contracts in developing countries with leftwing governments, notably Algeria, and in Eastern Bloc countries. — Own Correspondent.

Farms law

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe may soon introduce legislation restricting the amount of land used by commercial farmers, says the Minister of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development.

Dr Sydney Sekeramayi says there are vast tracts of land which the commercial farmers were incapable of using. A lot of land is lying idle in a country where there is so much land hunger.

"The government has lately been facing a growing problem with squatters who have moved into land owned by the farmers.

Dr Sekeramayi blamed the Lancaster House conference for the present state of affairs compelling government to buy land from the farmers.

"Ideally, if we had fought our way into Salisbury and effected a complete military takeover, the majority of commercial farmers would have run away." — The Star's Africa News Service.

Lonrho snag

SALISBURY — The Chairman of Lonrho, Mr Tiny Rowland, flew out of Salisbury yesterday after two days of talks with top Zimbabwean officials.

There have been suggestions that Lonrho is one of several companies whose name is unacceptable and that Lonrho should fall in line with other companies which have removed all reference to Rhodesia from their names. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Kadhi-sh

NAIROBI — Newspaper editor Mr Joe Kadhi has called on Kenyan labour leaders to establish ties with their South African counterparts to help hasten the demise of apartheid.

Mr Kadhi, managing editor of the Sunday Nation, recently returned from a visit to South Africa.

He said he was "appalled" by conditions imposed on blacks in South Africa.

Rounding-off a series of articles he said the threat of strike action was one of the most formidable weapons in the hands of opponents of the Pretoria Government.

However, black trade unions were not yet well organised and were subject to Government ... to divide them.

The Government fea... the strike weapon beca... major South African ... dustries could not ... without their bl... labour.

Mr Kadhi said he ... no doubt that if bl... South African work... were as organised as th... Kenyan counterparts ... fore independence "ap... heid would disapp... faster than many pe... believe." — The St... Africa News Service.

Refugees

LONDON — Nearly ... in 10 of Angola's popu... tion of seven-million i... refugee, according ... figures just released.

An estimated 13 ... people, made homeless ... South Africa's latest ... cursion into the south ... the country, swell a ... of 500 000 refugees quie... starving to death for ... past five years.

Exploratory missions ... the international comm... tee of the Red Cross p... trated the central hi... lands for the first time ... 1979.

The densely populat... highlands of central A... gola were the battlefi... where Cuban-back... MPLA forces defeat... their Unita rivals in 1... and 1976.

But Unita guerri... have kept up a bush ... which has paralysed t... local economy.

The resulting ref... problem remained hidd... for years because of c... tral Angola's inaccessib... ty and the Governmen... reluctance to acknowled... the scale of Unita activi... — The Star Bureau.

News Cuts the Cost of Living

Farmers want an agri-alert

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Farmers in Zambia are seeking Government permission to install an agri-alert system — similar to the one used in Zimbabwe during the war — in the wake of a spate of attacks on farms by armed gangs.

In one attack recently on a farm west of Lusaka a Zambian-born white farmer was killed and his wife badly beaten by a gang armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles.

Other farmers in the west and south of the country have also been held up by gangs armed with similar weapons which are believed to have been bought by the gangsters from Zimbabwe guerillas before they returned home last year.

The attacks have sent shock waves through the country's small white farming community and the secretary of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, Mr Jim Woods, has been instructed to open discussions with Government officials on the possibility of importing agri-alert systems from Zimbabwe.

The agri-alert, which links farmers in a given area by radio to each other and to the nearest police station, was used extensively by Zimbabwe's farmers during the war.

Mr Woods said that if the Government granted permission sets would be imported from Zimbabwe.

Another suggestion being considered to improve farm security is the training of tracker dogs to assist Zambia's poorly equipped police force in follow-up operations.

According to Mr Woods the recent spate of attacks on farms is the worst since the war when farmers were frequently harassed by guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front which had bases in Zambia.

There has also been a sharp increase in the number of armed robberies in urban areas in recent months, particularly on the Copperbelt.

Last week an armed gang, believed to have crossed the border from neighbouring Zaire, shot and killed a businessman in Ndola and later robbed a bank in the city at gunpoint.

Para-military police and army untis are out in force on the Copperbelt and roadblocks have been set up to check vehicles entering urban areas.

Most of the armed robberies are blamed on gangs from Zaire and the Government is seeking co-operaton from President Mobutu's Government to curb their activities.

Exchange problems for Zambia Copper

By JOHN MULCAHY

NON-operating factors were entirely responsible for reducing Zambia Copper Investments income before extraordinary items in the year to June, from US$3 782 000 to $2 505 000.

Revenue rose to $7 989 000 from $3 362 000, but there was a loss of $3 049 000 on exchange, compared with a profit of $1 733 000 in the previous year, and foreign taxes, including withholding taxes, rose to $1 810 000 from $436 000.

Dividend income is comprised mostly of dividends declared by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) which were accrued as income during the year.

These dividends, together with RCM's interim dividend in respect of the nine months ended March 31, 1980, are all awaiting externalisation from Zambia, and at June 30 amounted to $4 860 000.

RCM has also declared a dividend in respect of the year to March of which ZCI's share amounted to $430 000. NCCM declared a dividend for the same period, ZCI's share of which amounted to $1 870 000.

The exchange loss was caused mainly by the decline in the value of blocked Zambian and Zimbabwean assets as a result of the depreciation of the Zambian kwacha and the Zimbabwean dollar.

In terms of an agreement between ZCI, De Beers and Minorco, ZCI granted De Beers a fixed charge over all its assets as security for certain contingent liabilities undertaken by De Beers in October 1979 in respect of Botrest and BCL. At June 30 the contingent liabilities amounted to $17 241 000.

Because of the problems with dividend remittances from Zambia no dividend has been declared for the past year.

Zambia loan

LUSAKA. — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will make a new loan to Zambia of about $68-million to compensate for low copper earnings this year. Zambia failed to meet the IMF performance conditions in August, leading to delays in drawing further instalments of a three-year $925-million extended credit granted in May. — Reuter.

RDM 22/10/81 (360)

Zambia wins a breathing space

AFTER months of suspense over an aid package from the International Monetary Fund, Zambia is likely to win more time to try to put its battered, copper-dominated economy back in order.

Zambia has been unable in recent months to achieve the economic performance conditions attached to a three-year IMF credit approved last May. The loan of over R855-million is one of the largest granted to a black African state.

The first instalment of almost R133-million came on schedule on May 17, but the second, of just over R95-million did not materialise in mid-August.

The next step lies with the IMF board in Washington, which has been under pressure from the US to take a firm line in securing economic reforms as a condition of its loans, although Third World nations say terms are often too strict.

Western diplomats in Lusaka believe official Zambian optimism that it can meet the conditions and ensure a continuing flow of IMF money is well-founded at a time when demand for foreign exchange is building up strongly from the country's ailing industrial and financial institutions.

President Kenneth Kaunda will soon celebrate his 17th year in power since taking over from the British on October 24, 1964, so that difficulties with the IMF were politically embarrassing, especially in a socialist, one-party nation where 80% of industry is to some extent state-controlled.

After two months of government silence, Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, just back from the IMF-World Bank annual meeting in Washington and from accompanying Dr Kaunda to the Commonwealth summit in Australia, held an uncharacteristically grim press briefing.

He spoke of failure to meet mineral production forecasts, industries running at below what he termed safe margins and budgetary problems, but he was also optimist that the missed IMF instalment in August and another of the same amount in November would arrive in the next month or so.

He believed the government had met the fund's perfomance criteria on September 30, the most recent IMF scrutiny date.

The IMF conditions include a ceiling of R156-million on government borrowing from the Central Bank to cover 1981's budget deficit, a limit on public and private sector borrowng from commercial banks, and visible progress in reducing foreign payments' arrears.

The arrears pipeline is now estimated by bankers at between R522 and R570-million.

Analysts now expect the 1981 part of the IMF package of R878-million special drawing rights to come through without further hitches. They also believe the IMF will be far more critical in the next two years.

An IMF team is due in Lusaka late this month after another review and they are expected to return again before the government unveils its annual budget at the end of January.

Quarterly IMF instalments totalling almost R332-million are due next year followed by R218-million in 1983 to conclude the loan.

Mr Musokotwane said that, by the time the IMF performance criteria came due for review in August, Zambia's estimated foreign revenue was below target for the year by R190-million, largely because of low copper prices and black demand for cobalt.

For this reason, he said, the IMF had approved a R64-million new loan available immediately and separate from the larger aid package agreed in May. The new money was to help reduce the burden of low metal prices on the economy.

Mineral revenue last year, accounting for over 95% of foreign earnings, was about R1 500-million.

According to banking sources, the mines themselves gobble up about 55% of available foreign exchange to maintain their large transportation, power and other side operations in the northern copperbelt province.

Government revenue from import duty, sales tax and corporate and private income taxes could be as much as 40% below budget estimates last January, the sources said.

The falls in duty and sales tax revenues resulted directly from shortage of foreign exchange, the sources said. "No foreign exchange, fewer imports, less revenue," one said.

Mr Musokotwane forecast a budget deficit in the region of R313-million this year, to be financed in almost equal parts from external loans and internal borrowing on one hand and bank borrowing on the other.

Aim is to create atmosphere of fear, hopelessness and defeatism

NM 21/10/81

Sabotage in S A up by 200 pc in six months, says Gen Malan

JOHANNESBURG—Incidents of sabotage in South Africa had increased by 200 percent in the past six months, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said here last night.

Speaking at the national executive banquet of the Southern Cross Fund, he said it was not impossible that Zimbabwe and Zambia were hiding behind allegations against South Africa as a cover to enable the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to open a second front against South Africa.

'I want to mention that, should we compare the first six months of this year with the last six months of last year, internal sabotage incidents had increased by 200 percent,' Gen Malan said.

The sabotage had been aimed mainly at creating an atmosphere of fear, hopelessness and defeatism among the civilian population of South Africa.

'All our military victories will serve no purpose if we allow the morale of our civilian population to be undermined,' he said.

Some African leaders, such as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, insisted with their accusations — against their better judgement — that South Africa was destabilising the southern African sub-continent.

'These people are clearly hiding behind the door, as they have done for years, with active and passive support for the terrorist organisations,' Gen Malan said.

'It is not completely impossible that they want to hide behind these allegations to have a reason to give active support to the ANC and the PAC to open up a second front, this time against the South Africa itself.'

He urged members of the public to take heed because it was they who had to counter the threat.

Close co-operation between the security forces and the people of the country could only increase in future, Gen Malan said. The increasing assault on South Africa would make greater demands on everyone.

'We will have to accept these responsibilities if we wish to win.

A large section of the population was not yet aware of the full extent of the battle in which South Africa was involved.

'South Africa's economic progress as well as the heavy casualties the security forces had dealt Swapo have created the impression among many South Africans that we have won the battle.'

People should guard against a false sense of security. The man in the street must realise that his freedom and continued existence was at stake. — (Sapa).

Zambian leaders on US tour

RDM 17-10-81 360

LUSAKA. — A high-ranking delegation from Zambia's ruling party left on Thursday for the United States.

The tour demonstrates that relations between the two countries have improved since the expulsion of two US diplomats last June.

The group is led by former vice-president Mr Reuben Kamanga, a confidant of President Kenneth Kaunda and chairman of the political and legal subcommittee of the party's policy-making central committee.

A US Embassy statement described the two-week visit as "an important landmark" in bi-lateral relations and the first by a United National Independence Party delegation since the movement was founded in the late 1950s.

Other delegates include Mr Bob Litana, chairman of the elections, publicity and strategy subcommittee, and chieftainess Elizabeth Nkomeshya, Minister of Home Affairs.

The Unip delegation is expected to visit Washington, San Francisco, Sacremento, California, Los Angeles, Atlanta and New York. Talks are scheduled with the deputy Secretary of State, Mr William Clark, the deputy assistant Secretary of State, Mr Lannon Walker, and a number of senators and representatives.

Zambia expelled two US Embassy first secretaries in June for what it termed activities inimical to State security.

A Foreign Ministry statement stopped short of accusing the pair of intelligence activities, but four other Americans, three of them diplomats, who had previously worked in Zambia, were declared unwelcome at the same time for their alleged Central Intelligence Agency connections. — Sapa-Reuter.

(860) Star 5/10/81

Zambia's hard currency methods has IMF curious

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The second tranche of a major IMF loan to Zambia is being held up because of Zambia's apparent failure to meet conditions attached to the first draw-down of 120-million SDRs in May.

In terms of the 800-million SDR three-year stabilisation and growth package agreed by the IMF in May, the second tranche of 90-million SDR's should have been drawn down on August 15.

A third tranche of another 90-million SDRs was to have automatically followed the second without any IMF performance review.

The hold-up is said by bankers here to be due to the IMF's concern about Zambia's failure to meet the performance criteria attached to the first draw down.

The three major criteria were a progressive reduction in the pipeline of commercial credits, a ceiling on government borrowing from commercial banks and a similar ceiling on mining company borrowing from the banks. There has been no reduction in the commercial pipeline, now totalling more than 500-million US dollars, from which the IMF wanted to see 100-million US dollars, but by the end of the year.

Borrowing by the government to finance its budget deficit now looks certain to exceed the 175-million US dollars set by the IMF and the mining companies are said by bankers to have gone beyond their ceiling.

Government borrowing is up because of an apparent failure to curb current expenditure and because the falling level of imports in recent months has led to a sharp reduction in government revenue.

Much of the mining company borrowing from commercial banks seems due to the need to finance the growing cobalt stockpile, now totalling more than 2,500 tons, which is proving difficult to move because of the West's economic recession and agressive marketing by Zaire.

The first tranche has already been used to meet more than 70-million US dollars in overdrawn letters of credit. Another 30-million went to clear up outstanding freight charges in Tanzania and South Africa while the remainder was used to meet repayment on short-term government borrowing.

The IMF is thought to have no beef about this. But the first tranche should have released Zambia's own hard currency earnings of around 100-million US dollars a month to at least make a start to reducing the commercial pipeline.

That this hasn't happened has made the IMF curious as to where these hard currency receipts from copper and cobalt sales have gone.

It is accepted that the mines themselves consume roughly 70 percent of their hard currency earnings, but that doesn't explain where the rest has gone, particularly since the Bank of Zambia's overdraft in terms of letters of credit is again rising fast and is now said to total 33-million US dollars.

Some of the hard currency may be going to meet payments on Soviet arms purchased two years ago and there is also a suggestion that Zambia has had to pay for a 1979 delivery of weapons to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe guerillas, then based in Zambia.

Zambia's President Kaunda is said to have been a co-signatory to the deal which the new Zimbabwe government, in which Nkomo is only a junior partner, refused to recognise.

The bank of Zam itself is far from help Even its annual rep normally out in Au and which might have vided some clues as what is happening, being held up by the governor, Mr Bitwell wani.

Bankers here say t expect the second third tranches to be fo coming, probably towa the end of the year, that the IMF will want to find out what happening to Zamb own hard currency ea ings.

US loan to Lusaka

360
RDM 2/10/81

LUSAKA. — The US has signed a soft-loan agreement under which Zambia will receive $13 100 000 over the next two years to improve part of a key highway south of Lusaka to Zimbabwe.

A US Embassy spokesman said today $10 500 000 would be provided this year and the balance next year, with major work beginning after the rainy season ends next March.

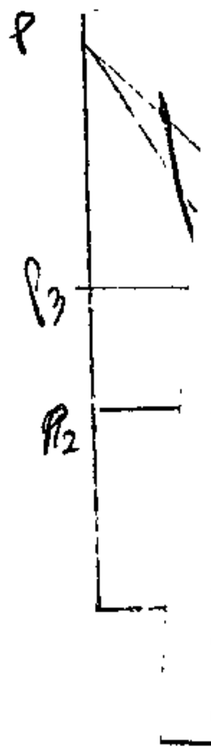
The project is scheduled to take about two years with Zambia contributing $4 600 000, he said.

Under phase one, the US loaned just under $1-million in June for immediate resealing work on parts of the 130km stretch of road from Kafue, 60km south of Lusaka, to the border, before the rains begin in November.

Terms of the agreement signed yesterday in Lusaka call for repayment over 40 years at 2% annual interest in the first 10 years and 3% over the rest, the spokesman said.

The project is within the framework of the nine-nation southern African Development Cordination Conference. — Sapa-Reuter.

His profits



Cuban offer

LUSAKA — Cuba has offered more than 500 scholarships to Zambians in agricultural and mechanical engineering, the Minister of State for Natural Resources, Mr Nephas Tembo, said here yesterday after his return from a visit to Cuba.

It was now up to the Zambian government to make a formal request for the scholarships, Mr Tembo said. He would be discussing the matter with other Ministries. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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)=MR. (after price discrimination)

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q_1 & p_2 were ... rice & output operators as a monopolist, but now as a discriminator his price is P_3 & output is q_2 (Profit maximizing point is where MR=MC). Now he is able to produce more at a higher price; and realize huge profits ie $P_3 P_2 ST$. Now with certain prices, goods can be produced by ... price discriminators such as the above.

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8,5

375 are netted in Zambia aliens swoop

RDT 16/10/81 360

LUSAKA. — About 130 illegal immigrants have been rounded up by police in Kitwe, in the emerald-protected area of the copperbelt.

And in an earlier police swoop there last week about 245 aliens were arrested for living in Zambia without documents.

All 375 foreigners face deportation to their countries of origin.

According to official estimates about 10 000 aliens live in the emerald-protected area. Some of them have married Zambian wives to escape deportation.

Loan for Zambia

LUSAKA — The International Monetary fund will make a new loan to Zambia of about 68-million dollars (R46,6-million) in the next few days to compensate for low copper earnings this year, the Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, announced.

Mr Musokotwane, who returned last week from the IMF World Bank annual meeting in Washington and the Commonwealth leaders' conference in Australia, painted a grim picture.

He said the new loan of 59-million Special Drawing Rights, the IMF's lending currency, would be made available under the Fund's compensatory financing facility programme, which helps countries in difficulties with debts.

He also disclosed that Zambia had failed to meet IMF performance conditions in August.

SDR (about R878-million) extended credit granted by the IMF in May.

The minister said Zambia had not been able to meet the August performance criteria in order to take the second 1981 instalment of 300-million SDRs (about R332-million) that the fund offered in the first year of the package. — Sapa Reuter.

Zambia asked to pay up

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Zambia will not be allowed to take its goods out of Dar es Salaam port until it has cleared outstanding debts, according to a report in the Kenyan Daily Nation.

The paper says the general manager of the Tanzanian Harbours Authority Mr Peter Bakilana, has indicated that his move is not directed at Zambia alone, but will apply to all port users.

Zambia, however, has not paid since 1979 and it is the biggest debtor, owing R838 000.

Cargo which will be immediately affected by the move is mainly oil and petroleum products. Zambia has about 17 700 tons of cargo awaiting clearance.

Mr Bakilana said port users had ignored notices issued in September requiring them to pay their dues within two weeks.

Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda also use Dar es Salaam as a port but these countries do not have as large outstanding payments as Zambia.