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Report Revival



Zambia awakes to a mighty move of the Holy Spirit

By Betty Lore

INSIDE

The latest exciting news
about the new tent

Zambians comment on
the Lusaka crusade

A mute could suddenly
hear and speak

Totally blind healed
by the score

LUSAKA ---- AS FROM the very first night of our five month long crusades in Zambia and Malawi, Zambians were literally swept off their feet in what has been described so far as an unprecedented move of the Holy Spirit.

Even the Zambian national newspaper, "National Mirror" heralded the miracles and totally unprecedented move of the Holy Spirit in big headlines.

Never has a newspaper published so many photo's of a crusade. With up to four column coverage on the front page and double page coverage on inside pages, they claimed in broad headlines: "Faith healer takes Lusaka by Storm."

In a lead article, under the heading "Reflection", the editor even quoted Scripture such as Mark 16:15-18. The complete article appears on pages 2 and 3 of this issue of Revival Report.

The impact of the crusade in Zambia surpasses all other crusades. Africa has never been so ripe for harvest as right now! And may God bless all our faithful prayer partners for having the vision!

What a harvest of souls this has been! And we will still be here up to the end of November.

It is common knowledge that a crusade normally builds up from virtually little the first few nights and reaches a climax halfway through.

But not in Lusaka. From the very first night the blessings of God came pouring down. The tent was packed to capacity. In fact, it was overflowing. And things really started to happen the moment that mass crowd sang the chorus "Isn't the love of Jesus something wonderful".

Thousands vigorously participated from the very beginning of what promised to be an outstanding visitation of the Holy Spirit.

Christians present, said afterwards, "it was incredible!" Ad-jectives were by the score in explaining what had really taken place. Turn to page 8

Kitwe; Second

great victory in Zambia, report by Reinhard Bonnke

CHRIST FOR ALL NATIONS

REFLECTION

THIS week Lusaka's Matero Stadium is a hive of activity. Every evening from 19h00 to midnight, God's Word is being preached from "roof tops". Evangelist Reinhard Bonnke of the Christ For All Nations crusade from South Africa is giving out "the bread of life".

The blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the spiritually tired regain their strength. Miracles are happening every day.

CFAN is fulfilling Christ's message of nearly 2000 years ago when He said: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature . . . And these signs shall follow them that believe. In My name they shall cast out devils... they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. (Mark 16:15:18)."

Indeed miracle healing as is being witnessed at Matero, is not only of the past. It is as much for the present as it is for the future.

On the second day of the two week crusade, four blind people received their sight. The following day two people left their crutches behind as they did not need them any more and several scores of others had demons cast out of them. The power of God was certainly at work.

We totally agree with Evangelist Bonnke's message of Salvation and healing. After all, didn't Christ during His three years of ministry on this earth, spend most of His time healing the sick? This logically indicates that Jesus does not take delight in our ailments.

The fact that CFAN has been able to demonstrate Christ's powers to heal even this modern world and our City, completely cancels the belief by some people that sickness is the will of God.

If this line of thought were true, then every doctor is a law-breaker and every trained nurse a defier of the Almighty and every hospital a house of rebellion and not mercy.

The tradition that we glorify God more by being patient in our sickness also ceases to be logical. For if it were true that sickness glorifies God more than healing, then any attempt to get well by natural or divine means would be an effort to rob God of the glory that we want Him to receive.

The only reason therefore why most people are not healed in our age is simply the lack of preaching these truths.

It is for this reason that we take this opportunity to thank all those who made it possible for Evangelist Bonnke and his colleagues to come to Zambia. To them and to CFAN, we say God bless you all! -- Editor, National Mirror, Zambia.

FAITH LUSAKA

IN 1950 a young boy of ten went about telling everyone, "I am going to be a preacher." When he turned 33 he had not only preached to multitudes but had made a blind woman read a book! God had said to him "pray for the totally blind," and tremendously the blind woman gained sight.

That is Evangelist Reinhard Bonnke. And this week hundreds and hundreds of Lusaka residents have been flocking to the Matero

Stadium to see for themselves, healing through the Word of God. Indeed miracles have been happening this week.

Empty wheelchairs and excited faces which have regained sight after long periods of blindness was tangible evidence of the miracles. Dozens of people claim they have been healed spiritually while others say demons have left them free.

Christ For All Nations is behind the crusade being held in Lusaka for two weeks. Evangelist Bonnke is accompanied by Evangelists Adam

Mtsweni from South Africa and Michael Kolisang from Lesotho.

Evangelist Bonnke, a German living in South Africa is the founder of Christ For All Nations (CFAN). The organisation is both interdenominational and international. Its objective is "to bring salvation in Jesus, peace with God and healing from God."

HEARTS

"The people of Africa are hungry for the Gospel of Jesus Christ," Evangelist Bonnke says, adding that



● FAITH comes by hearing the message and the message comes by preaching Christ. Above Evangelist Bonnke hammers the message home as multitudes attentively and solemnly listen to him.

The CFAN team meet every morning at eight o' clock to pray for the great number of prayer requests we receive every day from countries across the world, especially from African and Southern African countries. Here one can see part of the team being led in prayer by Evang. Reinhard Bonnke. To the right of him is Evang. Elijah Maswanganyi of the A.O.G.



This is the clipping from the National Mirror in Zambia, showing how this honoured newspaper gave prominence news coverage to our first crusade in Lusaka. Although we don't agree with the term "faith healer", we really appreciated everything the National Mirror and its personnel had meant to us. Evang. Bonnke explains that he is no faith healer. He is merely an instrument in the hand of God. But it is God Himself that heals.

HEALER TAKES BY STORM

STORY

by Agness Ngoma

PICTURES

by Peter Mulenga

God had called him when he was a little boy in Germany "to take the Gospel to the hearts in Africa."

CFAN has reached out to thousands of people in Southern Africa. Congregations have been known to assemble to more than 40 000 at some of the biggest crusades in South Africa.

After some of Evangelist's mystifying sessions, crime is said to have dropped in a South African township by 30 percent.

Some criminals on being touched by his teachings brought back a lot-

ryfull of things they have stolen. Fridges and even cars were among some of the things they brought back to the CFAN crusade.

But Evangelist Bonnke emphasizes that although physical healing is important, preaching is the greatest.

Does he have special healing powers? Evangelist Bonnke, who has come with a ministry team, denies this, saying, it is the will of God. "I just act upon the Word."

Born in 1940, Evangelist Bonnke had a Christian upbringing. His

father was a Pastor in the Pentecost Church in Germany. He used to go to Sunday School to learn about the Scripture.

At ten he recalls, "God called me." Not directly, he explains, but through a preacher who delivered a message which deeply touched him. It was then that he made up his mind to become a preacher. "I am going to be a preacher." Later he went to Britain and studied theology. He was later ordained minister.

His first miraculous physical healing was of a blind woman in Lesotho. "God asked me to pray for the totally blind people."

"The result was tremendous." The woman, so excited, rushed to

DOUBTING

the preacher and asked to be given a book to prove that she could now read.

No doubt there are a lot of doubting Thomasses over these sessions but only when they see will they believe. Not everybody can get healed but Evangelist Bonnke says that faith plays a very important role.

In some cases even those without faith can get healed because "that is God's way of getting them."

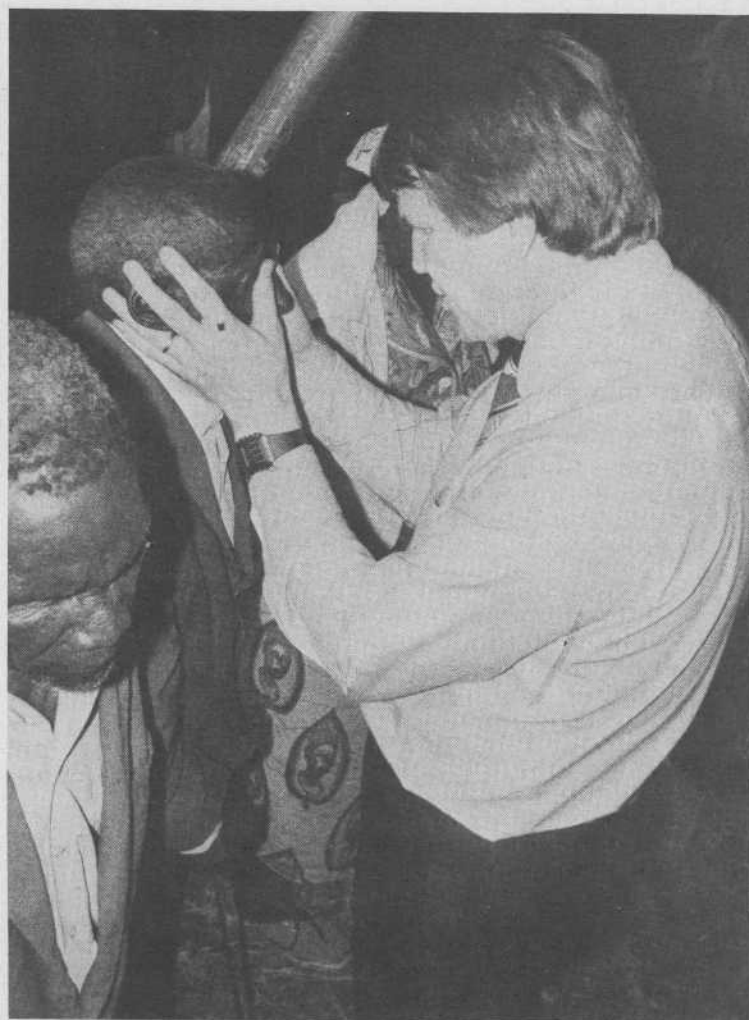
The most tangible thing which has come up as a result of these sessions which CFAN pride, are the numerous assemblies which have sprung up.

POLICY

Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo of Zambia had done similar feats for a number of years but the Catholic Church intervened and asked him to stop, saying it was not in line with the Church's policy.

What are Evangelist Bonnke's views regarding that issue?

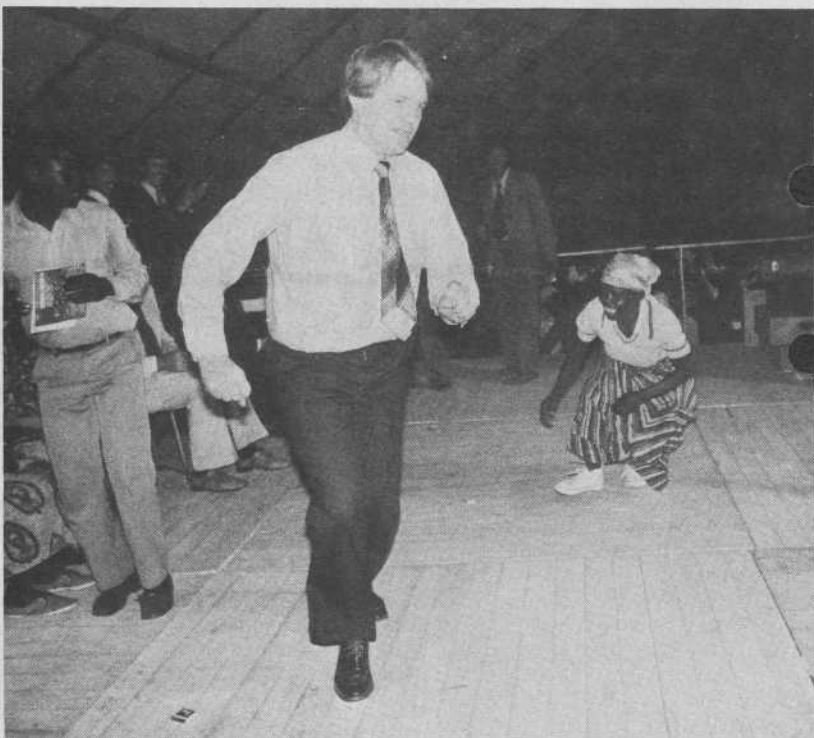
"Even if it is not in the Church's interest," he says, "it is in the Bible and that is supreme. Church traditions should not come before the Bible."



● Evangelist Bonnke prays for a blind man.



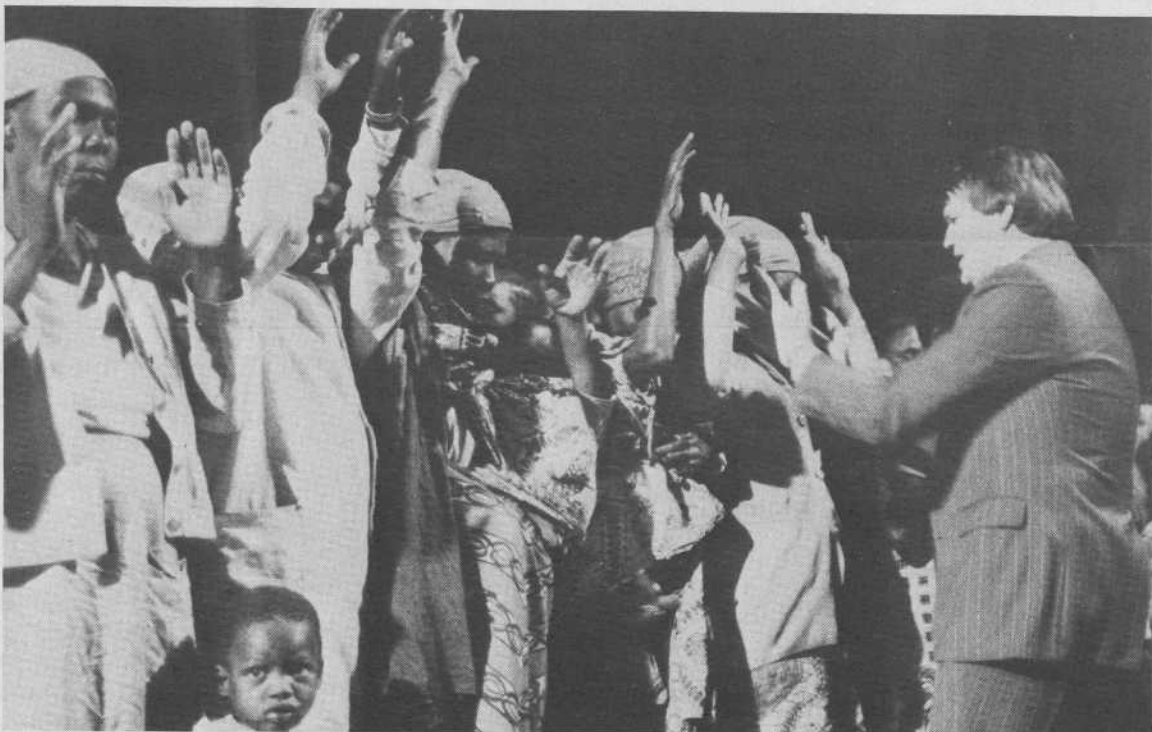
● A father holds his sick child as they wait to be prayed for.



● Evangelist Bonnke shows the crowd that Mrs Kapinga, running after him, has really regained her sight.



● WEBBY Katebe (middle) came to the crusade with crutches. But after being healed he stands akimbo unable to believe that he has actually been made whole. "I am thanking God and these people who have healed me," he said afterwards. On the right are his crutches being displayed to the public. Katebe has been using crutches since September 5, 1980 after seriously breaking his thigh in a car accident.



● Evangelist Bonnke prays for people with various diseases.



The dedicated Springs Workers line up alongside a mast to help you visualise the size of the project.

OUR DEAR FRIENDS AND PRAYER-PARTNERS!

It was fascinating and inspiring at the same time, when the one of the 13 masts for the new big tent was erected. We were rejoicing and praise the Lord for this token of His love and faithfulness.

The new tent grows, and we as the team are growing with it. Our joy grows and also our faith. Everything so far has been absolutely miraculous. Not only steel and fibre have been welded, but HEARTS AND HANDS. South African, Austrian, American, black, white and brown hearts have become ONE in the love of God to build this great "HARVESTER-COMBINE" for God's harvestfield of souls.

Every stroke of the hammer and every one of those million sparks that fly when the steel is welded and grinded in our factory at Springs, is connected with THE GREAT COMMISSION God has given us: AFRICA SHALL BE SAVED.

What a wonderful privilege it is to have a little share in this unique and challenging call of God. We trust him fully to see it through and call upon all our brothers and sisters to help us with their prayers. We are moving and building so FAST or so SLOW as God fills our hands with the necessary finance.

Our policy was, is and remains that we will NOT build with loans or credits, but BY FAITH. This decision has been severely tested in the past few months, because it suddenly looked as if we had to come to a halt. But we are still moving, even if slowly, and I want to thank all our dear prayer-partners for their love and support. Jesus Himself will be your reward and we are gathering treasures in heaven.

Our TARGET-DATE FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW TENT (which has a seating capacity of 34,000) is still the month of March 1982. We press on regardless. Africa is ripe for the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as our last two crusades in Zambia proved.

We call upon ALL GOD'S CHILDREN, no matter of which denomination, to help us LIFT UP HOLY HANDS. We would be so glad to hear from you and be reassured of your interceding prayers. It would be a great encouragement. God bless you!

R. Bonke
Reinhard Bonke

Progress

Steelwork. Aprox. 50% of the heavy steel work has been completed, which includes the construction of the masts. After the masts have been fabricated they are welded by a certified welder with a special process. This welding procedure will take another 8 weeks. The masts are then heat treated to relieve any internal stresses on the welded joints. This is necessary to make the structure absolutely safe.

The carrying ring which slides up the mast with its special hoisting arrange-

ment, all weighing nearly a ton, is a rather complicated mechanism which is the heart of the erection function and each ring must be made to very close tolerances. It also carries the ridge cables and the membrane connections which pull up the tent to its full height. All these, measured to the last millimetre forms the shape of the tent.

The rings ought to be completed in about 6 weeks from now, when we will start with the side poles with their complicated cable joints.



Two inside views of the Springs factory built by CFAN.

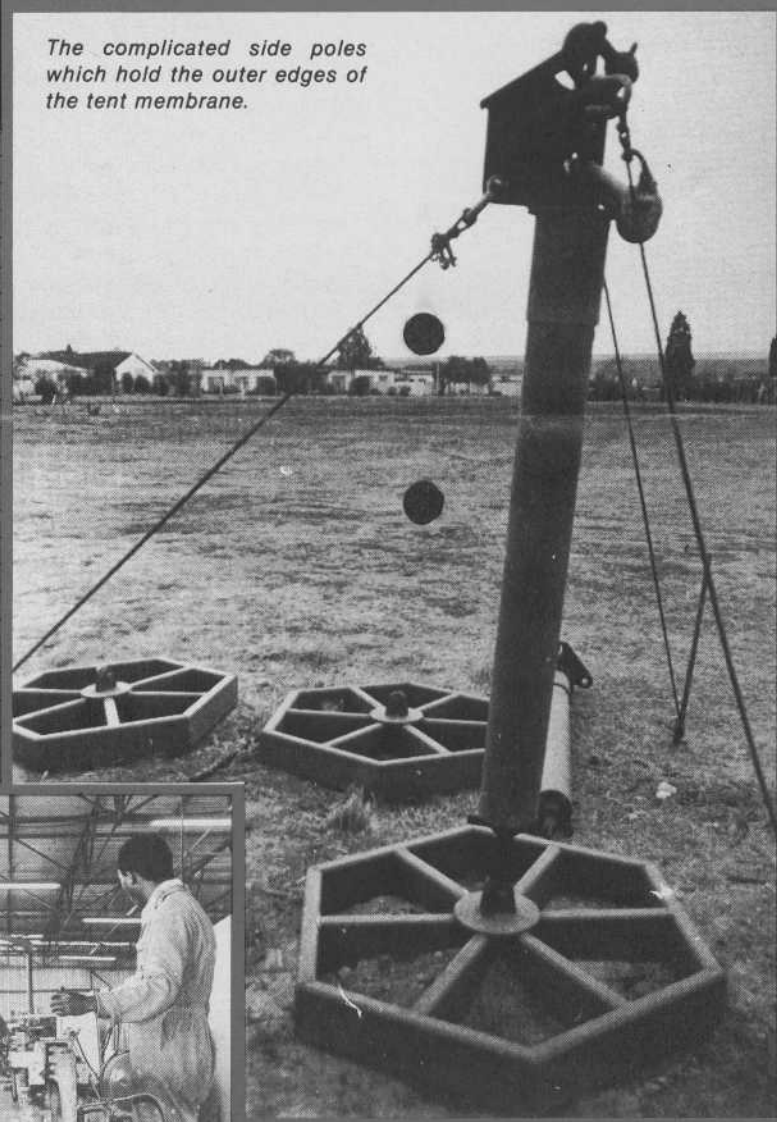
The ridge, valley, perimeter and anchor cables connects onto this post head which has tension of up to 90 tons working through it. It also holds the outer edges of the tent membrane.

One of the masts has been erected so that tests could be performed of all the erecting operations on this mast.

Lighting

This is a large and painstaking installation which has to be built and will use approximately 95 lights of a very special type costing nearly R1 100 each, but uses only 25% of power consumption in comparison to other lighting. This is a great saving for we could then operate smaller generators, cutting down on fuel, transport and maintenance, which is a continuous expense. Many switchboards with remote controls, a large number of cables and fittings and heavy hanging brackets will also have to be made. This is all in the close future as the Lord supplies. The generators will permanently be mounted on a large heavy trailer.

The complicated side poles which hold the outer edges of the tent membrane.



Membrane

The computer patterning of a small tent, which will be the kitchen, as well as half of the main tent has arrived from the engineers in New York. The patterns for the small tent are already cut and joined which took more than 5 weeks.

The cutting of the large tent patterns have been started and will be completed in approximately 8 weeks, when the jointing will start and will take about 4 months to put the 22 tons of material together.

The patterns have to be marked out meticulously over each strip of 1,9m wide by up to 24m long, then cut.

Tent Progress

By J.J. Swanepoel
(Tent Engineer)

to shape ready for jointing. Laboratory tests of the joints and material must be done with each section to assure that the safety is maintained. This takes time but it is time well spent.

Interior

When the general construction of the tent is completed, the interior work will be started which entails the mounting of the speaker network, hanging cradles, the platform with its ramps, pulpit and etc., the side walls all round the tent, the waterproof joint coverings, the light brackets and a number of other things.

If the total amount of money was available and a large workshop with skilled labour was at our disposal, the whole tent could have been made in 10 to 11 months. We had to first build a small workshop, 15x45 meters, in which we can only do some of the work at one time.

We also have a relatively small staff to suite the workshop and machines and a longer time is therefore needed for this tremendous undertaking. The people building the tent would also make out some of the workers who will travel with the tent to move, erect and maintain it.

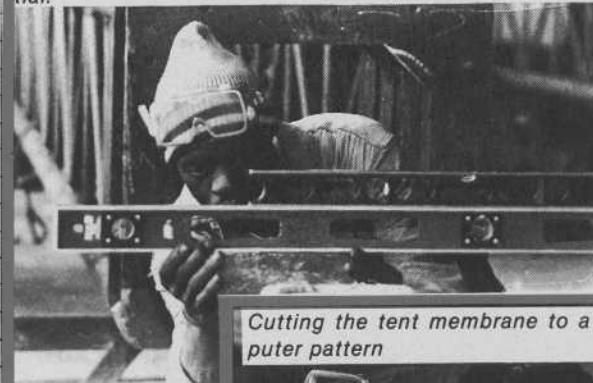
Steel Cables

There are a great number of cables with special end fittings that have to be made up to very strict specifications. The smallest of the cables is 16mm diameter up to the largest of 40mm diameter. The cost of these cables and fittings are estimated at nearly R180 000 and will be several tons in weight. We will soon be in need of these cables and fittings which will take about 3 months to make up. Some fittings will be made by ourselves which we can only do when the cables become available. We buy as the Lord supplies.

Exterior

The preparation of our own transport will be left for last for the first few times that the tent must be moved, transport could be hired for this purpose. With our own custom built transport less trucks will be needed and it would facilitate faster loading and off loading.

Accurate measurements to the last millimetre are essential.



Cutting the tent membrane to a computer pattern



Cutting steel tubing

Electronics

For 34 000 people to hear the gospel properly in such a large tent, a rather sophisticated time delay public address system is needed. This would have cost a vast amount of money but some engineers have assisted on designing the specialised circuits to our specific need. We will build the mixers, delays and other control gear as well as the 30 high power amplifiers ourselves. Since our circuits have now been developed we intend to start with the production which must be completed by January 1982. Because we do not yet have a bus to mount all this control gear into, we will build the equipment for less than 50% of the market value with the added advantage that the equipment will be tailored to our specific need.

RIGHT: A series of photos taken during a test erection of one of the thirteen masts.

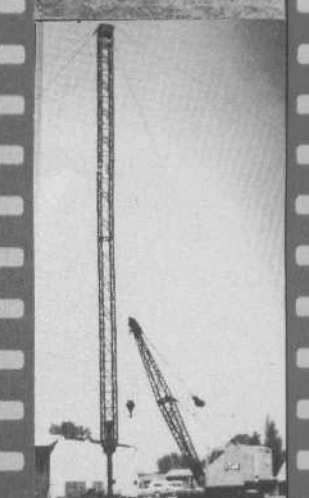
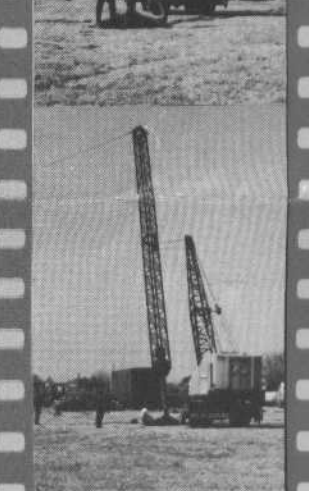
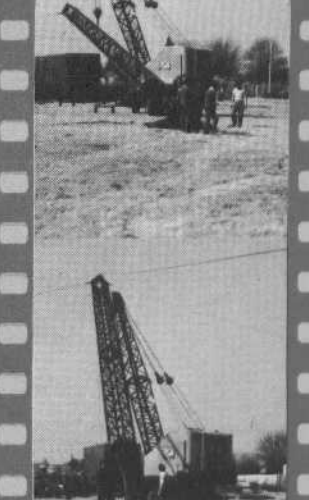
Size of Project

It may give us a better idea of the size of this project if we would realise that the contract price in America, where all things are readily available and no import and transport costs are involved, was 4, 5 million Rand to nearly 6 million Rand for just the steel parts, the membrane and most of the cables. The complete project is being built by a handful of men and women in a small shop to very high standards in an incredibly short time of an expected 1 1/2 years. This is only possible because of the prayers of the many saints and the miraculous blessings of God.

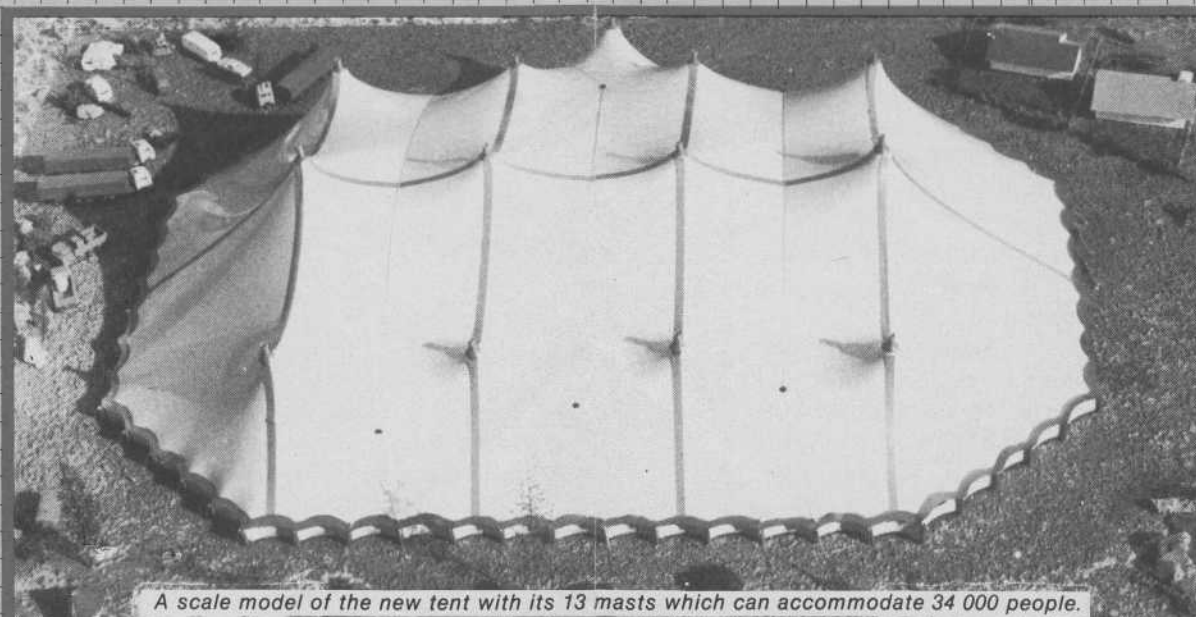
Your prayers are being answered as we see the project starting to take shape. It will also be answered when the project comes into operation and your share of souls will be placed to your credit in heaven. We are not only battling to build this tent but also battle against unseen powers that try to hinder, but we are in the battle to win as we shall by His strength.*



Thousands of seating trestles disappear into the distance.

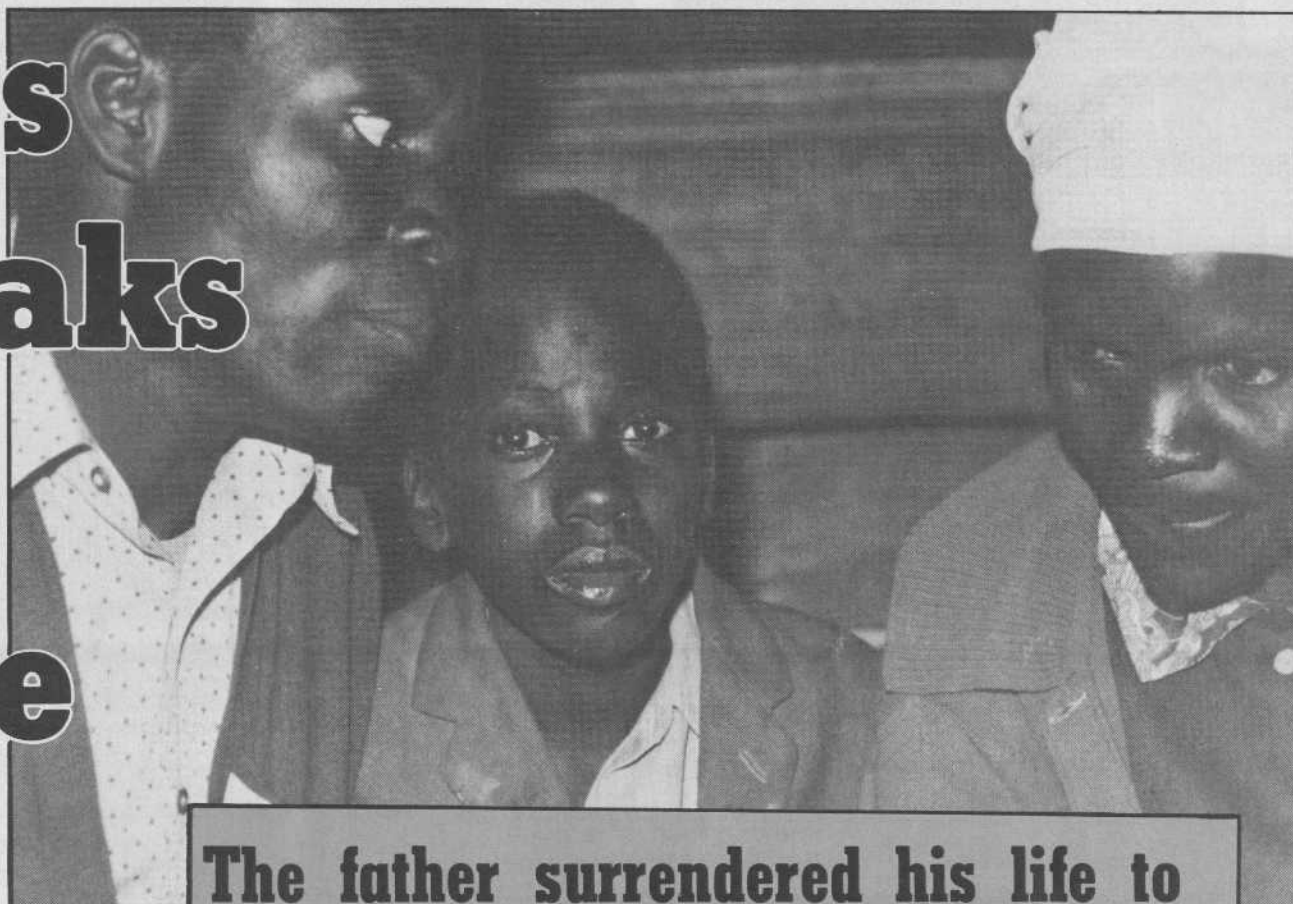


A birds eye view from halfway up a mast.



A scale model of the new tent with its 13 masts which can accommodate 34 000 people.

He hears and speaks for the first time at the age of 13



The father surrendered his life to Jesus. The following night his deaf and dumb son could speak and hear. "The power of God has done it."

Born deaf, 13-year old Judson Banda heard and spoke for the first time in his life at the CFAN crusade in Lusaka.

How did he feel about it? He was overcome with emotion. As Jordan sat between his joyful mother and an interpreter facing a cheering crowd, his wide eyes were re-rimmed from weeping.

Every night of the crusade his father, Mr. Hudson Banda had either brought his son to the meetings or dropped him off so he could attend. Mrs. Banda was one of the counselors.

Judson now speaks clearly in Nyanja. Among his first words were "Jesus is Lord" which he said in perfect English after someone had told him to say it.

When asked how it was that he could speak so well, especially after being deaf all his life and the fact that he had never spoken a word, he answered: "The power of God has done it."

It was 14 months after his birth when Jordan's mother realised that he could not hear. She sought medical help and it was said that there was insufficient deve-

lopment of the nerves, which could not function as they should.

Doctors advised her to wait until the boy was seven. An operation would then secure his hearing.

But at the age of seven, doctors did tests and decided that an operation would not serve any purpose.

Deeply disappointed after waiting so hopefully for six years, they returned home to Zambia where he started learning in a special school. He completed grades one to four. His parents did not bother to seek any further

medical help.

Mr. Banda is a building contractor. One morning he decided to go to the CFAN tent where local ministers were giving help to those with problems.

He spoke to Rev. Mwapu, and it was then that he surrendered his life to Jesus.

• The following night his

son was healed!

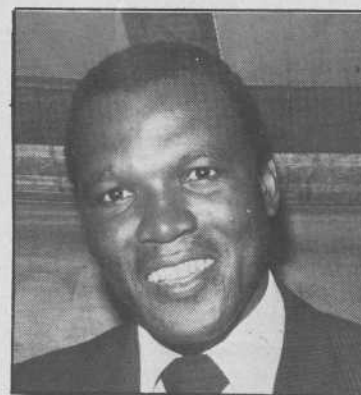
Judson is the only son. He has five sisters. The family intends attending all the CFAN meetings in Zambia.

They all became zealous Bible students. After our crusades they plan to join a fellowship where they can actively get involved and serve the Lord.

Bread on the Water

(Ecclesiastes 11.1)

ZIMBABWE. — Evangelist Michael Kolisang had a remarkable experience travelling through Zimbabwe on his way to Zambia.



The vehicle in which he was travelling broke down near a garage. There was no way in which he could fix the truck himself, so he summoned aid from the nearby garage.

Evang. Kolisang wanted to know what the cost would be to fix the truck. The garage owner, Mr. John Cummings, did not reply. He just said that he would fix the truck.

When the job was done, Evang. Kolisang wanted to pay, but Mr. Cummings refused payment. Then he told an amazing story:

"I have been waiting for my chance. My nephew, Mr. Roy Moyce had a bad back problem.

"Last year during your crusades in Zimbabwe, the

Lord saved my nephew and also healed his back. This is now my chance in giving back to the Lord."

Before Evang. Kolisang departed he had the opportunity to meet Brother Moyce. They shared from the Word of God and prayed together. Evang. Kolisang then left for Zambia where he experienced an extraordinary downpour of the power of God.

It seemed as if the emphasis was on the blind people. Never before in a crusade did so many totally blind people receive their sight. This had a ripple effect throughout Zambia. It helped the spiritually blind also to see.

Letter from Bulawayo...

Dear Pastor Bonnke and Team, yes PLEASE! Our family of seven, individually and collectively, consider it a privilege to support this mission in prayer. We have been doing so for over a year now.

Last August you came to the Bulawayo City Hall, just for one night, and that was a night that I could never forget.

I had been waiting for this for weeks. I had only one reservation. . . your film showing people being "slain in the Spirit".

I have two degrees in Psychology, plus years of teaching experience, and I figured that this was mass hysteria. I was determined, sceptically, to judge for myself.

God was good. I had a seat just off the stage, looking across at the masses, and only feet away from the healing line.

I viewed the shoulder-to-shoulder line of counsellors, ready to catch people, with great scepticism.

Then I remembered that I had a problem - a palpitating heart - and I joined the healing line. . . with hope.

You've guessed it. I was healed - totally - bathed in love - totally, and carried off to join the lines of others slain by the Spirit - TOTALLY.

I could not resist what was happening to me and I WOULD not have resisted it if I could.

Thank you all for being open channels for God's power, love, healing and blessing.

I knew Jesus - but I needed to know Him as "a helpless child."

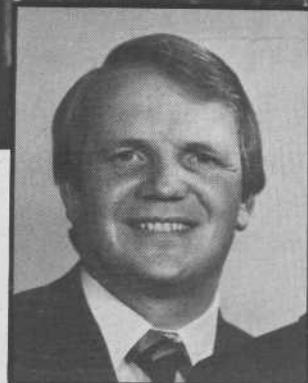
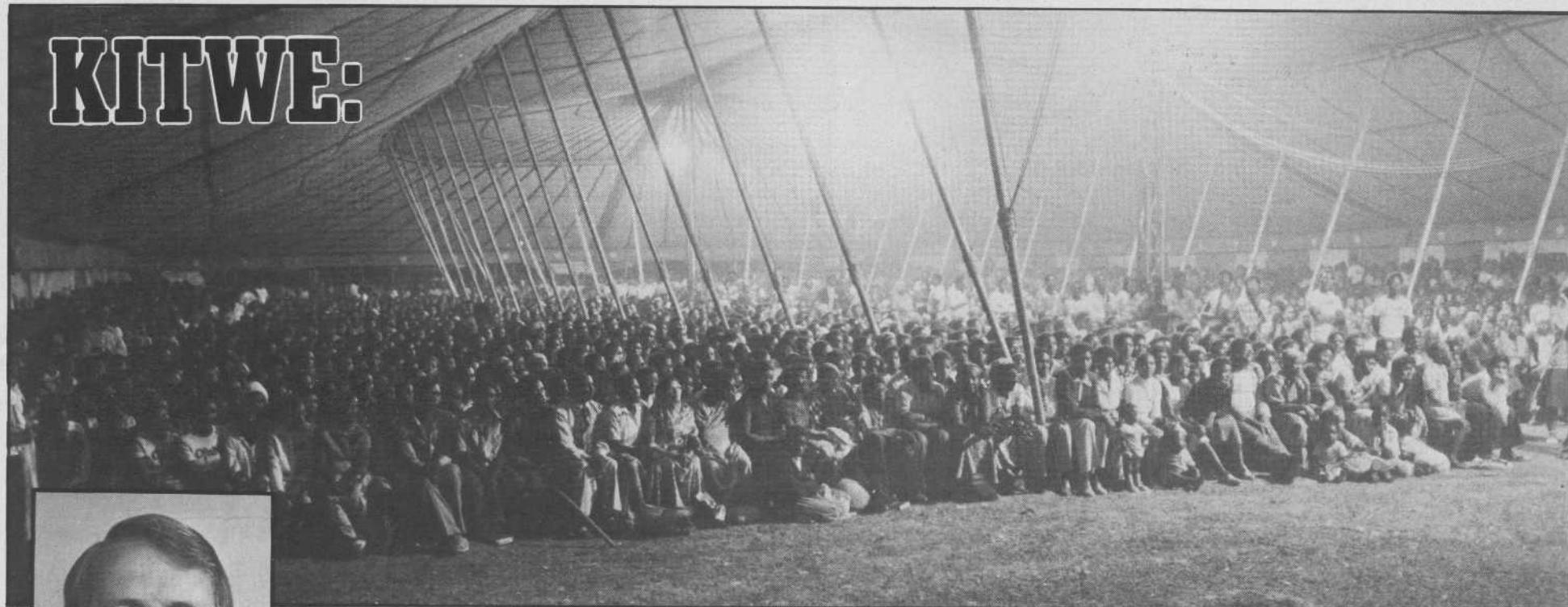
My specific prayer is that God continues to use your team to meet the needs, so varied, individual and personal, of every person who enters your tent.

Yours in Christ,

Nonie McCay

**CRITICAL
SPIRIT
CONVINCED
BY GOD**

KITWE:



**EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT
BY REINHARD BONNKE**

Second Great Victory In Zambia

The second crusade in Zambia was in some ways even more wonderful than in Lusaka. The first meeting in our present tent that can hold up to 10 000 people, was absolutely overcrowded. When I preached and made the CALL TO THE CROSS, a few thousand people responded. The first night the counsellors handled exactly 2 200 people who completed our decision

cards. To God be the glory. Zambia is a wonderful country. The people are so kind-hearted and open for the Gospel, and it was a great privilege for us as the CFAN-team to be there and help the local churches.

Holy Disorder

One night I spoke on Revelation 3:20, when suddenly the power of the Holy Spirit descended. Demons manifested themselves in one lady in the middle of the tent and with screamings they left her. We then sung a chorus and I tried to continue to preach, but in vain. Immediately another person

was thrown by evil spirits to the ground. We began singing again, but the manifestations continued.

Many people with unclean spirits within them were set free just by the quiet, but strong movement of the Holy Spirit. "When Jesus comes, the tempter's power is broken....." Hallelujah.

Miracles

There was no end to the miracles. Although people were healed of all kinds of diseases, the emphasis in Kitwe was on THE WORD OF GOD. When testimonies were given, the

main theme was: I FOUND JESUS AS MY PERSONAL SAVIOUR! I HAVE BECOME A NEW CREATURE IN JESUS. Oh glory to God - heaven must have been filled with shouts of victory by the angelic hosts.

The absolute climax of the meeting came as we prayed for about 3 000 people to be baptized in the Holy Spirit. As they came to the front, we had our hands full clearing the benches and trestles. And as we prayed, a burst of God's power discharged, and not one brother or sister in front remained on their feet. They began praising the Lord in new tongues as the Holy Spirit gave them utterance.

Every night we had about 8 policemen - with guns over their shoulders to help us with the crowd-control. And when the Holy Spirit fell, a policeman, a child of God, came to me and said: "Such a pity that I am on duty here tonight". I offered to look after his gun so he could still jump into "the river of God". Praise the Lord, to be filled with the power of the Holy Spirit which exceeds all other thrills and joys. Kitwe is a changed place. AND JESUS HAS DONE IT AGAIN! We are now going to NDOLA, where we expect even more from God. Please continue to help us with your prayers.*

SEEK AND YOU SHALL

FIND



For many years Elizabeth Sokala had searched for God. Even as a child she would gaze into the stars hoping to see some tangible evidence that God existed. After following a cult and finding no satisfaction the hunger in her heart only increased.

ASK AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN TO YOU

When she heard that the CFAN-team was coming to Kitwe, she decided to try once more to find God. She went to the tent a day before the meetings began and asked one of the Pastors many questions about God.

Elizabeth returned home with hope in her heart. She came the next night when the crusades began and listened attentively to the preaching. There she heard that Jesus was the Way and the Truth and the Life and that no one can come to the Father (God) without Jesus. She then ACCEPTED Jesus Christ into her heart and found God's Love and Forgiveness and her longings were satisfied.

KNOCK AND IT SHALL BE OPENED TO YOU

Heavens Gates were opened to her. Because of God's Holy Presence demons manifested

themselves when she was being prayed for. The evil spirits fled when some believers commanded them in the name of Jesus. Elizabeth went home so full of joy and happiness that she could not sleep, but only praise God in thankfulness.

THINGS GO BETTER WITH JESUS

After 10 years of deafness, God healed 60 years old Julia Mwanza in our tent. On the stage she could hear the clink of two coke bottles held behind her head. She kept the same rhythm with her hands, clapping simultaneously with the beat Julia danced around in circles to the music, enjoying her new-found hearing ability.

Her weathered face told of advanced years, but so great was her joy that she felt young again.

SAND IN HIS EYES

STANLEY DOMIJAN (Age 13) Was partially blind. His spectacles were of little help. A pain in the back of his eyes made matters worse. "It all began when I used to get sand in my eyes, while riding my bicycle" Stanley told us.

Pastor Kolisang gently

touched Stanley's eyes with his thumbs. Stanley waited expectantly, eyes still shut, and when the signal was given he opened his eyes.

Stanley was amazed! His vision was clear and the pain in the back of his eye had disappeared.

Students saved at Television

THE preaching of the Gospel in Zambia was full of surprises and new excitements. Evang. Reinhard Bonnke appeared on TV on four occasions.

Arriving at the Zambian airport he was interviewed by TV and Radio and treated like a VIP.

Once he appeared with our Gospel singer, Tommy Saaiden, once with Evangelist Michael Kolisang and once when a film was made in the tent.

The evening Evangelist Bonnke and Bro. Saaiden was on, Bro. Saaiden sang three Gospel songs before Evang. Bonnke preached.

While he was ministering, somewhere in a block of flats in Lusaka, a school teacher heard a knocking on her front door.

When she opened the door, it was a group of young school girls asking

if they could watch the programme on their teachers TV as their TV had just broken down.

The school teacher later on told Evangelist Bonnke that before the programme ended, all the girls were on their faces on the floor, asking God to forgive them their sins. They all accepted Jesus Christ as their Saviour.

One TV film was made in the tent. As the TV crew were busy with the filming, four totally blind people got healed right in front of the camera's!

One cameraman said that he had accepted Jesus Christ as his Saviour the night Evang. Bonnke preached in the TV studio.

The film made in the tent, was screened over the national TV network of Zambia and lasted 45 minutes.

Revival Report is the official mouthpiece of Christ for all Nations. It is available free of charge to all those who ask for it and support us with their prayers.

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Elderly Christian couple on pension, required at Christ For All Nations, Main Base, Witfield Boksburg, to see to the maintenance of offices, ground and flats. To work without salary but free accommodation supplied.

Continued from page 1

Zambia awakes to a mighty move of the Holy Spirit

As the meeting proceeded, the tent sides had to be lifted to accommodate the overflow. Crowds started arriving from late afternoon, claiming seat for the evening in excited anticipation.

After a simple but powerful message on the Prodigal Son, Evangelist Reinhard Bonnke invited Zambians to come home. Every foot of space around the huge platform was immediately clogged with people responding to the invitation to accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour.

It was impossible to count them all, but those of you who have been in our tent before, will appreciate it if we tell you that the aisles were halfway full to the back of the tent.

There was no doubt, Jesus died for Zambia too. The power of God was like electricity in the air and soon many of the new converts lay on the ground. The supernatural power of God swept them off their feet.

This the Zambians have never experienced. They were dumbfounded the one moment. Then they burst out in loud praises, dancing and singing to the glory of God.

Soon afterwards not even the demons could any longer tolerate the power of God. Screams from the demon-possessed frequently filled the air, and soon the platform was covered with the writhing, twisting bodies of the unfortunate victims. But they all

came free!

It was impossible to have a healing line that night. So Evangelist Michael Kolisang decided to invoke the healing power of God to touch people where ever they were sitting or standing.

And again there was a powerful move of the power of God.

It was as if the power of God came like thundering waves, billowing over the mass crowd, again and again.

This continued all the way through the crusade, with numbers increasing every night.

People from all walks of life got saved, healed and delivered. One day six soldiers dressed in their smart green uniforms came. They wanted to know

more of the saving power of God that had so notably changed their companion, who came with them.

Three nurses dressed in their neat uniforms came. They wanted literature to hand out so that others could also find Jesus. So did a prominent businessman, a member of the Zambian government, and so did thousands of common people from villages near and far.

● We here at Christ For All Nations still believe that all these things are possible because of prayer and more prayer. We urge all our thousands of prayer partners to pray and praise the Lord for the mighty revival to sweep the complete continent of Africa. God bless you all.*



The Beard family, Dave, Pat and their children Timmy, Luke and Anna.

From Denver, Colorado

We welcome Dave and Pat Beard on our CFAN team. Dave graduated from Christ for the Nations in Dallas, Texas U.S.A.. He will be travelling with the crusade team as our photographer and assisting in the literature department.

"BLOWN AND TOSSED BY THE SEA"



(James 1:6)
Elson Nkhata, a born-again child of God, suffered for ten years from Asthma and Bronchitis. Many people had laid hands on him and prayed for his healing but he received no relief because of his doubting heart.

After the preaching of the

Gospel Elson said "Pastor Kolisang's words rang true in my heart - I overcame all my doubts and reached out for my healing - I walked out of the tent a healed man carrying the 'shield of faith' ". "Faith comes by hearing the Word of God". (Romans 10:17)

FOR YOUR LISTENING

The latest LP "Rise and be Healed" by our Gospel singer, Tommy Saaiden, is now available from us at R 8,32 inclusive of GST.

Also available is the LP "Ordinary People", both records are also in cassette form at R 8,32 each inclusive of GST.

Tommy Saaiden

ORDINARY PEOPLE



TOMMY SAAIDEN

THE CURSE AND BLESSING OF THE BLOOD OF JESUS - CHRIST

by
Pastor Reinhard Bonnke

This record proclaims the Gospel of Jesus - Christ, many have found their salvation through this recording. A gift for your close one's or your neighbour at R 5.00 inclusive of GST.

RISE & BE HEALED

OUR TAPE LIBRARY

You may also write for a list of available cassette tapes of Pastor Bonnke's sermons. These now sell at R 3.00 each, inclusive of GST. Please write to: Tape Ministry Dept., CFAN, Private Bag, Witfield, 1467.

If ordered from outside of R.S.A. please send U.S. dollars.

Auch das gibt es in Sambia:

Im Nebenberuf als Hexe tätig

Sie saß unter einem schattenspendenden Baum am Rande einer staubigen Piste inmitten einer Gruppe anderer Frauen, die alle auf Transport warteten. Sie war die einzige, die Englisch sprach, und sie rief mir zu, ich solle mich zu ihnen setzen. Sie war genauso neugierig wie ich – sie wollte wissen, was eine Europäerin an das Ufer des Kafue-Flusses in Sambia führte, etliche Meilen vom klei-

nen Ort Mazabuka und mehr als 100 Kilometer weit entfernt von Lusaka, der Hauptstadt, in der es normal ist, Europäern zu begegnen. Ich hingegen wollte mehr erfahren über Sambias Frauen – und Eres, mit diesem Namen stellte sich die junge afrikanische Frau vor, half mir dabei. Ein Bericht über das Leben der sambischen Landbevölkerung von Gerti Wöhe.

Eres ist 31 Jahre alt und hat sieben Kinder – alles Buben – und sie hofft, daß das achte Kind, das, wie sie stolz verkündete, gerade unterwegs ist, endlich ein Mädchen wird. Im Gegensatz zu mancher anderen Frau in Sambia muß sie ihren Mann mit keiner anderen Frau teilen. Polygamie ist durchaus üblich bei den 4 Millionen Einwohnern des Landes, dem „Frontstaat“ an der Grenze zum südlichen, „weißen“ Afrika. Gerngesehen ist Polygamie heutzutage allerdings trotz traditioneller Vorbereitung der Frauen auf die Mehrehe von der Mehrzahl der sambischen Frauen nicht mehr – Eres erklärte mir beispielsweise, sie wäre wahnsinnig eifersüchtig, würde ihr Mann eine weitere Frau heiraten. Tauseni, der Mann von Eres, arbeitet als Krankenpfleger in einem kleinen ländlichen Gesundheitszentrum und verdient etwa 80 Kwacha monatlich (1 Kwacha = ca. 2,50 DM im offiziellen Umtauschkurs). Eres selbst nennt sich

„Jeden Tag kommt sie im Morgengrauen an die Bootsanlegestelle...“

stolz „Geschäftsfrau“, und mit ihrem Einkommen trägt sie nicht unerheblich zu dem Unterhalt der großen Familie bei. Jeden Tag kommt sie im Morgengrauen an die Bootsanlegestelle der Fischer am Kafue-Fluß und wenn gegen 7 Uhr die ersten Fischerboote anlegen, beginnt ein reger Handel. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt warten zusammen mit Eres bereits unzählige Frauen, die am Morgen schon 120 Kilometer weit auf der offenen Ladefläche eines Sammeltaxis von Lusaka gekommen sind, um hier Fisch zu kaufen. Ist der Handel dann getätigt, fahren sie mit einem Sammeltaxi wieder zurück nach Lusaka, um am Nachmittag dort den Fisch auf den Märkten anzubieten.

Eres genügend Mais hat, braut sie das einheimische Bier, Chibuku genannt. Doch die Geschäftsfrau Eres hat noch einen Nebenberuf, von dem sie mir erzählte, als ich sie am nächsten Tag wieder unter dem großen Baum am Kafue-Fluß traf. Sie arbeitet nebenbei als „witch“, als Hexe also, doch die genaue Bedeutung des englischen Wortes „witch“ ist das nicht unbedingt. Eres arbeitet eigentlich als Konkurrenz ihres Mannes, der Krankenpfleger im öffentlichen Gesundheitszentrum ist – denn sie kuriert Kranke durch magische Kräfte, mit Heilkräutern, Zaubermitteln und durch Zaubersprüche. Obwohl medizinische Versorgung und Medikamente in den Gesundheitszentren Sambias kostenlos sind, gehen in Sambia heute noch mehr als 50% der Bevölkerung zu sogenannten „witchdoctors“.

„... daß sie von nun an über Kräfte verfügen würde, Menschen zu heilen.“

Die Honorare dieser „witchdoctors“ sind unterschiedlich – Eres verlangt für die Konsultation 5 Kwacha – hinzu kommen dann die Kosten für die Medikamente, die nochmals zwischen 5 und 20 Kwacha betragen können. Es begann vor 6 Jahren, erzählte Eres, da habe sie einen Traum gehabt, der ihr sagte, daß sie von nun an über Kräfte verfügen würde, Menschen zu heilen. Seit diesem Zeitpunkt sei sie als „witchdoctor“ tätig und habe schon vielen Leuten geholfen.

Bei ihrer nächsten Konsultation durfte ich dabei sein. Es war stockdunkle Nacht, nur die dumpfen Trommelrhythmen und der Schein der Feuerstellen wiesen den Weg in das winzige Dorf, in dem die Konsultation stattfand. Es handelte sich um zwei kranke Frauen – die eine litt unter ständigen Kopfschmerzen, die andere bekam keine Kinder.

Die Zeremonie war bereits in vollem Gang: in der Mitte eines Kreises saßen die beiden kranken Frauen, darum herum ein Kreis singender Menschen und zwei Trommler. Eres tanzte in der Mitte des Kreises vor den beiden Kranken. Sie war kaum wiederzuerkennen. Ein Röckchen aus klappernden Bambusstäben um die Hüfte, Schellen und Bambusstäbe um Knöchel und Waden, Ketten aus Knochen und Federn um den Hals und Federschmuck auf dem Kopf – dazu ein weißer BH. Einer der Trommler mißfiel Eres, sein Rhythmus war nicht schnell genug, er mußte ausgetauscht werden, doch auch dann gelang es Eres diesmal nicht, die Geister zu sehen. Sie rief nach einer „drug“ (Droge), und es dauerte noch eine ganze Weile, ehe sie in eine Art Trance verfiel, sich vor den Kranken schreiend auf dem Boden wälzte und schließlich wußte, daß der Verursacher der Kopfschmerzen ein Geist ist, der in einer Wasserschlange lebt. Es hatte Stunden gedauert, und es würde weitere Stunden dauern, zu erfahren, wer die Unfruchtbarkeit der anderen Kranken verursacht hat – erst wenn der „witchdoctor“ weiß, um welchen Geist es sich handelt, kann er die Behandlung dann vorbereiten.

Ich sah Eres, die Geschäftsfrau mit Nebenberuf „Hexe“ nicht wieder, wir mußten weiter nach Lusaka, und am nächsten Morgen, als ich mich von ihr verabschieden wollte, war weder Eres unter dem Baum am Kafue-Fluß, noch der Koch unserer Gastgüter an seinem Arbeitsplatz anzutreffen – er war einer der Trommler bei der nächtlichen Zeremonie gewesen.



Eres, die „Hexe“, setzt ihre angeblich magischen Kräfte zur Heilung anderer ein.
Foto: Dr. Angelika Rumpf

Zoo-Reisen

Da sich der obige Bericht auf die Erfahrung der zoologischen Studienreise „Donnerder Rauch“ nach Sambia bezieht, sollen einige Neuigkeiten von den IS-Zooreisen mitgeteilt werden: Zur Zeit ist der neue und insgesamt dritte Prospekt für diese Art von Studienreisen in Arbeit. Treten keine unvorhergesehenen Verzögerungen ein, so wird dieser Prospekt etwa Ende April vorliegen. Die Reisen nach Sambia sowie jene zu den Galapagos-Inseln bleiben mehr oder weniger unverändert. Eine Erweiterung erfährt Afrika mit zwei zusätzlichen Reisen nach Süd- bzw. Südwest-Afrika; Asien wird mit den Reisen „Indien – Ceylon“ sowie „Malaysia – Philippinen“ vertreten sein.

Die Fahrt mit dem Sammeltaxi kostet hin und zurück 5 Kwacha. Für einen Fisch mittlerer Größe verlangen die Fischer 1 Kwacha – in Lusaka kann die Marktfrau dann dafür etwa 1,40 Kwacha bekommen. Jede Marktfrau kauft am Kafue-Fluß in etwa für 30 Kwacha Fisch – einen großen Korb voll.

„Wenn Eres genügend Mais hat, braut sie das einheimische Bier.“

Die „Geschäftsfrau“ Eres hat sich ein anderes System ausgedacht. Sie verkauft den Fisch nicht frisch täglich auf dem Markt, sondern sie säubert und trocknet ihn in der Sonne auf dem Strohdach ihrer Hütte. Dann trägt sie ihn zu den Bauern, die weiter vom Fluß entfernt leben, und tauscht den Fisch, der dort begehrte Ware ist, gegen das Grundnahrungsmittel Mais ein. Wenn

Exponate...

Fortsetzung von Seite 7

haben einiges – vor allem Kleinplastiken aus Terrakotta, Schmuck, Masken und Wayang-Figuren – beige- und braun gesteuert; große holländische Museen verliehen zudem einige ihrer schönsten Exponate, so daß eine umfangreiche Kulturschau geboten werden kann.

Daher kann der Versuch der Ausstellungsleiter, einen Eindruck von der Vielfalt der javanischen und balinesischen Kultur zu vermitteln, durchaus als geglückt bewertet werden. Vor allem drei Themenkreise stehen seit dem 16.01. – die Ausstellung dauert noch bis zum 05.04. – im Mittelpunkt: Kulturgeschichte, Religion und Kunst der indojavanischen Periode Javas vom 8. bis zum 16. Jahrhundert. Neben buddhistischen Skulpturen aus Bronze und Stein wird buddhistisches und hinduistisches Kultgerät, werden Terrakotten aus dem täglichen Leben, Reliefs sowie indojavanischer Schmuck gezeigt. Der zweite Themenkreis widmet sich den eigenständigen und indojavanischen Elementen im muslimischen Java seit dem 16. Jahrhundert. Hier fallen besonders die Wächterfiguren, Krisklinden und -griffe, Schmuck, Batiken, Masken, Schattenspielfiguren sowie ein ganzes Gamelan-Orchester auf. 1500 Jahre Religion und Kunst in Bali könnte der dritte Themenkreis benannt werden. Hier sind vor allem Schmuck, Waffen, Kultgerät, Plastiken aus Stein und Holz, Masken und Malereien hervorzuheben.

Großfotos von Tempelanlagen, Ritualen etc. erleichtern das Verständnis der komplizierten Zusammenhänge, die im reich bebilderten Katalog ausführlich behandelt werden. Außerdem werden Filme, eine Dia-Schau sowie eine Tonbandführung angeboten.



Diese ostjavanische Steinskulptur wurde vom Museum Pusat in Jakarta als Leihgabe überlassen.

Erst jetzt...

... haben wir es bemerkt: Diese Ausgabe unserer Hauszeitschrift REISE-KURIER wird verhältnismäßig spät bei Ihnen eintreffen. Schuld daran sind vor allem zwei Umstände, die noch dazu zusammenfielen: Die etwas späte Rückkehr des REISE-KURIER-Redakteurs Dr. Rumpf aus Neuguinea – er war dort als Reiseleiter einer Gruppe unterwegs – und die grafische Umgestaltung der Zeitschrift selbst. Dazu noch ein 8seitiger Umfang ... Dennoch bitten wir das verspätete Erscheinen zu entschuldigen und geloben Besserung. Schon im Februar soll der REISEKURIER wieder um den 20. bei Ihnen sein!

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Aus dem Stuttgarter Linden-Museum stammt diese Figur des Batara Kala.

Hier siegte das Menschliche...

Von Christine Patze

Der Reiseleiter hatte seinen sozialen Tag. Er gab frei zum Einkaufen. Nicht nur für Dias, Postkarten, Speiseeis oder grell bunte Prospekte, sondern für richtiges Einkaufen, wovon er weit weniger verstand als seine 25 zumeist weiblichen Schützlinge. Fett von Kultur, aber ausgehungert nach Zivilisation stürzten sie sich in die Straßen von Paris, London oder Casablanca oder in die Gassen eines warenstrotzenden Basars.

Die Normannen in England seit 1066 – gut und schön.

Die Araber im Maghreb seit dem 7. Jahrhundert – interessant.

Die Stauer in – das wissen wir ja.

Aber wer denkt an meine Flurnachbarin, die die ganze Zeit meine Balkonblumen gegossen hat? Und wer an meine Schwägerin, die seit 14 Tagen den Hund spazieren führt? Und an den Hausmeister, der die Post aufbewahrt und an die lieben Verwandten, die meine Abenteuer bewundern, die guten Freunde, die nachher meine Dias betrachten sollen? Und schließlich, wenn ich schon mal nach Istanbul komme, will ich ja auch meine eigene Person mit irgendwas betont Fremdländischem ausschmücken, schwerem Silberschmuck, leichtem Ledermantel, orientalisch gewobenem Umhang...

Und für alles das nur zwei Stunden? Der Reiseleiter versteht was von Rembrandt und der Geschichte Hochburgunds, hier aber bricht sein Wissen abrupt ab. Zwei Stunden – der Mann hat keine Ahnung.

Also Seidenschal für Blumengießen – wiegt leicht im Fluggepäck. Wolljacke für Hundeschwägerin, pastellfarben – , sie ist so sensibel. Der Hund selbst? Fesche Lederhülle für die Steuermarke – , wo doch Leder hier so viel billiger ist. Armband für Irmgard, Pantöffelchen für Charlottchen, Reisschnur für Richard, Korallenimitation für's Goldfischglas, und die Kette da rechts im Fenster, – nein rechts, die mit den Halbedelsteinen, ja die da. Wieviel? Nein das ist zuviel. Die andere? Noch mehr? Beide zusammen weniger? Wieviel? Nein so viel ... Eine ungeheure Entspannung entglättet meine Nerven, als wir handelseinig geworden sind. Aber nur sekundlang. Denn wie im Krampf ziehen sie sich sofort wieder zusammen, als ich mir zwei vordergründige, wenn auch berechnete Fragen stelle:

1. Wo ist unser Bus?

2. Wo bin ich?

Selbst wenn ich auf eine dieser Fragen eine Antwort wüßte, wäre das noch nicht ausreichend. Aber ich weiß keine, und das ist nicht nur mangelhaft, sondern eine Katastrophe. Kam ich nicht von rechts? Nein, diesen Blumenstand hab' ich nie gesehen. War dort nicht der Wollfritze? Vielleicht hatte der zwei Ausgänge? Um die Ecke? Aber ich bin doch höchstens am Parkplatz um die Ecke ... Der Parkplatz! Ich muß nach dem Parkplatz fragen. Wie sah er aus? Halt wie ein Parkplatz, mit Autos drauf. Was war da sonst? Bäume? Sträucher? Kaum ein markantes Merkmal zur Identifizierung. Ruhig und gelassen fragen mich zwei gottlob Englisch sprechende ältere Herren nach schärferen Indizien. War da auch 'ne Kirche? Nein. 'ne Tankstelle?

Ich verstehe in der Aufregung zuerst „filling station“ als Kneipe und verneine dann. Weder Tankstelle, noch Kneipe, oder vielleicht beides, und ich hab's nicht gesehen. Die Zeit verstreicht unbarmherzig, meine Berater stehen ratlos. Andere treten dazu und rätseln unverständlich. Ihren Mienen ist Barmherzigkeit anzusehen, mein Zustand scheint sich deutlich als kritisch abzuzeichnen. Tränen der Verzweiflung machen meine Sonnenbrille beschlagen. „Der Parkwächter,“ schluchzte ich, „der Parkwächter hatte eine große Warze auf der rechten Backe ...“

Strahlend geht gegenüber die Sonne auf. Übersetzt wird das Symptom lautstark in Persisch, Spanisch oder Kiswaheli. „AAAA,“ schallt es weit in der Runde, dann wissen wir, wo das ist! Und eine unabsehbare Menge zieht, schiebt, führt und rollt mich an den unweigerlich richtigen Platz.

Es ist nicht nur schön, daß ich gerettet bin, nicht nur gut, daß die Gruppe nicht länger warten muß, nicht nur tröstlich zu wissen, daß Herren, Händler, Hündchen und Haremsdamen mitgeholfen haben – , das Indiz, dieses rein menschliche Indiz einer Warze – , ist das nicht ein Sieg des Persönlichen über das Sachliche?

Ein Batonka sein heiß flüchten

Begegnung mit einem sterbenden Volk im Sambesi-Tal / Von WILLY LÜTZENKIRCHEN

Über der Namembere-Insel kreisen die Geier. Nahe dem Ufer ist ein Büffelkalb verendet. Andere Aasfresser haben sich schon an den Kadaver herangemacht und zerfetzen mit ihren kräftigen Schnäbeln den aufgeblähten Körper des jungen Büffels. Aufgeregt hüpfen sie im Gras herum und zerniesen sehnig Fleisch und Eingeweide heraus. In einem blutigen Teitstanz schlingen sie ihre Beute hinunter.

Abgestorbene Mopane-Bäume ragen wie graue Totenfingern aus dem See, umschließen die Insel wie ein Riff. Ich lasse den 60-PS-Motor unseres Bootes drosseln. Im See treiben zähe Pflanzenmatten aus Wasserfarn, Sumpfgas, Teichkraut und Wasserhyazinthen. Vertrocknete Tangbündel haben sich um die kahlen Äste der ertrunkenen Bäume gewickelt. Glashitze liegt über dem See. Vom wolkenlosen Himmel brennt die Sonne. Das gleißende Licht bricht sich im Wasser, so daß nach ein paar Stunden die Augen schmerzen. Dunstschlieren wabern über den Mapongola-Bergen. Flußfahrt auf dem Sambesi, der hier zum Kariba-See erstarrt ist.

Namembere Island ist eine Toteninsel. Bevor der Stausee von Kariba das Sambesi-Tal füllte, lagen hier die Begräbnisplätze für die Häuptlinge der Batonka. Ihre Häuptlinge wurden in ausgehöhlten Baobab-Bäumen beigesetzt. Gegen die Schakale stülpte man Dornengestrüpp über die Baumöffnung. Nach einem anderen Ritual wurden die Toten verbrannt. Ihre Asche gab man in Urnen aus Ton und hölzerne Schreine, die in kleine Totenhütten auf Pfählen gestellt wurden. Noch heute meiden die Fischer diese Insel, aus Furcht vor den „Ngosi“, den bösen Totengeistern. Sicher auch aus Angst vor den Krokodilen, Giftschlangen und Skorpionen. Die Büsche am Ufer sind von riesigen Spinnennetzen überzogen, die sich wie ein grauer Kokon über das Grün spannen. Auf der zweitgrößten Insel im Kariba-See leben nur noch Tiere. Herden von Elefanten, Büffeln, Zebras, Antilopen, Paviane und Hyänen, Leoparden und Löwen. Ab und zu sollen sich Edelsteinsucher auf die Toteninsel gewagt haben. Hier befindet sich angeblich eines der größten Amethyst-Vorkommen im Sambesi-Gebiet.

Aber noch ein anderer Schatz ruht in diesem Tal: im Stammesgebiet der Batonka ist der Schatz des letzten Matabele-Königs Lobengula verschwunden. Lobengula hatte nach einem Aufstand gegen die Truppen und Siedler der „British South Africa Company“ aus seinem Kral in Bulawayo nach Norden fliehen müssen. Im November 1893 beginnt die Flucht des Königs – eine Kolonne von mehr als zwanzig Ochsenwagen und 1200 Krieger setzt sich Richtung Sambesi in Bewegung. Sie transportierten Rohdiamanten, Elfenbein, Gold und Münzen – im Wert von 100 bis 400 Millionen Mark. Am Shangani-Fluß lieferte sich Lobengula ein letztes Gefecht mit der Patrouille von Major Allan Wilson. Der gesamte Stoßtrup wurde von den Matabele-Kriegern aufgerieben. Der König starb 1894, seither fehlt vom Schatz jede Spur. Deutsche Kolonialoffiziere, Briten, Südafrikaner, Rhodesier und Portugiesen haben damals die Suche nach dem Riesenschatz aufgenommen.

Eine gefährliche Sache. Und zwar der Batonkas wegen. Über sie schrieb Anfang des Jahrhunderts der Großwildjäger Willi Posselt: „Es sind heimtückische Menschen. Fremde sind nur in wenigen Fällen lebend aus ihrem Stammesgebiet zurückgekehrt.“ Einer der ersten Weißen, der die Batonka zu Gesicht bekommen hatte, war der britische Afrikaforscher, Jäger und Elfenbeinhändler Frederick C. Selous. Der Abenteurer, später Captain und Army-Scout, fiel übrigens in einem Gefecht mit deutschen Truppen während des Ersten Weltkrieges in Deutsch-Ostafrika. Selous schreibt 1881: „Wir sahen nur alte Batonka-Frauen, die Jüngeren waren alle in die Sklaverei verschleppt worden. Sie tanzten und klatschten für uns, stießen Schreie aus und nannten uns „Kinder des Allmächtigen“. Die Frauen warfen sich mit dem Gesicht zu Boden und rollten sich im Staub.“

Kaum ein anderes Volk im südlichen Afrika ist bis in unsere Tage so rätselhaft geblieben wie die Batonka im Sambesi-Tal, im Grenzgebiet von Zimbabwe (Rhodesien) und Sambia. Sie gelten noch heute als Kopfgänger, Kannibalen und Steinzeitmenschen. Sicher handelt es sich um eine der ethnologisch am wenigsten bekannten Volksgruppen in Afrika. Ihre archaische Lebensform als Fischer, Jäger und Sammler, die isolierte Lage im Sambesi-Tal, ihre seltsamen Kulte und Traditionen ließen sie zum Mythos werden. Die Batonka erscheinen als Relikt einer afrikanischen Urkultur, die hier seit Jahrhunderten überlebt hat.

An der kleinen Pier von Bumi Hills verlässe ich das Boot. Ein schwarzer Assistent des District Commissioners wird mich zu den Batonka begleiten, als Führer, Dolmetscher und als Kontaktmann zu diesen Ureinwohnern des Sambesi-

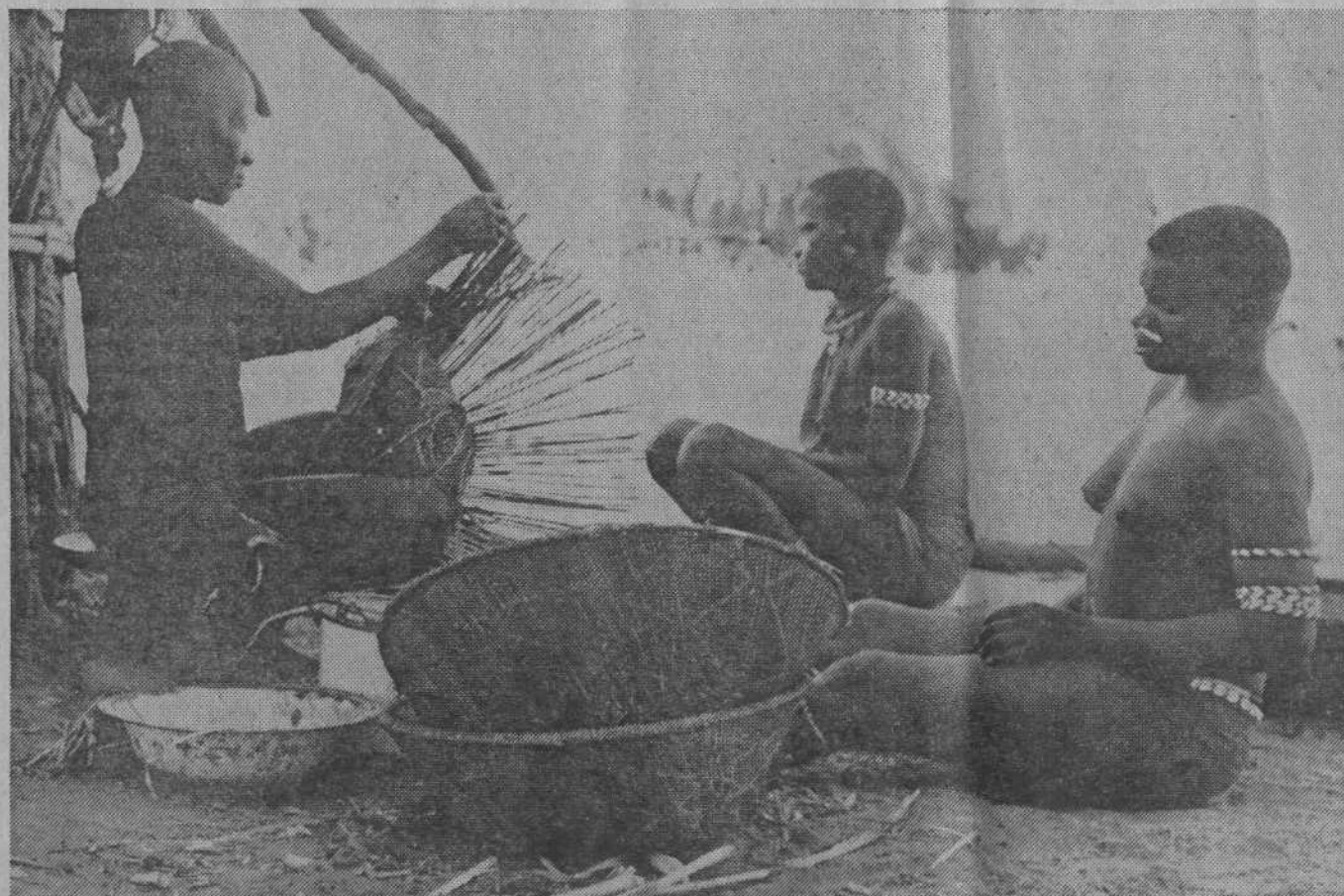
Tales. Am nächsten Morgen wartet Samuel, der junge Distriktbeamte, mit dem buschgrünen Landrover von „Internal Affairs“ auf mich. Wir verladen die Vorräte, Treibstoff und Wasser. Der Schwarze blickt etwas mißbilligend auf meine Pistole. Auch nach dem Ende des Guerrillakrieges ist Vorsicht geraten. Marodierende Banditen und Ex-Guerrillas machen weite Teile Zimbabwes unsicher. In den Stammesgebieten am Kariba-See gibt es in einem Gebiet von 20 000 Quadratkilometern drei oder vier Polizeiposten. Die 200 Kilometer bis zum kleinen Verwaltungsposten Gokwe sind absolute Wildnis, die seit 1973 kaum noch von weißen Zivilisten bereist werden konnte. Durch Trockenwälder und Buschsavanne fahren wir über eine abenteuerliche Geröllpiste Richtung Sengwa-Fluß. Büffelfeldern, Fieberbäume, Mopanebäume, Marulabäume, Baobab und vereinzelt Teak- und Mahagonibäume bestimmen die Landschaft.

Der ursprüngliche Lebensraum der Batonka ist untergegangen im Kariba-See, als der Sambesi aufgestaut wurde. Ihr Tal ist versunken in den Wassermassen, seit der Staudamm 1960 vollendet wurde. Der See hat eine Fläche von 5200 Quadratkilometern, eine Wasserfläche zehnmal so groß wie der Bodensee. Seine größte Tiefe liegt bei fast 130 Metern. Der Kariba-See ist 282 Kilometer lang und bis zu 42 Kilometer breit.

Die Batonka waren ein „River tribe“, ein Flußvolk, das am Ufer des mittleren Sambesi lebte, jahrhundertlang die einzigen. Verglichen mit dem Hochland herrscht hier ein extrem heißes, mörderisches Klima. Temperaturen über 40 Grad sind die Regel. Acht Monate hindurch fällt kein Regen. Das Tal ist verseucht mit Tsetse-Fliegen und Moskitos. Schlafkrankheit, Bilharziose, Malaria und Lepra haben die Einwanderung anderer Stämme verhindert. Ein Paradies nur für Schlangen, Warane und Krokodile. Grüne Mamba, Kobra, Puffotter und Baum- und Krokodil sind neben den oft fünf Meter langen Krokodilen die gefährlichsten Reptilien. Auf einen Kilometer Uferstreifen, so hat ein rhodesischer Zoologe beobachtet, kommen bis zu 15 Krokodile.

Die Batonka lebten in Pfahlbaudörfern am Ufer des Sambesi. Mit dem Einbaum fuhren sie zum Fischen und zur Jagd. Mit Fischspeeren, Korbweiden, Netzen, Fallen und Pfeilen brachten sie reiche Beute zurück. Im Fluß leben auch heute rund 30 Fischarten, Brassen, Barben, Weisse, Aale, als größter Fisch der Vundu, der 50 Kilogramm schwer werden kann. Damals jagten sie auch den Sambesi-Hai, den einzigen Süßwasserhai Afrikas. Der bis zu drei Meter lange Hai konnte tief in den Mittel-Sambesi vordringen. Der Kampf mit dem Hai war eine Mutprobe für den jungen Batonka. Oft genug wurden die Fischer bei der Speerjagd auf den Hai aus dem Kanu gerissen und ertranken in einer Blutwolke im Strom. Nachdem der Fluß durch die Dämme von Kariba und Cabot Bassa gezähmt wurde, gibt es Haie nur noch im Unterlauf des Sambesi.

Der Bau des Kariba-Staudamms war die große Tragödie im Leben der Batonka. 1958 wurden 20 000 Batonka aus dem Sambesi-Tal in das hügelige Hinterland umgesiedelt. Die Batonka weigerten sich bis zuletzt, den Fluß zu verlassen. Als Polizei und Armee die Umsiedlung forcierten wollten, kam es zum offenen Aufstand. Mit Speeren, Äxten, Knüppeln und vergifteten Pfeilen bewaffnet stürmten die Batonka, in Affen- und Antilopenfelle gekleidet, gegen Polizei- und Armee-Einheiten. Die Gewehre entschieden den Kampf. Die Batonka starben im Kugelhagel.



Der Flußgott hat sie nicht gerächt: Batonkas nach der Umsiedlung

FOTOS: WILLY LÜTZENKIRCHEN



Ihr Name wurde zum Synonym für Besiegte: Batonka-Frau aus Sambia

Bis heute ist dieses Volk bei Weißen und Bantu gleichermaßen gefürchtet. Den Schwarzen galten sie als Tiernesschen, Giftmischer, Hexer und Massenmörder. Kein Zweifel: Die Batonka waren Kopfgänger. In den Krals wurden erbeutete Menschenschädel an langen Holzstangen vor die Hütten gehängt. Die Ehre des Mannes wurde nach der Zahl der abgeschlagenen Menschenköpfe beurteilt. Landeskenner bezweifeln, daß die Kopfgänger der Batonka, verbunden mit dem Verzehr von Menschenfleisch, endgültig vorüber ist. Im rhodesischen Guerrillakrieg verzichteten die Partisanen der Patriotischen Front wie die Regierungstruppen auf größere Einsätze im Batonkaland. Gefürchtet waren auch die Fallen im Busch. Mit Steinen, die von Bäumen herunterfielen, mit Fallgruben, zugespitzten Giftpfeilen und Schlingen sollte Fremden der Zugang in die Dörfer unmöglich gemacht werden.

Nach dem Dammbau und der Umsiedlung hatten die Batonka den Weißen gedroht: „Der Fluß wird uns rächen.“ Der Staudamm, so sagten die Medizinmänner und Orakelpriester, werde schnell zusammenstürzen und der Sambesi werde wieder wie früher fließen. Im Glauben der Batonka ist der Flußgott „Nyaminyami“ die höchste und mächtigste Gottheit. Nach ihrer Mythologie ist „Nyaminyami“ eine gigantische Schlange mit einem Fischkopf, die auf dem Grund des Sambesi lebt. Der Flußgott, so hatten sie gehofft, werde sich rächen und den Staudamm zerstören. Darauf warteten die Batonka nun 20 Jahre.

Der Damm und die Umsiedlung aus dem Flußtal haben den Lebenswillen der Batonka gebrochen. Nur noch wenige gehen zum Fischen an den See. Zugewanderte Schwarze und weiße Fischereienternehmen haben sich hier angesiedelt. Die Konzessionen sind verteilt, neue Fischarten und Fangmethoden wurden eingeführt. Das gilt für die sambische und rhodesische Seite des Kariba-Sees. Den Behörden schienen die Fangmethoden der Batonka nicht „effizient“ genug. Schwarze aus dem oberen Sambesi und dem Hochland fischen nun auf dem See. In Kariba haben Weiße eine Fischindustrie aufgebaut. In den neuen Dörfern der Batonka herrschen Apathie und Resignation. In Mola sehe ich vor allem alte Männer und ein paar Frauen mit Kin-

dern. Die Männer sind auf Wanderarbeit oder versuchen sich auf der Jagd. Viele haben einen Job auf Farmen oder in den Minen des Hochlandes.

Mit unendlich müdem Blick hockt der Medizinmann vor seiner Hütte. Er sortiert die Orakel-Knochen, mit denen er die Zukunft voraussagen kann. An der Hütte hängt ein Pavianschädel als Fetisch. Auf einem Plastikfetzen liegen die Zauberknochen, Krokodil- und Schweinehäute, Wurzeln, röteliges Pulver, Affenkrallen – Requisiten seiner magischen Kunst. Noch immer leben die Batonka in grasgedeckten Pfahlbaudörfern. Auch die kleinen Geisterhütten ragen am Dorfrand aus dem Busch oder der Grassavanne. Die alten Fischer, Jäger und Sammler pflanzen heute Hirse, Mais und Bananen, halten Hühner und Ziegen. Der Kralvorsteher klagt: „Das Leben früher war besser und einfacher. Wir hatten immer Fische, Wild und Früchte aus dem Busch. Die Regierung hat uns geholfen. Aber wir haben doch immer am Fluß gelebt.“

Nachdenklich stimmt eine Auskunft des witchdoctor (des Medizinmannes): Immer mehr Leute kommen zu ihm, um sich heilen zu lassen. Sie sind gemütskrank, klagen über Kopf- und Magenschmerzen, die Frauen bekommen kaum noch Kinder. Im Kral des Häuptlings sitzen bloß Frauen, die die traditionelle Wasserpeife rauchen. Aber die Gerichtshütte des Häuptlings ist leer.

Die Batonka sind die Verlierer bei der wirtschaftlichen Nutzung des Sambesi. Aber ihre Niederlagen haben Tradition: Batonka bedeutet in den Shonasprachen „die Besiegten“. Schwarze und arabische Sklavenhändler verfolgten die Batonka bis ins Sambesital. Vor allem die zierlichen und robusten Batonkafrauen waren eine begehrte Beute der Sklavenjäger. Deswegen wurden die Frauen mit allen Mitteln körperlich verunstaltet. Die Schneidezähne wurden ausgeschlagen, eine Holzpuppe wurde zwischen Kiefer und Unterlippe getrieben. Außerdem mußten sie Holzstücke aus Büffeldorn in die Nase schieben. Damit wurden die Frauen grotesk entstellt – ein Brauch, der sich teilweise bis heute erhalten hat. Angst vor allem hat die Batonka zu Wilden und Kopfgängern werden lassen. Ihre Grausamkeit war Abwehr gegen die Menschenjäger, die sie bis ins Sambesital verfolgten.

Die Entdeckungen der Leomare Qualtinger

Auch Österreich hat jetzt seinen Pitaval
Von PETER HORNUNG

Der Generalmajor Erzherzog Heinrich hatte ein gutes Gespür. Obwohl der Oberleutnant Gustav Graf Chorinski ein blendender Unterhalter bei allen Kasino-Abenden des Infanterieregiments 38 war, bezeichnete er ihn mürisch als „schwarzes Schaf“. Den Kasino-Kameraden war das erzherzogliche Vorurteil unverständlich. Sie sagten in häufiger Seklaune: „Was tut der Gustl schon Schlimmes: Er macht Schulden, und er hat Affären.“ Freilich mehr, als ein einzelner bewältigen kann. Dies schildert Leomare Qualtinger in ihrem Buch „Biedermeier-Morde“, in dem sie berühmte Kriminalfälle aus dem alten Österreich zusammengetragen hat. (Amalthea-Verlag, Wien/München, 261 Seiten, 24,50 Mark.)

Gustl war mit der Linzer Schauspielerin Mathilde Ruel verheiratet, der Tochter eines Gräflich-Hardingschen Privatsekretärs. In den Flitterwochen bereits brachte er die ansehnliche Mitgift Mathildes durch. Doch in ihrem Tagebuch notierte sie schwärmerisch: „Meine Liebe ist mein Hort, und in diesem Hort will ich sterben.“ Aber das Eheglück währte nicht lange. Der „schöne Gustl“ war häufiger im Kasino als zu Hause. Wenn er heimkam, verprügelte er Mathilde. Es gab zwei Fehlgeburten. Später tauchte in einem Bericht des Wiener Sicherheitsbüros der Satz des Grafen auf: „Wozu bist du jung und schön. Es gibt eine Menge Männer, die sich das etwas kosten lassen würden.“

Im Frühjahr 1867 spitzte sich die Ehekrisis zu. Graf Chorinski hielt für seine Mathilde nur noch den Spruch bereit: „Geh mir mit deiner Leidensmiene nicht länger auf die Nerven.“ Gustls Vater, Militärgouverneur in Niederösterreich, nahm die mißhandelte Schwiegertochter auf. Sie wußte nicht, daß der noch immer vergiftete Ehemann inzwischen eine Liaison mit der rassistischen Ungarin Julie (genannt Jützi) Ebergényi von Telekes hatte. Bis Gustl auftauchte, hielt sich die lebenslustige Jützi ein halbes Dutzend zahlungskräftiger Galane, die ihren aufwendigen Lebensstil und die luxuriöse Wohnung am Kärntner-Ring finanzierten. Die Rolle der Gräfin Chorinski erschien ihr erstrebenswerter. Den schwärmerisch verliebten Gustl hatte sie rasch dafür gewonnen, das „Aas“ aus dem Weg zu räumen. Mathilde war inzwischen nach München gezogen und arbeitete als Hausdame. Der Gustl schrieb ihr seitenlange Briefe, in denen er die Erneuerung seiner Liebe andeutete. Mit in den Schutzumschlag steckte er vergiftete Bonbons, die aber nicht wirkten.

„Jetzt muß ich es machen“, sagte Jützi nach einem Dutzend vergeblicher Giftpbonbons-Briefe. Sie reiste in München als Baronin Maria Vay an, stellte sich als Bekannte des Grafen Chorinski vor und redete Mathilde im Untermietzimmer der Kabinettsdienerswitwe Elise Hartmann ein, der Gustl verzehre sich in Sehnsucht nach ihr. Mathilde geriet in Verlockung: „Richten Sie dem Gustl aus, daß ich ihm alles verzeihe.“ „Darauf müssen wir trinken“, sagte die Besucherin mit den sanften Bewegungen und dem seelenvollen Augenaufschlag. Als Gastgeschenk hatte sie eine Karaffe süßen Muscat Lunel mitgebracht. Sie protesten sich zu. Der arglose Mathilde fiel nicht auf, daß die Besucherin das Glas nur hob, aber nicht trank. Kurz darauf fiel sie vom Sofa, ein Blutstrom quoll aus ihrem Mund.

Die falsche Baronin nahm die Kristallkaraffe mit, kam gegen sieben Uhr abends des 21. November 1867 an der Rezeption des Nobelhotels „Vierjahreszeiten“ an und verlangte die Rechnung. Gegen 24 Uhr verließ sie München in Richtung Wien. Schon nach wenigen Tagen aber kam der ausgeklügelte Mord ans Tageslicht. Münchens Polizeidirektor Graf Burchthoff bat den Grafen Chorinski, die Leiche zu identifizieren. Der sonst so wortgewandte Gustl verwickelte sich in Widersprüche, der mißtrauische Polizeidirektor ließ ihn durchsuchen. In der Brieftasche fanden sich die Fotos einer langhaarigen, kesslen Ungarin. „Frau von Ebergényi“, sagte Gustl, „die Dame steht mir nahe.“ Doch das Personal vom „Vierjahreszeiten“, die Kabinettsdienerswitwe und der Fahrkartenverkäufer am Hauptbahnhof erkannten in der Abgelichteten die vorgebliche „Baronin Vay“. Bei einer Hausdurchsuchung wurden die Kristallkaraffe und das Ticket aus München in der Wiener Wohnung der Jützi sichergestellt.

Bis zur Schlußverhandlung leugnete sie den Mord. Ihre Behauptung war, daß es sich bei der eigentlichen Täterin um eine Dame handle, die dem kaiserlichen Hause sehr nahe stehe. Das Gericht zeigte sich dennoch nachsichtig. Die lebensfrohe Ungarin wurde zu 20 Jahren schweren Kerkers und nicht zum Tode verurteilt. Oberleutnant Chorinski bekam zwanzig Jahre Festung. Lange mußten sie ihre Haftstrafen nicht absitzen. Wegen fortschreitender Paralyse kam der einst so frohe Gustl in eine Irrenanstalt, wo er im Dezember 1871 starb. Jützi litt nach der Todesnachricht an Melancholie, kam

ebenfalls ins Irrenhaus und starb dort im September 1873.

Vierzehn Kriminalfälle aus dem Wien der Biedermeierzeit hat Leomare Qualtinger, die Frau des bekannten Schauspielers, ausgesucht. Sie zeigen die dunkleren Seiten jener Ära, in der die Walzerkönige unter dem Patronat des Kaisers Franz Joseph immerwährende Heiterkeit verhielten. Wiens heutiger Chef des Sicherheitsbüros, der Wirkliche Hofrat Otto Kornek, merkt denn auch dazu an: „Es gibt keine romantischen Morde. Sie geschahen nur im vorigen Jahrhundert manchmal in einer romantischen Kulisse.“

Gleichviel. Dank der Leomare Qualtinger gibt es nun auch für das Österreich der nostalgie-überglänzten Donaumonarchie eine Art Pitaval. Nicht ganz so blutrünstig prächtig freilich, so schaurig schön, wie jenes berühmte Sammelwerk, der die ganze Gattung ihren Namen verdankt: die „Causes célèbres et intéressantes“ des Franzosen François Gayot de Pitaval. Der Strafrechtsexperte aus Lyon nämlich hat es von 1734 an bis zu seinem Tode im Jahre 1743 auf sage und schreibe zwanzig Bände gebracht.

Sogar die Räuber-Romantik fehlte nicht, wie das Beispiel des Johann Georg Grasel aus dem Waldviertel zeigt.

Der Wiener Kongreß hatte seinen Höhepunkt erreicht. Europas Großmächte mühten sich, das von Napoleon gestörte Gleichgewicht der Kräfte wieder in Balance zu bringen. Aus allen Provinzstädten wurden zur Bewachung der Majestäten und Diplomaten die Polizisten abgezogen. Dies beschloß der junge Grasel zu nutzen. Das Protokoll seiner Untaten füllte später 1185 Bogen: 205 Verbrechen sind verzeichnet, acht Raubtaten mit tödlichem Verlauf, dreimal Totschlag und 177 Verwundungen.

Grasel baute sogar einen eigenen Nachrichtenendienst auf. Seine Informanten waren die Halbverurteilten, vor allem die Abdecker, die Kastiller und Schinder, die



Zu zwanzig Jahren Haft verurteilt: Graf Chorinski und seine ungarische Geliebte Julie d'Ebergényi

sich mit der Wegschaffung, Verwertung und Verscharrung von Tieren zu beschäftigen hatten. Wann immer Grasel auf Raub ausging, war der Dorfpolizist abwesend. 1815 war sein Ruhm so groß, daß die Wirtin im Niederösterreichischen zu Protokoll gab: „Der Grasel kam mit Gefolge. Sie zechten bis zum frühen Morgen. Der Wein mußte beim Nachbarwirt geholt werden, da das eigene Faß leer war. Als bittigling um die Rechnung gebeten wurde, rief der Anführer: „Ich bin der Grasel“ und legte eine Pistole auf den Tisch.“

Durch Verrat geriet Grasel schließlich in einen Hinterhalt der Gendarmerie. Drei Jahre mußte er auf sein Urteil warten. Er wurde zum Tode durch den Strang verurteilt. Drei Galgen waren am 31. Januar 1818 auf dem Glacis zwischen dem Burgtor und dem Schottentor errichtet worden. Zuerst zogen die Henker die Mittäter hinauf, den „schönen Natzi“ und den „tapferen Fahding“. Dann kam der Grasel an die Reihe. Der Scharfrichter sagte nach Vorschrift: „Verzeih mir, Bruder, ich tu nur meine Pflicht.“

Severin, Edler von Jaroschinski, kam aus Russisch-Polen. Seine vermögenden Eltern sahen für ihn eine steile Militärkariere vor. Dazu kam es nicht. Nach Jahren einer Kavalerstour, die auch das Wiener Sicherheitsbüro nicht vollständig rekonstruieren konnte, kam er 1828 wieder nach Wien zurück. Seine Visitenkarte war pompös: Le Comte Severin de Jaroschinski, Marschall von Mohilew, Chevalier plusieurs ordres. Die unworbenste Schauspielerin an der Burg, Theres Kronen, verliebte sich in den geistvollen Kavaler. Jaroschinski bezog eine komfortable Wohnung an der Trattnerstraße, obwohl seine Einkünfte nicht danach waren. Da erinnerte er sich seines alten Mathematikprofessors Konrad Blank, eines eisernen Jungesellen mit beträchtlichem Vermögen. Er bat ihn gelegentlich zum Abendessen. Blank sagte immer zu. Am 13. Februar um 11 Uhr vormittags stach Jaroschinski den ahnungslosen Elfenbrötler nieder und nahm 60 000 Gulden mit. Nur drei Tage hatte er Gelegenheit, das Mordgeld auszugeben. Dann griff die Polizei zu. Bei seiner Hinrichtung waren 20 000 Wiener anwesend. Er galt als der beliebteste Mörder. Wunderte sich Ermittlungsrichter Wendeler: „Jaroschinski hat einen heimtückischen Mord begangen, und die Wiener – begeistern sich fast noch für den Täter.“

Wer wetterföhlig ist, sollte öfter auf die Berge

Wird der Smog in Ballungsgebieten zu dick, bietet die Flucht ins Mittelgebirge oft die erhoffte Entlastung. Das läßt die Dissertation von Wilhelm Kuttler vom Geographischen Institut der Universität Bochum erkennen. Auf der Grundlage elfjähriger Messungen ermittelte und kartierte er solche „Fluchtsinseln“. Seine Arbeit bezieht sich auf das Ruhrgebiet und das Sauerland; Hier liegt das größte industrielle Ballungsgebiet Europas, hier werden – auf etwa drei Prozent des Bundesgebietes – fast 30 Prozent aller „deutschen Abgase“ freigesetzt, wenn auch durch ein modernes Überwachungssystem kontrolliert.

Im Brennpunkt der Untersuchungen stand die Abgrenzung von Reinluftgebieten für jene Witterungssituationen, die in Industriegebieten Schwefeldioxid-Smog führen können. Solche Wetterlagen zeichnen sich im wesentlichen durch Windschwäche und eine meist tiefliegende sogenannte Temperaturnversion aus, die als Sperrschicht eine untere, stark verschmutzte Kaltluftschicht von einer darüberliegenden sauberen Warmluftschicht trennt. Aus Kuttlers Ermittlungen ergibt sich zugleich die wenig erfreuliche Tatsache, daß rund 70 Prozent aller Inversionswetterlagen von Oktober bis März auftreten.

Dabei reicht die „dicke Luft“ über dem Ruhrgebiet jedoch meist nicht höher als etwa 400 Meter über Normalnull. Für Wetterbelastete und Wetterbedrohte gibt es eine Reihe schnell erreichbarer „Fluchtsinseln“. So kann man im westlichen Sauerland bei Lüdenscheld, im Ebbesgebirge, bereits ab Höhenlagen um die 440 Meter fast immer mit erholsamer, sauberer Luft rechnen, im Hochsauerland selbst ab etwa 600 Meter. df.

Aborigines: Seit Jahrhunderten Diät statt der Pille

Die Frauen australischer Eingeborenen-Stämme benutzen schon vor Jahrhunderten Pflanzenextrakte zur Geburtenkontrolle. Diese Erkenntnis ist das Ergebnis zehnjähriger Forschungen des australischen Wissenschaftlers Neville White von der La Trobe Universität in Melbourne.

Die Arbeit des Forschers wurde dadurch erschwert, daß die Eingeborenen-Männer seine Fragen mit dem Hinweis „Frauenangelegenheit“ abweisen, die Eingeborenen-Frauen wiederum keine Männer – selbst die eigenen nicht – in das Geheimnis ihrer Geburtenkontroll-Methoden einweihen dürfen. Letzten Endes konnte White Fragen an die Frauen nur über deren Männer richten und bekam auch nur auf diese Weise die Antworten. Offensichtlich sind bei den Eingeborenen die Frauen allein für eine Geburtenkontrolle verantwortlich. White stellte fest, daß die Frauen Kinder in regelmäßigen Abständen von drei bis vier Jahren gebären, wie schon ihre Urgroßmütter und deren Urgroßmütter. Da Stammesgesetze Ovulationen während der Stillzeit verbieten, halten die jungen Mütter in dieser Zeit eine bestimmte Ernährungsweise ein.

Bei einigen Stämmen sei auch Kindermord praktiziert worden, berichtet White. Insbesondere bei Zwillingssgeburten wurde das schwächere Kind getötet, um dem stärkeren bessere Lebensbedingungen zu bieten. fwt

Die chemische Keule Davids gegen den Goliath der Meere

Nach jahrzehntelanger intensiver Haiforschung scheint es jetzt möglich zu sein, ein wirksames Abwehrmittel gegen den gefährlichen Räuber der Meere, dem immer wieder Schwimmer zum Opfer fallen, zu entwickeln. Israelische Forscher und die amerikanische Zoologie-Professorin Eugenie Clark haben bei einem Fisch, der vorwiegend im Roten Meer zu Hause ist, eine interessante Hai-Abwehrwaffe entdeckt. Der nur wenige Zentimeter lange Moses-Fisch (eine Seezungenart) scheidet eine Flüssigkeit aus, die Haie abschreckt. Beobachtungen im Aquarium und im freien Meer zeigen immer wieder eine charakteristische Abwehrhaltung der Haie. Meist schwimmen sie gierig auf den Moses-Fisch zu, stoppen aber dann ihre Attacke wie vom Blitz getroffen ab. Fast alle Haie schütteln dann unwillig, wie in einer Art Lähmung, den Kopf.

Der Moses-Fisch hat an Rücken- und Schwanzflossen ampullenartige Drüsen, die eine milchige Flüssigkeit ausscheiden. Als Giftstoff isolierten die Wissenschaftler einen Eiweißstoff, das Paradaxin, dessen Wirkung mit der Salzkonzentration des Wassers noch steigt. Es beeinflusst vorwiegend die Zellmembranen der Kiemen. Ob die Substanz als wirksame Waffe eingesetzt werden kann, hängt von ihrer schädigenden Wirkung auf den Menschen ab. dpa

Wenn Genesung am Keime erstickt

Reinraum-Technik: Den Politikern zu teuer / Von GÜNTHER THOMAS

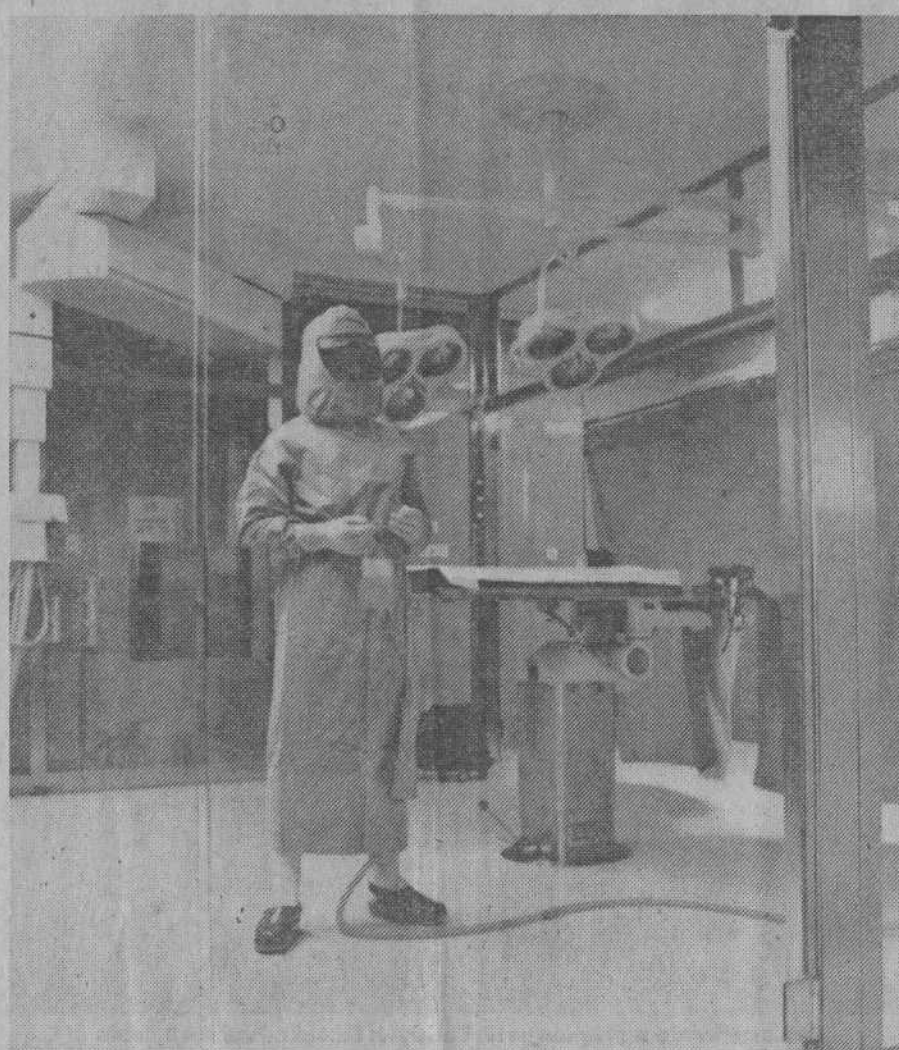
Vor 200 Jahren kam die Amputation eines Beines fast einem Todesurteil gleich. Lebensbedrohlich war nicht der operative Eingriff, sondern der in über 50 Prozent nach der Operation eintretende sogenannte Wundbrand, eine bakterielle Infektion (wie wir heute wissen). Ignaz Semmelweis, Geburtshelfer in Wien, von vielen der ärztlichen Standeskollegen seiner Zeit unverstanden und bekämpft, erkannte, daß die Hände des Arztes die todbringenden Infektionskeime in die Wunde trugen. Eine Fülle von Verfahren der Keimfreimachung (Sterilisation) aller der Dinge, die mit der Wunde direkt und indirekt in Berührung kommen, Maßnahmen zur optimal möglichen Vernichtung der Infektionen hervorgerufenen Bakterien – Desinfektion der Haut in der Umgebung des Operationsbereichs wie auch der Hände und Arme des Operationspersonals sowie aller Geräte im Operationssaal und seiner Umgebung einschließlich der Fußböden und Wände –, abdeckende, keimdichte Schutzkleidung wurden entwickelt und sind inzwischen Routine.

Trotzdem gelingt es nicht, die Quote der Wundinfektionen nach einer Operation in Krankenhäusern mit normalen Operationsraumeinrichtungen auf unter fünf bis zwölf Prozent zu senken. Zwar können infektionskeimtötende Medikamente, sogenannte Antibiotika, den größten Anteil dieser Infektionen eindämmen. Der körperliche Schaden jener Patienten jedoch, deren Hoffnung auf Heilung durch eine Dauerschäden hinterlassende Wundinfektion enttäuscht wurde, ist weder in Worten auszudrücken, noch in Zahlen zu messen. Konkrete erfaßbare Folgen sind die direkten und indirekten Kosten und damit der volkswirtschaftliche Schaden, der durch eine solche Komplikation angerichtet wird.

Müssen wir diese Schicksalsrate nun als unabänderlich hinnehmen? Keineswegs. Der englische Chirurg Joseph Lister vermutete schon vor 100 Jahren, daß ein wesentlicher Anteil der Wundinfektionen dadurch entsteht, daß die in der Luft des Operationsraums befindlichen Bakterien in die Wunde gelangen. Heute erlauben klimatische Einrichtungen eine praktisch keimfreie Raumbelüftung. Diese als Reinraumtechnik bezeichneten Verfahren gehen auf Entwicklungen der Raumfahrt zurück. Sie finden heute außer in der Medizin in vielen Bereichen der Technik Anwendung.

Im Astronauten-Look an den Operationstisch

Das System ist plausibel. In allen Räumen, in denen sich Menschen aufhalten, werden Bakterien in einer unwahrscheinlich, aber exakt beweisbar hohen Zahl an die Umgebung abgegeben, sowohl von der Körperoberfläche mit den Hautschuppen als auch durch die ausgeatmete Luft. Um den erreichbaren niedrigsten Keimgehalt der Luft in einem Operationsraum zu gewährleisten, müssen zwei Dinge ineinandergreifen: Zum einen muß die Abgabe von Keimen durch den Menschen auf ein Minimum reduziert werden. Zum anderen muß die Lüftungsanlage so viel keimfreie Luft in den Raum blasen,



Reinraum-Technik: Keime in der Atemluft werden abgesaugt.

FOTO: DIE WELT

daß doch noch in die Raumluft geratene Keime gleichsam ausgespült werden.

Zu den ersten Maßnahmen gehört es, das Personal auf das für den operativen Eingriff unbedingt notwendige Maß zu beschränken. Man baut eine Kabine, in der sich lediglich der Operateur mit seinen Assistenten und der assistierenden Schwester und natürlich der Patient befinden. Der Kopf des Patienten befindet sich schon außerhalb der Kabine. Er atmet wie das gesamte Narkosepersonal und die zurechtzubereitenden Schwestern oder Pfleger seine Keime außerhalb der Kabine aus.

Um die Keimabgabe von der Hautoberfläche so weit wie möglich zu reduzieren, wird das Operationspersonal in eine fast hermetisch abschließende Bekleidung gesteckt, die den Schutzanzügen der Astronauten ähnelt. Ein Plexiglasfenster gewährt ausreichende Sicht. Die stark keimhaltige Atemluft wird unter der Kleidung abgesaugt.

Dieses Verfahren wird seit Jahren an vielen Krankenhäusern des In- und Auslandes praktiziert. Die Praxis baute die Vorurteile vieler Operateure ab, wonach die Sicht nicht ausreiche, die Handlungsfreiheit eingeengt und der Hitzestau unter der Kleidung unerträglich sei: Zum Beispiel wird im Gegenteil mit der Atemluft auch die sich stauende Wärme abgesaugt, der Operateur fühlt sich in der Reinraumluft sogar wohler als in normaler Operationskleidung. Vor allem aber: Bei Operationen mit einer solchen Ein-

richtung ging die Zahl der operativen Wundinfektionen eindeutig zurück.

Ein deutsch-schweizerisches Arbeitsteam hat auf Anregung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Orthopädie und Traumatologie innerhalb von vier Jahren die bisher umfangreichste standardisierte Untersuchung der sogenannten Luftkeimzahlen in unterschiedlich ausgestatteten Operationseinrichtungen erarbeitet. In einem ohne Klimaeinrichtung ausgestatteten Operationsraum finden sich in einem Kubikmeter Raumluft im Durchschnitt etwa 3000 Keime. Durch eine normale, für Krankenhausbauten heute geforderte Klimaanlage verringert sich der Keimgehalt auf etwa 250 pro Kubikmeter. Eine ausreichende und optimal mögliche Keimarmut ist nur durch die sogenannte Reinraumtechnik zu garantieren, die je nach System zwischen null und einem bis zu zehn Keimen pro Kubikmeter erreicht.

Seit fünf Jahren versucht nicht nur der Arbeitskreis „Operationssaal-Hygiene“ der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Orthopädie, die für das Krankenhauswesen zuständigen Länderregierungen – bisher vergebens – davon zu überzeugen, daß solche Anlagen für die Durchführung besonders infektionsgefährdeter Eingriffe notwendig sind. Hierzu zählen nicht nur Transplantationen und Verbrennungskrankheiten, sondern alle Knochen- und Gelenkoperationen, insbesondere das Einsetzen künstlicher Gelenke und alle großen Operationen nach Knochenbrü-

Auch wirtschaftlich ist es geradezu eine Verschwendung, an solchen Möglichkeiten vorbeizugehen. Das Argument, solche Einrichtungen seien nicht finanzierbar, ist wenig überzeugend. Immerhin könnten sie vier von fünf heute noch durch Wundinfektionen bedrohten Menschen das Schicksal eines Invalidendaseins ersparen.

Unbestreitbar sind die Investitionen nicht unerheblich. Fachleute der Berufsgenossenschaftlichen Unfallversorgung haben jedoch errechnet, daß die direkten und die Folgekosten – etwa für einen 35 Jahre alten Berufstätigen, dem nach einem Oberschenkelbruch das Schicksal einer Wundinfektion mit nachfolgender schwerer Knochenmarkentzündung widerfährt – höher sind als die Kosten für die teuerste Reinraum-Operationsanlage.

Die Folgekosten einer Infektion sind höher

Man muß davon ausgehen, daß jedes nicht mit einer solchen Anlage ausgestattete Krankenhaus, das eine mittlere Zahl von Unfallopfern behandeln muß, jährlich mehr als einem Patienten eine derartige Komplikation beschert. Eine solche Anlage würde sich also schon in weniger als einem Jahr amortisieren. Damit entsteht Jahr für Jahr volkswirtschaftlicher Schaden vom Mehrfachen der Kosten einer solchen Einrichtung. Zudem sollte das – vermeintbare – schwere Krankheitschicksal ungezählter Menschen nicht länger in Kauf genommen werden.

Daß die Zahl der Wundinfektionen nach operativen Eingriffen in einem direkten Zusammenhang zur Zahl der Luftkeime steht, ist unbestritten. Es gibt außerordentlich exakt geführte Statistiken, die das beweisen. Andere gehen mit dem Begriff Wundinfektion sehr großzügig um und verleiten zu dem falschen Schluß, gleich gute Ergebnisse seien auch mit weniger aufwendigen oder gar ohne klimatische Einrichtungen zu erzielen.

Muß es sein, daß sich trotz vielfacher Hinweise mit der konkreten Aufzählung der Fehler dieser Statistiken beispielsweise der Arbeits- und Sozialminister des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen wider besseres Wissen hinter solchen widerlegbaren Scheinargumenten verstecken kann und dabei noch den Eindruck erweckt, er sei ein abwägender, auf Sparsamkeit bedachter Politiker? Wo aber liegt dann die Verantwortung für die fortgesetzte Duldung fahrlässiger Körperverletzung?

Die Ärzte im Operationssaal sind zu unvollkommenem Handeln gezwungen. Sie sind nicht in der Lage, die notwendigen Änderungen durchzusetzen. Selbst Länder, die gemeinhin als rückständig in der medizinisch-hygienischen Entwicklung gelten, bemühen sich zum Teil seit Jahren offiziell um Reformen. In der Bundesrepublik wird die Reinraumtechnik bei der Ferkelzucht genutzt. Dem kranken Menschen werden die Vorteile dieser Technik bisher weitgehend versagt.

Professor Günter Thomas ist Leiter des Arbeitskreises für Operationssaal-Hygiene in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Orthopädie und Traumatologie.

Laser flickt Löcher in der Netzhaut

Die junge Frau war völlig verstört. Da hatte sie sich nun ihr Leben lang mit ihrer starken Kurzsichtigkeit herumgeplagt, wurde bereits als Kind ihrer dicken Brillengläser wegen ständig gehänselt, schaffte endlich den erhofften Absprung zur unsichtbaren Kontaktlinse – und jetzt das: Soeben hatte ihr der Arzt eröffnet, daß er bei der Augenhintergrundspiegelung ein Loch in der Netzhaut entdeckt, das durch Behandlung mit Laserlichtstrahlen geschlossen werden sollte.

Die Patientin ist eine aus der Schar der Kurzsichtigen, die für eine Netzhautablösung geradezu prädestiniert sind: Infolge der Myopie spannt sich die Netzhaut in dem viel zu lang geratenen Augapfel, wird dünn und rissig. Löcher können entstehen. Kommt es zu einer Lochbildung, dringt Flüssigkeit durch die beiden Netzhautschichten. Die Konsequenz: Wie eine feuchte Tapete löst sich die Netzhaut von der Augapfelrückwand. Hat sich die Netzhaut erst einmal abgelöst, wird sie von der Aderhaut nicht mehr ernährt, sie muß absterben; zwangsläufig erblindet das Auge.

Als Therapie bleibt einzig und allein die Operation. Das Loch respektive die Löcher müssen entweder von außen durch eine Eindehlung der Lederhaut oder, bei besonders problematischen Fällen, durch eine Gasblase im Auge verschlossen werden. Durch Kälte-, Hitze- oder Lichtkoagulation muß die Netzhaut im Lochbereich vernarbt werden, wobei die Kälteanwendung besonders schonend für das Auge ist.

Wird durch diese mehrstündige Operation die Netzhaut zum Anliegen gebracht, kann sie ihre Sehfunktion wiederaufnehmen – soweit es die mittlerweile eingetretene Schädigung zuläßt. Bei vielen Patienten, die zu spät zur Operation anrücken, kann das ursprüngliche Sehvermögen leider nicht wiederhergestellt werden. Insgesamt sind die Aussichten für eine erfolgreiche Operation gar nicht so schlecht. Die Erfolgsquote liegt bei etwa 90 Prozent.

Bei der Untersuchung kann der Arzt beginnende Veränderungen der Netzhaut erkennen. Einige Symptome weisen frühzeitig auf eine Netzhautablösung hin: „Blitze“ im Auge, ein „Mückenschwarm“ oder Gesichtsfelddefekte in Form eines dunklen Schattens sind Alarmzeichen. Die Gefahr, das Malheur zu übersehen, ist riesig: Das „Abrollen der Tapete“ tut nicht weh.

Ein Loch in der Netzhaut kann man noch mit Laser behandeln. Der Aufwand ist relativ gering, das Ganze dauert nur wenige Minuten – in den Kliniken fast ein Routineeingriff. Die scharf gebündelten Lichtstrahlen bewirken eine Hitzeschädigung der Netzhaut, die zu einer Vernarbung und dadurch Anheftung der Netzhaut in diesem Bereich führt.

SILVIA BERGMANN

Pasqual und der Pharma-Baum

Noch viel Arbeit für die Forschung / Von EBERHARD v. WASIELEWSKI

Erfolg der Behandlung von Krankheiten ist erst in groben Umrissen bekannt: Beziehungswesen in ihren Ursachen gerade erst erkennbar.

● Akute Krankheitszustände sind heute schon meist recht gut medikamentös beeinflussbar oder beherrschbar. Chronische oder subchronische Erkrankungen hingegen sind viel schwerer zugänglich oder bisher überhaupt nicht zu beeinflussen.

● Tumorerkrankungen, als eine der größten Herausforderungen der Medizin, sind bisher medikamentös bis auf wenige Ausnahmen praktisch nicht zugänglich.

● Krankheit ist fast immer multifaktoriell bedingt. Auch in ihrer Phänomenologie weist sie so gut wie nie ein einzelnes charakteristisches Symptom auf. Jede Therapie hat dies zu berücksichtigen. Man wird daher in der Zukunft symptomatisch wirksame und kausal gerichtete Medikamente fordern müssen.

Erfolge der Krebstherapie sind noch bescheiden

Bei den Erkrankungen durch verschiedene Infektionserreger gibt es nach wie vor zahlreiche Probleme. Das Resistenzproblem spielt hier die überragende Rolle. Gegen Pilzkrankheiten stehen uns bis heute nur unzulängliche Therapeutika zur Verfügung. Von einer ausreichenden Virus-Chemotherapie sind wir noch weit entfernt. Vielleicht ändert die Anwendung der Interferone die Situation. Während die akuten bakteriellen Infekte mit den Antibiotika recht gut zu beherrschen sind, widerstehen die resistenten Bakterien und die chronischen Infektio-

nen leider oft noch jedem therapeutischen Zugriff. Hier ist noch viel zu tun.

Die drei Gebiete der Tumorforschung – Diagnostik, Therapie und Prophylaxe – werden den medizinischen Anforderungen bisher auf keine Weise gerecht. Auch die schon erzielten therapeutischen Erfolge sind – so respektabel sie im Vergleich zur Vergangenheit und im Einzelfall sein mögen – im Hinblick auf das, was noch zu tun übrigbleibt, sehr bescheiden.

Für die Therapie von Krankheiten des Blutes und blutbildenden Organe gibt es zum Teil gute Medikamente; andererseits wird intensiv nach Antithrombotik und Fibrinolytika (Stoffe zur Auflösung von Fibrin, eines der Endprodukte bei der Blutgerinnung) gesucht.

In der Immuntherapeutik müssen – bis auf ein paar allerdings sehr erfolgreiche Ausnahmen (unter anderem Diphtherie, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis und Pocken) – für viele Gebiete neue und wirksamere Präparate entwickelt werden. Vor allem gilt dies für das Gebiet der Immunstimulation (und -modulation) und für die zahlreichen und sehr verschiedenen allergischen Erkrankungen.

In der Herz-Kreislauf-Behandlung gibt es zwar mehr oder minder gute Therapeutika, befriedigend sind sie jedoch nicht. Man kann für keines der Indikationsgebiete bereits von optimalen Therapie-möglichkeiten sprechen. Weitere Entwicklungen sind auch hier dringend erforderlich.

Gleiches gilt für Erkrankungen der Atmungsorgane. Schon die banalen Erkältungskrankheiten sind oft genug Ausgangspunkt für die leichteren und schwereren Erkrankungen der tieferen Atemwege, ohne daß man sie bisher therapeutisch wirksam bekämpfen kann. Die zahlenmäßig größten Probleme sind die

chronischen Bronchitiden und das Asthma; für beide gibt es bisher keine Kausaltherapie.

Wir wissen bisher nur wenig über die Ursachen der Resorbierbarkeit eines Medikaments durch den Darm, ein Umstand, der uns zwingt, nach empirischen Gesichtspunkten unsere Arzneiformen auszuwählen. Die Verabreichungsart für Medikamente richtet sich keineswegs nur nach einem Optimum für den Patienten aus, sondern nach den physiko-chemischen Eigenschaften des Wirkstoffes. Man hätte für viele Stoffe gerne eine schluckbare Verabreichungsform, die aber aus Gründen des physiko-chemischen Verhaltens des Wirkstoffes oft nicht möglich ist. Hier ist noch viel Arbeit nötig, um mehr Kenntnisse über die Ursachen der Resorbierbarkeit oder Nicht-resorbierbarkeit eines Medikaments durch den Darm zu gewinnen und diese für die praktische Anwendung nutzbar zu machen.

In diesem Zusammenhang sei die Entwicklung einpflanzbarer, sich selbst steuernder Hormon- und Medikament-Applikatoren erwähnt. Die halb- und vollautomatischen Arzneimittel-Applikatoren haben sicher eine Zukunft und werden zur Verbesserung und Verfeinerung mancher bisher noch unzulänglicher Therapie-schemata führen.

Die Verteilung eines Medikamentes im Organismus findet nach bisher wenig beeinflussbaren physiko-chemischen Gesetzen statt. Wir wählen zwar bestimmte Parameter aus, die zu einer Liquor-, Harnweg- oder Gallengängigkeit führen und eine bestimmte Rezeptorbindung oder eine Anreicherung an bestimmten Geweben haben; im Grunde genommen müssen wir aber meist die Situation hin-

nehmen, wie sie von der Chemie des Wirkstoffes gegeben ist, vor allem dann, wenn man von der Wirkung her das Molekül nicht abwandeln kann.

Für Radiodiagnostika spielt die selektive Anreicherung im Organ eine besonders wichtige Rolle. Auch hier sind wir noch ganz im Stadium der Empirie und der Auslese.

Die Veränderung eines Medikaments im Organismus war bislang meist nur ein hingenommener, aber wenig ausgenutzter Vorgang. In der Zukunft werden wir viel mehr als bisher das sogenannte Prodrug-Konzept verwenden, die Verbindung zweier Wirkprinzipien. Der eine Molekülteil hat eine Art Schlepperfunktion, der andere hat nach Abspaltung beziehungsweise Freigabe im Organismus am Ort des gewünschten Effektes die Wirkfunktion. Die Einmal-Tag-Dosierung wird im allgemeinen das angestrebte Ziel sein.

Anleihe bei Naturstoffen könnte weiterhelfen

Was wir vordringlich brauchen, sind neue Wirkstoffe. Diese werden vermutlich ihre Vorbilder weitgehend in den Naturstoffen haben. Eine Anleihe bei diesen Vorbildern zu machen ist sicher sinnvoll. Freilich lehrt die Erfahrung, daß dieser Weg in der Vergangenheit für die Entwicklung von Medikamenten weniger erfolgreich war als die Auslese und die Analog-Chemie von mehr oder minder einfachen synthetischen Verbindungen. Das mag sich in Zukunft ändern; die Ausnahmebeispiele der Vergangenheit wie die Antibiotika, die Hormone und die Vitamine sprechen dafür, sich auch weiter von der Naturstoffe zu bemühen. Um neue Effekte zu erkennen, benötigt man Modelle, die nicht nur konstant reproduzierbare Ergebnisse liefern. Sie müssen auch der klinischen Wirklichkeit besser entsprechen als bisher.

Professor Eberhard von Wasielewski ist Leiter der Pharma-Forschung der Hoechst AG.

BULLETIN

INDIA: 2

Building to help the poor

THE Diocese of Madras is building an eight-storey commercial complex which is to be dedicated to the poorest of the poor. Five storeys are up, but the building is now held up for lack of funds.

When completed the plan is to utilise the rent from the first three floors for scholarships for poor children, and for boarding homes and hostels. The rent from the next two floors will be used for the diocesan home for the aged, which will house only poor people. The top three floors will provide money for various ministries of the poor, such as providing jobs for the jobless and land for the landless.

It is also hoped to give a small proportion of the income to other dioceses to be used for the poor.

The diocese feels that this is wise stewardship of money, for in the bank it would bring in 10 per cent, whereas through the building it will give an interest of 17.60 per cent.

USPG is assisting this project.

MIDDLE EAST

Christian variety

ONCE upon a time an Anglican priest working in the Gulf would find his activities largely limited to English expatriates and their families. The great development in the oil industry and the consequent building of townships, hospitals, schools, hotels and whatever have made the area a magnet for many nations.

Alan Gates of Oman, writing in 'Bible Lands', tells of his share in weddings involving a bride who is a member of the Syrian Orthodox Church and groom who belongs to the Mar Thoma Church, followed by a wedding in which a Roman Catholic Indian girl married an Anglican Englishman.

Within the Sultanate he finds himself ministering to



MASASI: Walter Darby training RE teachers

people from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Britain, Holland, Denmark, USA and Canada. Their Christian antecedents are indeed diverse and the problem of leading worship understood by a congregation of 80 to 120 such different people is not easy. (From Quarterly Intercession Paper)

MALAWI

Tapping the keyboards

USPG missionary Margaret Beattie, secretary to the Archbishop of Central Africa, was distressed that many intelligent youngsters starting out on careers couldn't make any progress in secretarial studies. It was no fault of their own, the various employers at the diocesan headquarters at Chilema were 15 miles from the nearest town and 60 miles from the nearest Polytechnic.

So she gathered an assortment of portable and standard typewriters and started classes after office hours. Four out of six passed Pitman's Elementary in the first year. Now the wives of some of the teachers and other staff are tapping away enthusiastically.

ZAMBIA: 1

The faith of a President

PRESIDENT Kaunda of Zambia has warned that enemies of the state would have attacked and destroyed the country had Zambians lost faith in God. This was because political, economic and defence power that was exercised without moral and



MOZAMBIQUE: many churches have been closed but Christians flock to worship despite restrictions

spiritual development was destructive.

He was addressing a gathering which commemorated the 13th World Day of Peace at Lusaka's Roman Catholic Cathedral. Had Zambians not prayed for their own salvation genuinely they would have been demolished by their enemies, he said. He appealed to Zambians to continue to humble themselves before God and to believe in his divine providence.

"In my opinion, that power is falsely based if it does not accept the power of God as outlined in the Bible", he stressed. Zambians, he said, would fail if they did not understand that genuine political power was based on the Bible, which brought genuine love, which in turn delivered genuine peace.

ZAMBIA: 2

The polygamy debate

THE Synod of the United Church of Zambia (which does not include Anglicans) recently decided to stay firm in its refusal to baptize the second wives of polygamous marriages.

In this they are in accord with the Anglican attitude. Some relaxation of this rule was suggested recently, but vigorously opposed by the Mothers' Union. It is strongly opposed also by the younger generation of educated women who claim that it would undermine the struggle for women's rights.

In the rural areas in particular there are polygamists who attend church, and indeed are sometimes the pillars of the church. In MU

circles if a woman is obviously a strong Christian and church worker but has contracted a polygamous marriage she will find a high degree of acceptance although excluded from the sacraments. But as rural congregations see a priest only once every two or three months in many areas the importance of the sacraments to the general community life is not great.

MOZAMBIQUE

Witness at great risk

BISHOP Paulo Litumbe, working in the north of Mozambique, is optimistic: "There were many infant baptisms" (on a recent tour), "and over 300 young and old were confirmed."

"The Christians everywhere were very active, alive and happy. Some churches had formed choirs. Some danced during the services. Almost all these congregations had no priest or catechist, but were shepherded by voluntary leaders."

"If anyone imagines that the Church in Mozambique is dead and buried, nothing is further from the truth. The clergy have many difficulties but the Church lives and grows through the Holy Spirit."

Down south, Bishop Sengulane is more explicit about some of these "many difficulties". He writes: "You will be sorry to know that in Maxixe district no Anglican church is open at the moment for worship . . . The nearest place where they can worship is Inhambane, with all the difficulties of transport crossing the bay."

"At Meho and Mafuiane it

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THE GUARDIAN March 30, 1980

Failure of Zambian socialism exposed

by John Borrell in Lusaka

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 got to the stage, according to French agronomist Rene Dumont, who has just presented a special report to President Kaunda, where the rich man's pigs have a better diet than the average Zambian.

Professor Dumont, best known for his book *False Start in Africa* which chronicled the continent's mistakes of the 1960s, was commissioned to do the study by President Kaunda, whose well-intentioned socialist policies appear to have done little either to create wealth or to distribute it evenly.

While dealing specifically with Zambia, the professor's 80-page report is relevant to much of Africa and is the kind of document that Robert Mugabe's new Zimbabwe Administration might do well to study. Summarised, Professor Dumont's argument is that instead of realising there was something wrong with the system itself, President Kaunda's Government sought to produce egalitarianism through cosmetic changes.

The result, he argues, 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.

Immediately after independence in 1964, Zambia set up hundreds of peasant cooperatives in a bid to increase agricultural production and reduce the country's dependence on commercial farmers, most of them white. Only a handful are still in existence. The rest fell victim to corruption, nepotism and, perhaps most important of all, poor leadership.

Large state ranches have suffered largely the same fate while the am-

bitious rural reconstruction centre project started in 1975 is collapsing through its own inertia and the Government's inability to get to grips with a wide range of problems.

According to Professor Dumont more than £12 million was pumped in to set up these projects in Zambia's nine provinces: many times that amount has been spent keeping them running. The results have been disastrous. Last year, the remaining 7,000 settlers did not produce enough maize to feed themselves.

Many senior Zambian officials still look to them to boost maize production and prevent serious production shortfalls which can only be met through expensive imports.

The failure of such schemes has accelerated the urban drift. The World Bank estimates that the 40 per cent of Zambia's population now living in cities will rise to more than 50 per cent by 1990, despite the fact that only two-thirds of the 900,000 people who left school between 1969-73 are in paid employment and that conditions in the shanty towns are squalid. The cities are much more attractive to most than the rural areas because the Government has spent more money on city schools, hospitals and housing than it has on similar rural amenities.

Professor Dumont's outline of the failures is difficult to dispute. However, he is not nearly as strong or convincing when it comes to prescribing the remedy.

As a committed Third-Worlder he calls for labour intensive technology, the revitalisation of village life and the establishment of a wide range of small-scale village industries. But he offers few insights on how villagers might be motivated, particularly how the obvious dearth of leadership at this level might be overcome.

He also fails to recognise the political constraints under which President Kaunda labours. Political power in Zambia is concentrated in the cities among the educated and their followers. There is no threat of a peasants' revolt but a real danger that urban discontent could topple a government.

Vom Hunger bedroht

Länder mit verbreiteter Unterernährung
oder akuter Hungersnot

AFRIKA

Äthiopien
Botswana
Burundi
Guinea
Mali
Moçambique
Niger
Obervolta
Ruanda
Sambia
Somalia
Tansania
Tschad
Uganda

ASIEN

Afghanistan
Bangladesch
Indien
Kambodscha
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Vietnam
AR Jemen
VR Jemen

Wenn man die Bevölkerung in allen hungerbedrohten Ländern der Welt zusammenzählt, dann ergibt sich die erschreckende Zahl von annähernd einer Milliarde Menschen. Etwa 500 Millionen hungern oder leiden unter schleichenden Formen des Hungers wie Unter- oder Fehlernährung. Die Gründe für die Nahrungssorgen – vor allem in Afrika und Asien – sind vielfältig. Ein Grund trifft jedoch für nahezu alle zu: Die Bevölkerung wächst schneller als die Agrarproduktion.

tragen, das am 26. Mai 53 Christen, unter ihnen Desmond Tutu und andere Mitarbeiter des SACC, die südafrikanische Regierung in einer öffentlichen Demonstration herausforderten. Die Demonstranten protestierten gegen die Verhaftung von Pastor John Thorne, der sich mit den streikenden Schülern solidarisiert hatte. Zumindest einige von ihnen nahmen bewußt in Kauf, damit gegen die *Riotous Assemblies Act*, ein Gesetz, das praktisch alle Demonstrationen verbietet, zu verstoßen. Wichtig war, daß eine ganze Reihe konservativer Kirchenmänner mitmarschierte, die bisher nicht durch öffentliche Kritik an der Regierung aufgefallen waren. Timothy Bavin, anglikanischer Bischof von Johannesburg, Stanley G. Pitts, der 65jährige Vorsitzende des Südwest-Transvaal Distrikts der Methodisten, John Wing, Generalsekretär der kongregationalistischen Kirchen fanden sich zumindest für eine Nacht in einer Zelle im Hauptquartier der Sicherheitspolizei wieder und wurden am 1. Juli zu einer Geldstrafe verurteilt.

Der Marsch der 53 hat, gerade weil eben Kirchen durch ihre führenden Vertreter zumindest für den Augenblick unter die Kräfte des Protests gerieten, erheblichen Eindruck auf die südafrikanische Gesellschaft gemacht. Wichtigstes Indiz ist ein unmittelbar folgender, wütender Angriff von Premierminister Botha. Botha beschuldigte in einer Rede vor Studenten der Rand Afrikaanse Universität den SACC, ausländische Hilfsgelder in Höhe von 2,6

Botha stellte – Absage an Gewalt, Marxismus und Agitation gegen den Wehrdienst, Distanzierung vom ANC – machten schon deutlich, daß der SACC von den politisch bewußteren Teilen der schwarzen Bevölkerung getrennt werden sollte. Der SACC ist jedoch nicht in diese Falle getappt. Zur Frage der Gewalt erklärte er: »Der SACC verwirft alle Gewalt als Mittel, die Autorität des Staates aufrecht zu erhalten oder zu stürzen, d.h. auch die institutionalisierte Gewalt, wie Aberkennung von Bürgerrechten, Wanderarbeit, Verhaftung ohne Gerichtsverfahren und Methoden der erzwungenen Umsiedlung.«

Zunächst kann man allerdings sagen, daß der SACC das erste Gespräch – ein zweites, ausführlicheres soll bis zum Jahresende folgen – ohne Verlust an Glaubwürdigkeit überstanden hat. Seine Vertreter haben deutlich gemacht, daß nur das völlige Abschaffen der Apartheid die Voraussetzungen für friedlichen Wandel in Südafrika schaffen könnte. Premierminister Botha hat ebenso unerschütterlich bekundet, daß es niemals gleiche Rechte für alle Bürger in einem südafrikanischen Einheitsstaat geben werde. Sam Buti, Präsident des SACC, kam denn auch zu einer äußerst negativen Bewertung der Gesprächsergebnisse: »Wir haben auf unterschiedlichen Wellenlängen gesendet,« erklärte er gegenüber der Öffentlichkeit.

Die Regierung hat den Fortgang der Gespräche davon abhängig gemacht, daß die

election. There are those who have seen UNFP as a front for ZAPU. However, observers have pointed out that it should not be taken for granted that the party would align itself with ZAPU.

The Zimbabwe National Front (ZNF), a party formerly led by Michael Mawema, was given little chance of doing well in the coming elections. Mawema, a former senior member of ZANU, has since joined the UANC. Chief Jeremiah Chirau's Zimbabwe United People's Organisation (ZUPO) has been campaigning strongly in

the Bulawayo region. The party only managed 6% in the last poll and is not expected to come out strongly. The complex election rules required that a party must gain over 10% of the vote to win a seat, a feat, many people believe, ZUPO would not be able to achieve.

Districts

Little is known of the election activities of the National Democratic Union (NDU) which is led by Henry Chihota. The last of the parties, the United People's Associa-

tion of Matebeleland (UPAM) which was to stand only in the Ndebele region was also given little chance.

Zimbabwe has taken the same electoral districts which were delineated for last April's poll. The seat breakdown is: 11 seats for Manicaland; six for Mashonaland; while Mashonaland East gets 16 seats; Mashonaland West has 8; Matebeleland North has 16 seats; Matebeleland South six seats; Midlands also gets six seats; while Victoria has 11 seats.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Blaming the Western model

PROFESSOR René Dumont recently handed Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda a survey of Tanzania's and Zambia's rural development which he undertook with the assistance of his compatriot, sociologist Marie France Mottin. This is his second survey in 12 years.

An agronomist by training, René Dumont, now retired, is a well-known figure in Third World studies as a result of a book he published 18 years ago: *False Start in Africa* which drew much criticism on account of its pessimistic outlook.

An outspoken critic of the Western model of development, he blames most African governments for the neglect of their rural populations which has resulted in a catastrophic fall in food production.

■What observations have you on the ujamaa villages in Tanzania?

I believe that the villages are too large, with 500 or even 600 families in each. This means that most villagers have to walk considerable distances to reach the fields. Of course, there are advantages: such as the possibility of setting up social services all, bringing in water, schools, clinics, shops and so on. But all these services could be provided without forcing people to live so far from the fields and so increasing their work needlessly.

■But the Tanzanians certainly know about these difficulties. Haven't they already attempted to find solutions?

Certainly. Since the 1969-73 campaign to set up ujamaa villages following the 1967 Arusha Declaration, Tanzania realised that it was going too fast and slowed down considerably. Of course, they didn't try to collectivise all the land, only a part of it. But considerable privileges were given to those villages which agreed to organise collectively. In 1973 it was realised that these privileges had not

resulted in a development of the collective villages.

In my view the main difficulty came from the fact that Socialism was being imposed from on top, from the President



'Socialism was being imposed from on top, from the President down to the masses, while the peasants were not at all convinced that this experiment was necessary'

down to the masses, while the peasants were not at all convinced that this experiment in Socialism was necessary.

Since then correctives have been found when the second phase, the "villagisation" campaign, was launched. This consisted simply in asking peasants to assemble in villages and get their fields closer so that everyone had a chance of tilling his own plot of corn, cotton or any other crop, in one single big field.

■Has this phase succeeded better than the first?

I think that after the famous reassessment by President Nyerere 10 years after the Arusha Declaration, everyone realises that the experiment cannot succeed quickly but that it will take two or three generations before we can see positive results. In 1967 the President thought 10 years would be enough to make Socialism work in Tanzania. Now the "villagisation" process is seen as a first step to the setting up of ujamaas.

But it is also true that some ujamaas have been successful. However, they constitute a small percentage when you consider there are 9,000 villages.

■What are the major obstacles in your opinion?

I believe one has to look at history and to the political organisation of Tanzania to find an explanation. First of all, the peasants are extremely individualistic. They are much happier when they work on their own plots than in the collective fields. Nyerere says that they were communal before colonialism, but at the moment now the results of the collective fields are generally inferior to the individual fields.

Secondly, I believe that the villagers still lack any real power. In my view the essential obstacle is that the peasants are not represented in the national executive committee of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, which is dominated by urban people. The gap between the city and the bush is a curse we find in all the Third World. It is true that in certain countries, like Tanzania and Upper Volta, this gap is much narrower than in other countries, like Zambia. However, it is very real even in Tanzania where there are three bureaucracies: the civil service, the party and the parastatals. Very often the bureaucracy is in the hands of the

Ochsenkarren statt Lastwagen

Angepaßte Technologie stärkt Eigenständigkeit der Entwicklungsländer

Josua Brave, Mitarbeiter beim ökumenischen Christenrat von Tansania in Dar-es-Salaam, zeigt auf ein nagelneues, hochkompliziertes Kopiergerät. Seine Organisation bat eine kirchliche Gruppe in Deutschland um ein einfaches Vervielfältigungsgerät. Statt dessen schickte man aber diese vollautomatische Anlage. Josua Brave erklärt: "Wenn dieser Stapel Spezialpapier zu Ende ist, können wir das Gerät nicht mehr benutzen, denn dieses Papier ist zu teuer, zudem in Afrika nicht erhältlich. Aber soweit kommt es erst gar nicht. Denn wenn diese Flasche Spezialflüssigkeit leer ist, hört die Maschine schon vorher auf zu laufen, weil die Chemikalien finanziell nicht erschwinglich sind."

Hat die Anlage einmal auch nur den kleinsten Defekt, muß ein Spezialist aus Amerika oder Europa eingeflogen werden, denn dieses Gerät ist das einzige seiner Art in Ostafrika. Ein solcher Spezialist und der Flug würden wohl mehrere tausend Mark kosten. Wieviel Menschenleben könnte man damit retten? In diese Verlegenheit werden wir zum Glück nicht geraten, denn die Spender haben wohlweislich nur eine deutschsprachige Gebrauchsanweisung mitgeschickt, die hier natürlich kein Mensch lesen kann", sagt Brave.

Es wird deutlich, wie naiv, gedankenlos und unwissend "Entwicklungshilfe" manchmal geleistet wird. Oder stecken gar wirtschaftliche Interessen dahinter? Denkt die Industrie, die Hilfsorganisationen Maschinen zu günstigen Bedingungen zur Verfügung stellt, insgeheim an die Folgekosten, die die Vergünstigungen dreimal wieder wettmachen? Ähnlich verhält es sich bei vielen "Entwicklungsprojekten" in der berufsbezogenen Ausbildung. Hier wird oft der Fehler gemacht, daß die Schüler an und für Maschinen ausgebildet werden, die so kostspielig sind, daß sie diese später nie werden bedienen können. Ihnen bleibt darum oft nichts anderes übrig, als in die Städte abzuwandern. Der Entwicklung auf dem Land, für die sie eigentlich unentbehrlich sind, gehen sie so verloren.

Die meisten Länder Afrikas haben eine große Zahl von Arbeitslosen. In einer solchen Situation teure Maschinen und Technik aus den Industrieländern zu kaufen, ist eine fragwürdige Sache. Denn diese Technik kostet

viel Geld, macht die Länder Afrikas von den Industrieländern abhängig und erhöht die Arbeitslosigkeit nur noch mehr. Die Maschinen übernehmen Aufgaben, die sonst Menschen übernehmen könnten, und bringen damit viele um eine Arbeitsstelle und um eine Verdienstmöglichkeit. Diese Erkenntnis führt in einigen Ländern der Dritten Welt zur Entwicklung einer "angepaßten, alternativen Technologie". In der Erklärung von Cocoyoc in Mexico, auf der sich Vertreter aus verschiedenen Ländern der Welt trafen, wurde besonders das Prinzip der "Self-Reliance", der Selbstverantwortlichkeit und Eigenständigkeit, betont: "Es besteht zwar ein Spielraum für Technologie-Transfer, aber das Hauptgewicht sollte auf der Anpassung und Erfindung örtlicher Technologie liegen."

Einige Länder erkennen, daß nicht teure, komplizierte Maschinen gekauft, sondern neue Methoden und Geräte entwickelt werden müssen, die vielen Arbeit geben: Angepaßte Technologie soll von der Einfuhr teurer Technik unabhängig machen und Geldausgaben sparen helfen. Sie muß die Länder der Dritten Welt auch unabhängig von der Zulieferung von Ersatzteilen für diese Maschinen machen. Denn durch die Möglichkeit, jederzeit die Lieferungen von Ersatzteilen zu stoppen, verfügen die Industrieländer über die Möglichkeit, Druck auf die Länder der Dritten Welt auszuüben.

Eine Selbsthilfe-Gruppe, die versucht, eine solche "angepaßte Technologie" zu entwickeln, gibt es zum Beispiel im Gwembe Valley in Zambia, nahe dem Kariba-Stausee. Hier wurde von der Gossner Mission eine Werkstatt aufgebaut, in der die Gruppe aus Teilen alter, fahruntüchtiger Autos Axte für die Bauern des Tales und Bohrer für den Brunnenbau selber herstellt.

Besonders interessant ist ein Bewässerungsprojekt mit einer Ochsenpumpe. In dieser Gegend werden zum Bestellen der Felder Ochsen eingesetzt, die in der Trockenzeit jedoch entbehrlich sind. Während dieser Monate ist aber die Bewässerung von besonderer Bedeutung. So werden die Ochsen vor eine Ochsenpumpe gespannt, die aus Holz, einer alten Autoachse und ausgedienten Autoreifen entwickelt und gebaut wurde.

Hans Martin Große-Oetringhaus (epd)

Tagespiegel 13. 8. 80

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privileged few who handle the affairs of state, not in the interest of the nation but in the interest of those in power and often in that of the multinationals with which they are linked.

■ Did you see any cases of famine in Tanzania?

No. Not famine as such, but there is widespread malnutrition mostly in the shanty towns surrounding the cities, even though there are fewer cases of *kwashiorkor* than elsewhere.

■ Were you able to make your views known to President Nyerere?

I gave him our report but we have not been able to discuss it yet. But I believe he shares many of our observations. Tanzania is certainly not as badly off as many other countries. At least most of the people in power are honest. The problem is not corruption. The problem is peasant power. Villages are in fact not ruled by the 25-member committees but by the district which tells them what crops they should have and imposes cotton at the expense of food crops – even where it is not suitable.

'The Third World needs to rely primarily on its own forces. It must try to invent an economic system which utilises to the full the country's own resources.'

■ How does the situation compare with Zambia?

In Zambia one must never forget the curse of copper. In 1964, the country was rich because copper sold for a good price. But the fall of the price of copper which occurred since then does not explain everything.

At independence the Zambians found a country where the colonisers had developed an urban civilisation resembling more the American way of life than European. Black Zambians replaced Whites and developed the cities – Lusaka and the Copper Belt – at the expense of the countryside. Beautiful buildings have been erected, like Mulungushi Hall. But such things are expensive to build and even more expensive to maintain. They take huge funds for unproductive investments.

Meanwhile agriculture has been totally ruined. Every year since 1976, production has diminished. The children in the

rural areas go to the seven-year-school and are then lost to the land. In 11 years, 900,000 boys and girls went through primary school. Only one-fifth can enter secondary school and only one-third can find work in the cities. The rest, 600,000 young men and women, are unemployed, and completely lost to agriculture. This is a real tragedy.

Of course, agriculture in Zambia was already ruined by the colonialists who in 1903 imposed a money tax on the peasants who didn't have any and had to leave their land to work on the farms and in the mines of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to earn it.

But at independence this was not corrected and the choice made to copy the Western style of development has only made things worse. Today 2% of the population shares 20% of the total revenue and 10% of the people own as much as 46% of the revenue. The poor, that is 60% of the population have 20% only of the revenue between them. Who suffers from the sacrifices imposed by the war with Rhodesia? Only the poor, not the rich, who keep on spending regardless.

Since my first visit in 1967, Zambia has become externally dependent. The whole economic system is based on imports. Big automatised factories have destroyed home-grown small industry and handicrafts. But because the country cannot import any more, you have situations as now where you cannot find salt. There used to be, like in Tanzania, an indigenous small salt industry which was completely destroyed by the monopoly of imported salt.

In clinics you find large posters saying: "In case of cholera, wash with soap." Peasants look at you and smile. There is no soap. When children have diarrhoea, you are 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. People are forced into a subsistence economy which has been mutilated. They are incapable of producing. They were used to modern things which cannot be supplied any more.

So you ask how does Zambia compare with Tanzania. Tanzania is much better off than Zambia which is in very deep trouble. Malnutrition is much more widespread in Zambia than in Tanzania. The World Bank statistics say that Zambia, with a *per capita* income of US\$550 is much richer than Tanzania which lags behind with only US\$225. In Tanzania after the temporary set-back in agriculture between 1974 and 1976 due to the failure of the "villagisation" programme and drought, production is rising again. In Zambia it is still falling.

■ Where would you place the blame?

The main culprit is the Western model of development, which, with the active participation of the international agencies like the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the EEC, the Lomé Accord and bilateral aid, favours only the minorities in power.

The whole international economic order is to blame. With all the work of these agencies and aid generated on behalf of the Third World, the latest World Bank report predicts that there will be 600m. people living in absolute poverty by the year 2000. That is a terrible admission of failure. Take the example of Zambia: in 1979-80 it needed to export 15 times more copper to import the same amount of oil as in 1970. In Tanzania, half the agricultural exports go to paying for the 800,000 tonnes of oil the country needs.

'The main culprit is the Western model of development... The whole international economic order is to blame'

■ Did you recommend any alternatives?

The Third World needs to rely primarily on its own forces. It must try to invent an economic system which utilises to the full the country's own resources – animal draught instead of tractors, manure instead of chemical fertilisers, carts instead of oil-propelled engines, and so on, as well as a better distribution of the resources produced in order to satisfy the basic needs of the entire population instead of catering for the luxuries of the privileged few.

■ Do you, then, condemn the people of the Third World to be forever "hewers of wood and drawers of water?"

I am not against the industrialisation of the Third World. I only say it must be done gradually with each country relying primarily on its own resources first. Zambia has now forgotten the meaning of self-reliance. When Rhodesia said it would not allow the 200,000 tonnes of corn Zambia had ordered from South Africa to pass through its territory, I rushed to the Ministry of Agriculture to ask what it would do. I was told a four-months stock was available and some crops needed only three months to go before harvesting. So the situation was not dramatic.

Of course, Rhodesia had taken that stand to force President Kaunda to put pressure on Joshua Nkomo to give in to Lord Carrington's conditions at the Lancaster House conference. I suggested that Zambia refuse the ultimatum and start sowing, the Minister of Agriculture looked at me as though I were crazy – he thought there was no solution but to surrender. He went to the National Assembly to say: "We received so much from the United States, Malawi is sending us 15,000 tonnes etc." Not a word about what Zambia can do on its own.

(Interviewed by Abdou Berrada)

Keiner hat die Welt so verändert wie Jesus

In Sambia sind viele Brücken gesprengt, so kommt der Jahresbericht unserer Geschwister Hartmann mit den Grüßen zum Weihnachtsfest und Jahreswechsel verspätet an. Aber gerade die Gedanken zur Geburt des Herrn mit ihrer wunderbaren, weltweiten Auswirkung scheinen uns auch für den Monat Februar noch so wichtig, daß wir den Brief ungekürzt veröffentlichen. Inzwischen hat sich auf politischem Gebiet in diesem Bereich Afrikas viel ereignet. Mit Geschwister Hartmann blicken wir mit vorsichtigem Optimismus in die Zukunft. Möge der Herr doch diesem Teil Afrikas noch eine Gnadenzeit schenken, damit die Gemeinden weiter gefestigt werden können und noch Seelen hinzukommen. Wir wollen dem Herrn viel zutrauen für die kommende Zeit.

Lusaka, 17. Dezember 1979

Liebe Freunde!

Ja, wir sind immer noch hier und wohlauf! Inmitten allem Blutvergießen und Herzeleid, Bombenangriffen und Sprengstoffanschlägen geht es weiter. Die Bevölkerung trauert um so manchen Unschuldigen, der dahingerafft wurde, lebt ein Leben am Rande des Hungers und sehnt ein Ende dieses Zustands herbei. Während den vielversprechenden Verhandlungen in London kam es wie eine kalte Dusche über Sambia: zwölf wichtige Brücken auf der einzigen Nord-, Ost- und Süd-Verbindungsstraße durch das Land wurden gesprengt, was den Verkehr und damit verbunden die Versorgung in großen Teilen des Landes weitgehend zum Erliegen brachte und zu Anti-Weiß-Demonstrationen führte. Um so wohltuender empfindet man dann in persönlichen Gesprächen und Begegnungen mit der Bevölkerung ihre angeborene Freundlichkeit, die in allem die Oberhand behält. — Mit der Ankunft des britischen Gouverneurs Lord Soames in Zimbabwe-Rhodesien leuchtet nun ein großer Hoffnungsschimmer. Auch die Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen in London scheinen einem guten Ende entgegenzugehen. Man wartet ab . . .

Doch Abwarten heißt für uns nicht Müßiggang. Rückblickend auf das Jahr 1979 hat sich vieles ereignet. Wir möchten Euch, die Ihr mit Euren Gebeten und Opfern treu hinter uns und dem Werk der Mission steht, einen Einblick in die Arbeit geben, verbunden mit unserem innigen Dank. Es ist gut, Freunde wie Euch zu haben! — Als Familie Franz im März in Heimaturlaub ging, war es offen, ob sie wieder zurückkehren würden, was von einigem abhing. Nun haben sie sich entschlossen, in Deutschland zu bleiben, und Bruder Franz ist bereits Gemeindeleiter in Kiel. Obwohl wir das auf der einen Seite bedauern, können wir uns doch mit ihnen freuen, denn es ist ja Gott, der unsere Wege lenkt.

Die Bibelschule auf Kasupe muß weiterhin geschlossen bleiben. Doch habe ich etwas eingeführt, was mich schon seit Jahren beschäftigte: Bibelschule auf dem Korrespondenzweg. Diese Ausbildungsmethode ist von den jungen Leuten und den Verantwortlichen in unserer Kirche sehr begrüßt worden, und die ersten Studenten haben sich bereits eingeschrieben. Angeboten werden ein Grundkurs, ein Fortgeschrittenenkurs und das gleiche in Cinyanja, der meistgesprochenen unter

den vielen Stammessprachen des Landes. Somit haben auch die gegenwärtigen Schüler eine Möglichkeit, ihre Ausbildung abzuschließen.

Dann stand das vergangene Jahr im Zeichen eines ausgedehnten Reisedienstes (fast 60 000 km). Meine letzte große Reise machte ich mit einigen unserer sambischen Mitarbeiter durch die Nordprovinz. Wir konnten insgesamt 15 Gemeinden besuchen und haben viele gesegnete Stunden zusammen erlebt, konnten über 60 Menschen taufen und über 90 Kinder segnen und, was mich immer besonders freut, ein paar (12) Ehepaare kirchlich trauen. Sobald sich nämlich ein Ehepaar kirchlich trauen läßt, bekennt es sich zum christlichen Familienprinzip. Gewöhnlich schauen dann schon die eigenen Kinder der Trauung zu. Während dieser Reise wurden die zwei ersten der zwölf Brücken gesprengt, und zwar ausgerechnet dort, wo wir uns gerade befanden. Doch kamen wir wohlbehalten, allen unliebsamen und manchmal gefährlichen Situationen zum Trotz, wieder zu Hause an.

Unser Literaturprogramm hat sich erweitert. Im vergangenen Jahr konnten wir über 500 Bibeln in sieben Sprachen, über 800 Liederbücher, sowie andere christliche Literatur verkaufen und ungezählte Traktate verschenken. Die am meisten verteilten Traktate enthalten eine Predigt von Missionar Bonnke und einen Abschnitt, dessen Einsendung zur kostenlosen Teilnahme an seinem Fernbibelstudium berechtigt. Überhaupt freuen wir uns, daß aus Bruder Bonnkes gesegnetem Missionswerk ein Team unter Leitung von Bruder Werner Drottloff zur Verbreitung seiner christlichen Zeitschrift in und für Afrika auch nach Sambia kommen wird. 100 000 Exemplare dieser Zeitschrift sind bereits im Land und warten darauf, hauptsächlich in Realschulen, Colleges und an der Universität verteilt zu werden. Wir haben noch offene Türen und Herzen für das Evangelium. Gerade jetzt ist der richtige Zeitpunkt dafür.

Christi's Büchlein, welches zwölf Lektionen aus dem Alltagsleben von Frauen der Bibel beinhaltet, ist von einer christlichen Druckerei übernommen worden und wird in Kürze erscheinen. Sie freut sich besonders darüber, daß sie damit die englischsprechende und somit gehobene Klasse der Bevölkerungsschicht erreicht.

Zuletzt ist noch zu erwähnen, daß wir uns zur Zeit in einem viermonatigen Cinyanja-Sprachkurs befinden. Dieser Kursus ist sehr wertvoll für uns. Nur müssen wir leider wegen Arbeits-



Schmale Holzbrücke über den Lusiwasi-Fluß, auf dem Weg zum Gemeindebesuch in Lusiwasi.

überlastung manchmal einen Tag „schwänzen“. Unser Peter scheint sich am meisten darüber zu freuen, daß wir Eltern auch Hausaufgaben machen müssen!

Diethelm, Martin und Peter gehen seit September gerne in die Internationale Schule. Doch zur Zeit haben sie Weihnachtsferien, basteln eifrig für Weihnachten und freuen sich riesig auf Heiligabend. Mit großer Begeisterung helfen sie mit beim Backen von Weihnachtsgebäck. Auch sie machen sich ihre Gedanken über die politische Situation und die „komponistischen“ (kommunistischen) Länder (lt. Peter).

Eine Weihnachtsfeier hatten wir bereits zusammen mit unseren 17 vollzeitlichen Mitarbeitern, die von überallher nach Kasupe angereist kamen. Es war sehr ermutigend, von ihnen zu hören, wie Gott ihren Dienst in den Gemeinden durch Zeichen und Wunder im vergangenen Jahr bestätigt hat.

Wir schließen mit einigen Gedanken zum Weihnachtsfest. Hier der erste Satz des „Vaterunser“ in Cinyanja:

„Atate athu a kumwamba, dzina lanu lilemekezedwe.“

Ja, unser Vater ist in dem Himmel und sandte als größtes Geschenk an die Menschheit Seinen Sohn auf diese Erde. Alle Heere, Truppen und Kriege zusammengenommen, alle Herrscher und Parlamente, die je regiert haben, konnten die Welt und den einzelnen nicht so verändern wie Er. Obwohl in Armut in einem Stall geboren, 30 Jahre lang in Seinem Elternhaus und als Tischler unter Seinem Vater gearbeitet, ohne Hochschulausbildung oder Diplomas drei Jahre lang Seinen Dienst verkannt und oft belächelt getan, dann schmachvoll zwischen zwei Verbrechern am Kreuz hingerichtet, so doch glorreich von den Toten auferstanden. Laßt uns Ihn diese Weihnachten feiern und Ihm weiterhin treu dienen. Sein Königreich hat kein Ende.

In diesem Sinne wünschen wir Euch ein fröhliches Weihnachtsfest und ein gesegnetes Jahr 1980.

Eure

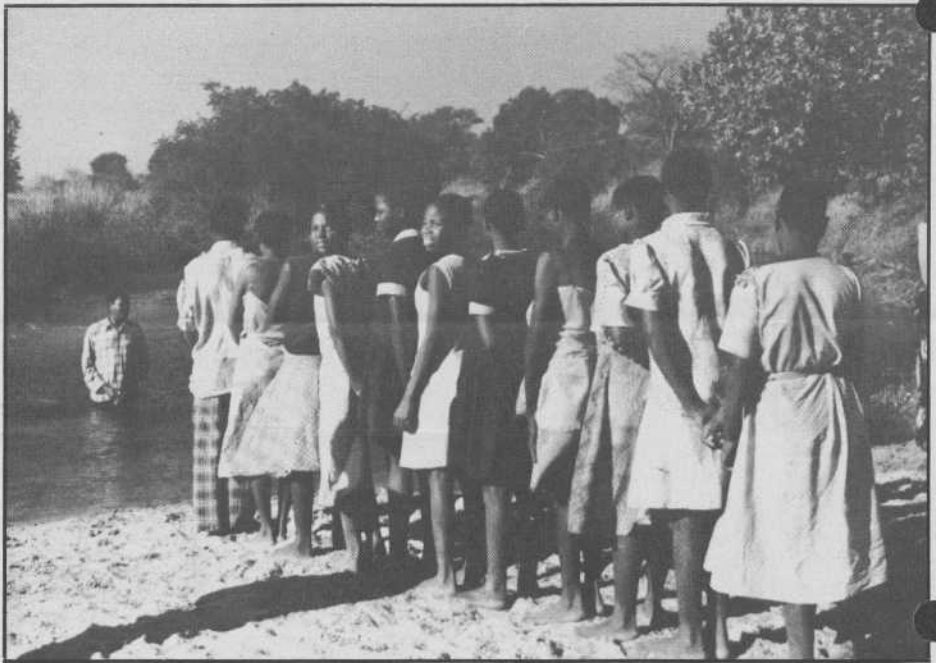
Christl und Traugott Hartmann
Diethelm, Martin und Peter

P. S. Bitte habt Verständnis, sollte der Brief nicht mehr rechtzeitig zum Fest ankommen: Wegen einer gesprengten Brücke mußten wir länger als geplant in der Südpfanz bleiben.

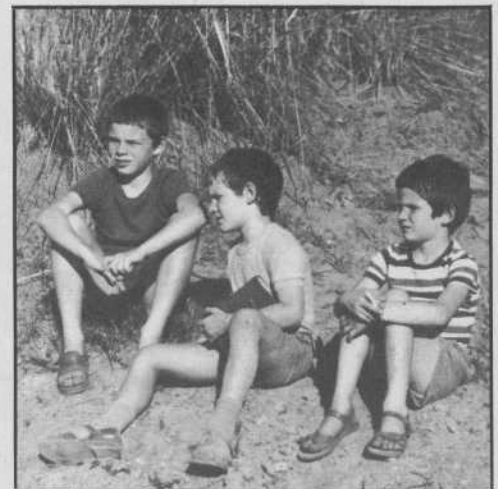
Bitte, schickt vorerst keine Kleiderpakete auf dem Landwege. Nur Luftpost erreicht uns zur Zeit.



Unsere Buschkapelle in Chipundu, nur wenige Kilometer von dem Sterbeort Livingstones entfernt. Im Vordergrund der Leiter, John Muteputa, mit einem Teil seiner Gemeinde.



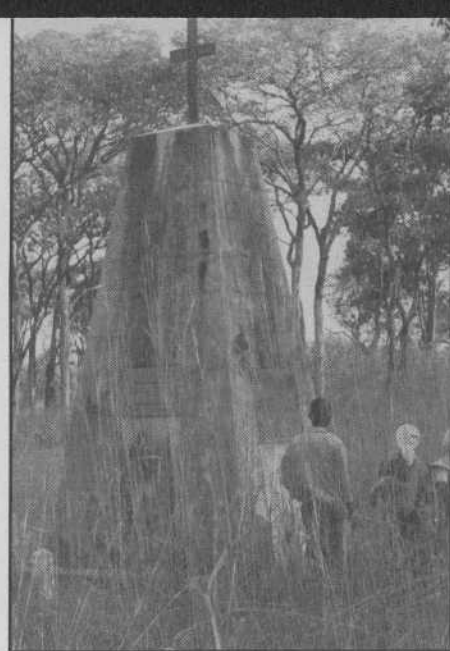
Die elf Täuflinge stehen zur Taufe in Kaoma bereit.



Diethelm, Martin und Peter schauen interessiert der Taufe zu. (Martin hat seine Bibel dabei.)



Hier richtet Schwester Hartmann ein Grußwort an eine Gemeinde. Die ganze Familie ist beteiligt. (Im Hintergrund zwei Söhne.) Im Jahre 1979 mußte Bruder Hartmann allerdings meist allein reisen.



Gedenkstätte David Livingstones, mit einem Teil meiner Reisebegleiter, in Chitambo Village.



Links im Hintergrund das Kirchengebäude in Kaoma. Rechts hinter unserem Bus die Wohnung von Familie Kasakula, von einem hohen Graszaun umgeben.



An obigem Denkmal ist diese Tafel befestigt. Die Inschrift sagt: „Dieses Denkmal steht auf dem Fleck, wo früher der Baum stand, unter dem Livingstones Herz von seinen treuen Eingeborenenhelfern begraben wurde. Am Baumstamm war folgende Inschrift eingeschnitten: „Dr. Livingstone 4. Mai 1873 ChuMa, Suza, Mniasere, Vchopere.“ (Es wird angenommen, daß dies die Namen der Helfer waren.)

Pastor Sikanyika predigt bei der Tauffeier. ➡



Hilfe für Leib, Seele und Geist

Wenn man die Zeilen unserer Schwester Hildegard Timm liest, ist man erstaunt, wie groß die Hilfe ist, die die eine Krankenstation in Verbindung mit dem Kinderheim an der Grenze nach Nepal gibt. Wieviel hängt doch vom Dienst unserer Schwester Hildegard Timm ab, aber wie wichtig ist es auch, daß die Schrift am Dach der Krankenstation deutlich lesbar für alle angebracht ist: „Jesus ist derselbe, gestern, heute und in Ewigkeit.“ Nur in der Kraft des Herrn und durch die Liebe, die Jesus gewirkt hat, ist das möglich. So bezeugt es ja die andere Aufschrift am Dach der Krankenstation: „Durch die Liebe diene einer dem anderen.“ Wir freuen uns, daß unser Missionsleiter, Bruder Koschorreck, mit seiner Frau gerade jetzt in Indien weilt und sehen kann, was dort im Namen Jesu geschieht.

Rupaidiha, im Dezember 1979

Liebe Missionsfreunde!

„... ein Licht, das den Völkern
Offenbarung und deinem Volk
Israel Herrlichkeit bringt“
(Luk. 2, 32).

Am Ende des alten Jahres melde ich mich noch einmal und möchte mit obigem Gotteswort alle Leser grüßen und ein gesegnetes neues Jahr wünschen!

Vorhin bin ich von unserer Krankenstation zurückgekehrt, wo der Anstreicher die großen Buchstaben an der Wand noch einmal aufgefrischt hat. Jetzt kann man wieder von weitem klar lesen: „Jesus Christus ist derselbe, gestern und heute und in Ewigkeit.“ Auf der anderen Seite steht: „Durch die Liebe diene einer dem anderen.“ Nur weil der Herr Jesus derselbe ist, können wir, kann ich, den Menschen

dienen. Manchmal schien die Arbeit zu schwer, der Menschen zu viele, die Dorffrauen zu dumm, die Männer zu stumpfsinnig, die Kinder zu schmutzig und die Krankheitsmacht zu groß. Mit weit mehr als 15 000 Patienten durfte ich im vergangenen Jahr sprechen und sie mit meinen Mitarbeitern behandeln. Preis dem Herrn! Er gibt Liebe, Weisheit und Überwindungskraft. Das kann ich bezeugen. Die größte Anzahl der Inder und Nepalesen wurde geheilt. Dabei durfte ich auch manche Freude erleben. Ob es das sechs Monate alte Baby mit Durchfallbeschwerden war oder das Mädchen mit Schnittwunden im Gesicht, ob der 60jährige Mann mit dem schrecklichen Abzeß an der Hand oder der vierjährige Junge mit einer Beschneidungswunde, ob die junge kinderlose Frau oder der erst 17jährige junge Mann mit Lepra, ob die alte Oma mit Zahnschmerzen oder der Mann mit

Anämie; vielen konnte geholfen werden. Dabei kommen manche Patienten von sehr weit her. Deshalb möchte ich kurz zwei Fälle aus jüngster Zeit erwähnen.

Am Samstag kam ein Mann in die Klinik. Er erklärte alle seine Beschwerden. Im Laufe des Gespräches erzählte er, daß sein Wohnort 45 Kilometer von Rupaidiha entfernt ist. Erstaunt frage



Ein Kind wird zur Behandlung nach Rupaidiha gebracht.



Schwester Timm mit Mitarbeitern im Bereich der Krankenstationsarbeit.



Wartende vor der Krankenstation.

Bridges donations at K300,000

THE Government has so far received K300,000 for the reconstruction of bridges from internal donations. Minister of Finance, Mr Joshua Lumina, announced on Tuesday when he received K10,717.26 from employees of the Zambia National Provident Fund.

Mr Lumina said his ministry had so far received K300,000 from various donors all over the country and added that the money will be well spent.

"The money is going to be used for the purpose for which it was donated and I shall ensure that it is properly receipted," the minister said.

Mr Lumina expressed satis-

faction with the response from workers, adding that they had shown a spirit of patriotism by donating the money.

He said it was a sacrifice on the part of workers to donate money for the reconstruction of bridges at this time of high prices of most goods.

"It is important to note that workers are determined to donate money for this purpose despite their own financial difficulties," Mr Lumina said.

Meanwhile, two Lusaka steel making associate companies — Galco and Zambia Aluminium Limited, yesterday donated K10,000 to member of the Central Committee, Mr Fines Bulawayo, towards the reconstruction fund.

The chief accountants for the two companies, Mr Muthai Subbiah for Galco and Mr Jagdish Chandra Joshi for

Zambia Aluminium, made the presentation of K5,000 each on behalf of their companies.

More contributions towards the "reconstruction fund" are being received by Times of Zambia offices.

The Zambia Co-operative Federation presented a K2,175 cheque at our Lusaka offices on Tuesday.

Other contributions came from Gbssner service team of Sinazeze via Choma who contributed K500, Otis Elevators Company Limited (K500) and Mr P. Weiss of Lusaka (K30).

People in Chief Sianjalika yesterday donated K307.50 towards the bridge reconstruction fund.

The money was handed to Mazabuka governor, Mr Franklin Malawo, at a meeting addressed by chiefs Sianjalika and Mr Rice Mwenda repre-

senting Chief Naluama.

He disclosed that following yesterday's donation, the amount so far raised in the district for the bridge reconstruction fund now stood at K20,838.

He appealed for more funds from people of all walks of life in the area.

The Anglo American Corporation management and the National Marketing Agricultural Board (Namboard) employees yesterday donated a total of K38,000 to the Ministry of Finance towards the bridges reconstruction fund.

Anglo American Corporation managing director, Mr Vernon Webber, presented a cheque of K25,000 to the Minister of Finance, Mr Joshua Lumina, while K13,000 was received from Namboard.

— Times Reporter/Zana.

TZ 20-12-79

Budget Address

BUDGET ADDRESS BY THE HON. M. J. LUMINA, MP, MINISTER OF FINANCE, DELIVERED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now resolve into Committee of Supply on the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1st January, 1979, to 31st December, 1979, presented to the National Assembly in January, 1979.

2. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am a bearer of a message from His Excellency the President recommending favourable consideration of the Motion I now lay on the Table.

3. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate you on your re-election to your office. Sir, honourable Members of this House have enjoyed your protection and advice. May I also congratulate the Deputy Speaker on his election. I have no doubt that he will give you all the assistance you need.

4. Mr Speaker, Sir, I also wish to pay tribute to my predecessor, Mr J. M. Mwanakatwe, for the extremely able and distinguished way in which he handled the financial affairs of the Nation during the most difficult period for our economy since Independence. The achievements we have made to date in solving our problems are due in large measure to his personal ability and dedication to our young Nation. His contribution to Zambia is firmly reflected in the level of financial discipline which he introduced, the high degree of integrity which he brought to his job, and the confidence in Zambia which he has inspired in the international financial community.

5. I wish, therefore, on behalf of the Nation to thank him publicly in this House.

6. Mr Speaker, Sir, last year at this time, my predecessor described very ably the severe economic and financial problems which afflicted the Nation. Today, I would like to survey the progress which has been made and the problems which remain to be solved. I shall also outline a number of measures both to deal with these problems and to provide the basis for further development.

7. Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall commence by surveying the main factors of the international economic situation which directly affect the Zambian economy.

PART I

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

(a) General Economic Conditions

8. The recovery of the world economy continued in 1978, but at a rate which was insufficient to induce a significant improvement in commodity prices in general and mineral prices in particular. The control of inflation remained uppermost in the list of priorities of most industrial nations. As a result most countries pursued conservative growth policies.

9. In the countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) real output is estimated to have grown by 3.5 per cent during 1978, only marginally below the

similar amount in 1979. This fact re-emphasises the need for further massive concessional aid flows to the developing countries to assist in overcoming the grave problems inflicted on them by the instability of the world economy during the current decade.

(b) Inflation

14. In the OECD countries the average rate of inflation remained almost unchanged from its 1977 levels. In the twelve months to October, 1978, prices rose by 8.2 per cent, although there were signs of an acceleration towards the end of 1978. This average conceals wide variations between countries. For instance, in the United States inflation was running at almost 10 per cent at the end of the year while Germany achieved a zero rate of change in the six months to October, 1978.

15. The prices of the exports of the developed countries increased by 9.7 per cent between the second quarters of 1977 and 1978, almost the same increase having occurred in the previous period. This is approximately the amount by which the prices of Zambia's non-oil imports will have increased. When compared to the stagnation in our export prices this implies a decline in our terms of trade.

16. In December, 1978, OPEC announced a series of increases in the price of oil which would average 10 per cent during 1979, and would raise the price at the end of 1979 to over 14 per cent above the 1978 level. While the oil-producers have claimed that the increase is necessary to compensate them for the loss in earnings due to the fall in the value of the US dollar, it is much larger than was generally expected. This increase will work its way into the world economy and will inevitably result in further inflationary pressures. It will not have the disastrous effect on the world economy of the quadrupling of prices in 1973, but it will create further balance of payments problems for the developing countries like Zambia, which they can ill afford at this time. It is estimated that in the case of Zambia the increased cost will amount to about K11 million in a full year.

(c) World Trade

17. In recent years, the volume of world trade has consistently increased more rapidly than the growth of total output, reflecting the increasing interdependence of all the world economies. This trend continued in 1978 when it is estimated that both exports and imports increased by about 5 per cent in volume terms. The OECD countries, which generate almost 70 per cent of total world trade, saw a small decline in the growth of export volumes and a slightly larger increase in imports. This increase was due almost entirely to larger oil imports. The growth of imports purchased from non-oil developing countries remained virtually unchanged from 1977.



However, progress has been very slow. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the major donors to recognise the critical shortage of development finance for the poor nations and to reach agreement on a very substantial increase in the resources placed at the disposal of the World Bank.

29. Mr Speaker, Sir, progress in the negotiations between rich and poor nations seeking a new international economic order have been proceeding at a very unsatisfactory pace. The momentum established in 1975 and 1976 has dissipated. One area of the dialogue in which Zambia has a keen interest is the establishment of a Common Fund to assist in stabilising commodity prices. Negotiations on this issue have at several times approached deadlock, but total collapse of the talks has so far been averted. However, the scope of the Fund's operations and the size of resources available to it have been much reduced from the original proposals of the developing nations. It is my hope that the remaining issues will be resolved in the context of the Fifth Assembly of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which is expected to take place in May, 1979. I would also hope that the major industrial nations will find a way of increasing the volume of resources at the disposal of the Common Fund. The achievement of consensus on this issue will go a long way towards averting the threat of confrontation between poor and rich nations.

30. There is one further area of grave concern to the developing countries, namely, the burden of external debt which has accumulated particularly in the years since 1973 when oil prices were quadrupled. I have already referred to the huge deficits which have been suffered by the non-oil developing countries. It has been necessary to finance these deficits from loans raised from a variety of resources in the industrial countries. Since the flow of concessional aid to the developing nations has been inadequate to cover their capital requirements, a large proportion of the borrowing has been on hard terms, often from commercial institutions. The developing countries have appealed for collective debt relief in order to reduce their debt service, but this has received no support whatsoever from the industrial nations. This is another area in which co-operative action is badly needed so as to prevent any risk of default among the developing countries. I hope this is an issue which will also be examined during the UNCTAD V negotiations.

(f) The Outlook for 1979

31. Mr Speaker, Sir, the prospects for the world economy in 1979 are not encouraging. I have already referred to the probable deceleration of growth rates in the major industrial economies. There is virtual unanimity among forecasters that the United States economy will enter a period of economic depression, although it is generally expected that this will be fairly short lived; and that by the end of the year recovery will have started. However, if the other major countries, Japan and West Germany in particular, pursue the correct policies then the risk of

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ZAMBIA

37. Mr Speaker, Sir, I now wish to discuss the economic conditions which prevailed in Zambia in 1978, and which form the background to the 1979 Budget. Hon. Members are well-aware that the Zambian economy is open and vulnerable to world economic influences. The continued restraint exercised by the major industrial countries has had the effect of moderating the upward trend of the prices of primary products. Since the fortunes of our economy continue to be dominated by the level of mineral prices, particularly

that of copper, it is appropriate that I should commence my discussion of the Zambian economy with a review of developments in this area.

(a) Mineral Prices

38. The average copper price in 1978 remained virtually unchanged in kwacha terms. The estimated average for 1978 was K1,090 per tonne compared with K1,016 per tonne in 1977. The average price quoted in terms of the pound sterling was considerably lower. In 1977 the average price per tonne was £753, but it dropped to £710 per tonne in 1978. This difference in average prices reflects the increased kwacha earnings induced by the adjustment of the kwacha exchange rate on one hand and the significant strengthening in the value of the pound sterling on the other.

39. The average prices conceal a wide variation in prices during the course of the year. Prices strengthened slightly but not uniformly as the year progressed, and ranged between K919 per tonne in February and K1,216 per tonne in December. Most of the increases may be attributed to short-term production problems in the major producing and exporting countries. These problems are unlikely to persist and they do not give rise to optimism about a rapid and sustained increase in prices.

40. The overall demand and supply situation did, however, improve slightly in favour of the producer nations, in that for the first time since 1973 consumption exceeded production by a small margin of 6 per cent. In 1977 world production was 6.9 million tonnes, while consumption was 6.8 million tonnes. In the first six months of 1978 production was 3.5 million tonnes compared with consumption of 3.7 million tonnes. This represents an annual excess demand of about 400,000 tonnes. However this excess demand was easily covered by the huge stocks of copper which have accumulated in the world market during recent years. World stocks of refined copper reached a year-end peak of 1.8 million tonnes in 1977. These stocks fell slightly to 1.6 million tonnes in June, 1978. A further marginal excess demand and decrease in stocks is thought to have occurred in the second half of the year.

41. Mr Speaker, Sir, there was one encouraging development concerning copper prices in 1978. During the year a shortage developed of top quality copper such as Zambia produces. As a result our mining companies were able to introduce a small premium in excess of the London Metal Exchange prices. The fact that

(a) General Economic Conditions

8. The recovery of the world economy continued in 1978, but at a rate which was insufficient to induce a significant improvement in commodity prices in general and mineral prices in particular. The control of inflation remained uppermost in the list of priorities of most industrial nations. As a result most countries pursued conservative growth policies.

9. In the countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) real output is estimated to have grown by 3.5 per cent during 1978, only marginally below the growth of 3.7 per cent realised during 1977. However, forecasts now indicate that the growth of real output will slow down considerably during 1979, and by the end of the year will be rising at an annual rate of no more than 2.5 per cent. This compares very unfavourably with previous long-term trends. For instance in the period 1965 to 1976 real output grew at an annual average rate of 4.1 per cent.

10. The largest decline in growth is expected to occur in the United States economy which expanded by nearly 5 per cent in 1977 and an estimated 3.8 per cent in 1978. In 1979 the growth rate will probably not exceed 2 per cent and may well fall to as low as 1 per cent at an annual rate by the end of the year. It has been recognised for some time that the US economy could not sustain its very high growth rates in view of its increasing problems of inflation, balance of payments deficits and the instability of its currency. Nevertheless, when the US economy enters a recessionary period it is almost inevitably true that the rest of world follows within a short time because of the increasing interdependence of the world economy and the dominant position of the United States which contributes about 40 per cent of the total Gross National Product of the OECD countries.

11. Forecasts for 1979 indicate that the sharp fall in US growth will not be repeated in most other industrial countries which are expected to grow at approximately their 1978 rates. However, the recession in the US, the threat of inflationary pressures, the drive towards currency stability and the need to reduce external payments imbalances will all tend to depress the expansionary policies of the major industrial countries.

12. It is not possible to identify a trend among the developing economies because of the enormous diversity of the factors which influence them. The oil-producing countries (OPEC) saw a decline in their external balances due to the declining value of the US dollar in which oil prices are fixed. Some of these countries actually moved into deficit positions during 1978.

13. The non-oil producing developing countries have, like Zambia, suffered in varying degrees from the depressed state of commodity markets. However, there has been considerable variation between

different commodities, with agricultural prices generally performing better than mineral and other raw material prices. Their combined external deficit in 1978 is estimated to have increased by \$10 billion to \$35 billion, and may increase by a

17. In recent years, the volume of world trade has consistently increased more rapidly than the growth of total output, reflecting the increasing interdependence of all the world economies. This trend continued in 1978 when it is estimated that both exports and imports increased by about 5 per cent in volume terms. The OECD countries, which generate almost 70 per cent of total world trade, saw a small decline in the growth of export volumes and a slightly larger increase in imports. This increase was due almost entirely to larger oil imports. The growth of imports purchased from non-oil developing countries remained virtually unchanged from 1977.

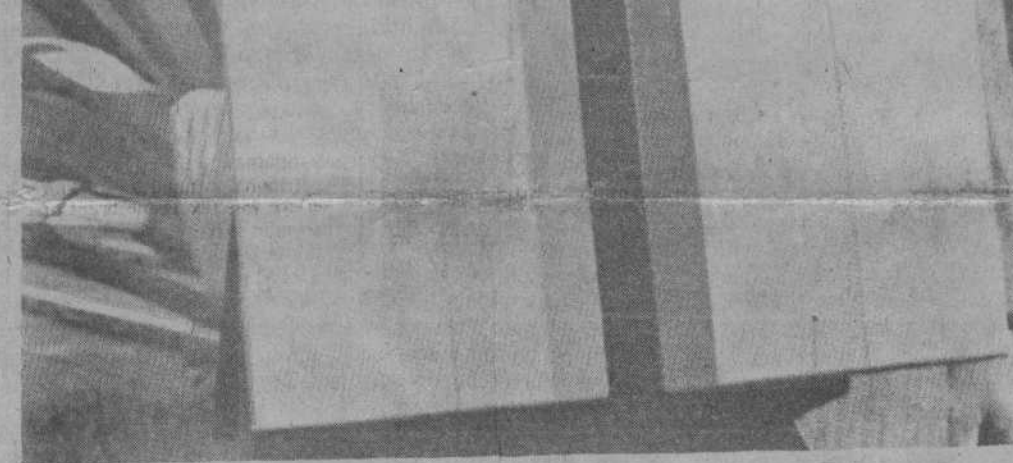
18. In 1978 a more even balance was achieved between the industrial and oil-exporting nations. The OECD current deficit on the balance of payments is believed to have fallen very steeply from \$27.5 billion in 1977 to \$1 billion in 1978, while the OPEC surplus fell from \$31.5 billion to \$11.1 billion in the same period. This improved balance was not reflected in the non-oil developing countries whose deficit increased by \$10 billion as I have already mentioned.

19. Despite the near overall balance in the OECD area, there was wide variation between individual countries. The United States is estimated to have incurred a massive deficit of almost \$20 billion in 1978 mainly due to its large oil imports but also to other imports and slow export growth. On the other hand Japan and Germany achieved surpluses of \$20 billion and \$6 billion respectively. This imbalance gave rise to the serious instability in exchange rates which dominated the world economy in 1978. Such imbalances between the three largest market economies are a cause for grave concern and international pressure has mounted for corrective measures to be taken. I now wish to discuss briefly the main developments in the world's currencies during 1978.

(d) International Monetary Developments

20. The main source of currency instability has been the severe weakening of the US dollar during 1978, particularly in the period July to October. During the twelve months to October, 1978, the value of the dollar compared with other major currencies fell by over 18 per cent. The dollar weakened against all major currencies except the Canadian dollar, and in the case of the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen the dollar's value fell by over 50 per cent. The decline of confidence in the dollar worsened in October when its overall value fell by 6.5 per cent in that month alone.

21. The position was dramatically altered when the US authorities undertook a major programme to support the dollar, including the unprecedented move for the United States of drawing on IMF facilities. The measures resulted in a significant improvement during November and December, although in the final days of the year and in early January the improvement slowed. Considerable uncertainties remain, and it is clear that unless the US can resolve the underlying causes of the loss of confidence in the dollar then further destabilising pressures will persist. Thus



● MR LUMINA pictured outside Parliament yesterday.

the US Government must reduce its payments deficit and control inflation but in such a manner that it does not precipitate a serious recession in its domestic economy.

22. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have discussed this problem because the US dollar is still the currency in which the largest portion of world trade is conducted. Moreover, most international loans received by developing countries are quoted in dollars and a very large proportion of most country's foreign exchange reserves are held in dollars. Thus instability in the dollar tends to have a disruptive influence on world trade and other international financial transactions. It is therefore imperative that the dollar should be stabilised to ensure that world trade is conducted on an orderly basis.

23. In terms of our own currency the exchange rate between the kwacha and dollar showed little change at the end of 1978 from its December 1977 level. However, there was considerable variation during the year, so that the kwacha appreciated against the dollar by over 7 per cent from its value in March, 1978. In terms of the pound sterling the kwacha depreciated by nearly 10 per cent during 1978, more or less equal to the March 1978 devaluation of the kwacha against the SDR.

(e) International Financial Institutions

24. Mr Speaker, Sir, in my discussion of international monetary developments I stressed the need for more orderly world exchange rate arrangements. In this regard the International Monetary Fund (IMF) plays a key role. In his 1977 Budget Address my predecessor outlined in some detail proposals under consideration by all the member states of the IMF to amend its Articles of Agreement to allow it to play a more effective role in monitoring the movement of exchange rates. After a long period of consultation these amendments came into effect in April, 1978. However, much remains to be done in implementing these amendments in order to give the IMF greater influence particularly in supervising the movements of the major convertible currencies. In the system of floating exchange rates which has evolved during the 1970s there is need

for effective monitoring of exchange rate practices to ensure a stable world economic environment.

25. The amendments to the IMF Articles of Agreement coincided with the Sixth General Review of quotas under which the overall quotas increased by one-third. Zambia's quota increased from K78 million to K144 million, thus increasing our eligibility to draw from the IMF's resources. The Seventh General Review is now underway but is not expected to be finalised for some time.

26. Mr Speaker, Sir, Zambia is also a member of the World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB). During 1977 both these institutions decided to allow Zambia to have access to their concessional loans. I am happy to report that during 1978 three agreements, were concluded with the International Development Association (IDA), the concessional facility of the World Bank. These were worth in total \$22.2 million or K18.0 million. Negotiations are well advanced with the ADB for the financing of one project under its concessional facility and other projects are under consideration by both institutions.

27. Mr Speaker, Sir, the African Development Bank took a momentous decision during 1978 in that at the 1978 Annual Meetings a resolution was passed allowing the ADB to open its membership to non-African States. In the past only African States have been allowed to contribute to its capital stock, and since most members are relatively poor the availability of resources for development projects has been limited. The admission of non-African States to full membership of the ADB will provide an additional means of transferring resources from the rich industrial nations to the developing countries of Africa through an institution which is fully attuned to the problems of development in our continent.

28. Mr Speaker, Sir, the World Bank is the largest single source of finance for projects in the developing countries. In the last decade it has expanded its operations very rapidly. However, it has now reached a stage where it cannot expand at the same rate without a very substantial increase in its resources. Negotiations have been under way for nearly two years on the size of the increase in contributions by member countries.

(f) The Outlook for 1979

31. Mr Speaker, Sir, the prospects for the world economy in 1979 are not encouraging. I have already referred to the probable deceleration of growth rates in the major industrial economies. There is virtual unanimity among forecasters that the United States economy will enter a period of economic depression, although it is generally expected that this will be fairly short lived; and that by the end of the year recovery will have started. However, if the other major countries, Japan and West Germany in particular, pursue the correct policies then the risk of a significant decrease in world growth rates will be reduced.

32. The year 1979 will be dominated by the need to correct the external payments imbalances which characterised 1978. Economic slow down in the United States will tend to reduce its imports and hence its payments deficit. The principal surplus countries, Japan and West Germany, are expected to allow a significant expansion of public expenditure, and this will help to improve their domestic growth rates while at the same time it will increase their demand for imported goods. The British economy has improved significantly, reflecting the effects of North Sea oil, and a fairly rapid expansion relative to past performance is expected through most of 1979.

33. If the external payments imbalances are improved, then the violent currency fluctuations of 1978 will not be repeated. The prospects for currency stability are enhanced by the formation of the European Monetary System which is expected to come into operation this year, although its launching has already been deferred and therefore some uncertainty remains as to its effectiveness.

34. Expansionary policies in some countries should ensure that the growth of world trade will not be significantly retarded. However, with increasing unemployment in many countries there is a real danger that the trend towards protectionism will accelerate. This is highly undesirable from the point of view of the developing countries, the majority of whose exports are consumed by the industrial nations.

35. The other major area of concern is the level of inflation. There is no prospect of a decline in the rate of price increases of the manufactured output of the industrial economies. There is a very real risk that inflationary pressures will mount during the year if expectations of rising living standards are not matched by a reasonable level of growth.

36. In summary the outlook for 1979 is one of uncertainty. If recovery is to continue the international co-operation is of paramount importance. The development of our own economy is strongly influenced by external factors. Therefore I do not expect a significant contribution to our economic recovery to come from this source. Any progress must come from our own achievements as a Nation.

this excess demand was easily covered by the huge stocks of copper which have accumulated in the world market during recent years. World stocks of refined copper reached a year-end peak of 1.8 million tonnes in 1977. These stocks fell slightly to 1.6 million tonnes in June, 1978. A further marginal excess demand and decrease in stocks is thought to have occurred in the second half of the year.

41. Mr Speaker, Sir, there was one encouraging development concerning copper prices in 1978. During the year a shortage developed of top quality copper such as Zambia produces. As a result our mining companies were able to introduce a small premium in excess of the London Metal Exchange prices. The fact that Zambian copper has maintained its reputation for consistent high quality is a tribute to our two mining companies which have maintained their standards in the face of adverse conditions. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the management, staff and workers on a job well done.

42. The prices of other mineral exports varied. Zinc prices have followed the pattern of copper strengthening during the year, but showed no improvement on average over the previous year. Lead prices declined during the middle months of 1978 but strengthened sharply in the final quarter, reaching record levels in December. The most dramatic improvement came in cobalt prices which were around K11,000 per tonne at the beginning of the year. Due to the development of a serious shortage of cobalt on world markets, the price more than trebled during the year, exceeding K35,000 per tonne by December, 1978.

43. Mr Speaker, Sir, the prospects for any major improvement in copper prices in 1979 are poor. The expected slowdown in economic activity in the industrial countries will have a depressing effect on the prices of all primary commodities. Even if the world consumption of copper exceeds production, the large stocks will be more than sufficient to cover the difference. Although I expect a small increase in price levels, this will not be significantly in excess of the general level of inflation.

(b) Gross Domestic Product

44. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the value of the goods and services produced in the economy, and is a good indicator of the general performance of the economy.

45. As in the previous three years, Zambia's economic performance was unsatisfactory in 1978. Preliminary estimates by the Central Statistical Office indicate that in terms of constant (1965) prices Gross Domestic Product grew by only 0.5 per cent. This represents a small improvement over the performance in 1977, when a fall of 2.9 per cent occurred. However, such a low level of growth is totally inadequate when compared with the rapid increase of population which is currently estimated to be 3.2 per cent per annum. As a consequence real per capita GDP fell for the second year in succession.

From Page 3

46. Mr Speaker, Sir, within this overall picture of economic performance there is a considerable variation between the various sectors of the economy.

(i) Mining

47. In spite of the continued depressed state of copper prices during the year, the performance of the mining sector has been most encouraging. The real value of output is estimated to have grown by 4.3 per cent despite an estimated 1 per cent fall in production from 660,000 tonnes to 654,000 tonnes. This apparent contradiction is largely accounted for by the drastic measures which the mining companies have taken to reduce their cost of operations.

48. Mr Speaker, Sir, at the beginning of 1978 the mining companies were in a grave financial position. At the projected copper prices they faced the prospects of massive losses, in view of rapidly rising production costs and stagnant level of production. It was principally for this reason that the Party and Government decided to adjust the value of the kwacha downwards by 10 per cent in order to increase the receipts of the mining companies in kwacha terms. At the same time the companies themselves undertook the cost-saving measures which I have already mentioned. The overall effect of these measures has been a major improvement in the financial position and outlook of the mining sector, which should be consolidated during the course of 1979 even if there is only a minor increase in copper prices.

49. An additional factor in the improvement of the mining sector's outlook has been the dramatic increase in the price of cobalt. Production of this mineral is expected to increase significantly during 1979, and at current price levels this will provide, as it has already done, considerable benefits to the mining sector and the economy as a whole.

50. These remarks are considerably more optimistic than would have been possible a year ago. I should balance this by observing that it is still true to say that the sector is not the major source of growth that it was in the earlier years of Independence and is still not contributing to the general revenues of the Republic.

(ii) Manufacturing

51. Mr Speaker, Sir, the manufacturing sector also showed an unexpected surge of activity in 1978. Preliminary estimates indicate that real output rose by 7.0 per cent, compared with a decline of 6.2 per cent in 1977. Thus the ground which was lost in 1977 has been recovered. Nevertheless in 1978 manufacturing accounted for only 9.9 per cent of total GDP, compared with 11.9 per cent in 1974 and production was 13.4 per cent lower in 1978 than in 1974.

52. This increased output has been achieved in spite of the severe constraints imposed by the shortage of foreign exchange. The improvement has been much greater in some industries than in others, and indeed a few have seen a further decline in output. The explanation may well be that certain industries have been able to switch from imported inputs

in incentives should be allowed to our farmers both commercial and small-scale, to allow an increase in agricultural production in the coming year. I believe that the producer prices announced for the 1978/79 season, including the increased maize price of K9 per bag announced by His Excellency the President will go a long way in achieving this objective.

(iv) Other Sectors

57. Mr Speaker, Sir, the performance of other sectors in the economy has been varied. Construction has shown the largest decline of any sector, since it reflects very accurately the level of expansion and new investment in infrastructural facilities particularly in mining, manufacturing and service industries as well as the Government sector. In 1978 construction activity is estimated to have fallen by 13.9 per cent, compared with a fall of 1.9 per cent in 1977.

58. The value added in electricity and water supply increased very slightly by 1.7 per cent, the low growth reflecting the depressed state of industrial and mining activity. Wholesale and retail trade increased marginally in 1978 after a sharp fall in 1977. The value added in transport and communications fell by 3.2 per cent, a reflection of the difficulties experienced in this sector, to which I shall return shortly. Other service sectors, taken in aggregate are estimated to have shown no change from the 1976 and 1977 levels.

59. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also appropriate for me to mention briefly at this stage the trends in the types of expenditure which developed during the year. Consumption expenditure in 1965 prices in the non-Government sector is estimated to have risen by about 6.5 per cent during 1978. This increase was insufficient to compensate for the fall of nearly 30 per cent which had occurred between 1975 and 1977. Real consumption expenditure in the Government sector fell by about 7.5 per cent in 1978, thus reversing the trend of continually rising expenditure which had been observed for many years. This is an encouraging development since it indicates that the Government sector imposed less of a drain on the national economy. The development which gives rise to great concern is the 26 per cent decline in gross fixed capital formation, which is a measure of the real value of new investment undertaken in the various sectors of the economy. This decline is a reflection of the depressed state of the economy and is one which must be reversed if the economy is to recover.

60. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to devote some time to a discussion of other areas of our economic performance where there have been significant problems or developments.

(c) Transportation

61. Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the most serious problems we faced last year was the disruption caused to the movement of our imports and exports by the deterioration in the transportation system and the congestion which developed at the ocean ports through which Zambian cargo is moved.

62. The TAZARA railway system and the road route to Tanzania continued

66. Mr Speaker, Sir, the difficulties in the transport sector have contributed almost entirely to the sharp deterioration in Zambia's balance of payments position. The volume of copper exports in 1978 fell by over 15 per cent from 667,000 tonnes in 1977 to an estimated 565,000 tonnes. Thus the estimated value of exports in 1978 of K649 million was significantly below the 1977 figure of K715 million. This decline occurred in spite of an increase in earnings from cobalt which is estimated to have been of the order of 150 per cent over the 1977 level. Exports of cobalt contributed an estimated K38 million to our foreign exchange earnings.

67. On the imports side, the stringent control which we have continued to exercise during 1978 as in the previous three years, has resulted in imports of about K550 million, representing virtually no change in value from the 1977 level of K554 million. However, when inflation and changes in currency values are taken into account, this implies that the actual volume of imports decreased in 1978.

68. Mr Speaker, Sir, the trade balance is the difference between the values of exports and imports. In 1976 the trade balance showed a surplus of K238 million, and in 1977 it fell to K160 million. In 1978 a further sharp fall occurred, and the trade balance for the year is estimated to have been K99 million.

69. However, the trade balance represents only a part of our external payments and receipts. When payments in respect of transportation, travel and other services are included, a more accurate picture of our external position emerges, that is the balance of payments. In 1976 the balance of payments deficit was K148 million, and in 1977 it deteriorated sharply to K258 million. In 1978 virtually no improvement was observed, and the deficit is tentatively estimated to have been K247 million.

70. Although these figures represent some improvement over the huge deficit of K438 million in 1975 it is simply not possible for a developing country such as Zambia to continue to incur such deficits year after year. It is solely for this reason that Zambia has accumulated the large volume of arrears on external payments. Until this backlog of payments is cleared we cannot expect to see a return to normal trading conditions.

71. Mr Speaker, Sir, the improvement and subsequent stabilisation of the balance of payments position is the most crucial aspect of our economic policy today. If we do not normalise the situation then we cannot expect to see any improvement in our economy. Indeed there can only be further deterioration in our already weak position. We are living in a changed situation from that which prevailed only a few years ago. We must exercise even closer scrutiny over our imports, reducing even further those items which are not absolute essentials for our people's well-being. I wish to assure the House, and the Nation as a whole, that priority will be given, within the constraints of the situation, to those imports which are necessary to utilise the spare capacity in the economy and to induce further growth in the agricultural sector.

(e) Prices, Incomes and Employment

72. Mr Speaker, Sir, 1978 saw a slight deceleration in inflation, and it is estimated that the rate of increase of consumer prices fell to 10.5 per cent from 11.5 per cent in 1977. This is a welcome development, but it is not sufficient to ensure that the cost of living is kept under control. The Government is committed to the objective of maintaining a stable and reasonable cost of living for the people of Zambia.

objectives pursued during 1978 was the control of the money supply in the hands of the public. In 1976 and 1977 the money supply grew by 26.5 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively. In 1978, I am happy to report to the House that the money supply actually contracted by 8.7 per cent in the twelve months to September, 1978.

76. This decline marks significant progress in the battle against inflation. However, it has been achieved by a severe restriction on the amount of credit which was extended to all sectors of the economy including the Government, and companies in the parastatal and private sectors. This has inevitably resulted in a reduction in the activities and expansion programmes of some institutions. It has also enabled the Government to monitor and restrain expenditure even more strictly than in the past.

(g) The IMF Programme

77. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that hon. Members will recall that in March, 1978, my predecessor presented to this House a programme which had been negotiated with the International Monetary Fund for assistance spread over two years in stabilising the economy through a facility worth in total K357.6 million. This assistance was extended to Zambia under the following IMF facilities:

Stand-by facility ..	K256.0 million
Compensatory financing facility ..	K 50.2 million
Trust fund ..	K 16.4 million

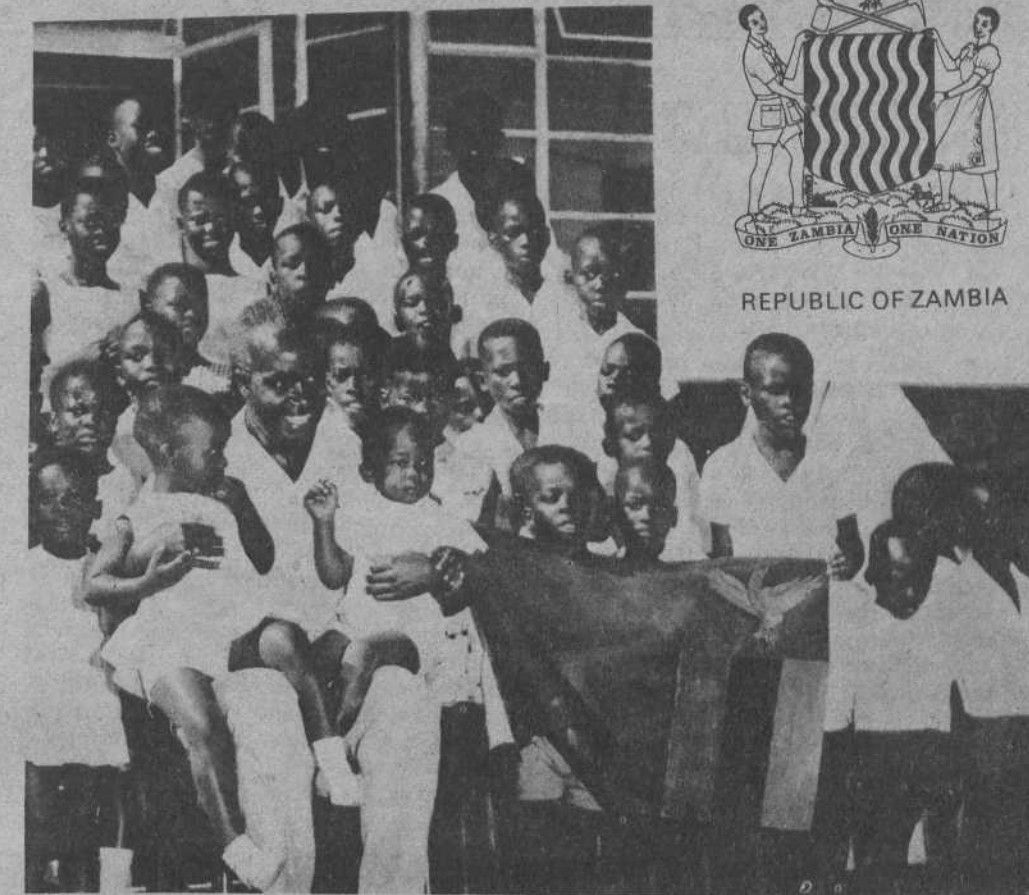
In addition an earlier facility of K35 million was rescheduled.

78. I am now able to inform the House that by the end of 1978 K153 million had been made available to us under these facilities. Further drawings are expected in the early part of 1979.

79. Mr Speaker, Sir, in the arrangement with the IMF, agreement was reached on certain targets relating to our economic performance. I wish to stress that these targets were completely in accord with economic policies which had already been adopted by the Party and Government, and which had been outlined in various fora by His Excellency the President, and also by my predecessor in his Budget Address in January, 1978. In my analysis of our economic performance during 1978 I have covered all the areas which were incorporated in the discussions with the IMF. Therefore, I do not need to re-state the position. Suffice it to say that the IMF has been kept fully informed of developments in the economy, and has found that our progress to date has been satisfactory, with the result that our drawings from the various facilities have proceeded according to the original schedule devised in March, 1978.

80. Mr Speaker, Sir, we expect to make further substantial drawings on the IMF funds during 1979. In order to support the benefit which we receive from these funds it will be necessary to continue the agreed economic policies to achieve the three objectives which my predecessor outlined to this House in March, 1978:

—the need for foreign currency to purchase essential goods, including raw materials, to



● DR KAUNDA surrounded by children

this is realised then monetary expansion will be moderate and the rate of inflation should decelerate further.

84. Mr Speaker, Sir, these improvements can only be achieved if the economic and budgetary measures to which I shall address myself shortly are implemented effectively and in their entirety. I do not hold out the prospect of a rapid improvement in living standards, but I do believe that the process of economic stabilisation which has already started will provide the basis of more sustained development in the years ahead.

PART III

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

85. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish now to discuss the Government's financial operations for the year ended 31st December, 1978. Sir, the final figures of revenue and expenditure are not yet available, but preliminary figures indicate the situation which I shall now outline

(a) Expenditure

86. The total recurrent expenditure approved by this House amounted to K652.8 million. In addition Supplementary Estimates were approved, bringing the total to K653.9 million, a net addition of K1.1 million.

87. Preliminary estimates indicate that total expenditure in 1978 was K616.7 million, representing 94.3 per cent of the approved allocation.

88. This House also approved capital expenditure of K140.0 million. Supplementary Estimates were approved which allowed a net increase of K54.2 million. However, a large portion of this increase is balanced by drawings on external loans. The preliminary estimates indicate that

line with the original budget estimate.

93. The receipts from customs and excise duties and sales tax are estimated at K258.4 million, a shortfall of K13.5 million on the Budget Estimate. The main source of this shortfall was the sharp decline in receipts from customs duty and sales tax on imports which totalled K43.8 million in 1978 against K61.5 million in 1977, and represented only about 72 per cent of the 1978 Budget Estimate. This position reflected the low level of imports and the continuation of the trend towards importing only essential goods which carry a low rate of tax.

94. As in 1977 no revenue whatsoever was received from taxes on the mining industry in 1978. The accumulation of heavy losses by the mining companies which are offset against taxable profits, and the low level of copper prices means that this situation will continue in 1979. This loss of mineral revenue has been the largest single contributory factor to the financial problems of the Government.

(c) Financing

95. The inflow of resources from medium- and long-term internal loans was K1.5 million below the estimate, which in the prevailing economic climate is fairly satisfactory. However, the Government's receipts from the disbursement of external loans has been a cause of grave concern. It was originally estimated that a total of K99.2 million would be received in 1978. Provisional figures indicate that receipts of only K22.1 million had actually been realised by the end of December, 1978. The explanation is two-fold. Firstly the rate of progress of many externally financed projects has been unnecessarily slow. Secondly, the benefits of many loans provided for balance of payments support are received in the form of goods and services by private and parastatal com-



sector also showed an unexpected surge of activity in 1978. Preliminary estimates indicate that real output rose by 7.0 per cent, compared with a decline of 6.2 per cent in 1977. Thus the ground which was lost in 1977 has been recovered. Nevertheless in 1978 manufacturing accounted for only 9.9 per cent of total GDP, compared with 11.9 per cent in 1974 and production was 13.4 per cent lower in 1978 than in 1974.

52. This increased output has been achieved in spite of the severe constraints imposed by the shortage of foreign exchange. The improvement has been much greater in some industries than in others, and indeed a few have seen a further decline in output. The explanation may well be that certain industries have been able to switch from imported inputs to local raw materials where these are available, thus avoiding the foreign exchange constraint. This is a healthy development which should be encouraged.

53. I must however point out that the manufacturing industry as a whole remains in a difficult position, and until a much higher level of imports can be permitted, the sector will not be able to re-establish its position as the motor of growth within the economy.

(iii) Agriculture

54. Mr Speaker, Sir, the performance of the agricultural sector has been more disappointing. The preliminary estimates indicate overall real growth of only 1.6 per cent during 1978. While this represents a small improvement over 1977 when growth of only 0.6 per cent was achieved, it falls a long way short of the performance in 1975 and 1976 when growth rates of 4.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent were realised. The growth during 1978 is attributed entirely to the estimated increase in subsistence farming. Marketed production has shown no increase at all in most crops.

55. One of the main reasons for the poor performance in the last two years has been the decline of the maize harvest sold to the official marketing agencies from the record level of 8.3 million bags in 1976, to 7.5 million bags in 1977 and about 6.5 million bags in 1978. Performance in other crops has been most disappointing. Preliminary estimates indicate a fall in tobacco, sunflower, groundnut and wheat production. After the two-fold increase of seed cotton production in 1977, no growth of output is expected. Some increase in tea and coffee production is expected.

56. Mr Speaker, Sir, I need hardly say that these results are extremely disappointing in view of our commitment to the development of the agricultural sector. The reasons for the decline are many, but there are two main ones. Firstly, the 1978 output of all crops was very seriously affected by the abnormally heavy and prolonged rains in the early part of the year. Secondly, production has been affected in agriculture as in all other sectors by the acute foreign exchange

constraint. Thus the incentives provided to farmers in the form of improved producer prices were insufficient to offset the problems faced by the sector. It is therefore imperative that further increases

is one which must be reversed in the economy is to recover.

60. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to devote some time to a discussion of other areas of our economic performance where there have been significant problems or developments.

(c) Transportation

61. Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the most serious problems we faced last year was the disruption caused to the movement of our imports and exports by the deterioration in the transportation system and the congestion which developed at the ocean ports through which Zambian cargo is moved.

62. The TAZARA railway system and the road route to Tanzania continued to carry the largest portion of Zambia's trade, with the result that in the first nine months of 1978 the port of Dar-es-Salaam handled 83 per cent of Zambia's cargo, the same proportion as in 1977. During the year several factors combined to cause a very large increase in the delay in moving our imports from Dar-es-Salaam, in transporting mineral exports to the port and in despatching these exports to their final destinations. I need not dwell on the details of the problems encountered. Suffice it to say that the TAZARA system and the port of Dar-es-Salaam have been required to handle a far larger proportion of our external trade than was envisaged in the planning stage of this project.

63. Our reliance on external trade is an integral part of the satisfactory functioning of our economy. But it means that our transport system must operate efficiently and rapidly. Thus the congestion at the ports and delays in transportation are a cost to this Nation which we cannot afford. The increases in port and other charges which have been imposed in 1978 and 1979 will increase these costs. It is imperative that an improvement in the system is achieved rapidly.

64. By the end of 1978 some improvement had been observed in the congestion at Dar-es-Salaam. Thus, for instance, copper awaiting shipment from Dar-es-Salaam had decreased to 24,000 tonnes at the end of December compared with 41,000 tonnes in August, 1978. Imports awaiting transit to Zambia had fallen from about 61,600 tonnes in September to 46,300 tonnes in December. However, these levels remain unacceptably high.

65. Mr Speaker, Sir, I need hardly mention that these improvements are very largely due to the addition of the southern rail route, following a decision announced by His Excellency the President in October, 1978. Hon. Members will recall that this became necessary due to the arrival within a very short period of the bulk of Zambia's 1978 fertiliser imports. The already congested port of Dar-es-Salaam was unable to handle the huge volume of imports, and subsequently the Mozambican ports were unable to handle the volume within the constraints of the available transport links. I hope this route will go a long way towards the problems we experienced in 1978.

(d) Balance of Payments

position. We are living in a changed situation from that which prevailed only a few years ago. We must exercise even closer scrutiny over our imports, reducing even further those items which are not absolute essentials for our people's well-being. I wish to assure the House, and the Nation as a whole, that priority will be given, within the constraints of the situation, to those imports which are necessary to utilise the spare capacity in the economy and to induce further growth in the agricultural sector.

(e) Prices, Incomes and Employment

72. Mr Speaker, Sir, 1978 saw a slight deceleration in inflation, and it is estimated that the rate of increase of consumer prices fell by 3 percentage points. Although any decline is welcome the rate of inflation remains unacceptably high at around 17.0 per cent.

73. Mr Speaker, Sir, figures for earnings and employment trends in 1978 are not yet available. However, as in preceding years, it is almost certainly the case that average earnings have increased more slowly than the rate of price increases. In other words, the real value of earnings probably declined during 1978, a fact borne out by the decline in real per capita Gross Domestic Product to which I referred earlier. During 1978 the Government introduced an interim incomes policy which imposed a freeze on basic rates in the public sector, and permitted only an increase of K6 per month in the private sector irrespective of the worker's salary. In percentage terms, this implies that a worker earning K50 per month received a 12 per cent increase, while the salary of a highly paid director earning K1,000 per month rose by less than 1 per cent. The intention of this was to reduce the pressure on the level of inflation which results from excessive wage and salary increases.

74. Sir, because of the depressed state of the economy, it is believed that there was no increase in the level of employment. Indeed, as in 1977 many companies have unfortunately been forced to lay off employees temporarily, and in many cases permanently, because of reductions in their levels of production. This highly undesirable trend is a symptom of one of our basic economic problems which I perceive to be an excessive concentration on infrastructural projects, which create employment only during their construction phase, and on capital-intensive forms of production which generate only limited employment opportunities. These trends must be reversed by devoting more of our resources to directly productive projects, and by both the private and public sectors devising means of using our most valuable resource, namely the people of our country.

(f) Money Supply and Credit

75. Mr Speaker, Sir, the rate of growth of the money supply is another area of the economy which has caused great concern in recent years. If the supply of money moves excessively out of line with the availability of resources, goods and services then inflationary pressures inevitably build up. The danger of inducing inflation is greatly increased in a situation in which foreign exchange is in short supply, as at present. Therefore one of the

IMF. Therefore, I do not need to re-state the position. Suffice it to say that the IMF has been kept fully informed of developments in the economy, and has found that our progress to date has been satisfactory, with the result that our drawings from the various facilities have proceeded according to the original schedule devised in March, 1978.

80. Mr Speaker, Sir, we expect to make further substantial drawings on the IMF funds during 1979. In order to support the benefit which we receive from these funds it will be necessary to continue the agreed economic policies to achieve the three objectives which my predecessor outlined to this House in March, 1978:

—the need for foreign currency to purchase essential goods, including raw materials, to maintain a reasonable level of production and consumption;

—the reduction of arrears on external payments to manageable proportions;

—the control of Government expenditure to reduce inflationary pressures on the economy.

It is therefore appropriate for me, in concluding this review of economic conditions in Zambia, to consider briefly the economic outlook for this year.

(h) Economic Prospects for 1979

81. Mr Speaker, Sir, the year which has just ended, while being a very difficult one in many respects, also gives some basis for very cautious optimism, provided that we can continue the policies of restraint which commenced in 1978 and also that other deficiencies can be corrected. In 1978 significant progress was made in controlling Government expenditure, with the result that the deficit was greatly reduced, a point to which I shall return shortly. A small improvement was seen in the current account of the balance of payments in spite of the major transportation difficulties. The rate of inflation moderated slightly and the growth of the money supply was brought under control.

82. The year 1979 will not be an easy one as far as the balance of payments is concerned. Priority must be given to a reduction of the external payments arrears and to achieving equilibrium on our balance of payments. Thus although we expect a small increase in export earnings, the control on imports must be continued. As a consequence, we cannot expect to see a major increase in the output of our industries which still depend so heavily on imported machinery and raw materials. But there is scope for increased production in industries which use a large proportion of local raw materials. Agricultural output is subject to the vagaries of the weather, but with continued improvements in incentives for agricultural production, the scope exists for a reasonable rate of growth in this sector. The mining sector is in a better financial position than a year ago and some improvement in its performance may be expected, particularly in cobalt production where the prices are now extremely favourable.

83. The Government deficit should also be reduced somewhat during the year due to continued restraint on expenditure. If

(a) Expenditure

86. The total recurrent expenditure approved by this House amounted to K652.8 million. In addition Supplementary Estimates were approved, bringing the total to K653.9 million, a net addition of K1.1 million.

87. Preliminary estimates indicate that total expenditure in 1978 was K616.7 million, representing 94.3 per cent of the approved allocation.

88. This House also approved capital expenditure of K140.0 million. Supplementary Estimates were approved which allowed a net increase of K54.2 million. However, a large portion of this increase is balanced by drawings on external loans. The preliminary estimates indicate that total capital expenditure was K92.6 million, which is 47.7 per cent of the approved allocations. It is expected that the final analysis will show a much larger figure on capital expenditure than the figure I have just quoted.

89. Mr Speaker, Sir, in order to achieve our objective of keeping the budget deficit within the forecast level, my Ministry exercised much closer surveillance and tighter control on the release of funds for expenditure. This was done to reinforce the appeals made by my predecessor for Controlling Officers to personally ensure that the expenditure of their Ministries and Departments was kept within the allocations approved by this House. Although this measure resulted in a minor amount of inconvenience in its early stages, the Ministries quickly learned to live with the new situation. I am therefore happy to report that recurrent expenditure has been kept within the limits approved by this House at the start of the year. The small addition of K1.1 million in terms of Supplementary Estimates was required to correct a few anomalies which arose during the year, and it is expected that this increase will be covered by undeclared savings.

90. The slow implementation of Government projects resulted, as in previous years, in capital expenditure which was considerably below the approved estimates. It is recognised that restraints were imposed by the lack of foreign exchange and the problems of transportation, which may have delayed progress on some projects. Nevertheless, it is my belief that those responsible for capital projects can realise a marked improvement through their own efforts. These projects are vital to the development of our economy, so it is essential that the limited amount of money which can be devoted to capital expenditure is fully utilised, particularly where projects are financed by assistance from abroad.

(b) Revenue

91. Preliminary figures show that revenue receipts in 1979 were K543.7 million, compared with the estimate of K560.6 million. It is expected that when the final returns have been received the total receipts will exceed the original estimate by a small margin.

92. Mr Speaker, Sir, receipts from Income Tax are provisionally estimated to have been K199.1 million which was in

95. The inflow of resources from medium- and long-term internal loans was K1.5 million below the estimate, which in the prevailing economic climate is fairly satisfactory. However, the Government's receipts from the disbursement of external loans has been a cause of grave concern. It was originally estimated that a total of K99.2 million would be received in 1978. Provisional figures indicate that receipts of only K22.1 million had actually been realised by the end of December, 1978. The explanation is two-fold. Firstly the rate of progress of many externally financed projects has been unnecessarily slow. Secondly, the benefits of many loans provided for balance of payments support are received in the form of goods and services by private and parastatal companies, which are then required to pay to the Government the kwacha value of the assistance received. However, some parastatal companies have not met their obligations in this regard and Government receipts have been severely diminished as a consequence.

96. Mr Speaker, Sir, when total revenue including that from long-term borrowing is compared with our recurrent and capital expenditure, the provisionally estimated Budget deficit is K107.1 million. This compares favourably with the deficits of K189.7 million and K183.4 million in 1976 and 1977 respectively. I must emphasise, however, that this deficit must be covered by short-term borrowing from the banking system. This is a source of inflationary pressure and can induce an undesirable increase in the money supply. It will therefore be necessary to reduce this deficit still further in view of the huge accumulation of short-term borrowing resulting from the successive deficits of the last four years.

PART IV

BUDGETARY AND ECONOMIC POLICY

(a) Economic Background

97. Mr Speaker, Sir, the analysis of the world and domestic economic situation which I have presented leads to the conclusion that we still have a long way to go in redressing the financial and economic imbalances which have developed in our economy in the last four years. Our objective must be to continue the process of stabilising the financial position of our Nation which has already started. At the same time it is essential that the economy should regain the momentum of real growth which has been lost in recent years. The critical financial constraints which face the Nation mean that exactly the right blend of policies must be devised in order to maintain the precarious balance between excessive inflation on one side and the dangers of economic recession on the other.

98. Sir, the package of policies which I shall outline has been formulated in order to achieve a number of objectives which are closely inter-related but which are not necessarily mutually compatible. These objectives are:

From Page 4

- the expansion of production;
- the creation of employment opportunities;
- easing the impact of inflation;
- further reduction of the Government budget deficit; and
- the return to equilibrium on the overall balance of payments.

99. The realisation of these objectives will go a long way towards halting the decline in living standards which has affected our people in recent years. This decline has affected the poorer sections of the Nation rather severely. When His Excellency the President addressed this House in December last year he laid emphasis on improving the lot of the common man. Our policies should therefore be oriented towards satisfying the basic requirements of all our people. The only way in which this can be achieved is by increasing domestic production of the basic essentials, by means which create new employment opportunities throughout the economy. His Excellency stated quite categorically that the people have elected us to deliver jobs and revive the economy. It is our duty to ensure that these objectives are realised without delay.

(b) The Budget

100. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Budget for the year 1979 which I am presenting to this House is summarised as follows:

	K million
(i) Recurrent Expenditure	404.5
(ii) Constitutional and Statutory Expenditure	321.0
(iii) Total Recurrent Expenditure	725.5
(iv) Capital Expenditure	123.9
(v) Total Expenditure	849.4
(vi) Recurrent Revenue	583.9
(vii) Overall Deficit	265.5
(viii) Financed by:	
Internal Loans	41.0
External Loans	149.5
Short-term borrowing from the banking system	75.0

101. Mr Speaker, Sir, the overall deficit estimated for 1979 is K265.5 million. In previous years the deficits had been as follows: 1975—K379.1 million, 1976—K300.9 million, 1977—K281.2 million and 1978—K232.2 million. These overall deficits represent the difference between our total expenditure and the total revenue which is raised from taxation and by other means from local resources. The deficits are financed in the first instance by long-term loans from internal and external sources. If these loans are insufficient to cover the deficit then the Government must resort to short-term borrowing from the banking system. However, this form of financing is inflationary, since it can directly increase the supply of money in the economy. It is this short-term borrowing requirement which I have reduced

loans, which is estimated to be K149.5 million in 1979 as opposed to K99.2 million in 1978.

102. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not prudent to allow a huge accumulation of short-term borrowing from the banking system at a time when our foreign exchange position is critical, and the level of economic activity is severely depressed. The level of K75 million is the maximum which I believe can be sustained by the economy in our present situation.

(c) Fiscal Policy

103. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that I do not expect the Government to receive any revenue at all from copper mining during 1979, as was the case in the last two years. Hon. Members may have noticed a slight improvement in copper prices since the beginning of this year. However, even at their present levels, copper prices are inadequate to compensate for the rapid increases in production costs which have affected the mining companies in recent years. Thus a much stronger and more prolonged recovery of prices will be necessary before any revenue is eventually received by the Government. Furthermore in the last three years of severely depressed copper prices the mining companies have accumulated huge losses. These losses are offset against current and future profits for tax purposes. Therefore the accumulated losses must be eliminated before any revenue is received from copper mining. Consequently no revenue is expected from this source for at least a further year, even if the most optimistic assumptions about copper prices are made.

104. However, hon. Members will be aware of the dramatic improvement in the price of cobalt which occurred during 1978. Recent estimates indicate that production of this metal will increase during 1979. I therefore expect to raise some revenue from this source.

105. Sir, in recent years the Government has made very substantial progress in diversifying its sources of revenue. By increasing tax rates and introducing new forms of taxation it has been possible to achieve a fairly rapid growth rate of non-mineral revenues. For instance between 1974 and 1978 non-mineral revenue has grown at an annual average rate of over 12 per cent. However, I believe that the scope for achieving further significant growth in revenues at the present time is severely limited and any large increase in the tax burden on our people could have a negative impact on our economic performance.

106. It is in this context and of the economic objectives which I have already outlined that I have devised the fiscal measures which I shall announce later this afternoon.

(d) Expenditure

107. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the restricted scope for increasing revenue and the necessity of reducing the budgetary deficit, I have had no alternative but to fix Government expenditure at the very basic minimum which is dictated by our need to maintain essential services and to meet

(i) Recurrent Expenditure

108. Recurrent expenditure is broken down as follows:

	K million
(i) Personal Emoluments	170.5
(ii) Recurrent Departmental Charges	139.4
(iii) Grants	32.1
(iv) Subsidies	30.4
(v) Other Payments	7.5
(vi) Special Expenditure	3.8
(vii) Pensions	20.5
(viii) Emergency Expenditure	0.3
(ix) Sub-total	404.5
(x) Constitutional and Statutory Expenditure	321.0
GRAND TOTAL	725.5

109. Mr Speaker, Sir, the largest single item of expenditure is personal emoluments which have risen from K161.5 million in 1978 to K170.5 million in 1979. In addition, the wages of daily paid and temporary workers are paid from Recurrent Departmental Charges, and these are estimated at about K34.0 million. There are also elements of wages and salaries in the other items of expenditure which I have listed. Thus the Government's total expenditure on wages and salaries is in excess of K200 million.

110. The major allocations to individual Ministries have been made as follows:

	K million
Ministry of Education and Culture	108.5
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development	48.3
Ministry of Health	55.4
Ministry of Works and Supply	22.4
Zambia Police	28.2

Hon. Members will note that these Ministries, which account for 65 per cent of recurrent expenditure, provide the essential services to which our people are entitled. Certain basic standards must be maintained in order to ensure an acceptable quality of life for our people.

111. Mr Speaker, Sir, in order to restrain the level of recurrent expenditure, I have continued the policy guidelines introduced by my predecessor in 1977 and continued in 1978. These are:

- (i) no new posts will be created in existing Government Ministries;
- (ii) vacant non-professional and non-technical posts remain frozen;
- (iii) casual hire of vehicles will not be permitted;
- (iv) cash in lieu of leave for Civil Servants remains frozen;
- (v) the provision for travel abroad has been further reduced; and
- (vi) the level of subsidies has been

(ii) Subsidies

112. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are aware of the significant reduction in subsidies which has been made in the last three years. The decision to reduce subsidies was taken by the National Council of the United National Independence Party after its careful consideration of His Excellency the President's 'Watershed Speech' in June, 1975. The wisdom of this decision has been proved by the increasing severity of the economic and financial problems which have affected the Nation in the subsequent years. In line with this decision subsidies were decreased from K82.8 million in 1975 to K59.8 million in 1976. No further policy decisions concerning subsidies were made in 1977, when in consequence, total subsidies rose to K66.2 million. However, in 1978 a further reduction of over 30 per cent was approved by this House, fixing subsidies at K44.2 million.

113. Mr Speaker, Sir, the economic and financial position facing our Nation is such that we must maximise the volume of resources devoted to development and the maintenance of essential services. I have therefore found it necessary to reduce the level of expenditure on subsidies from its 1978 level of K44.2 million to K30.4 million in 1979. By far the largest portion of these subsidies is spent on maize and fertiliser. I have therefore decided to reduce the subsidy on maize handling costs to K12.0 million, a reduction of 33.3 per cent. The total subsidy on the fertiliser price differential has been eliminated completely compared with K4.3 million allocated in 1978. The subsidy on fertiliser handling costs will be K6.4 million, a reduction of 19.0 per cent from its 1978 level.

114. Mr Speaker, Sir, the reductions in subsidies are essential in order to ensure a fair distribution of our limited resources between consumption and investment. The policy decision to phase out subsidy payments made by the National Council and the subsequent decisions to reduce subsidies made by this House have ensured that the people, through their representatives have been fully involved in this deliberate choice to channel more resources to the development of our Nation.

(iii) Capital Expenditure

115. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is with considerable regret that I must inform the House that the overall level of capital expenditure has been reduced to K123.9 million. I have indicated that I have made every effort to restrain recurrent expenditure to the absolute minimum which is dictated by the need to maintain essential Government services. These constraints when combined with the objective of ensuring a lower overall budgetary deficit have led to the painful decision to reduce capital expenditure.

116. Mr Speaker, Sir, capital expenditure can only be justified if it truly contributes to the overall development of our economy. As my predecessor stated last year, capital expenditure cannot be viewed in isolation from other areas of activity. In the first place any new project requires considerable amounts of recurrent expenditure when it comes into operation. Unless the resources are available to service these projects then there is little point in undertaking new investment.

present serious balance of payments position, it will not be possible to guarantee the sufficient foreign exchange to support a large capital investment programme.

117. For these reasons it has been decided that no new projects will be undertaken unless they involve investment in directly productive activities. Furthermore, the rate of progress on on-going infrastructural projects will be slowed to the extent that is compatible with existing contractual commitments. Finally, priority has been given to projects which are financed, wholly or in part, by external loans. In this way the supply of imported goods for use in capital investment programmes can be improved without placing an unnecessary burden on the balance of payments.

118. A total of K123.9 million has been allocated for capital expenditure. Of this total K59.1 million will be financed by external loans if the projects to which they relate are implemented according to our expectations. The allocation of capital expenditure to the agricultural sector is K29.4 million including K11.2 million for loans and investments in agricultural parastatal institutions. Loans and investments of K3.6 million have been allocated for industrial projects and K13.5 million for investment in the transport and communications sectors. A total of K19.8 million has been allocated for road projects, where the emphasis is on feeder roads and the completion of on-going projects.

119. Mr Speaker, Sir, the amount which has been allocated for capital expenditure is admittedly small. But hon. Members should note that Government investment forms only a small part, about 25 per cent, of total investment in the economy. The majority is accounted for by the private and parastatal sectors. Thus although the volume of Government investment will decrease, it cannot be said that economic activity will necessarily decline as a result. But, in order to offset the decrease of Government investment, it will be necessary to provide the right environment for an increase in investment activities by our parastatal and private companies. I intend to address myself to this problem in the policies which I shall outline today.

120. Mr Speaker, Sir, in concluding my remarks on Government expenditure I wish to make one point absolutely clear. All Ministries and Departments must be aware that the allocations approved by Parliament particularly as regards recurrent expenditure should be regarded as upper limits on their expenditure. Releases of funds during 1979 will be subjected to the closest scrutiny as was the case in 1978. If the Government does not receive the revenue that has been estimated, then it will be necessary to restrain releases of funds until such time as the revenue is received. Furthermore, I do not envisage any circumstances in which supplementary expenditure will be approved except in cases where equivalent savings are declared or where new sources of external financing become available. Controlling officers and all officers charged with financial control and management should begin to view their responsibilities not simply within the limits of their Ministries' function, but in the broader perspective of achieving national economic stability.

(e) Industrial and Investment Policy

sational efficiency of the ZIMCO group. The new structure places much greater responsibility for the operations of the individual companies in the hands of their boards of directors and management than ever before. It is therefore up to each company to ensure that the new structure of ZIMCO results in an increased level of production. I referred earlier to the considerable cost reductions which have been achieved by the mining companies and the resulting improvement in their financial operations. Every parastatal company should now undertake a thorough review of its operations, with the assistance where necessary of ZIMCO's new business appraisal section, in order to achieve cost savings and improvements in operational efficiency. In this way we can reduce the perpetual, and, in my view, totally unjustified, complaint that parastatals cannot perform satisfactorily because the Government has not given them financial support.

123. Secondly, His Excellency the President in the same address announced a major relaxation of the price control system, in which price decisions will be entrusted to individual companies with only a very few goods remaining under direct price control. This system will have the effect of allowing companies to charge economic prices, a policy which has been in existence for the last two years, and which is now given much greater strength by the decision announced by His Excellency the President. This is a vital part of our economic strategy since realistic prices will form the basis of greater profitability particularly in the parastatal sector, thus providing resources for new investment. I would like to appeal to those responsible to ensure that the new price system is put into effect without delay.

124. Thirdly, hon. Members are aware that the Industrial Development Act has now been in effect for over one year. This Act is designed to promote investment in new enterprises by both local and foreign investors. Emphasis is placed on industrial development which is labour intensive, which uses local raw materials, which promotes exports and which is based in rural areas. This Act has already stimulated considerable interest, both inside and outside Zambia, and many applications for recognition under the Act have been received. However, much remains to be done in terms of simplifying the procedures, and advertising the incentives provided. For this purpose a committee has been established to administer and promote the Act.

125. Mr Speaker, Sir, from what I have just said it should be clear that the Government is allowing much greater economic freedom to the parastatal and private sectors. This must be matched by a correspondingly greater independence from Government financial support. In view of this, and because of the limited budgetary resources available I have decided to make borrowing from the Government a less attractive source of finance for the parastatal companies. At present Government loans carry an interest rate of 7 per cent. With immediate effect this interest rate is raised to 10 per cent for all new agreements and all existing loans which do not carry a specific rate of interest. In order to encourage agricultural development the interest rate on loans for agricultural investment has been fixed at the concessional rate of 9.0 per cent. This will be Government's leading rate into line

K300.9 million, 1977—K281.2 million and 1978—K232.2 million. These overall deficits represent the difference between our total expenditure and the total revenue which is raised from taxation and by other means from local resources. The deficits are financed in the first instance by long-term loans from internal and external sources. If these loans are insufficient to cover the deficit then the Government must resort to short-term borrowing from the banking system. However, this form of financing is inflationary, since it can directly increase the supply of money in the economy. It is this short-term borrowing requirement which I have reduced this year to K75 million from the estimated level of about K90.0 million in 1978. Even though the overall deficit is slightly higher in 1979, the short-term borrowing requirement will decrease in 1979 because of a larger inflow of resources from foreign

106. It is in this context and of the economic objectives which I have already outlined that I have devised the fiscal measures which I shall announce later this afternoon.

(d) *Expenditure*

107. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the restricted scope for increasing revenue and the necessity of reducing the budgetary deficit, I have had no alternative but to fix Government expenditure at the very basic minimum which is dictated by our need to maintain essential services and to meet our national commitments. Consequently the requests originating in the Government Ministries and Departments have had to be reduced very considerably. These reductions have applied to both recurrent and capital expenditure.

continued in 1978. These are:

- (i) no new posts will be created in existing Government Ministries;
- (ii) vacant non-professional and non-technical posts remain frozen;
- (iii) casual hire of vehicles will not be permitted;
- (iv) cash in lieu of leave for Civil Servants remains frozen;
- (v) the provision for travel abroad has been further reduced; and
- (vi) the level of subsidies has been further reduced.

The enforcement of these guidelines has resulted in our ability to restrain current expenditure to what I consider a realistic level.

essential Government services. These constraints when combined with the objective of ensuring a lower overall budgetary deficit have led to the painful decision to reduce capital expenditure.

116. Mr Speaker, Sir, capital expenditure can only be justified if it truly contributes to the overall development of our economy. As my predecessor stated last year, capital expenditure cannot be viewed in isolation from other areas of activity. In the first place any new project requires considerable amounts of recurrent expenditure when it comes into operation. Unless the resources are available to service these projects then there is little point in undertaking new investment. Secondly, unless the foreign exchange is available to purchase the imported inputs, which form a large part of most capital projects, then the ability to utilise capital allocations is severely limited. In the

to restrain releases of funds until such time as the revenue is received. Furthermore, I do not envisage any circumstances in which supplementary expenditure will be approved except in cases where equivalent savings are declared or where new sources of external financing become available. Controlling officers and all officers charged with financial control and management should begin to view their responsibilities not simply within the limits of their Ministries' function, but in the broader perspective of achieving national economic stability.

(e) *Industrial and Investment Policy*

121. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have just said that every encouragement must be given to the private and parastatal sectors to enable them to make a more significant contribution to the development of our economy. Sir, I believe there are three ways in which this environment has already been created.

122. Firstly, in his opening address to the current session of the National Assembly His Excellency the President announced a series of radical changes in the structure of the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO). These measures will go a long way towards improving the administrative and organi-

from Government financial support. In view of this, and because of the limited budgetary resources available I have decided to make borrowing from the Government a less attractive source of finance for the parastatal companies. At present Government loans carry an interest rate of 7 per cent. With immediate effect this interest rate is raised to 10 per cent for all new agreements and all existing loans which do not carry a specific rate of interest. In order to encourage agricultural development the interest rate on loans for agricultural investment has been fixed at the concessional rate of 9.0 per cent. This will bring Government lending rates into line with those extended by the commercial banking system. In future the Government's lending rates will vary automatically with commercial overdraft rates in the banking system. In addition the repayment periods applying to such loans will be more closely defined and will vary according to the nature of the project. The present situation in which many loans carry unspecified repayment periods will not be permitted.

(f) *Agriculture*

126. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the

To Page 6

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ZAMBIA is not a rich country. If anything it is a poor country going through very difficult times.

It is also true that the country's economic problems will have to be long with us until the international financial organisations will see fit to release more funds to enable the country have more foreign exchange for materials to come into the country to get our secondary industries going.

It is true also to say that until our people learn to work hard on the land and in the factories, our economic situation will continue to cause trouble even if the price of copper picks up.

Despite all these problems, the Party and its Government have not been indifferent to the sufferings of our people.

Throughout all the thick and thin of the country's economic ills, it has been the common man who has carried the brunt of the tough times we have passed through.

It has been the common man who has at the same time been behind the Party through thick and thin as the economic situation in the country began to bite.

It is, therefore, quite understandable that the Party and its Government should give the common man a breathing space through a humane Budget which was presented to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Finance and Technical Co-operation, Mr Joshua Lumina. The Budget is generous to the common man in that prices on such items as footwear, furniture and clothing have been reduced.

Also reduced has been the personal income tax which had been a pain in the neck to the urban worker.

disco

The popular "tower" for diners is currently featuring a top cabaret artist from Essex in the UK, Mike Lee Taylor, who, backed by the most experienced and consistent band in Zambia - the Broadway Quintet - is proving to be quite a hit up there.

Hi there disco folks. Opening with a difference this week, we are looking at the Hotel Inter-Continental Makumbi cabaret scene.

A veteran of 15 years in the business, Mike is what can be described as a vocal comedy entertainer.

His act consists of class vocals, comedy and audience participation.

Watching this guy reminds one of Engelbert Humperdinck or Tom Jones. His version of "Dance To My Ten Guitars" is just right on.

"He is certainly one of the best artistes I have seen here and I have been here a couple of times," a diner remarked.

"His audience participation is just superb what with waltzing in the crowd and accepting glasses of wine and picking up a potato chip from a diner's plate," he added.

Mike will be at the Makumbi for the next two weeks after which he will move on to Kitwe's Hotel Edinburgh.

I suggest you go and watch his act, you won't be disappointed.

And now about the disco scene: Local disc jockeys at disco sessions don't spin records by Zambian singers as

much as they do for overseas stars for two main reasons: most of the local tunes are difficult to dance to and that local artistes never bother to give DJs any of their new records for spinning.

That is what some Lusaka-based disc jockeys said this week in reply to last week's remarks by some Zambian musicians that DJs don't play Zambian records at disco sessions because they are still "colonial minded" who prefer overseas tunes to local ones.

"The question of us being colonial minded just doesn't arise at all. The trouble lies with the local singers themselves. A lot of their records are just undanceable. In addition to that they want us to get these records from the shops to go and spin at sessions."

"What they must realise is that by giving local DJs their records, they are in return, having their music being given free publicity. In other countries, you have to pay for that," one prominent DJ told me.

However, he observed that of late, DJs have started spinning quite a number of local records at discos such as the latest uptempo numbers by Lazarus Tembo, The Witch, Fire Family and a few others. "This is despite the fact that we have to buy these records," he said. Any more comments from our Zambian singers on the matter?

On the other hand, we hope our radio announcers who got the pat on their backs from local musicians for promoting Zambian music such as Charles Mando, Timmy Mvula and Peter Mweemba, will not relent on this revolutionary cause.

Every January of each year somehow always brings bad news, and I am hereby not talking about those bottomless pockets caused by the traditional wild spending of money on Christmas and New Year festivities, but on something very much more grave than that. This January has not been an exceptional.

Music fans all over the world will be saddened to learn of the untimely deaths of three prominent international singing stars.

These are Donny Hathaway, 33, Charli Mingus, 56, both noted US soul and jazz greats and Mbaraka Mwishehe Mwaruka, 34, former lead singer/guitarist with Morogoro Jazz Band and later with Super-Volcano in Tanzania.

Award-winning soul singer, Donny is reported to have committed suicide on January 13 by jumping out of a 15th floor window at a hotel overlooking Central Park in New York City U.S.A.

Donny was in N.Y. for a new musical gear for his band. During his time, Mbaraka penned great numbers for both Morogoro and Super Volcano such as "Africa Hoyee" which is dedicated to great African leaders like our own President Kaunda, Tanzania's Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the late Kenyan President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Guinea's Sekou Toure, Zaire's General Mobutu Sase Seko and the former Ugandan leader, Dr Milton Obote.

Other hits include "Sitaki Tena", "Picnic Ya Volcano", "Kifo Cha Pesa" and "Masika Zole Zole".

Reports from Tanzania said that among the hundreds of people who attended his burial were five groups, Morogoro Jazz, Orchestra Maquis du Zaire (who are to compose a song about him), Afro 70, Urafiki Jazz and Vijana Jazz bands. May the souls of Donny, Charlie and Mbaraka rest in peace - but their music lives on.

You might have already heard the news about the arrival of the Black American blues musician, Sugar Blue, who will be in the country

Why DJ don't spin local cuts



Jean Bulawayo - the third lass to join the Crossbones.

tation up from the streets of New York's Greenwich Village.

Now based in Paris, France, where he performs at the Totem and Campagne Premiere nightclubs, Sugar Blue - whose real name is James Whiting - has played with the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan and the musically outrageous man, Frank Zappa, among other popular rock musicians.

Accompanied by his "Mud-ball Sweet Band," Sugar Blue will perform on February 3 at the Lusaka Theatre Club and on February 5 at the Ndola Theatre Club. Tickets for the two performances are available both in Lusaka and the Copperbelt for a meagre K2 - mind you, this is a monthend and, further, sources confirmed that the entrance charges won't be affected by yesterday's budget for this year!

He is also expected to give a benefit concert at UNZA Great East Road campus for the students and staff of UNZA ONLY.

A musician described by those who have seen him to have his own particular harmonica style, Sugar Blue says he has been influenced by Stevie Wonder, Little Walter, Sonny Boy Williamson and Bob Dylan.

His backing band is made up of Cecile Blaliff on electric bass, Vic Pitts on percussion and Edward King on electric guitar. Apart from the mouth organ, Sugar Blue also takes care of the vocals.

The female membership in the Crossbones line-up has now swollen to three when Jean Bulawayo joined the band this week. The other girls who recently joined the Zamrock group are Susan Mulemena and Rose Mwamba.

According to band manager, Kris Chali, Jean's joining the group now means that there's only one more spot to be filled by any aspiring songbird to complete the set-up.

Meanwhile, the group and their three dollies will be in action today at Kabwe's Railway Recreation Club. A tour of the whole country is also in the offing sometime next month.



Ex-Morogoro Jazz Band - Mbaraka - who died recently in Mombasa as a result of a road accident.

the film is a great let down, despite the attractions of the fantastic Commodores and Donna Summer.

Instead of expecting to really enjoy seeing the Commodores and Donna Summer in action, what did we have? Most of the time, concentration of the film was on that clown of a DJ who kept on hopping up and down in his cubicle. We only saw glimpses of the Commodores towards the end of the film. It was the same case with Donna Summer. Let's have better musicals in future, please.

In need of wanting to be in the know of what's new on the record shelves? There are presently nine singles just released by Teal and an album specially for children's parties.

The singles are "Stumblin In" by Suzi Quatro and Chris Norman, "Maisha Ya Mfina" from the Nairobi Matata Jazz, "Soon Back" by Peter Tosh, "Needing A Friend" by Cliff Richard and it's from his LP "Green Light," "Mexican Girl" by Smokie, "It's Time We Talk Things Over" by Rex Allen and "Let's Go Dancing" by one, Mark Holden.

If you missed the Witch's latest album (or could not afford it), don't worry for they have curved out two cuts from there and these are the popular "Janet" and "Nazingwa" numbers. This also goes for Jimmy Cliff's LP, "Give Thanks."

is simply called, "Party Songs." Little sing-alongs include "Happy Birthday To You", "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow" and "I've Got Sixpence".

I have not yet listened to any of the singles (apart from Jimmy and the Witch's) as well as the LP but I am sure it would be quite safe to predict that some of them deserve a spinout.

Finally, a query from a Disco reader, Kaka Jorgi Lambi of Lusaka is on the validity of reports saying that the Witch are back from Swaziland and what's up with Rikki Ililonga's Mass Voice band. The Witch are definitely back and Rikki is still on the scene with the Mass Voice.

It's also worthy pointing out that Mike Nyoni has not yet left for Nairobi as was erroneously reported elsewhere last week. Mike told me that he leaves tomorrow and waved an air ticket about to confirm the trip.

A complete wrap up of the Copperbelt scene will be back with the next edition of your popular music column.

COMPETITION: There has been a terrific response to last week's question and I am informed that several other letters are still in the G.P.O. So to be fair to everyone, I will announce the names of the winners in the next column. The question once more is:

was presented to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Finance and Technical Co-operation, Mr Joshua Lumina. The Budget is generous to the common man in that prices on such items as footwear, furniture and clothing have been reduced.

Also reduced has been the personal income tax which had been a pain in the neck to the urban worker.

The business sector benefits with the reduction on company tax.

These are generous reductions which are bound to help the business sector make its way up.

They are also generous reductions on prices of items which affect the majority of our people to the point they may ease the life of the common man.

But as we have said in the past, we must expect increases of prices on some essential commodities to come later in April to help our parastatals break even.

So far, one of the reasons why parastatals cannot make money is that their commodities are under-priced with the result they are not making a profit.

When parastatals do not make a profit, they have to be subsidised by the taxpayer which in turn causes hardship to the workers.

It is important that we should remember that in our efforts to get the economy back on its feet, we shall be called upon later to make further sacrifices for Zambia to survive.

What is important, however, is that as a country, we must help to reduce the prices of essential commodities in the country by making sure that we produce most of the materials needed in the production of these essential commodities.

We must work hard on the land and in the mines to produce the materials we need in our factories.

It will not be until after we have succeeded to produce the materials needed in the production of our goods in the factories that we shall be able to boast we are playing an important role in putting the economy back on its feet.

And this will in turn mean hard work on the land, in the mines, in the factories and in the Party and its Government offices.



Mike Lee-Taylor - vocalists, comedian, compere with a difference.



American Bluesman, Sugar Blue (James Whiting) has brought his 4-man Mudball Sweet Band.

These are Donny Hathaway, 33, Charli Mingus, 56, both noted US soul and jazz greats and Mbaraka Mwishehe Mwaruka, 34, former lead singer/guitarist with Morogoro Jazz Band and later with Super-Volcano in Tanzania.

Award-winning soul singer, Donny is reported to have committed suicide on January 13 by jumping out of a 15th floor window at a hotel overlooking Central Park in New York City U.S.A.

Donny was in N.Y. for a recording session with that other soul sister Roberta Flack. The late singer is best known for songs with Roberta such as "Where Is the Love", for which he won a Grammy Award in 1973. "The Closer I Get To You" and the ever-green "You've Got A Friend".

Jazz and blues maestro, Charlie Mingus, was stricken by a fatal heart attack. During his heydays, he jammed with such fireballs in music as Louis Armstrong, Lionel Hampton, Fats Navarro and Duke Ellington. In the meantime, Atlantic Records have released his last album before he died called "Me, Myself An Eye".

Lovers of the sweet sounding Tanzanian rumba tunes will be shocked by the death of Mbaraka - the once driving force behind the success of Morogoro Jazz and Super Volcano, a splinter band from the former group.

Mbaraka lost his life in a car accident early this month while on a business trip in Mombasa, Kenya. It is reported that he was in the coastal town trying to gather some funds for the purchase of

that among the hundreds of people who attended his burial were five groups. Morogoro Jazz, Orchestra Maquis du Zaire (who are to compose a song about him), Afro 70, Urafiki Jazz and Vijana Jazz bands. May the souls of Donny, Charlie and Mbaraka rest in peace - but their music lives on.

You might have already heard the news about the arrival of the Black American blues musician, Sugar Blue, who will be in the country from February 3 until 6 for shows in Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

At 28, Sugar Blue is a mouth organist of growing stature who has built his repu-

fundamental importance of agriculture in the economy and the key role which is assigned to rural development by the Party and Government, it is appropriate that I should mention the means which we are adopting to ensure the rapid development of the sector.

127. Sir, the most important policy instruments available to Government are the producer prices which are fixed for many crops. Under a decision taken by the Party and Government these prices are now reviewed regularly and the practice will continue whereby they are reviewed at least once a year, account being taken of all variations in the cost of inputs and the need to ensure an adequate rate of return to our farmers.

Increasing attention will be paid to relative prices between crops both in Zambia and abroad, in order to promote those in which Zambia is most efficient or in which domestic demand is high. Encouragement will be extended to all scales of farming activity and the variations of cost structure will be taken into account.

128. During 1979 preparation will continue on the many projects which are being undertaken with the assistance of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Economic Community and other external agencies. Many of these projects will emphasise development of particular areas of the country and the promotion of crops in which these areas have the greatest advantage, rather than concentrating on individual crops on a nation-wide basis.

129. The number of projects under preparation has increased sharply during the last year. This should allow a rapid growth of agricultural output over a wide range of crops in the years to come.

(g) Prices and Incomes Policy

130. Mr Speaker, Sir, despite the reduction in the rate of inflation which has already occurred I expect that inflation will continue at relatively high levels during 1979. When this is seen in the context of the virtual stagnation in national output and real living standards it is clear that an appropriate permanent prices and incomes policy is essential. Thus when my predecessor presented his Budget Address last year he said that

the Government had invited a distinguished expert to advise Government on appropriate measures. I am able to report that this expert, together with a team of specialists in relevant fields, under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, conducted an extensive study on the issues during the year. The mission's report has been received in the last few days and the Government is now actively considering the recommendations put forward. These will be presented to the Nation in due course.

131. In the intervening period the interim policy to which I have already referred has been in force. Under this policy increases in basic wages and salaries in the public sector have been frozen while increases in the private sector have been restricted to a maximum of K6 per month. Mr Speaker, Sir, this policy will remain in operation until April, 1979, when further guidelines will be presented.

132. Mr Speaker, Sir, the question of prices is an exceedingly difficult problem. The Government's pricing policy must take two fundamentally opposed objectives into account. On one hand it is essential to restrain the rate of inflation in order to maintain living standards and to prevent economic and social disruption. On the other hand the producers of goods and services must be allowed to charge prices adequate to ensure levels of profitability sufficient for the expansion of their output. In recent years it has become increasingly apparent that despite the high rate of inflation, the latter objective has not been universally satisfied particularly in the parastatal sector. It is for this reason that greater freedom has been allowed in price determination as I have already indicated. In view of the inevitable price increases which will result the Government will take measures to make sure that the impact is reduced as far as possible. In this regard, my colleague the

hon. Minister of Industry, Commerce and Foreign Trade will exercise the closest vigilance to ensure that the prices which are fixed are fully justified, and that inefficient operations are not tolerated.

(h) Monetary Policy

133. I wish to turn now to a discussion of the monetary policy which will be

recently joined. The Zamrock group are Susan Mulemena and Rose Mwamba.

According to band manager, Kris Chali, Jean's joining the group now means that there's only one more spot to be filled by any aspiring songbird to complete the set-up.

Meanwhile, the group and their three doliies will be in action today at Kabwe's Railway Recreation Club. A tour of the whole country is also in the offing sometime next month.

Has any of you been to see the film "Thank God It's Friday" which has been showing at one of the cinemas in Lusaka? Those of you who have will concur with me that

he leaves tomorrow and waved an air ticket about to confirm the trip.

A complete wrap up of the Copperbelt scene will be back with the next edition of your popular music column.

COMPETITION: There has been a terrific response to last week's question and I am informed that several other letters are still in the G.P.O. So to be fair to everyone, I will announce the names of the winners in the next column. The question once more is: Which band does Keith Mlevhu play for now and where is it based? Send in your answers to Disco, P.O. Box 1421, Lusaka. That's it for now and good luck!

The LP which should go down very well at kids' parties

pursued during the year. During 1978 considerable success was achieved in controlling the money supply by means of restricting the amount of new credit made available to all sectors of the economy.

134. This year, I intend to exercise similar control over the money supply. However, the mining industry's improved financial position implies that the demand for new credit from this source will be very substantially reduced. Moreover, the reduction in the Government deficit will also place less of a burden on the banking system. Consequently it will be possible to allow a considerably larger increase in credit facilities available to the rest of the economy. Many private and parastatal companies found that their operations had to be restrained in 1978 because of the restrictions. This relaxation during 1979 should allow a more reasonable liquidity position in the industrial and agricultural sectors and will afford an opportunity for growth within the constraints of the availability of inputs and import controls. If this opportunity is seized, then I sincerely hope that an expansion of production will follow and therefore the contribution of these companies to Government revenue will be increased.

(i) Balance of Payments

135. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have previously stated that two of our objectives in 1979 should be to restore the overall balance of payments to a position of equilibrium, and to achieve a reduction in the level of payments arrears. Although I expect a small increase in export earnings, these two objectives imply that the level of imports in 1979 will remain about the same as in 1978. Therefore import controls will remain in force during 1979 under the system now in operation. I wish to note here that the change from a quarterly allocation of foreign exchange to a semi-annual basis has resulted in a more orderly approach to the problem, and importers have benefited considerably from being able to plan their operations more systematically.

136. The policies outlined by my predecessor in his Budget Address last year concerning export promotion will con-

tinue and every effort will be made to diversify Zambia's exports. It is particularly important that our manufactured and agricultural goods are exported.

137. I do not intend to alter the exchange control regulations in any fundamental sense. These are amended on a routine basis from time to time by the Bank of Zambia as the circumstances dictate. Our current situation does not suggest the need for any change.

(j) *Third National Development Plan*

138. Mr Speaker, Sir, the problems which confront the Nation present a formidable task during the implementation of the Third National Development Plan. Sir, I am confident that this Plan, despite its earlier postponement will be launched in 1979. Many of the policies to which I have alluded this afternoon will form a critical part of the Plan, and I believe that these policies and the measures which I shall announce shortly provide the right basis for ensuring its successful launching and implementation.

139. Mr Speaker, Sir, the economic policies I have outlined do not represent any major departure from those previously adopted by the Party and Government. The policy instruments available are severely limited by the need to achieve non-inflationary growth, while at the same time attempting to improve our balance of payments and foreign reserves situation. The measures to which I now turn have been designed with this in mind.

PART V

REVENUE MEASURES

140. Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall now discuss the estimates of revenue for 1979. Sir, the estimates have been prepared on the basis of the economic objectives which I outlined earlier this afternoon. In summary these are: the reduction of the Government's short-term borrowing requirement, while at the same time stimulating economic activity and reducing the impact of inflation on our people. The contribution to revenue of the mining industry will be minimal. Therefore almost all recurrent revenues will be derived from other forms of direct and indirect taxation. If no further measures to raise revenue are introduced then the short-term borrowing requirement would be unacceptably high. Consequently it is necessary to increase revenue from some sources. However in other areas I have decided to allow a slight reduction in revenue in order to achieve our other objectives.

141. The total recurrent revenue for 1979, including the new measures which I shall announce, is estimated to be K583.9 million. The summary of revenue is as follows:

	K million
(a) Income Tax	216.0
(b) Customs and Excise	273.4
(c) Fines, Licences	6.4
(d) Mineral Revenue	9.1
(e) Interest	0.3
(f) Fees of Court, etc.	26.6
(g) OSAS Reimbursements	0.9
(h) Miscellaneous and Other Collections	10.2
(i) Interest from Loans and Investments	18.2

(j) Dividends	1.1
(k) Capital Repayments	9.9
(l) Capital Grants	10.6
(m) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	1.2
TOTAL	583.9

142. Mr Speaker, Sir, the measures which I propose to introduce may be classified in seven categories according to their objective as follows:

- incentives to stimulate production;
- incentives to encourage exports;
- incentives for increasing employment;
- compensation for inflation;
- reducing consumption of unessential items;
- encouraging financial independence among parastatals; and
- the mobilisation of additional revenue.

I shall now discuss the revenue proposals in detail.

(a) *Personal Income Tax*

143. Mr Speaker, Sir, the level of inflation has placed a heavy burden on average earnings. Incomes have not risen as rapidly as the prices of goods in the shops, with the result that those people who receive fixed incomes have experienced a decline in their living standards. It has also been observed during periods of high inflation, when the ranges of taxable income are not adjusted in line with inflation, that employers must increase wages and salaries disproportionately in order to maintain the real value of take home pay. This is because as a worker's earnings increase, he becomes liable to higher rates of taxation, so that his retained earnings do not rise as rapidly as his basic salary. Finally, we have noticed that the rates of taxation on very high incomes have had a serious impact on the motivation of our top managers and professional workers, who are required to pay tax at a maximum rate of 75 per cent. Although these people are comparatively well paid it is essential that they should have sufficient incentives to give the best of their abilities.

144. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of these brief remarks I have decided to make minor amendments to the tax structure. At present, the initial rate of 5 per cent is levied on the first K500 of taxable income after allowances I propose to increase this amount to K1,000 leaving the tax rate unchanged. The next K1,500 of taxable income is taxed at 10 per cent. I propose that this rate of tax should apply to the next K1,000 only. The next two tax brackets of K2,000 are taxed at 25 per cent and 35 per cent. I propose to decrease the rate of tax on these brackets to 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, leaving the brackets unchanged. The final change that I propose is a reduction in the maximum rate of personal income tax from 75 per cent to 70 per cent. The other rates remain unchanged. The proposed tax structure is as follows:

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO
APPLY FOR A TRADING
(RETAIL) LICENCE**

Full name of applicant John Muleya Sindula. Postal address P.O. Box 310. Choma. Business name (if any) Kabanze Bottle Store. Premises at which the business is to be carried on: Stand No Shop/ Street No Name of Street - Town Village Kabanze Village District. Choma.

Details of licence it is intended to apply for:

- (1) Trading (Wholesale) Licence.
- (2) Trading (Retail) Licence.
- (a) in a prescribed area:

(b) for prescribed goods only.

Full name of applicant Misheck Piyo Phiri.

Postal address P.O. Box 357. Lusaka.

Business name (if any) Peter and Dannie Butchery.

Premises at which the business is to be carried on: Stand No A 88 Shop/ Street No.

Name of Street - Town Freedom Compound. Chilanga District Lufunsa Rural.

Details of licence it is intended to apply for:

- (2) Trading (Retail) Licence:

(a) in a prescribed area;

(b) for prescribed goods only.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between AMRUTLAL MAGANLAL NAIK AND KIRTI KHANDUBHAI NAIK carrying on business upon the premises known as Shops No. 7 and 8. Stand No.111. Chiparamba Road. Lusaka (P.O. Box 1250) under the style and firm name of CHIRUNDU BORDER STORE has been dissolved by mutual consent with effect from the 31st day of December 1978 so far as concerns the said AMRUTLAL MAGANLAL NAIK who has retired from the said firm.

ALL DEBTS due to and owing by the said firm shall be received and paid respectively by the remaining partner namely KIRTI KHANDUBHAI NAIK who will continue to carry on the said business upon the same premises under the style or firm name of KIRTEE'S FASHIONS.

DATED this 22nd day of January 1979

MUSA DUDHIA & CO.

The Advocates for the said AMRUTLAL MAGANLAL NAIK and the said KIRTI KHANDUBHAI NAIK

Q0555

(present address)

is applying to the Board for Registration as a citizen of the Republic of Zambia, and that any person who knows any reason why registration should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of such reason to the Citizenship Officer, P.O. Box 1 Lusaka, within twenty eight days from the date of this publication.

THE HON. W.J. PHIRI
MINISTER OF FINANCE
AFFAIRS

Q0694

Zambia

Vehicle

Tenders at
"AS THE"

DESCRIPTION

TOYOTA 100 PI
TOYOTA DYNA
TOYOTA HIAC
MADZA 1500 ES
TOYOTA CORO
MAZDA E2000
TOYOTA STOU

TOYOTA HIAC
TOYOTA HIAC
TOYOTA HIAC
FORD ESCORT
FORD ESCORT
FORD CORTIN
RENAULT VAN
FIAT 124 STAT

The vehicle
Road. Int
Property
envelopes

To reach

FOR SALE

LARGE SPANISH STYLE HOME

Fully walled established Garden and Pool

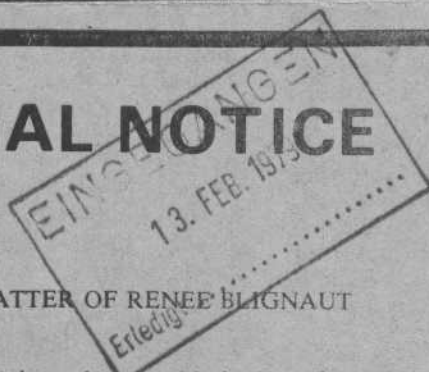
4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Study,

fully carpeted. Meranti ceilings
throughout.

TELEPHONE LUSAKA 52465 between

13 & 14 hours.

LEGAL NOTICE



IN THE MATTER OF RENEE BLIGNAUT

Notice is hereby given that we Marie Hendrieka Wright (Formerly Blignaut) and Martin John Wright of 8 Pine Court Little Brighton Northamptonshire in the United Kingdom propose to commence proceedings for the adoption by them of Renne Blignaut (an infant) and to apply to the High Court of Judicature in London for an order to dispense with the consent of that infant's Father Christian Blignaut.

If the said Christian Blignaut wishes to be heard on this application or wishes to object to the proposed adoption he should contact the proposed adoptors or their solicitors within the next 30 days.

Smeath Mann and Company
Solicitors, 26/ 28 Gold Street
Northampton United Kingdom
Telephone Northampton 31131

	Income after allowances K	Proposed rates %
First ..	1,000	5
Next ..	1,000	10
Next ..	2,000	20
Next ..	2,000	30
Next ..	2,000	45
Next ..	2,000	55
Next ..	2,000	65
Next ..	Balance	70

145. These changes will result in an increase in retained earnings. An average family of a working man, wife and three children earning K4,000 per annum at present pay K256. Under the proposed structure they will pay K215, a reduction of about 16 per cent. A similar family earning K10,000 per annum will pay K225 less than before, a reduction of 9 per cent. In the case of a family earning K15,000 per annum, the reduction will be K291, equivalent to about 5 per cent. These measures will take effect from 1st April, 1979, and are expected to result in a loss of revenue of about K3.0 million.

146. Mr Speaker, Sir, in making these concessions, I must emphasise that I expect to see a reduction in the level of salary increases. Workers' organisations should therefore moderate their demands for increases. Similarly employers should recognise that this will lessen the upward pressure on their costs of production. As a result I anticipate that these measures will go some way towards lessening the impact of inflation.

(b) Company Tax

147. Mr Speaker, Sir, an increasing number of Zambian companies have been experiencing severe liquidity problems. They have also had to restrain their expansion programmes because of the limited resources which they can retain for investment. The rate of company tax was last adjusted in 1977, when it was set at 50 per cent. This year I propose to make a concession to our companies in order to improve their liquidity positions and to encourage investment as a means of stimulating production. Accordingly I propose to reduce the rate of tax on companies from 50 per cent to 48 per cent.

148. At present companies establishing operations in the rural areas are allowed a concessional rate of tax during the first five years of its operations. At present the rate is 35 per cent, and I propose to reduce this rate to 30 per cent, in order to encourage more companies to move into rural areas. Mr Speaker, Sir, these two measures, which will take effect from 1st April, 1979, are estimated to result in a loss of revenue of K2.0 million in a full year. This is a small price to pay if the expected expansion of production is forthcoming.

149. Mr Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President has repeatedly stressed the need for a major export drive, particularly in the case of agricultural products. Accordingly I propose to exempt, from income tax any profits earned from the export of goods manufactured from domestically produced agricultural raw materials. Sir, I hope that our industrialists will take full advantage of this concession and that as a result we shall see an increase in our export earnings.

150. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have also stressed the need for increasing the availability of new employment opportunities. I am therefore proposing a system of incentives for manufacturing firms which create new jobs. I propose to introduce a job credit system under which firms will receive a credit against assessed income tax of K500 for each net addition to the number of full-time employees as manifested by the PAYE card, or other approved record of employment. This credit could continue for three years after

the net addition, so that the total benefit to a firm for each new job created will be a credit against income tax of K1,500. The credits will not apply to newly established companies immediately such companies will be allowed credits only for new jobs created two years after the commissioning of their production. For firms which have no income tax liability or an insufficient amount to qualify in a particular year, I propose to allow a carry-over to subsequent tax years subject to a maximum of five years. This measure will result in a loss of K0.5 million for each 1,000 new jobs created. It will take effect from 1st April, 1979.

(c) Mineral Tax

151. Mr Speaker, Sir, earlier this afternoon I outlined the prospects for the prices of the various minerals which Zambia produces. I indicated that the price of copper was still too low to generate any revenue during 1979. But I also noted the very large increases in the price of cobalt which have occurred in the last year. The price of cobalt is such that the mining companies are earning very high profits on this small area of their production. I believe it is only fair that the Nation as a whole should benefit from this situation. At present mineral tax is levied on all metals produced in Zambia at a much lower rate than copper for which the rate is 51 per cent. I am now proposing to increase the rate of mineral tax on cobalt from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. This measure which will take effect from 1st April, 1979, will raise an estimated K9.0 million in Government revenue.

(d) Sales Tax

152. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already outlined measures which, if approved, will result in easing the burden of inflation on Zambian families who are subject to personal income tax. However, only a relatively small proportion of the Zambian population is subject to such taxation. In order to give some relief from inflation to the rest of the population, I am proposing to reduce sales tax on three categories of goods which form an essential part of every household's budget. The changes I propose to introduce are as follows: the sales tax on clothing will be reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, and a similar reduction will be allowed for footwear, while the sales tax on furniture will be reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. The estimated loss in revenue from these measures will be K2.5 million, and they will take effect from midnight tonight.

(e) Excise Duty

153. Mr Speaker, Sir, I will now turn to excise duties. Sir, these duties are fixed at a flat rate related to the volume of the goods produced or sold. Thus even if the manufacturer's price increases the revenue received by Government is not affected. This is different from sales tax or customs duties which are related to the value of the goods, so that the revenue produced rises together with the manufacturer's price. Therefore it is necessary to adjust the rates of excise duty from time to time to ensure that the revenue yielded keeps pace with inflation. This year I propose to adjust the rate of excise duty on only two items.

(i) Clear Beer

154. Mr Speaker, Sir, clear beer must be considered as a luxury item which is consumed only by those who have a relatively high level of income. The demand for beer in Zambia is limited only by the ability of the manufacturers to produce it in sufficient quantities. This leads to the conclusion that the price of beer is extremely reasonable. I am proposing that the price of clear beer should be raised by 5 ngwee per bottle. The manufacturers will receive two ngwee of this increase and the remaining 3

Hier ist Schluss. Es war kein
Platz mehr in der Zeitung,
um die ganze Rede ab-
zudrucken.

then mother, three or four of their best friends and several young neighbours to visit him. This party drove in their fine carriages to his country house, where they stayed for eight whole days.

The whole time was spent in walks, hunting dances, festivities and parties. Altogether everything went so well that the younger daughter began to imagine that the master of the house had not such a blue beard after all. He began to look quite an attractive man to her eyes. As soon as the other visitors returned to town, she married him.

About a month later,

ing can save you from my terrible anger." She promised to do as he bid her. Then Blue Beard kissed her goodbye, climbed into his carriage, and began his journey.

While her frightening husband was away, all her friends came to see her. Whenever they left their homes for a drive, they insisted on visiting her house. They were gasping to see all the riches to which she held the keys. She was proud to show them the fine rooms, big and small. They looked in all chests and wardrobes, full of beautiful rich clothing and tapestries. They

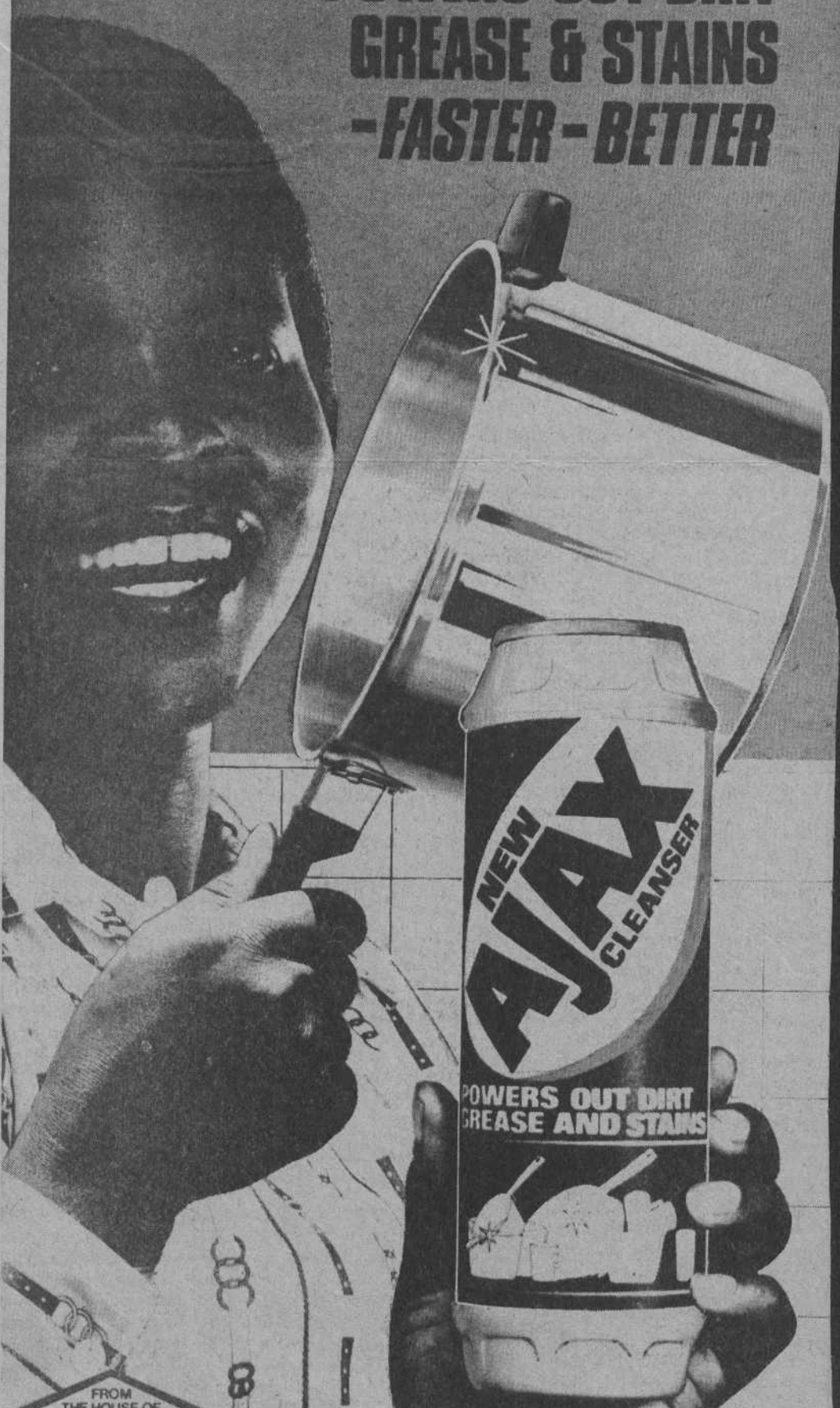
former wives. He had cut their throats, one after the other. At first, she thought she would die of shock. The key fell from her hand. When she recovered from her fright, and was able to move without fear of fainting, she picked up the key.

Closed the door of the terrible room and locked it again. Then she hurried to her bedroom.

She noticed that the key was dirty from dropping to the floor. She rubbed it two or three times, but the mark would not come off. She washed it well, rubbed it with polish and scrubbed it with a brush, but still the mark remained. In fact, the

AJAX CLEANSER

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AJAX - the most powerful name in cleaning



INSIDE TODAY: Clean up boxing, board urged — P8; Angola rebels thrown in towel — P3; Cash holds life policy — P2; That fish could be from sewage! — P5; What fake Namibia election was — P4

The new Government has been made in such a way that it will work closely under the Party. Ministries will now operate under chairmen of the various sub-committees of the Central Committee, five of whom have been nominated to Parliament.



• ZULU



• NYIRENDA



• MULEMBA



• MUNDIA



• MUDENDA

KK names Cabinet

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday announced the long-awaited Cabinet and for the first time nominated Central Committee members to Parliament.

The President also relieved commander of the Zambia National Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Peter Zuze of his post.

He appointed Major-General Benjamin Mibenge, now Lieutenant-General Commander. His deputy is Major-General Malimba Masheke.

One of the five Central Committee members nominated is Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee, Mr Grey Zulu who will later be called State Secretary for

Defence and Security when the post is ratified by Parliament.

Others are Mr Elijah Mudenda, new Chairman of Social and Culture Sub-Committee, Mr Humphrey Mulemba (Appointments and Discipline), Mr Wesley Nyirenda (Finance and Economic) and Mr Nalumbo Mundia (Youth and Sport).

The five would explain Party policy related to ministries under their sub-committees.

Dr Kaunda announced the dramatic changes at an open-air Press conference at State House.

He told the conference attended by senior Party and Government officials, foreign diplomats as well as Zambian envoys abroad, that he had taken almost two weeks to announce the Cabinet because it was important that matters were considered carefully to ensure continuity.

In making up the Cabinet, he had taken into account several factors including the current war situation in Southern Africa, the numerous programmes to be undertaken by the Government, the need to have a smaller government and the blending of old with new blood.

"All these things influenced my thinking. That is why I took long in thinking over matters," he explained.

The new Government had been made in such a way that it would work closely under the Party.

Government ministries would now operate under chairmen of the various sub-committees of the Central Committee, five of whom had

POLICY MAKERS TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT

By Times Reporter

been nominated to Parliament.

He warned that the changes announced yesterday did not mean that reorganisation of the Government structure and the Party had ended. He would soon make changes on the level of provincial political secretaries and district governors.

Beginning with State House, Dr Kaunda said there were no changes there "for the time being."

The four special assistants, Mr Mark Chona (political), Mr Milimo Punabantu (Press), Mr Dominic Mulaisho (Economy), Mr Sundie Kazungu (Administration), and principal private secretary, Mr Calvin Sikazwe would continue in their present posts.

He had, however, created an additional post of a temporary special assistant for Commonwealth Affairs, which would be filled by former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale.

Dr Mwale would make arrangements for this year's Commonwealth heads of state summit scheduled to be held in Zambia between July and August.

At Freedom House, member of the Central Committee Dr Henry Matipa becomes administrative secretary, replacing Mr Patrick Chisanga.

(See other story).

Deputy administrative secretary Mr Julian Masaniga would continue so is director of the research bureau, Dr Henry Meebela, who also becomes special assistant to Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona.

The President said he had elevated the department of National Guidance at Freedom House to a full ministry to be headed by former minister of state Mr Arnold Simuchimba with former director of cultural services, Mr Alfred Mofya as acting permanent secretary.

In the office of the Prime Minister, former permanent secretary for the National

Commission for Development Planning, Dr David Simonda, becomes special assistant for economic affairs.

Three ministers of state would head ministries under the Prime Minister's Office.

Mr Unia Mwila, former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, becomes minister of state in charge of the National Commission for Development Planning with Mr Yuyi Libakeni as acting permanent secretary and acting director-general. Dr Leonard Chivuno would be deputy director-general.

Former special assistant in the same office, Mr Basil Kabwe now becomes minister of state in charge of the Civil Service. He would mould the civil, police and prisons, the teaching and local government service commission into one institution.

His permanent secretary would be Mr Job Mutakwa, who moves from Copperbelt Province.

Magoye MP and former legal affairs minister Mr

Fitzpatrick Chuula becomes minister of state in charge of decentralisation with Mr Jabes Sakala as his permanent secretary.

At the Cabinet Office, Mr Evans Willima would continue as secretary and Mr Francis Walisiku his deputy. Mr Noah Kalala is permanent secretary at Cabinet Office on rotation basis.

Former minister of mines, Mr James Mapoma becomes director-general of ZIMCO to implement the reorganisation of the corporation which now falls under the Prime Minister's Office.

In the Office of Secretary of State for Defence, former permanent secretary for defence, Mr Festus Muyawala becomes special assistant to Mr Zulu, and head of the research bureau of defence and security.

Former permanent secretary for health, Mr Ian Sikazwe, goes to defence division.

Mr Wilted Phiri had been renominated to Parliament and would continue as Home Affairs Minister. The re-established post of minister of state would be filled by Senior Chieftainess Nkomesha.

Former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Mr Phineas Musukwa goes to Home Affairs, while Inspector-General of Police, Mr Crispin Katukula and Commissioner, Mr Jeffrey Munalula continue in their positions.

In the special division, Mr A. K. Mbewe remains director-general besides being permanent secretary.

The ministers of Foreign Affairs and Legal Affairs would now operate closely with Political and Legal Sub-Committee under Mr Reuben Kamanga.

Mr Wilson Chakulya, former high commissioner to Canada and MP for Mansa is new Minister of Foreign Affairs, while MP for Kantanshi Mr Greenwood Silwizya continues as Minister of State, Mr Peter Kasanda, Zambia's ambassador to Moscow becomes permanent secretary.

MP for Mpika East, Mr Frederick Chomba remains Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General.

The Minister of State and solicitor-general is Mr Gibson Chigaga, MP for Vulamkoko.

Dr Kaunda said former permanent secretaries for Foreign Affairs Mr Harry Nzundu, and Legal Affairs Mr Siwakwi Chaila had not yet been posted.

MP for Solwezi East, Mr Ludwig Sondashi, a former district governor becomes parliamentary secretary, while Mr Charles Manyema would be acting permanent secretary for Legal Affairs.

The ministries of Education and Culture and Health would operate under the Social and Culture sub-committee headed by Mr Mudenda.

Dr Kaunda said he had renominated Professor Lameck Goma as MP and Minister of Education and Culture while Mr Alan Chilimbayi has been re-appointed minister of state.

Masala MP Mr Cosmas Chibanda becomes Minister of State in charge of culture with Mr Peter Siwo as permanent secretary.

In the Ministry of Health, Serenje MP Mr Rajah Kunda is the new minister. He was formerly in charge of Lusaka Province in the previous Government. Mr Juvenalis Mwanza, (Nyimba) is the new Minister of State for Health.

Dr Joseph Kasonde is permanent secretary and director of medical services.

Mr Mulemba would head the four public commissions. Mr Nyirenda would supervise seven ministries — Finance and Technical Co-operation; Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade; Mines, Power, Transport and Communications; Labour, Works and Supply and Tourism.



Dr Kaunda speaking at State House yesterday.

ance and Technical Co-operation; Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade; Mines, Power, Transport and Communications; Labour, Works and Supply and Tourism.

Chikankata MP Mr Joshua Lumina is now Minister of Finance, while University of Zambia senior lecturer, Mr Ben Kakoma becomes Minister of State. Mr Lloyd Sichilongo continues as permanent secretary.

Mr Lumina was formerly minister in charge of the National Commission for Development Planning.

Chilubi MP, Mr Remmy Chisupa is Minister of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade, while Mr L. S. Sululwa becomes Minister of State. Mr Esau Nebwe is

permanent secretary.

Dr Kaunda named Luena Flats MP, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna as Minister of Mines, with Lukashya MP, Mr Fabiano Kalimasop as his minister of state, Mr Leonard Chinjavata, moves from Mindeco as managing director to become the permanent secretary.

The President reappointed General Kingsley Chinkuli as MP and Minister of Power, Transport and Communications.

The new minister of state are Mr M. K. Lufoma and Mr John Banda, while Mr Basil Monze continues as permanent secretary.

Continued on P5

Smiles and tears for New Year

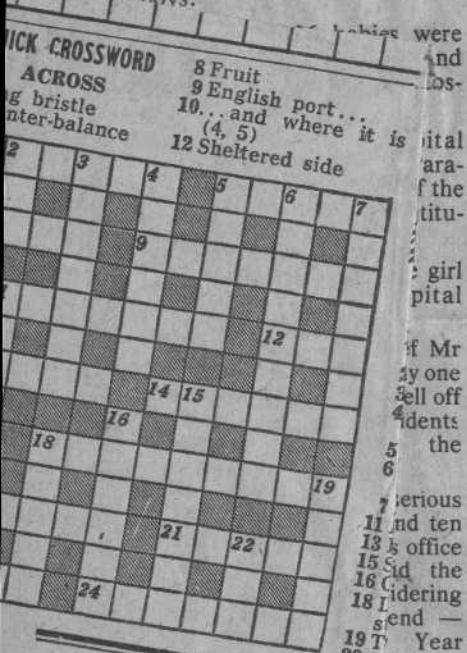
By Times Reporter
NEW Year's day brought smiles to some and tears and misery to others.

Hospitals throughout the Republic reported the birth of babies, while police announced people dying or being injured in road smashes and other incidents.

In Lusaka, a total of 73 babies were born at the University Teaching Hospital of whom 30 were boys.

At the Matero Reference Health Centre, a boy and girl were born.

Last year the UTH recorded 60 babies — 32 girls and 28 boys.



MIBENGES IS DEFENCE FORCE COMMANDER

By Times Reporter

PRESIDENT Kaunda made changes in the leadership of the Zambia National Defence Force and relieved Lieutenant-General Peter Zuze of his job as commander and brought in Major-General Malimba Masheke second in command and promoted Major-General Mibenge to lieutenant-general.

He named Major-General Malimba Masheke second in command and promoted Major-General Mibenge to lieutenant-general.

Dr Kaunda said the changes had been necessitated by "the prevailing war circumstances." Lt-Gen Zuze would be given a diplomatic job to serve for some time and be recalled.

He said Lt-Gen Zuze was a man whose integrity and loyalty were beyond doubt as he had served the nation well.

Dr Kaunda announced the retirement of administrative secretary at Freedom House Mr Patrick Chisanga whose job he gave to Dr Henry Matipa, member of the Central Committee.

Lt-Gen Zuze was appointed army commander in April 1977 when he took over from General Kingsley Chinkuli in a major Cabinet reshuffle.

The former army commander, a pilot, became the first Zambian commander of the Zambia Airforce before the defence forces were integrated into the ZNDF.

He had served as deputy commander to Gen. Chinkuli for many years.

Mr Chisanga served for many years as a permanent secretary in various ministries and was secretary to the Cabinet before moving to Freedom House in 1975.

Dr Kaunda said he had written to Mr Chisanga to persuade him to serve the nation in some other capacity



• Chieftainess NKOMESHA



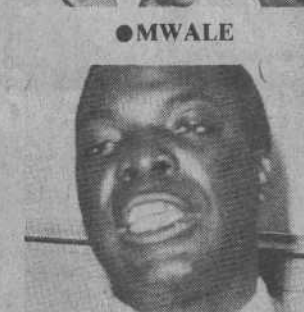
• MWILA



• MIBENGES



• MWALE



• LUMINA



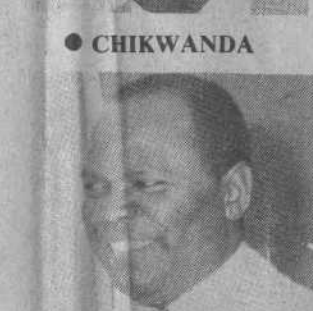
• Miss KONIE



• MUTALE



• CHIKWANDA



• MATIPA



• CHAKULYA

It's now Zimbabwe Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Tuesday.

RHODESIA'S new "constitution" which will lead to majority rule with a powerful measure of continued white influence, was published today and contained one major surprise — the name of the country will be Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The name itself was another success for the whites in the planning of the bogus new nation scheduled to emerge after the so-called one-man one-vote elections on April 20.

During years of struggle against white supremacy, African nationalists have

always referred to their hoped-for new state as Zimbabwe.

But in recent months the white minority had pressed strongly to have the name Rhodesia retained as a symbol of their "achievements."

Nationalists in the transitional regime evidently agreed to the compromise name in a bid to bolster flagging white morale, political sources said.

The new constitution will have to be approved by whites in a referendum on January 30.

The draft constitution set out in 151 pages, was published by the regime along with a slim document which gives the main provisions in layman's language to help

whites assimilate it before the referendum.

The first section says simply: "The name of the country will be Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

Subsequent chapters give composition of parliament, judiciary and the commissions running the security forces, while the civil service will remain under white day-to-day control.

White majority will be built into the commissions for the immediate future as no blacks at present have the qualifications necessary to fill most of the seats, it says.

Meanwhile freedom fighters attacked a white family in a Salisbury suburb — injuring a woman.

Mortars, rockets and arms were fired during the raid, in the northern Borrowdale area. It was the third freedom fighter attack within Salisbury city limits since November.

In another incident a group of armed men believed to belong to a Rhodesian-based nationalist organisation tried unsuccessfully to kidnap a black lecturer — once an associate of nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo — from the campus of the University of Rhodesia.

Dr Ariston Chambati, 43, lecturer in the political studies, escaped by locking himself inside his house when gunmen came to take him away.

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BUSINESS REVIEW

Aircraft charter firms crashing?

AIRCRAFT charter firms in Zambia face financial ruin following an order by the Government banning all unscheduled flights last October.

The ban on all aircraft — except scheduled flights — from flying anywhere in the country, was announced in Lusaka in a statement signed by Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo.

Agreeing that there is nothing wrong with the indefinite ban which came in the wake of unprovoked attacks against Zambia by rebel Rhodesia, charter executives have however said that Government should quickly work out remedial solutions for their firms.

Business Review
Reporter

As it is now, said one of them, many aircraft charter firms would soon close down.

Already one firm on the Copperbelt has closed down while others are on the verge of doing so since they cannot generate revenue.

Prestonair Limited, one of the oldest aircraft charter firms in the country has closed down indefinitely.

According to a spokesman in Lusaka yesterday, six of the eight Zambian engineering employees have since been laid off. He said that the company ceased operations two weeks ago.

Since then all expatriate staff had left the country because of heavy losses the company was incurring.

And a spokesman for Jointair, another charter

company, said since the ban his firm had been losing about K80,000 each month. He added the firm has since leased one aircraft to Malawi to try and generate some revenue. "You cannot run a company without generating revenue," he said.

On the future of employees, the spokesman said that a few of them might be laid off but that this was to be decided by the board of directors.

A Prestonair spokesman said that two of the Zambian employees at his company had been retained to look after the aircraft.

"The company has been losing about K20,000 a month since the ban which forced the grounding of our two aircrafts," he said.

He added: "Several air charter firms on the Copperbelt have closed down following the Government ban, and I am sure that the rest will close down in a few

weeks because there is no revenue being generated."

The spokesman said it was hard to say when the company would resume operations because the ban was indefinite.

According to one suggestion, Government should work out an arrangement similar to the one of 1972 when Zambia was forced to take the same decision.

At that time, one charter official said, some private planes were allowed to fly under certain conditions such as giving notice 48 hours in advance.

Farmers in feeds snag

A number of poultry farmers in Luanshya have abandoned the production of broilers because of irregular supplies of stockfeed.

According to the latest district development committee minutes, the Department of Agriculture reported that a number of farmers had stopped production of broilers because of difficulties in obtaining the feeds. — Zana.

Rural water boost

Business Review
Reporter

A RANGE of village water treatment plants able to purify up to 377 litres of water an hour will be given its world launch in Zambia next month.

Designed for reliability, simple erection and maintenance in remote areas, the "Apollo range" will be revealed for the first time by Mr Hugh Cartwright, area export sales executive of Bwater Shellabear of Dorking, near London, during a London chamber of commerce mission to East Africa.

After the mission, Mr Cartwright will spend three or four days in Zambia meeting prospective agents.

A winch and a level site are all that needed to erect the Towar water treatment and storage unit, available in four sizes.

The individual outputs vary from 11,700 to 90,000 litres. There is no power requirement for the plant if there is a head pressure of 24 metres.

A spokesman of the British high commission in Lusaka said this week that the Apollo is the latest in a series of water treatment systems produced by Bwater Shellabear, whose world-wide operations include building dams, reservoirs and water retaining structures.

MPs want mineral contracts reviewed

KINSHASA, Tuesday. THE Zairean parliament has urged the government to make Sozacom — the country's metals-marketing agency — the only company responsible for producing and marketing Zaire's minerals.

It passed a resolution asking the cabinet to re-examine immediately all existing mining contracts between Zaire and foreign companies.

Members of parliament have said the present contracts favoured to a certain extent what they called the systematic pillaging of Zaire's mineral wealth by foreigners.

The British-Zaire Diamond Distributors Ltd (Britmond) and the Belgian company, Society General des Minerais (SGM), came in for particularly strong attacks.

Parliament called four ministers before it last week for questioning about Zaire's current economic crisis. Five ministers, including the prime minister, were questioned last month.

Parliament turned its attention to the mining sector, which provides 85 per cent of Zaire's foreign exchange, when the government said that the country's economic problems stemmed from lack of foreign exchange.

Members specifically questioned the integrity and validity of the mining contracts with foreign countries.

— Zana/ Reuters.



Cash hitch holds life policy

Business Review
Reporter

ZAMBIA State Insurance Corporation has no extra cash to link its life policy repayments to the cost of living index, general manager Mr Saviour Konie has said.

In an article in the first issue of the corporation's house journal "Premium News" Mr Konie says insurance policies are paid out of a life fund after

investing the premium received, and there is no other source to offset inflation.

The general manager was replying to recent suggestions that in the context of the ever dropping value in the purchasing power of money, the only safeguard is for ZSIC to link its repayments on the life policies to the cost of living index.

Mr Konie says that in a free economy interest rates are higher than the inflation rate thereby helping policy holders, but in Zambia the inflation rate is probably higher than of the interest rates.

"In other countries investments equities yield an increasing dividend income in line with inflation because of pricing and profitability but this channel does not exist in Zambia," he says.

Mr Konie pointed out that property investments do not provide some hedge against inflation because rentals can be increased in line with inflation.

Meanwhile, the magazine reports that the corporation has recruited an investments manager for its new investments department and seven accountants from India. They are expected to take up appointment this month.

Training man

Business Review Reporter

DELOITTE Haskins and Sells has appointed Mr David Bruce as national training manager. He is a qualified chartered accountant in the United Kingdom and has been with the firm in Zambia for four years.

His full-time training duties will be to ensure the training and success of the firm's accountants in their Association of Certified Accountants examinations (ACCA).

Prior to his new appointment, Mr Bruce was involved in audit and accountancy work at manager level.

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS DOMESTIC FLIGHT DELAYS EXPLAINED

Business Review
Reporter

THE spate of delays on Zambia Airways domestic flights is caused by circumstances beyond the airline's control, divisional manager (commercial) Mr John Nkonde, has said.

The cause of delays on external flights, however, has been looked into and a rectification programme is already in operation.

In an interview in the latest issue of the airline's journal "Ndeke Review" Mr Nkonde says Zambia Airways domestic service has to serve 16 districts regardless of whether or not there is traffic demand.

"Covering the whole Zambia including Gaborone and Francistown in Botswana and Blantyre in Malawi entails a very tight rotation of the Hawker Siddeley aircraft," he adds.

"Any unavoidable primary delay at any of these airports multiplies into a long chain of reactionary delays."

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KK NAMES NEW-LOOK CABINET — FROM PAGE ONE

manent secretary.

Mr Dingiswayo Banda, MP for Mandevu continues as Minister of Labour, while Mr John Chafwa, (Lukanga), has been appointed minister of state.

The permanent secretary would be named later as the person the President had in mind was currently serving abroad, and he had to consult the relevant authorities before making the appointment.

Dr Kaunda said that Lumezi MP, Mr Haswell Mwale, would head Works and Supply, with Mr Maxwell Beyani (Sinazongwe) as minister of state. Former permanent secretary in the defunct ministry of Local Government and Housing Mr Aldridge Adamson is permanent secretary.

Mr Rodger Sakuhuka (Zambezi West) and former Northern Province Minister,

is now Minister in charge of Tourism, while United Nations Permanent Representative, Miss Gwendoline Konie, becomes permanent secretary.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services whose new minister is Kasempa MP and former Central Province Minister, Mr Mark Tambamba. Dr Mutumba Bull continues as minister of state; and Mr Andrew Chitulangoma as permanent secretary.

Under Mr Nalumino Munda is the Ministry of Youth and Sport whose Minister is Katombora MP and former Minister of Water and Natural Resources, Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

His Minister of State is Kazimule MP, Miss Zeniah Ndlovu, who was recently elected executive administrative secretary of the Youth League, while Mr Bwembya Lukutati would act as perma-

nent secretary.

Under the Rural Development Committee chaired by Mr Kapasa Makasa, who moves from Lusaka Province, would be the ministries of Agriculture and Water Development and Lands and Natural Resources.

Dr Kaunda has nominated Mr Alexander Chikwanda as MP and Minister in charge of Agriculture and Water Development. This, he explained, would ensure continuity in the programmes Mr Chikwanda had initiated in the former ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

The new Minister of State is Kaoma MP, Mr Jameson Kalaluka, while Mr Andrew Hamaamba is permanent secretary.

Samfya North MP and former Southern Province Minister, Mr Clement Nwanashiku, is Minister for Lands and Natural Resources. Mr Nephas Tembo is Minister of State and Mr Valerian Lavu is permanent secretary.

The President also announced the appointment of members of the Central Committee in charge of provinces, political and permanent secretaries.

Mr Kasonde Kasuto, would be in charge of Central, Mr Fines Bulawayo, Lusaka, Mr Fines Liboma, North-Western and Felix Luputa, Western.

Mr Alex Shapi, Mr Stephen Sikombe, Mr Shadreck Soko, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya and Mrs Mary Fulano, retain their positions in Northern,

Southern, Copperbelt, Eastern and Luapula.

Mr Samson Mukando, who was suspended from the Party pending a court case in Kabwe has been reinstated as political secretary for Central.

The President said, Mr Denny Sibajene, currently ambassador to West Germany, had been recalled and would be acting permanent secretary there.

Mr Cox Sikumba continues as political secretary for the Copperbelt while former ambassador to Sweden, Mr Jordan Munkanta becomes acting permanent secretary.

In Eastern, Mr Joseph Mutale, former Minister in charge of the province who did not contest the elections, becomes political secretary, with Mr W. J. Mufana as permanent secretary.

In Luapula, Mr Hopkins

Mwelwa remains political secretary. Mr L. H. Kawesha moves from North-Western to Luapula as permanent secretary.

In Lusaka, Mr Musole Kanyungulu becomes political secretary, swapping places with Mr John Simbotwe who goes to Western. The permanent secretary is Mr Mbangi Mumbwe.

In Northern, Mrs Ester Banda remains political secretary and Mr Mwiche Siwale permanent secretary.

Mr Jonas Mambwe remains political secretary for North-Western. Mr Bishop Chabafimbi is permanent secretary.

In Southern, Mr Pickson Chitambala remains political secretary, the permanent secretary is Mr Samuel Mutuna. Mr A. M. Mbanga is permanent secretary for Western.



● Mr SILWIZYA

The President said Mrs Chibesa Kankasa would continue as executive secretary of the Women's League, while Mr Bautis Kapu'u, former Central Committee member for North-Western would be the executive secretary of the Youth League.

To streamline the Government, there would be no posts of provincial ministers, but permanent secretaries would travel to Lusaka to "feed" the Prime Mini-

ster's Office with any information needed in Parliament.

Member of Central Committee, Mr Samuel Mbilishi moves from Western to be deputy chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee. He has been replaced by Mr Luputa who moves from Central.

Mr Mungoni Liso becomes deputy chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee.

Former Home Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Standwell Mapara, who is on sick leave following an accident, would be given a diplomatic position after recovery.

The President hoped the new team of Party and Government officials would deliver the goods to the people.

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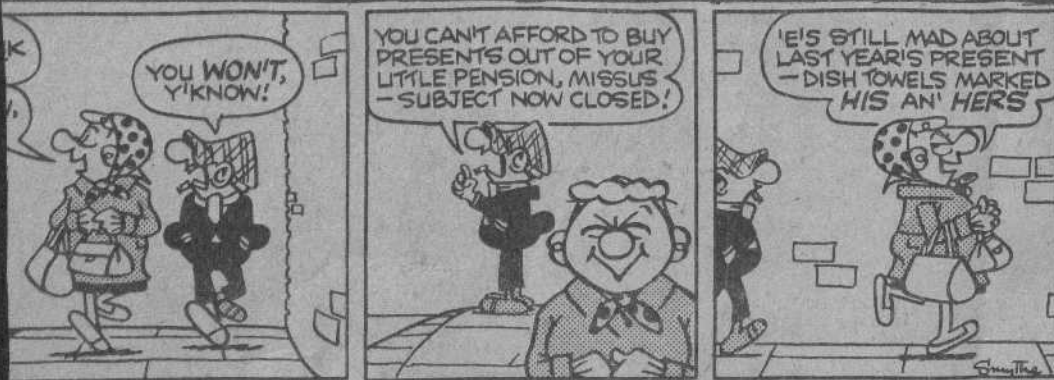
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IN THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA

PRODUCES BIG RESPONSE



family quarrels. Be less emotional.

LEO (July 21-August 21) — Good prospects of success, particularly at work. You will be able to enter into a long term commitment and can rely on support from an important person. Don't be obstinate. Use your common sense.

VIRGO (August 22-September 22) — Today you feel more sure of yourself and will be able to solve the problems of the day brilliantly and decisively. You will be on good terms with your friends and family. Keep your spirits up.

LIBRA (September 23-October 22) — You will be able to put into practice something that has lasting effects. Don't put off a decision that you should take now. Be objective and calm, avoid discussions. Be patient.

SCORPIO (October 23-November 22) — Don't argue and lose your temper with those around you. You will be in touch with an important person. Much happiness in your private life. Control yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (November 23-December 20) — Today you feel active and will be able to make great and satisfactory progress. A good time for those in love, and for making new friends and acquaintances, but be reserved. Don't make rash promises.

SCORPIO (December 21-January 19) — In the morning there will be some tensions and some obstacles to overcome, if you try hard you will triumph over them and achieve what you set out to do. A positive and conclusive day. You will reach a better understanding with those close to you and have much happiness on the emotional plane. You will organise things better than usual. Accept an invitation.

AQUARIUS (January 20-February 18) — Concentrate on solving a personal problem. You will be on good terms with your friends who will help you with one of your projects. Be enthusiastic and optimistic.

PISCES (February 19-March 20) — Today the Moon is in your sign accentuating your perceptions and intuitions. A favourable time particularly for those in love. Some practical difficulties. Don't be intimidating or dictatorial. Have confidence in yourself.

boys. were and pos-

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ACROSS

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9 English port...
10... and where it is (4, 5)
1 Long bristle
5 Counter-balance
12 Sheltered side

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SOLUTION No. 16,470

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Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Goods, 4 Hooting, 8 Driving, 9 Aspen, 10 Eagle, 11 Leisure, 13 Need, 15 Nevada, 17 Gander, 20 Reel, 22 Solvent, 24 Tight, 26 Plant, 27 Arrival, 28 Dente, 29 Dared. **DOWN:** 1 Gudgeon, 2 Owning, 3 Stipend, 4 Haggle, 5 Okapi, 6 Impound, 7 Genre, 12 Edge, 14 Earn, 16 Valiant, 18 Altered, 19 Rattled, 21 Ethane, 22 Sapid, 23 Eaten, 25 Giver.

Probe disaster fund, State urged

By Nedson Sichula

FURIOUS Kanyama residents have called on the Party and its Government to institute a commission of inquiry to probe how the money donated by friendly countries, business houses and members of the public towards the Kanyama Disaster Fund has been used.

The call to probe the usage of money follows claims by the Lusaka City Council yesterday that they had spent over K $\frac{1}{2}$ million on improving the area following last year's floods.

According to the spokesman, the council has spent K525,941.70 on relief fund on drainage and road improvements in the area. But when this news came to light, one of the Kanyama residents yesterday quipped and asked: "What? they have spent K $\frac{1}{2}$ million on what?"

Worried by the imminent floods, Kanyama residents said that they are planning to march to Freedom House next week to demonstrate against what they called the council's "indifference" to their plight.

The residents are also incensed by the revelations in some quarters that more than K $\frac{1}{2}$ million of the disaster funds have been used up and that the council is desperately trying to raise an additional K300,000 to complete drainage and road works in the compound.

"They have spent more than K $\frac{1}{2}$ million on what? Can they show us what type of work they have done here, because we have not seen any drainage system in Kanyama which could cost that much?" one resident, who declined to reveal his name, told the Mail.

On Wednesday, Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Fleet-Chirwa, appealed to the city council to act quickly by providing small drainage systems.

Mr Chirwa said the floods were coming up and the city council should act quickly by digging small rain water drainage systems around the compound, to help run off excess rain water.

He said the city council should give an explanation as to what had been done in these areas so

that the residents can know exactly how the money donated by friendly countries, business houses and members of the public toward the disaster fund was used.

Already, some residents of nearby Misisi compound, another area which was struck by the floods, have been left homeless following last Thursday's down-pour.

Mr Chirwa also called on Makeni residents to assist in raising funds which would be used in putting up drainage systems.

Meanwhile, the MP has called on the Lusaka City Council to conduct a research into the availability of water underground so that the present system of Lusaka getting water from Kafue can be discontinued.

Mr Chirwa said using the underground water would drop the water level and further suggested that more bore holes should be sunk to reduce further the water level.

And council authorities have remained tight-lipped over the whole affair, declining to reveal how the disaster funds have been used up.

However, according to a council spokesman, the council is still trying to establish exactly when the funds ran out, while residents maintain that the money is still stored up in a council safe.

"I am sure the money is stored somewhere because it has not been spent. This is a fact. If they have, on what have they spent such a large amount?" asked one resident.

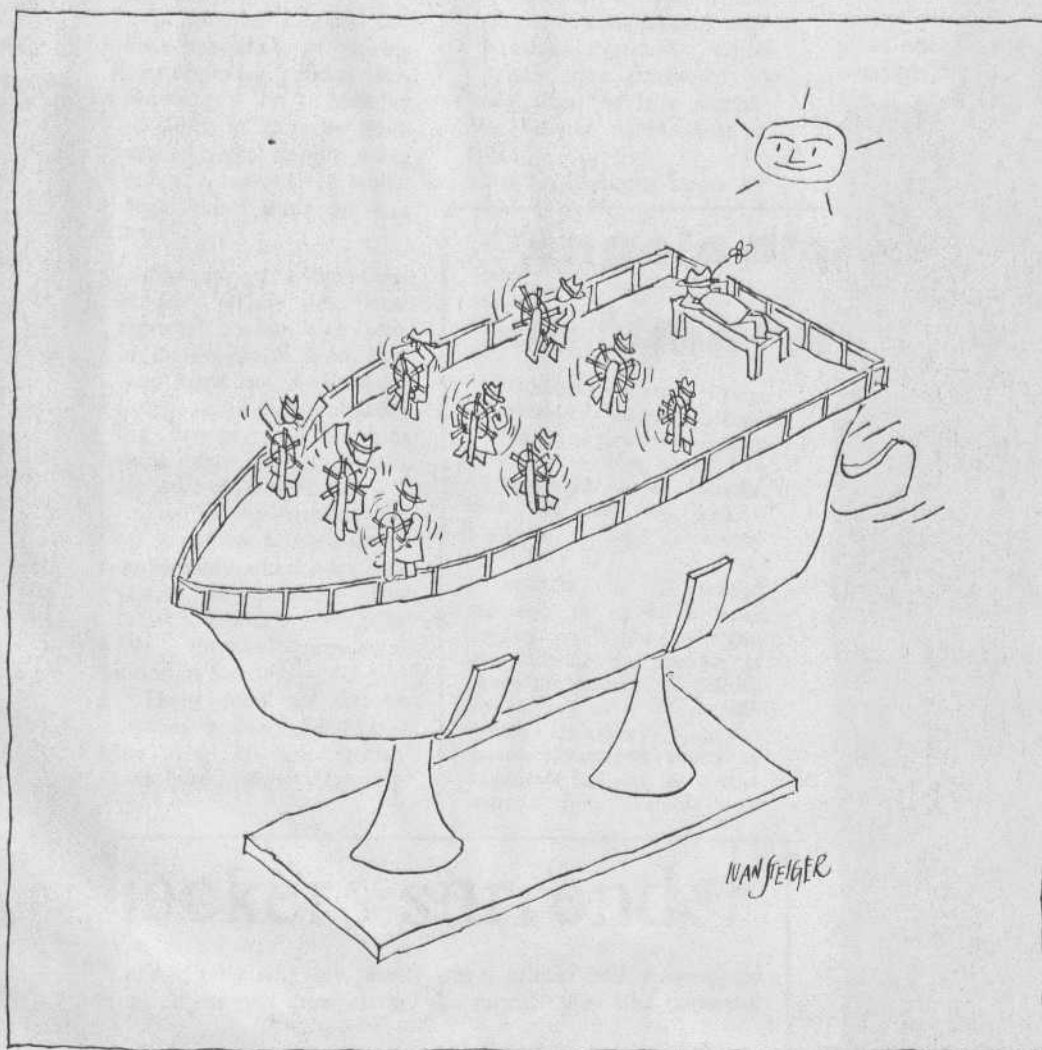
A council spokesman admitted there may not be great physical improvements in Kanyama because most of the money went into the blasting of the rocks in preparation for a better drainage system.

"So far, several roads have been graded in Kanyama by a Makeni based company called Recraft," said the spokesman adding: "the blasting of the rocks which was being done by Nampungwe Mine (RCM) was the most costly of all works being undertaken in that area."

He said when the council raises the K300,000 it hopes to finish some of the work in that area but could not say whether that amount is enough to complete the work.

LATEST

NAIROBI. - Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi was yesterday officially invited to visit China. The invitation was made by Chinese ambassador in Nairobi Wang Yueh-Yi in order to strengthen ties between the two countries. - ZANA/AFP





THE PEOPLE'S SHOP

COMPLETE HOUSE-HOLD BUYING UNDER ONE ROOF

A State Enterprise

FOUR KILLED AND BURNT

FOUR people were killed and then burnt, by unknown people in Siavonga last week.

The charred remains of two of the four victims were identified as Mr. Steven Mbewe a driver with the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and Mr. Chrispine Mutohiwe a diesel technician with the Corporation. The other two bodies have not been identified.

The bodies were found in burnt out vehicles parked on a lonely stretch of the Siavonga road where a roadblock was apparently set up by unknown people - but strongly believed to be Rhodesian invaders.

Five other vehicles belonging to various organisations are reported to have been found on the scene, without occupants who are believed to have been abducted.

The two PTC employees who were burnt beyond recognition were buried at Leopards Hill Cemetery last week. They were travelling to Siavonga from Lusaka to repair a power generating set, when the calamity occurred.

Police are investigating the deaths.

Meanwhile, armed men last week raided a farm in Lusaka West, abducted three Europeans and stole a Fiat 127.

The men were blindfolded and taken to a place believed to be a camp where they suffered a ten hour torture ordeal. One of them was bayoneted in both feet.

They were saved by Paramilitary Police who took them to the University Teaching Hospital where they have since been admitted.

Narrating the incident, farm hands said that armed men approached the farmhouse on Wednesday, demanded to see visitors at the farm.

The men were told that there were only two visitors and that one of them had been taken to the Police Station with many other whites for safety when violence against whites broke out in Lusaka's Cairo Road.

"This statement seemed to have annoyed the raiders because they began to search the house and every white person on the farm," said one worker.

The raiders then found a letter from Rhodesia in the pocket of a visitor, an Australian married to a Shona woman.

"The men went mad and threw the Australian to the ground and kicked him" said the worker.

"This man is a mercenary!" shouted the raiders. They then blindfolded him and drove away with him.

The abduction was immediately reported to the police who sent in paramilitary troops in the area to look for the captors.

Later that evening, the abducted men were driven to the Central Police Station.

Nkhoma in race

BARCLAYS Bank General Manager Mr. Francis Nkhoma is in the race for Parliament in the forthcoming December 12 General elections.

Mr. Nkhoma a Prominent Catholic is also vice-chairman for Multi-media's Board of Governors.

Mr. Nkhoma who resigned in 1972 as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, holds a B. Sc. Degree in Economics from the University College of Rhodesia.

He left the position to go into banking. He previously served as under-secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and presented Zambia in various international conferences throughout the world.

Mr. Nkhoma is contesting the Matero Constituency together with Mr. Joseph Chila and Mr. Ezekiel Masia Phiri.

He joined the Parliamentary race after one of the preliminary candidates was vetted by the Central Committee.



• Mr. Nkhoma.

MISSILE ATTACK!



• Picture shows the gaping hole left by the missile

BY FANWELL CHEMBO

A sheer miracle saved the Shell and BP depot in Lusaka from total destruction following a mysterious missile attack.

A ground to ground missile believed to have been fired from the adjacent road bored and ripped a hole into one of the tanks at the depot. The missile penetrated the tank's thick metal causing a hole about a foot in diameter.

"If the tank contained petrol, it would have exploded into a fierce blaze" a company spokesman said. "Fortunately, the tank contained paraffin at the time." Had such an explosion taken place, the nearby Caltex petrol depot would also have been blown up.

Although full details were not available,

the missile, it is believed was fired from a distance of about 30 metres on the Mumbwa Road.

He added that the incident which happened at night may have been planned by enemies of Zambia.

"Whoever was responsible for the may have intended blowing up one of the petrol tanks, but fortunately, kerosene (paraffin) tank was hit instead and no damage except on the tank done to the premises," he said.

He explained that the tank did not blow up because kerosene does not burn easily as other fuels such as petrol.

Meanwhile, the company is organising for the repair of the damaged tank.



INSIDE

Scientific Socialism for
Zambian youths - P2;
No need for Parliamentary
elections - P3;
Scrap primary elections
- P4; Our Comrade - P5;
New Pope - P6; Letters
- P8 and Sports - P12.

Zambian youths to learn scientific socialism

ZAMBIAN youths will soon receive lessons in the dialectics of Scientific Socialism when an ambitious programme by the newly formed Union of Working Class Youths is launched.

The Union's Publicity Secretary Mr Njekwa Anamela disclosed that a country-wide educational programme on socialism would be launched, and thereafter the Union intended to create

cultural clubs for all working youths in all districts.

The cultural homes according to Mr Anamela would not only cater for working youths' recreational facilities such as discos and parties, but would also be used as ideological and political centres where discussions centred on current events would take place.

by
Fanwell Chembo

"We intend to arm the working class youth with revolutionary theory founded on the basis of scientific socialism," said Mr Anamela.

He further explained that since Zambia had declared herself in

favour of socialism, working class youths had a duty to their country to contribute concretely towards national issues and ideals.

He said that for a long time now all "progressive" working youth had sought for a union in which they could concretely express their unity and solidarity and which could also act as a forum to generate their creative ability.

"Hence the formation of the working class youth union," added Mr Anamela.

The Union of the Working Youth, formed in September this year, is an affiliated body of the Youth League of UNIP.

It is a "political school" for all working class youths and its membership comprises of all working youths throughout the country.



• Mr. Njekwa Anamela.

Farm tool shortage hits Zambia

ZAMBIA has been hit by a critical shortage of farm implements, which may affect next year's crop output.

Tractors, planters, disc-harrows and tractor ploughs, some of the most important tools for agriculture are among the many agricultural implements that are presently out of stock in the country.

Some of the implements have been out of

stock for the past one year and are not expected to be available until next year.

According to Tarry's, agents of Leyland tractors and other agricultural implements in Lusaka, tractors have been out of stock for the past 10 months and the earliest consignment from the United Kingdom is expected in the country by about February next year.

Tarry's managing director Mr John Lyons disclosed that tractor spare parts were also in short supply adding that his shop had only one tractor plough in stock at present.

Mr Lyons who attributed the farm implement shortage to the non-availability of foreign exchange also said that as a result of this his company did not have a single tool for sale.

Another dealer in farm implements, Amintan Limited, also complained of the serious shortage.

The Company's general sales manager Mr Alex Cohen Gilboa revealed that of the 90 tractors that were ordered by his company last year, only 20 had arrived in the country, while the remaining 70 were still at the port of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania.

Apart from the 70 tractors still at the port there were also some 60 ploughs, 50 planters, 60 disc harrows, tyres and cultivators, held up.

And African Farming Equipment (AFE), agents of John Deere tractors, also confirmed that they had run out of planters and disc-harrows.

According to a staff salesman who declined to give his name, the last disc-harrow and planter were sold out during the first week of October.

LECTURER RESIGNS

A senior lecturer has resigned his job at the University of Zambia Great East Road campus. And about 10 others, Dutch nationals are preparing to leave or have already left the country as a result of molestation by members of the public.

The senior lecturer Dr. Schumaker had gone shopping at Zambia's Consumer Buying Corporation (ZCBC) stores during lunch hour on Tuesday November 7. "As I was leaving the shop, I noticed a mob beating up a white man towards Cha-cha-cha road. I turned to go the opposite direction but the mob converged on me" said the lecturer.

He received fists and kicks from all sides, calling him a "Rhodesian spy." He said: "Everything happened so quickly that for a

moment I did not know what was happening."

Fortunately, a policeman on patrol on a motorbike passed by and radioed for a patrol car. He presented his University staff identity card to the policeman and was taken to the police station. There, he was interrogated for an hour until the police were satisfied with his credentials.

"The whole incident annoyed me so much that I have decided to resign with immediate effect. I am leaving Zambia with a bad taste in my mouth" Dr. Schumaker said. But he was quick to point out; "not that I haven't enjoyed my stay in Zambia - in fact I had made quite a number of friends and Zambia is a beautiful country" he said.



• Dr. Schumaker

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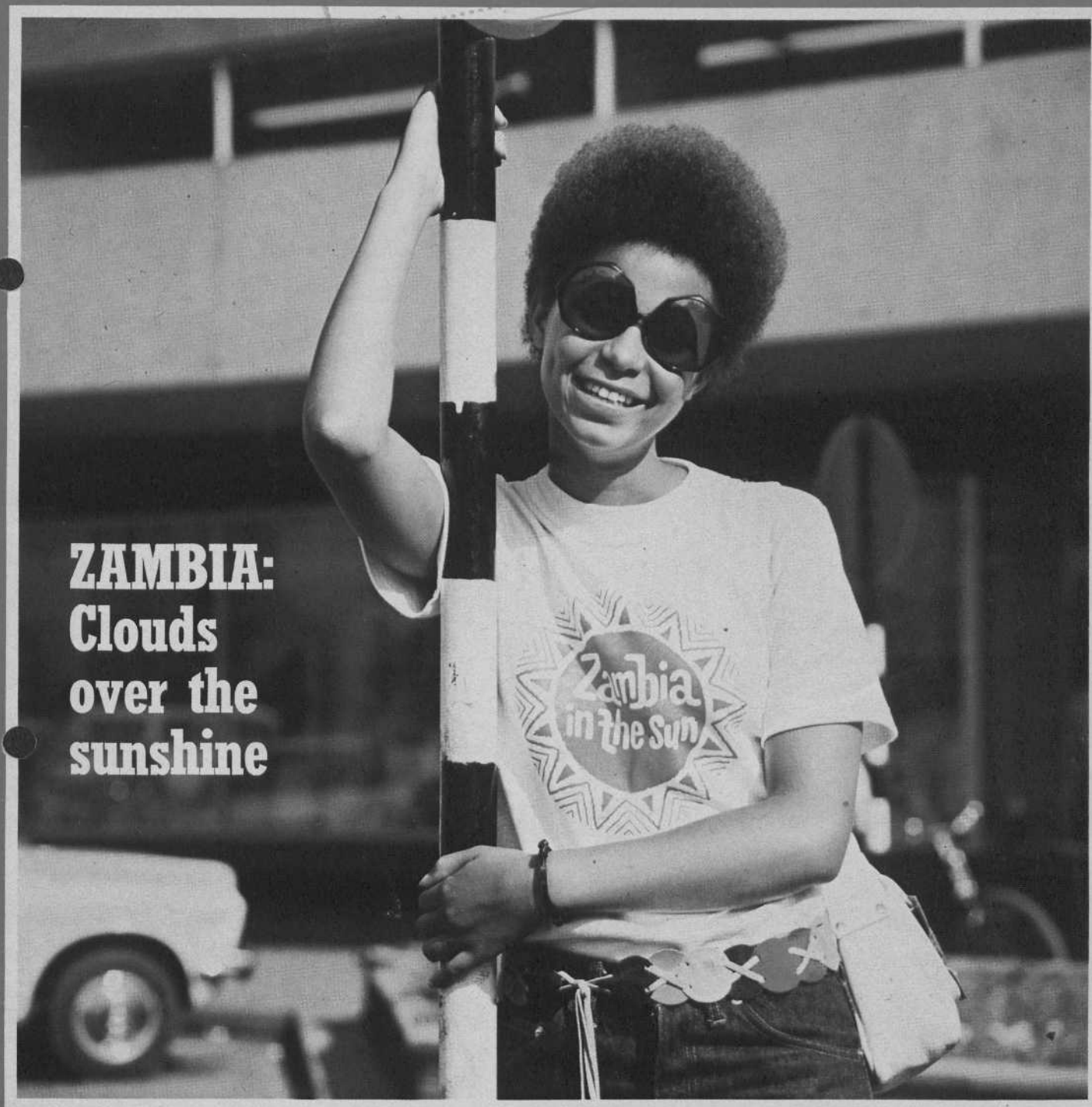
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Multimedia

NETWORK

USPG

20p
Summer
1978



ZAMBIA:
Clouds
over the
sunshine

LAMBETH: What the bishops will discuss
MARXISM: How big a menace is it today?
PROPHET: Gospel according to St Mugg

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COVER PICTURE: Cairo Road,
Zambia, was once a fashion
parade. But now many
Zambians, especially school-
leavers, are unemployed. The
world price of copper has
slumped, and Zambia, far too
dependent on her copper mines,
is struggling to develop her
agriculture. The Church is pro-
viding special help. (Pages 1-4.)

editorial

Evangelism and mission . . . the two inseparables

EVANGELISM, like Peace and Freedom, is something that all Christians are *for*, whether or not they know what it means. So we offer our own definition: evangelism is the proclamation of the mighty things that God has done in Christ for the salvation of mankind. The aim of evangelism is to lead men and women to acknowledge Christ as Lord.

Of course, this definition still leaves the door wide open to controversy. What is salvation? Is it here and now, or in the future, or both? But it will do as a working definition.

Mission is the working out of all the implications of 'Jesus is Lord'. It is evangelism plus. It involves service of the suffering and disadvantaged, it involves the struggle against evil in men and in the social order.

Evangelism and mission cannot really be separated. If they are separated the evangelism becomes pietistic, unauthentic.

So in India, as we report elsewhere, a group of teachers has expressed disillusion with the Billy Graham technique. They say it is foreign to the genius of India, and that it avoids facing the real evils from which the people of India seek salvation.

'Pure' evangelism is not possible today, if ever it was. Those who cry "Religion and politics don't mix", whether in Russia, Malawi, or Britain, are always supporters of the status quo, who do not realise that such support is itself a political stance.

Real reconciliation

It is still not clear whether the charismatic renewal in South Africa is a genuine Christian revival, or, as a writer in *Kairos*, the paper of the South African Council of Churches, says — 'mock reconciliation'. He goes so far as to call it 'ersatz Christianity'. "Its gurus", he writes, "are Ortiz and Harper, its followers are termed 'new Christians', its songs markedly catchy, subjective — the first personal pronoun abounds — and intellectually undemanding . . . Christian reconciliation involves union with Christ in suffering and dying in South Africa today. Mock reconciliation carves out religious niches of immunity within the structures of oppression."

The strength of the New Initiative in Evangelism, which we describe in a leading article in this issue, is that it does not neglect socio-political involvement, and does not try to separate evangelism sharply from mission. It is low-key: none of the old triumphalist crusade approach with flags, banners and mass meetings. Again it is fully ecumenical, including the Church of Rome.

The National Initiative in Evangelism is built on the newly discovered convergence of traditions, Evangelical, Catholic and Radical. It is not the case of a lowest common denominator of ethical idealism, but of a strong common faith that Jesus died for our sins, rose again, and is Lord and God.

NIE should certainly have the full support of this Society.

PAGE BY PAGE . . . YOUR SUMMER NETWORK

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Zambia ...clouds over the sunshine



CAIRO ROAD, LUSAKA:
affluence in the boom days



KENNETH KAUNDA:
facing elections

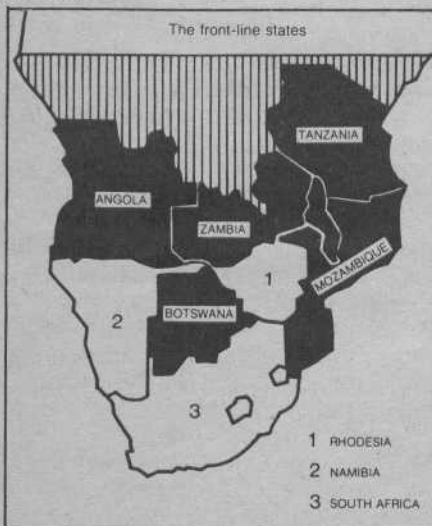
**The State must cope with
the copper-market slump**

**The Church has to face
a new urban challenge**



BISHOP MATAKA
of Lusaka

OUR map shows the five black-ruled states whose leaders are known as the front-line presidents — Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia: they are 'front-line' with respect to the white-ruled south (though Namibia and Rhodesia may soon be black-ruled).



Zambia, like Botswana, is land-locked, and so depends on other countries for access to the sea and export of its copper.

Zambia has for long, too long, relied almost exclusively on its copper exports. In the boom days in the sixties—and independence came in 1965—the country smiled, trade flourished. The educated ones and the clever ones took the jobs of departing Europeans, claiming and getting good salaries. Cairo Road, Lusaka, was a fashion parade.

True the wage differential between the bank-clerk and the house-servant was twenty to one; true, there were terrible shanty-towns round Lusaka and in the Copperbelt where the vast army of unemployed and casual labourers, up from the bush to seek a share of the new wealth, lived and partly lived: true, the 75 per cent of the population still in rural areas only got the newspaper reports and pictures of the new affluence—but all believed these things would right themselves.

Then the Rhodesian war escalated—the border between Zambia and Rhodesia was closed and so the

country's main copper-export route was blocked.

Zambia, under its high-minded and deeply Christian president, Kenneth Kaunda, had always been prepared to put principles before economic advantage, and refused Mr Smith's offer to re-open the border. The way out to the West was closed by the civil war in Angola and remains closed. So Zambia depended for exports, and imports, on the new Chinese-built railway out East to the overcrowded Tanzania port of Dar es Salaam.

Add to this, in the last few years the price of copper on the world market has slumped drastically.

Nothing in Zambia's colonial past had prepared her for this situation. The new middle-class hadn't heard words like 'cuts' and 'austerity' in the boom days of their emergence, and management was inexperienced.

For years the Government had realised the danger of over-dependence on copper and had been trying to encourage agriculture and stop the flow of villagers to the towns. But while copper prices kept up and the towns prospered, all their

exhortations were useless. Any system of registration and internal checks on those coming to town was anathema as it smelt of South Africa's hated system. It does seem now that the future of Zambia depends on agricultural revival and something more than exhortation is necessary.

In a small way the Church is helping to develop new agricultural methods. In two of the four rural areas in which Anglicans have concentrated their work, there are Agricultural Training Schemes.

At Fiwila the Church employs an agriculturalist and is hoping to expand the project to help local farmers with animal husbandry and dipping facilities.

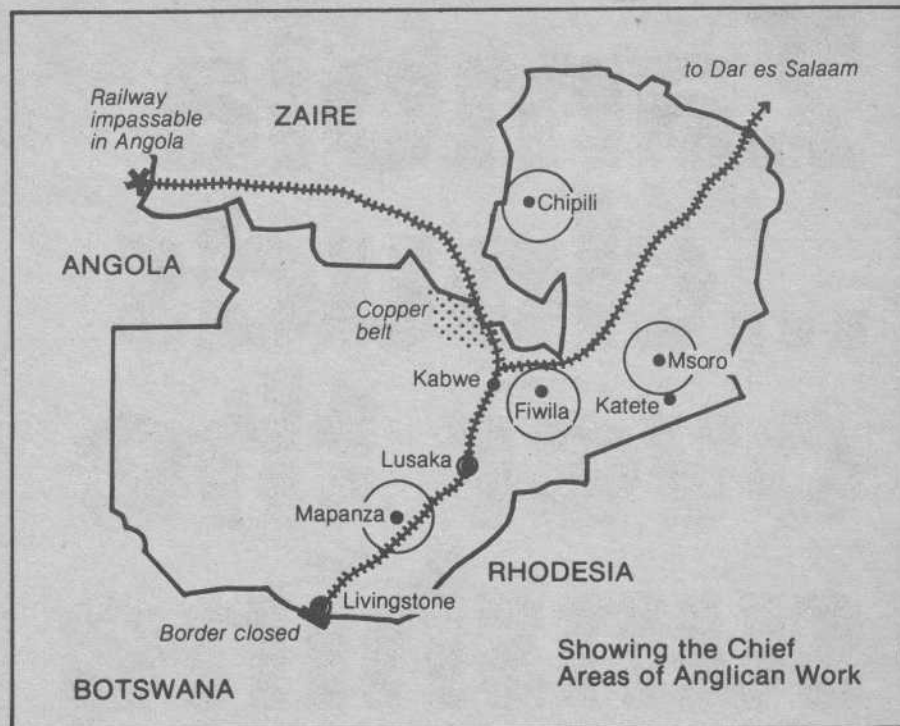
Fiwila is a lovely village at the foot of a mountain and watered by a mountain stream: it has a hospital and school though both are now under Government control. To date it has been very isolated, approachable only by a narrow dirt track, but now there is a chance that an all-weather road may be extended to the area which will enable a bus to link up to Kabwe, 70 miles away on the line-of-rail. If this happens Fiwila could become an important farming centre—a unit in Zambia's re-orientation towards agriculture.

At Chipili the Church has been running a Blind School for many years. In the last few years agricultural work has been developed and this is now being expanded into a four-prong programme.

'Barefoot students'

The farming project, whose main aim is to introduce local people to modern methods of agriculture, will be supplemented by a Home Craft Centre, mainly for girls leaving school: many have to leave at the end of the primary course as there are insufficient secondary places. Then a nurse is being sought who will concentrate on preventive medicine in the surrounding villages and on under-five clinics. Finally Chipili will have an engineer who will teach the use of simple tools and plant maintenance.

The third Anglican rural area, Mapanza, has for over fifty years been the home of the Church's Secondary School. It is now the only school still run by Anglicans in Zambia as all village schools are nationalised. At one time St Mark's School took Anglican students from all over the country but the government now insist 80 per cent of the students shall be local boys, so its



EACH rural centre has an Agricultural Training Scheme

The Church's rural work

strong Anglican character is largely lost.

Like other schools, St Mark's may soon have to adopt the new government education scheme, which seems to be a sort of 'barefoot student' scheme—one term in school and one term on the land.

Perhaps the government really is taking agriculture seriously!

The fourth rural area where traditionally Anglicans have worked is round Msoro in the Luangwa Valley, noted for its extensive game reserve.

Up on the escarpment, fifty miles from Msoro, the Church planted in 1950 its big training hospital—at Katete. The area is in the 'sphere of influence' of the Dutch Reformed Church and so no evangelistic outreach into local villages is attempted by Anglicans.

Over the years Katete has become one of the country's leading rural hospitals, with several doctors on the staff, TB wards, maternity wards, fifty girls in training and an extensive rural health unit working on preventative medicine. The Katete doctors supervise a clinic down in the valley at Msoro.

In the fifties and sixties, other rural work was developed in the area lying between Kabwe and Lusaka.

Migrant groups of farmers from South Africa and Rhodesia, seeking for land and greater freedom of action,

have settled in this area. Many are keen Anglicans. They belong to eight or nine different tribes, each of which has its own language.

Fr Peter Wyatt who goes on tour from Kabwe to serve some of them writes:

"At Chamuka, some time ago, the church leader, an elderly man named Ben Nzube who only speaks a few words of English, was very excited when I met him. He told me some people had walked many miles to the meeting place at his village and asked him if they could share with the Christians in the service. They did not speak the same language, but could understand quite a bit of what took place.

"After the service they asked if I could come to their village. It took nearly two hours to drive there, but what a welcome I received! A feast had been prepared. The chief of the area had walked many miles to bring chickens for the feast. I found that the visitor is always treated with impressive courtesy and respect.

"I try now to visit them monthly. Baptisms are a very moving event as the congregation spontaneously break into song and dance round the newly-baptised, coming forward to shake their hands.

"They are preparing themselves for Confirmation on a sort of self-help basis."



TOYMAKERS at Waddington Centre . . . FARM training by Fiwila's Land Rover . . . HEALING at Katete Hospital

photo top left by Anna Bush Crews

and its part in Zambia's future

It is Fr Wyatt too who pays tribute to the Mothers' Union—"These women proudly wear a uniform, white head scarf with MU motif, white blouse and long blue skirt. They are the ones who keep me informed of those who are sick, and go with me to the sick person, often interpreting for me. They happily travel for two hours with me to visit bereaved members of the MU in outlying villages . . ."

In another part of this immigrant area, nearer Lusaka, Fr Denys Whitehead writes: "At St Matthew's, Kapopa, the people speak Xhosa and Shona. There have been so many baptisms and confirmations this year that they have had to extend the church—cement floor, sun-dried brick wall, but no corrugated iron for the roof as at present it's unobtainable."

The first bishop

"Mama Baleni died this year at 80. She was South African born, and her husband led his family to Rhodesia, then Zambia, in search of land for cattle. He built this church and was church leader. Now his son leads the Church."

The four traditional areas of Anglican rural work each cover several hundred square miles, but are very small compared with the total area of Zambia—four times that of Great

Britain. Anglicans were late on the scene arriving in 1910 when Roman Catholic and Protestant missions were already well established.

The first bishop, Dr Hine, walked thousands of miles up and down the roadless country and planted the Anglican Church in the gaps between the 'sphere of influence' of other missions. The four gaps were each in a different tribal area with different dialects—so all liturgical books have to be published in four languages as well as in the *lingua franca*, which is English.

Open-cast copper has been mined for centuries in Zambia but the deeper deposits were not discovered and developed until the twenties. Then the Church moved into the growing urban areas; or rather two churches moved in, as in each town a church for expatriates was built in the white residential area, and a church for the contract workers up from the bush was built in the black township. This was not Christian apartheid—it was, at the time, common sense. The two areas were perhaps three miles apart with scrubland in between, the languages were different and customs and traditions were different. But this dual system has caused much heart-searching in more recent times.

From the start the bishops insisted that all churches and services were

open to all races. At Livingstone in the early days, the white community refused to allow blacks to worship in St Andrew's Church.

Bishop Hine brought the matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Randall Davidson, who wrote: "I find it difficult to realise how men who hold the Christian faith can put the matter in the way in which some seem now to be putting it . . . to exclude Africans is in my deliberate judgement, to set aside a fundamental principle of our Christian faith." In the end the whites gave way. Soon a second church, St Augustine's, was built for blacks. Only last year did the two Church councils of the English-speaking and Vernacular-speaking churches respectively combine into one.

Unity discussions

In the towns of course there are no 'spheres of influence'. The denominations jostle one another—fairly literally, because in the high-density housing area (what used to be called 'African townships') the different churches are usually together, strung side by side along one street, a sad witness to disunity.

Union discussions were popular in the fifties and several Free Church denominations joined together to form the United Church of Zambia. But about 1967 the discussions

seemed to stop. Today, according to one missionary, only Roman Catholics are really ecumenically minded.

Most of the formerly 'English churches' in the low-density housing areas are now fully multi-racial with blacks (Zambians) and a strong sprinkling of Asians) predominating.

There is a crisis of leadership in the Church. Most of the full-time African priests began as rural priests, and are men of devotion but low education—many have no secondary education. In the towns they work faithfully but are not equipped to cope with a rapidly developing materialistic culture and with the new generation of educated civil servants and business men.

On the other hand the new and educated middle-class can command salaries five times anything the Church can afford to pay a priest. This would be asking a lot of an English ordinand with responsibilities limited to his nuclear family: it is asking for far more from a Zambian whose responsibilities range over twenty or thirty persons in his extended family.

A number of such men have come forward for the supplementary ministry and have been ordained while continuing in their secular jobs. Maybe the hope for the future lies with these—but at the moment the Church is still organised to depend on the full-time parish priest.

Unemployment

There are more expatriate priests than in most independent African countries, and the Church welcomes them and values their ministry and witness to the catholicity of the faith. But these are in difficulties. Children's schooling is very difficult: hospital facilities in town are below English standards. A man with a family finds it very hard to make ends meet, especially as his wife can seldom get a work permit.

USPG is willing to supplement missionaries' stipends, but the Zambian bishops believe this is wrong unless Zambian priests' and church-workers' salaries can be raised too. A single missionary can manage quite well. But where have all the bachelors gone?

Unemployment is very serious in the towns, some 100,000 school leavers are unemployed. The Church is sharing in the national effort to help early school leavers in the Waddington Centre attached to St Peter's Church, Lusaka.

Those who leave school after a secondary course go to do national



PALM SUNDAY procession at Lusaka Cathedral

service. But the larger number who do no secondary course or leave halfway through, don't go on to national service. It is mainly for them that Waddington provides its courses. A toy-making course is very successful and pays for itself. The motor mechanics course has been discontinued as graduates could not find jobs. Geoff Morris, who is warden at Waddington, and a USPG missionary, conducted a survey to find out what skills were needed and as a result has begun a Handyman's Course, which covers various skills—wiring, building, fencing etc., and includes some car maintenance.

Courses are also run in English, Maths, Book-keeping, and Health Science. There is a waiting list of 200.

The Central Africa Partners in Mission Consultation emphasized the great need for training, and a Training Team of four, two white and two black, has been formed. This is a mobile team, each member works his or her own area, training church leaders, MU leaders, treasurers, church councillors, etc. They come together regularly for planning and consultation.

There will probably be an election in Zambia at the end of this year. Kenneth Kaunda has consistently refused to be a Life President, so the election will include the choice of a President.

It is highly likely Kenneth Kaunda will be re-elected, but not without opposition. There is growing discontent among the 'rising middle

class' with the 'high price of principles'. Many want the border with Rhodesia re-opened. Many want more of the 'old gang'—those who led the revolution that brought Zambia to independence—out of office, and their own men installed.

The settlement of the Rhodesian problem will be a vast help. Beyond this—Zambia has Uranium, Zambia has half of the Victoria Falls and some good game reserves for tourists, and Zambia has great potential as a fruit grower. Above all, Zambia has a future if it can diversify its economy and shift the emphasis from copper to agriculture.

Financially the Church is suffering as much as the country. In 1976 some K80,000 (£53,000) was raised locally and this was about 75 per cent of the budget for the three dioceses of Zambia. But in 1977 local giving was down to K70,000.

A dangerously high proportion of local giving comes from the minority of Europeans. Some of these are very generous. One missionary reports the gift of a Land-rover from a European farmer, to enable him to visit some distant villages. Most of the Europeans are on contract and are well off, as only highly qualified people commanding high salaries can get work permits. But they are a diminishing minority, and the ball is in the Africans' court.

Standstill?

Most Churches in Zambia are expanding. But Anglicans seem to be at a standstill. It could be the change from missionary leadership to local leadership. It could be that the leadership is too conservative, clinging to inherited Western forms of ministry and organisation. It could be that Anglicans with a strong tradition of rural work have failed to meet the challenge of the new secular Copperbelt culture: certainly it seems that a larger proportion of money and energy should be put into the urban work. It could be that old trouble, the dependency syndrome, which past missionary methods have encouraged.

Yet there are signs of hope—the keenness of the immigrant African Christians, the indefatigable Mothers' Union, the new brand of supplementary priests, some outstanding lay leaders and a growing social conscience and desire to share in national development.

Zambia belongs to the Province of Central Africa. Central Africa belongs to the Anglican Partners in Mission fellowship, so WE are involved.

Zambia, allg.

ZAMBIA NATIONAL ANTHEM

Stand and sing of Zambia
proud and free,
Land of work and joy in
unity,
Victors in the struggle for
the right,
We've won freedom's fight,
All one, strong and free.

.1.

Lumbanyeni Zambia no kwanga,
Necilumba twange tumfwane,
Mpalume shabulwi twacine,
Twali, ilubula, twikatane
Bonse.

Africa is our own motherland,
Fashion'd with and blessed
by God's good hand,
Let us all her people join
as one,
Brothers under the sun.
All one, strong and free.

.2.

Bonse tuli bana ba Africa,
Uwasenaminwa na Lesa,
Nomba bonse twendele pamo,
Twali, ilubula, twikatane
bonse.

One land and one nation is
our cry,
Dignity and peace 'neath
Zambia's sky,
Like our noble eagle in its
flight,
Zambia - praise to thee.
All one, strong and free.

.3.

Fwe lukuta lwa Zambia lonse,
Twikatane tube mutende,
Pamo nga Lubambe mu mulu,
Lumbanyeni Zambia,
Twikatane bonse.

Chorus (for 3rd verse only)

Chorus (for 3rd verse only)

Praise be to God,
Praise be, Praise be,
Praise be.
Bless our great nation,
Zambia, Zambia, Zambia,
Free men we stand.
Under the flag of our land.
Zambia - praise to thee,
All one, strong and free.

Lumbanyeni,
Lesa Lesa wesu,
Apale Calo,
Zambia, Zambia, Zambia,
Fwebantungwa,
Muluunga, lwa Calo,
Twikatane bonse.

STUDENTS COMPLETING THE COURSE.

Mrs. Paulina Kaoma.
" Kathreen Kazembe.
" Anna Chandalala.
" Dina Kasongo.
" Mary Musaka.
" Annabela Nkhata.
" Sarah Agastino.
" Judith Mwandalala.
" Ruth Mutepe.
" Godfreda Mwape.
" Grace Chibesa.
" Julia Mubanga.
" Esther Mushimba.
" Rhoda Sitambuli.
" Edith Mwaba.
" Evis Muluwe.
" Jurriet Mwansa.
" Hilda Kaunda.
" Beatrice Mumbi.
" Esther Mwaba.
" Hellen Besa.
" Fanny Musandile.

Mrs. Misness Silungwe.
" Anna Katolo.
" Joyce Chabala.
" Belita Meki.
" Esther Makola.
" Christine Kasanda.
" Agnes Chalwe.
" Moria Mwila.
" Beauty Kabesa.
" Anna Banda.
" Maureen Kaunda.
" Mary Katebe.
" Elizabeth Mulenga.
" Martha Nsonga.
" Sofia Kaputo.
" Freda Kachelewa.
" Winnie Chabi.
" Edith Mwansakombe.
" Ludia Mwansakombe.
" Hilda Besa.
" Hilda Mwansa.
" Elizabeth Chungu.

Unter Sambias romantischem Sozialismus leiden Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft

Die Kupferkrise hat das Land schwer getroffen / Das Zentralkomitee entscheidet über alles

LUSAKA, Anfang November. Sambias Wirtschaft wird nicht schon dadurch gesund, daß dieses Binnenland nach fast sechsjähriger Pause den Eisenbahnverkehr nach Häfen Südafrikas und Mozambiques durch Rhodesien und Botswana wieder aufnimmt. Der Kunstdünger, den Sambia zunächst auf diesem Wege importieren will, kann, wenn die Regenzeit sich verzögern sollte und die Verteilung auf die Farmen bis spätestens Mitte November abgeschlossen ist, eine Mais-Mißernte im nächsten Jahr und von ihr ausgehende politische Unruhe verhüten; das auf dieser Bahn zusätzlich exportierte Kupfer wird keine Devisen zusätzlich, aber einige schneller einbringen. Mehr ist von der Wiedereröffnung des Bahnverkehrs mit Rhodesien nicht zu erwarten. Sambias Wirtschaft krankt zwar auch an Abschnürung von der Außenwelt, doch mehr noch am eigenen Schlendrian, an der Verstaatlichung von immer mehr Bereichen der Wirtschaft, an der Unfähigkeit der Verwaltung, der Entschlossenheit in den Führungsgremien, an Fehlplanungen.

Noch immer ist der Bergbau Grundlage der sambischen Wirtschaft. Regelmäßig stammen zwischen 91 und 96 Prozent der Deviseneinnahmen des Landes aus dem Kupferexport. In den 14 Jahren seiner Unabhängigkeit hat es Sambia nicht geschafft, die ihm von der britischen Kolonialverwaltung des früheren Nordrhodesien angeblich aufgewungene Monostruktur zu beseitigen oder auch nur zu mildern. Bis zum Verfall des Weltkupferpreises Mitte 1974 bestand dazu auch kein aktueller Grund: Der hohe Exportüberschuß deckte weitgehend das Defizit in der Zahlungsbilanz, und die Behauptung, im Kampf gegen die weiße Minderheitsregierung in vorderster Linie zu stehen, veranlaßte die westlichen Länder, besonders viel Entwicklungshilfe an Sambia zu geben und damit das Defizit aufzufüllen. Das Land ist mit viel gutem Boden und nicht nur mit reichlichem, sondern auch regelmäßigem und vor allem verlässlichem Regenfall gesegnet. Seine Bewirtschaftung wird aber vernachlässigt. Ein Flug darüber zeigt es: Intensivere Landwirtschaft wird nur in einem dünnen Streifen entlang der Bahnlinie betrieben, die Sambia von Livingstone an der rhodesischen Grenze bis Ndola nahe der zairischen Grenze und dann weiter durch den Kupfergürtel bis zum Grenzübergang in der Nähe von Lubumbashi — Elisabethville im früheren Katanga — durchzieht. Der Rest Sambias, das mit 750 000 Quadratkilometer Fläche reichlich dreimal so groß wie die Bundesrepublik ist, wird höchstens extensiv genutzt. Die Mehrheit der 5,3 Millionen Einwohner lebt in der Substanzwirtschaft.

Der privaten Initiative läßt die von Staatspräsident Kenneth Kaunda verkündete, Humanismus genannte Ideologie — eine romantisierende Variante des Sozialismus — wenig Spielraum. „Sambia verläßt gerade das Stadium einer kapitalistischen Wirtschaftsordnung und bewegt sich auf eine staatskontrollierte Wirtschaft zu; von dort wollen wir zu einer sozialistischen, auf Gemeineigentum beruhenden kommen“, heißt es in Kaundas maßgebender „Anleitung für die Verwirklichung des Humanismus“. Das reizt im Ausland niemanden, sich in Sambia zu engagieren, zumal der Markt klein ist. Einheimisches Privatkapital hält sich noch aus

anderen Gründen zurück. Erstens sind die staatlich festgesetzten Preise selten kostendeckend, abgesehen davon, daß die „Profitgier der Kapitalisten“ verteuert wird. Zweitens droht permanent die Enteignung. Drittens ist weder der Nachschub von Ersatzteilen für die Produktionsmittel noch von Rohstoffen und Halbwerten gesichert. Die Frist zwischen der Einzahlung des Betrages in sambischen Kwacha bei der Bank und der Bezahlung des ausländischen Lieferanten in Devisen wird länger und beträgt jetzt 16 Monate. Darum sind viele Hersteller nicht mehr interessiert, nach Sambia zu liefern. Wozu das führt, sieht man an dem staatlich-sambischen Fiat-Montagewerk in Livingstone. Statt täglich 30 Fahrzeuge wurden in den letzten Monaten immer weniger zusammengebaut. Seit September steht die Fertigung bei einem Fahrzeug im Monat. Wenn die für Oktober, November und Dezember vorgesehenen drei Autos montiert sind, wird das Werk wegen Erschöpfung seiner Vorräte ganz stillgelegt. Das ist keine Ausnahme. Wegen Schlamperie — auch der Devisenmangel ist weitgehend darauf zurückzuführen — sind schon andere Industriebetriebe stillgelegt worden: Die Weberei, die Dunlop-Reifenfabrik, eine Weizenmühle, eine Drahtfabrik, mehrere Möbeltischlereien, Zimmereien und Druckereien (denen Chemikalien fehlen), die Landrover-Montage, die Produktion alkoholfreier Getränke (erst Zucker-, dann Flaschenmangel), die von einer deutschen Firma gelieferte Ziegelei.

Fehler im staatlichen Management

Das Grundübel in Sambia ist nicht Verstaatlichung und nicht der Dirigismus. Entscheidend sind die Fehler im staatlichen Management. Ministerposten, die Leitungen der Staatsbetriebe und erst recht die Plätze im alle Regierungsstellen überragenden Zentralkomitee der Einheitspartei werden nur nach einem politischen Kriterium besetzt: Wichtig ist allein die unbedingte Loyalität Präsident Kaunda gegenüber. Kaum ein Minister oder Generaldirektor bleibt länger als sechs Monate im Amt. Das verhindert das Einarbeiten in ein neues Aufgabengebiet und den Erwerb von Sachkenntnis, andererseits aber auch den Aufbau einer Hausmacht, die Kaunda gefährlich werden könnte. Weil aber immer der gleiche Personenkreis von Amt zu Amt rotiert, besteht auch nicht die Chance, daß sich der neue Mann an der Spitze als Kapazität erweist. Jetzt sollen wenigstens die Entscheidungswege abgekürzt werden.

Wohin das führt, zeigt das Beispiel der mit Tansania gemeinsam betriebenen Tasara-Eisenbahn. Sie ist auf eine Jahreskapazität von 7 Millionen Tonnen ausgelegt. Mehr als genug für Sambia, dessen Ein- und Ausfuhr zusammen noch niemals 2 Millionen Tonnen im Jahr erreicht hat. Aber Lokomotiven stehen wegen Ersatzteilmangels still, Lokomotivführer wurden entlassen, weil sie auf der 180 Kilometer langen Strecke ihre Züge zu dem Zweck anhielten, sie bestehen zu lassen. Die Umlaufzeit der Waggons zwischen Dar-essalam und dem Übergang zur sambischen Bahn bei Kapiri Mposhi dauert nicht die technisch möglichen fünf Tage, sondern sieben Wochen. Das liegt daran, daß die Waggons in Sambia erst

Auch die noch rund 400 der einst 3000 Großfarmer, viele von ihnen Weiße sambischer Staatsangehörigkeit, nutzen ihre Produktionsmöglichkeiten nicht aus. Jahrelang schlachteten sie ihre Rinder ab, weil der Milchpreis eingefroren war und die Unterhaltungskosten nicht mehr deckte. 39 der 40 Farmer bei Mazabuka haben die Milchwirtschaft aufgegeben oder sich auf Mais oder Schlachtvieh umgestellt. Im vorigen Jahr wurde der Milchpreis zwar auf eine realistischere Höhe gehoben, aber es gab schon kaum noch Milchkühe; mittlerweile hat die Inflation den neuen Preis schon wieder weniger attraktiv gemacht. Besser ging es den Fleischfarmern, denn anders als Milch, die an eine staatliche Stelle abgeliefert werden muß, können Rinder auch an private Schlächter verkauft werden, die bis zur Hälfte mehr bezahlen als die staatlichen Schlachthäuser. Trotz der staatlichen Stopppreise für den Ladenverkauf von Fleisch kommen die privaten Schlächter auf ihre Kosten: Sie verkaufen zur Zufriedenheit der Kunden, die sonst kein Fleisch hätten, jede Ware als erstklassiges Steak. Schlechter geht es den Maisfarmern. Der staatliche Ankaufspreis wird vor der Aussaat festgelegt und bleibt für zwei Jahre unverändert, 1978 wurde er um 30 Prozent heraufgesetzt, was bei einer Inflationsrate von 20 Prozent bedeutet, daß die Farmer für die übernächste Ernte real weniger Erlösen werden als für die diesjährige, die nicht mehr kostendeckend war. So wundert es nicht, daß von Sambias landwirtschaftlicher Fläche nur zwei Prozent tatsächlich genutzt werden. Investitionen, die in der Landwirtschaft langfristig sein müssen, unterbleiben, zumal die privaten und vor allem die weißen Großfarmer nicht gewiß sind, daß sie ihre Betriebe behalten dürfen. „Was ich in spätestens fünf Jahren nicht wieder herausholen kann“, sagte einer von ihnen, „stecke ich nicht erst hinein.“

nach Wochen entladen werden. Einmal, als Daressalam dringend Waggons anforderte, schickte sie Sambia mit noch den gleichen Waren beladen zurück, mit denen sie sechs Wochen vorher aus Daressalam abgefahren waren. Doch statt Remedur zu schaffen, verfiel das Transportmanagement in der sambischen Gewohnheit, Auswege statt Lösungen zu suchen, darauf, 200 Lastzüge zu bestellen. Ein Lastzug kostet mehr als ein Tasara-Waggon, hält nur vier Jahre, und seine Unterhaltskosten in dieser Zeit übertreffen seine Anschaffungskosten. Außerdem kann er nur ein Drittel so viel laden wie ein Waggon.

Bei solchen Zuständen nimmt es kein Wunder, daß das den Sambiern untergeordnete weiße Fachpersonal die Lust verliert und abzuwandern beginnt. Die Weißen leiden auch unter der wachsenden Gewaltkriminalität und sind selbst durch hohe Gehälter nicht zum Bleiben zu veranlassen. Denn für die Kwacha, mit denen sie bezahlt werden, läßt sich nichts kaufen in einem Land, dessen beste Hotels sogar den Gästen nur ungenießbare Margarine statt der einst mehr als reichlichen Butter bieten können, wo es selten Brot gibt, man nach Milch oder Eiern oft vergeblich Schlange steht, ein Kilo Kartoffeln umgerechnet bis zu 6 DM kostet. Der Transfer von Erspartem ist bis auf kleine Beträge ausgeschlossen. Nun sollen die abwandernden Fachleute durch Indier, Ceylonesen und Filipinos ersetzt werden. Die britische Regierung, die kürzlich zugesagt hat, Sambia für die Reorganisation von Staatsbetrieben 200 Experten zu schicken, hat Schwierigkeiten, sie zu rekrutieren.

Günter Krabbe

Amerika jetzt eine Rezession?

Wachstumsprognosen / Zinsen steigen weiter / Weniger Arbeitslose

8,5 auf 9,5 Prozent hat am Wochenende verschiedene Geschäftsbanken unter der Führung der Citibank ebenfalls zu einer ungewöhnlichen Erhöhung der Prime Rate von 10,25 auf 10,75 Prozent veranlaßt. Eine weitere Erhöhung auf elf Prozent wird schon in den nächsten Tagen für möglich gehalten. Die jüngst festzustellende Verlangsamung des Wachstums der Geldmenge gibt jedoch Anlaß zur Hoffnung, daß der Höchstsatz von zwölf Prozent des Jahres 1974 diesmal nicht wieder erreicht werden wird.

Zu der Frage, ob sich durch die Stützungsaktion für den Dollar das Risiko einer Rezession erhöht hat, haben sich prominente Regierungsvertreter unterschiedlich geäußert. Der Tenor aller Erklärungen war jedoch, daß Nichtstun angesichts des Dollar-Verfalls über kurz oder lang noch größere Gefahren für die Konjunktur heraufbeschworen hätte. Präsident Carter selbst bestand in einer Wahlrede darauf, daß keine Gefahr für die Konjunktur drohe: „Unser Land wird ein starkes Bollwerk gegen die Rezession in der Welt bleiben.“ Seine engsten wirtschaftspolitischen Berater, Finanzminister Blumenthal und Wirtschaftsberater Schultze, konzidierten, daß das Risiko einer Rezession nicht ganz ausgeschlossen werden könne. Sie halten das Wachstumspotential der Wirtschaft aber für noch groß ge-

nug, um trotz der hohen Zinsen im kommenden Jahr noch reale Zuwachsraten von 1,5 bis 2,0 Prozent zu erreichen. Vor der Verkündung der Stützungsmaßnahmen hatte die Regierung noch mit 3,0 bis 3,5 Prozent gerechnet.

Private Konjunkturfachleute und Sprecher der Wirtschaft haben in diesen Tagen das Wort „Rezession“ nicht ganz so ängstlich vermieden. Ein Sprecher der Handelskammern sagte: „Die jüngste dramatische Erhöhung der Zinsen wird das Wachstum der Wirtschaft und der Beschäftigung um die Mitte des kommenden Jahres verlangsamen. Dies könnte einen Anstieg der Arbeitslosigkeit auf bis zu 7 Prozent zur Folge haben. Die Bauwirtschaft und ihre Zulieferer werden besonders hart getroffen werden.“ Die beiden angesehenen privaten Konjunkturforschungsinstitute Brookings und Data Resources haben ihre Wachstumsprognosen in Übereinstimmung mit der Regierung auf 1,5 bis 2,0 Prozent reduziert. „Sie können jetzt sicher sein, daß es 1979 eine Rezession geben wird. Doch die Rezession wird mild ausfallen“, sagte in New York Dr. Andrew Brimmer, ein ehemaliger Notenbank-Gouverneur. Er erwartet „negatives Wachstum“ für das zweite und dritte Quartal und eine leichte Erholung im vierten. Seine Prognose für das ganze Jahr: etwa 2,75 Prozent Wachstum.

„Keine Mitgliedschaft zweiter Klasse“

Schlechtes Klima für Englands Währungs-Beitritt

J. Rh. LONDON, 5. November. In London hat sich die Ansicht verstärkt, daß England dem Europäischen Währungssystem (EWS) nicht beitreten wird. Man schließt das aus Darlegungen von Schatzkanzler Healey und aus den Schwierigkeiten der Regierung in der Lohnpolitik wie in der eigenen Partei. Healey hatte vor dem Haushaltsausschuß des Unterhauses erklärt, ein europäisches Währungssystem, das eine Zone hoher Währungsstabilität schaffen würde, wäre auch für England von Vorteil. Aber er deutete zugleich an, daß sich an den britischen Bedingungen nichts wesentliches geändert habe.

Einen Beitritt Englands als „Mitglied „zweiter Klasse“, mit einem größeren Kursspielraum für seine Währung als für die anderer Mitglieder, lehnt die Regierung ab. Der Schatzkanzler machte dazu geltend, daß Frankreich — als Mitglied „erster Klasse“ vorgesehen — jetzt eine höhere Inflation und die öffentliche Hand dort höhere kurzfristi-

ge Schulden habe als England, bei zugleich zunehmender Arbeitslosigkeit. Als noch grotesker empfindet es die britische Regierung auf eine Stufe mit Italien gestellt zu werden, das noch weit größere wirtschaftliche Schwierigkeiten habe. Eine derartige Einstufung würde das Pfund noch empfindlicher gegen Kursspekulationen machen. Aber in jedem Fall, ob Mitglied des Währungsverbundes oder nicht, will die Regierung laut Healey eine „Fiskal- und Währungspolitik betreiben, die den Wechselkurs des Pfundes stabil hält“.

Die derzeitigen lohnpolitischen Schwierigkeiten schaffen alles andere als einen günstigen Hintergrund für eine neue Wechselkurs-Politik. Zahlreiche Abgeordnete und sonstige Politiker der Labour Party sowie Mitglieder des Kabinetts tun zudem ihr möglichstes, den Premierminister und den Schatzkanzler von einem EWS-Beitritt abzuhalten.

Das Weihnachtsgeschäft hat begonnen

„Mindestens Vorjahresumsätze“ / Sorgen im Modehandel

F.A.Z. FRANKFURT, 5. November. Die Suche nach Weihnachtsgeschenken hat am langen Samstag begonnen; daneben wird eine lebhaftere Nachfrage nach besonderer Herbstware gemeldet. Der Einzelhandel scheint zufrieden mit dem Geschäft zu sein. An Rhein und Ruhr zum Beispiel gab es „mindestens Vorjahresumsätze“, teils auch Zuwachsraten bis zu sechs Prozent. Besonderes Interesse fanden Schachcomputer, aber auch echte Ikonen.

J.J. FRANKFURT, 5. November. „Die Zeit bis Weihnachten, darüber ist man sich fast einig, dürfte für den Modehandel nicht leicht werden. Die erste Kauflust, der echte Modespas, ist vorüber. Die Käufer, die jetzt unterwegs

Für den Modefachhandel ist das Herbstgeschäft in den letzten Oktoberwochen nicht sehr befriedigend gewesen. Man rechnet damit, daß der Fachhandel im Durchschnitt nur auf ein Plus von 3 bis 4 Prozent kommen dürfte. In den ersten neuen Monaten hat der Textilfachhandel mit einem Plus von 5 (preisbereinigt) 1) Prozent abgeschnitten. Besser haben lediglich Geschäfte mit Herren- und Damenoberbekleidung gelegen, die auch im Oktober günstigere Ergebnisse melden konnten. Ein herausragendes Ergebnis von 11 Prozent für die ersten neun Monate hat der Schuhhandel erreicht. Darin sind jedoch zum Teil größere Preissprünge enthalten.

China-Aufträge für Amerika

cbn. PEKING, 5. November. China will einen großen Teil seiner Energiequellen mit Hilfe der Vereinigten Staaten erschließen und in der Energieforschung eng mit amerikanischen Wissenschaftlern zusammenarbeiten. Energieminister James Schlesinger wertete das zum Abschluß seiner Gespräche in Peking als einen großen Schritt in der Verbesserung der amerikanisch-chinesischen Beziehungen. Schlesinger war am Samstag zwei Stunden bei Partei- und Regierungschef Hua Kuo-feng, der ihm eine Botschaft an Präsident Carter mitgab. Nach den Worten von Schlesinger will sich Amerika am Wirtschaftsaufbau und der Modernisierung Chinas beteiligen. Es bestehe grundsätzlich Einigkeit über eine ausgedehnte Zusammenarbeit auf industriellem Gebiet und auch von Regierung zu Regierung. Industriedelegationen sollen in Kürze die Verhandlungen fortsetzen, unter anderem über Bergwerksprojekte mit einer Leistung von 20 Millionen Jahrestonnen. Unklar blieb, ob sich diese Projekte mit denen überschneiden, für die auch deutsche Firmen Angebote abgeben sollen. Möglicherweise werden sich amerikanische Firmen auch an einem Staudamm am Jangtse (Kapazität 25 000 bis 30 000 Megawatt) und einem ähnlichen Projekt am Gelben Fluß beteiligen. Über Erdöl und Erdgas wurden keine konkreten Ergebnisse bekannt. Seit längerem ist jedoch erkennbar, daß China auf diesen Gebieten die amerikanische Technologie favorisiert. Besonders Interesse bekundete China auch an einer Zusammenarbeit zur Gewinnung von Solar-, geothermischer und Meeresenergie. Amerika wird eventuell auch helfen, einen 50-GEV-Synchrotron (Protonbeschleuniger) zu errichten. Um die Zusammenarbeit in der Hochenergie- und Nuklearphysik sowie der Magnetfusion zu verbessern, sollen nicht nur Wissenschaftler ausgetauscht, sondern auch ständige Arbeitsausschüsse gebildet werden.

Irland möchte beitreten

J. Rh. LONDON, 5. November. Die Republik Irland zeigt sich an einem Beitritt zu dem geplanten Europäischen Währungssystem (EWS) interessiert. Sollte England jedoch draußen bleiben, würde damit die Bindung des irischen an das englische Pfund gelöst werden. Man will jedoch erst die endgültigen Beschlüsse über das System abwarten. In Finanzkreisen glaubt man, daß im Falle eines irischen, aber nicht eines englischen Beitritts der Wechselkurs des irischen Pfundes gegenüber dem englischen steigen würde. In dieser Erwartung sind bereits größere Anlagebeiträge aus dem Ausland in irische Staatspapiere und Industrieaktien geflossen. Die irische Industrie hat jedoch gegen einen Anschluß Irlands allein Bedenken. Sie fürchtet, daß im Zeichen eines teureren irischen Pfundes ihr Export nach England und ihre Fähigkeit, mit England auf Drittmarkten zu konkurrieren, leiden könnte.

Teuerungsrate jetzt 2,1 Prozent

re. FRANKFURT, 5. November. Die Teuerungsrate in der Bundesrepublik ist weiter zurückgegangen und hat ein Niveau erreicht, wie es seit Ende der sechziger Jahre nicht mehr zu verzeichnen war. Der Index der Lebenshaltungskosten blieb von September auf Oktober unverändert und lag nur noch 2,1 (September 2,2, August 2,4) Prozent höher als vor einem Jahr. Ausschlaggebend waren stabile Preise für Nahrungsmittel.

Stahlproduktion unverändert

Granatsplitter als Urlaubssouvenir

In der friedlichen Schweiz werden harmlose Touristen manchmal unversehens beschossen

Von Peter Amstutz (Bern)

Wenn in der Schweiz der Schnee endlich seinen Rückzug ins Hochgebirge antritt, dann gehören die Almweiden wieder ganz den Kühen, Bergwanderern — und der Armee. Alle drei zusammen vertragen sich aber immer schlechter in der hehren Bergwelt. Weil die rund 650 000 Angehörigen des eidgenössischen Milizheeres alljährlich zu regelmäßigen Wehrübungen (Wiederholungskursen) aufgeboden werden und weil im dichtbesiedelten Schweizer Mittelland kaum mehr ein ausreichender Übungsplatz zum Scharfschießen zu finden ist, knallt es in den ersten Sommertagen um so heftiger im Gebirge.

Daß dabei gelegentlich eine brave Kuh draufgeht, weil sich ein Querschläger verirrt oder weil ein Artillerist die Ladung falsch berechnet, wird nicht besonders tragisch genommen. Das Verteidigungsministerium in Bern bezahlt's. Weniger gemütlich ist die Lage jedoch für die ausländischen Urlauber, denen Schweizer Übungskriege und Schießübungen überhaupt nicht vertraut sind.

Der deutsche Tourist Ludwig L. erlebte im wahrsten Sinn des Wortes am eigenen Leib, was es bedeuten kann, in einem friedlichen Kleinstaat plötzlich beschossen zu werden. Auf einer Bergwanderung unweit der „Iffigenalp“ im Berner Oberland geriet der Gast unvermittelt ins Artilleriefeuer schweizerischer Truppen. Er brach schwer verletzt zusammen, lag zweieinhalb Stunden unversorgt am Unfallplatz und wurde dann endlich ins Bezirksspital nach Thun geflogen, wo man ihm aus beiden Beinen zahlreiche Granatsplitter entfernte. Wenig später lag er in der Universitätsklinik von Mainz, erneut auf dem Operationstisch, weil noch ein Splitter unterhalb des linken Auges zu entfernen war.

Noch immer stecken laut ärztlichem Befund über 1500 streichholzgroße Splitter im Körper des Mannes und verursachen Schmerzen und Gebeschwerden. Dagegen hilft weder ein Brief des Schweizer Bundespräsidenten, der sein Bedauern über den Zwischenfall schriftlich ausdrückte, noch die eher

kleinliche Entschädigungsregelung der Schweizer Regierung. Ganze 15 000 Schweizer Franken zahlte Bern dem Schießopfer als „Genugtuungssumme“ gegen die unterschriftliche Bestätigung, daß auf künftige Ansprüche im voraus verzichtet werde.

Doch auch die Einheimischen sind manchmal vor ihrer eigenen Armee nicht mehr sicher. Die kleine Berner Gemeinde Üschel bei Thun zum Beispiel wurde in diesen Tagen aus schweren Maschinengewehren im Direktschuß auf den Dorfkern befeuert. Verletzt wurde niemand, den Sachschaden bezahlte die Armee. Doch damit ist die Geschichte nicht erledigt. „Wirksame Sicherheitsvorkehrungen“ verlangen die Dorfbewohner jetzt von der Regierung, nachdem sie rund 30 Jahre lang geduldig alle Querschläger und Blindgänger notiert hatten, die in der Gemeinde gefunden wurden.

Kreidebleich, den Feldgeistlichen im Schlepptau, raste unlängst auch im Züricher Dorf Rickenbach ein Artillerieoffizier auf das Zuckerrübenfeld hinaus: Dort wälzte sich der 16jährige Lehrling Christian Tobler in seinem Blute, weil eine Panzerhaubitzenabteilung statt 15 über 16 Kilometer weit geschossen hatte.

Was unternimmt Bern, um die 6,3 Millionen einheimischen Zivilisten und die vielen Millionen ausländischen Urlauber vor der Armee zu schützen? Grundsätzlich wird darauf verwiesen, sämtliche Gefechtsschießen im freien Gelände würden rechtzeitig in der Lokalpresse angekündigt und rotumrandete „Schießanzeigen“ (Plakate) im Freien bekanntgegeben. Weiter stelle die Truppe immer sogenannte Schießwachen auf: „Auf deren Anweisungen hin wird das Feuer von Zeit zu Zeit unterbrochen, und die Touristen können das gefährdete Gelände passieren“. Daß dies nicht immer klappt, ist den Unfallprotokollen zu entnehmen.

Versuche, die Armee zum Gefechtsschießen noch weiter in den Hochgebirgsraum zurückzudrängen, haben inzwischen zu einer Art Gegenbewegung



Mehr Sicherheit gefordert: Milizsoldat unterwegs zur Schießübung.

geführt. „Offensichtlich scheint man vielerorts dem ungestörten Schlaf eines Kurgastes, den Interessen eines Ferienhausbesitzers, dem Weiden einer Kuhherde oder etwelchen lokalen Interessen einen höheren Stellenwert zuzumessen als der Notwendigkeit, unsere Soldaten kriegsgenügend auszurüsten zu können“, ließ dieser Tage die Public-Relations-Agentur Dr. Rudolf Farner in Zürich im Auftrag des Verteidigungsministeriums bekanntgeben. Und weiter: „Alles in allem sind wir heute auf dem besten Wege dazu, daß wir aufgrund falscher Rücksichtnahmen auf die Interessen einzelner keine Gefechtsschießen mehr anlegen können, die diese Bezeichnung tatsächlich verdienen.“

Auch wenn die „Begleiterscheinungen“ eines Waffen- oder Schießplatzes für einzelne Gruppen als nachteilig erscheinen könnten, seien doch die Interessen wie folgt abzuwägen: „Daß wir bei der heutigen militärpolitischen Lage in Europa auf eine gut gerüstete und kriegsgenügend ausgebildete Armee nicht verzichten können, dürfte bei ehrlich und lauter Gesinnung unbestritten sein. Wird aber die militärische Landes-

verteidigung bejaht, so ist auch die Bereitschaft vorzusetzen, den notwendigen Preis zu bezahlen. Die Nachteile, die einzelnen Bürgern oder Gemeinden entstehen, dürfen bei der Benützung von Schießplätzen nicht ausschlaggebend sein. Das Gesamtinteresse geht vor.“

Ein schwacher Trost auch für alle jene Urlauber und Einheimischen, deren Hotelzimmer und Wohnhäuser weniger als 500 Meter vom nächsten Schützenhaus (Schießstand) entfernt liegen. Solche Anlagen finden sich zu Hunderten im ganzen Lande, und an Wochenenden knallt's jeweils stundenlang aus halbautomatischen Sturmgewehren und Pistolen.

Gutachten von Medizinern über Schlafstörungen, Kopfschmerzen, Eß- und Verdauungsbeschwerden, Streitsucht und Unverträglichkeit bei Schießplatznahe Bürgern liegen bereits vor. „Entfernung des Menschen vom Lärm — oder des Lärms von den Menschen“, fordern nun Experten und empfehlen, große regionale Schießanlagen fernab von Siedlungsräumen zu bauen.

Alte Schule und neue Wirklichkeit

Italiens Jugend wird am erbarmungslosesten mit den Problemen des Landes konfrontiert

Von Horst Schlitter (Rom)

Wenn es in der politischen Landschaft Italiens brennt, dann kommt das Feuer meist aus den Schulen und Universitäten. Keine andere Bevölkerungsgruppe wird so erbarmungslos mit der Wirklichkeit des Landes konfrontiert, wie die Jugendlichen bis hin zum 25. Lebensjahr: Die Schulräume reichen noch immer nicht aus für alle; also wird der Unterricht oft in Schichten eingeteilt. Den andauernden Auseinandersetzungen zwischen Lehrern, Schulpersonal und Staat folgen häufig Streiks. Die täglichen Mißstände führen zu einer Politisierung der Schüler. Schon in frühen Jahren stehen sich „rote“ und „schwarze“ (faschistische) Gruppen unversöhnlich gegenüber. Nicht immer gelingt es den übrigen, sich neutral zu halten. Die Folge sind zornige Demonstrationen innerhalb und außerhalb der Schule, Prügeleien, Sachbeschädigungen und Strafexpeditionen.

Nach der Schulzeit verschärfen sich die Spannungen noch. Seit dem Faschismus hat sich die Zahl der Studenten weit mehr als verzehnfacht, der Raum in den Universitäten hingegen kaum verdoppelt. Was bei den Schülern zu Anfang noch an ein Spiel erinnert, ist unter den Studenten blutiger Ernst — die Politisierung ist total. Das bedeutet nicht, daß sich alle dem revolutionären „Movimento“, der auf Gewalt setzenden „Autonomia Operaia“ oder dem faschistischen „Ordine Nuovo“ anschließen. Es gibt auch die katholischen, sozialistischen und kommunistischen Gruppen traditioneller Art. Doch die „schweigende“ Mehrheit oder Minderheit hat wenig Gewicht. Über sie wird verfügt.

Und wer dann endlich diese unruhige, kranke Universität verlassen hat mit Diplom oder Doktorhut, der reiht sich ein in eine Armee von inzwischen fast zwei Millionen Arbeitslosen, die zudem noch flankiert wird von einer zumindest ebenso großen Zahl von Unterbeschäftigten. Seit Jahren stößt das für alle erreichbare Hochschulsystem viel mehr Menschen aus als in Verwaltung und Industrie aufgenommen werden können. Die Energiekrise hatte zur Folge, daß viele Beschäftigte überflüssig wurden, aber nicht entlassen werden konnten. Die strenge italienische Arbeitsgesetzgebung verbietet das. Also halfen sich die Unternehmer damit, keine neuen Kräfte einzustellen.

Die Masse der Arbeitslosen besteht zum größten Teil aus jungen Leuten bis 25 Jahren, und unter ihnen ist die Zahl derer mit abgeschlossenem Hochschulstudium enorm hoch. Außerdem sind Universität und Wirtschaft in ihren Anforderungen meilenweit voneinander entfernt: Von den 71 000 „Dottori“, die 1975 die Hochschulen verließen, waren 25 000 Philologen und 8600 Mediziner, aber nur 8200 Volkswirte und nur 1300 Agronomen. Allein die Zahl der Ingenieure nahm in den letzten Jahren stark zu.

Der Staat tut wenig, und was er tut ist unzusammenhängend, um die alte Schule den harten, neuen Wirklichkeiten anzupassen. In den vergangenen Jahren verlor zwar das Latein seine

gang und die fehlenden Klassenräume zufriedengeben. Die Revolutionärsten unter ihnen wollen das ganze System vernichten, dem sie die Schuld an ihrer Misere geben. Seit das Bündnis mit der Arbeiterschaft gescheitert ist, versuchen sie es auf eigene Faust. Zum „System“ gehört nicht nur die Regierung in Rom mit ihren christlich-demokratischen Ministern. Zu ihm zählen auch die Gewerkschaften und die Kommunistische Partei. Nur so erklärt es sich, daß Luciano Lama, der Erste Sekretär der mächtigen linken Gewerkschaft CGIL, vor Jahresfrist vom römischen Universitätsgelände verjagt wurde. Und die Stoßrichtung des von den „Movimento“-Studenten veranstalteten Kongresses in Bologna im Herbst 1977 zielte eindeutig auf die KPI.

Die Wirklichkeit an Italiens Schulen und Universitäten ist heute von der Tatsache bestimmt, daß die kleine, zur Gewaltanwendung entschlossene Gruppe revolutionärer Studenten das „System“ nicht stürzen kann. Doch ebensowenig gelingt es den Ordnungskräften von der „Democrazia Cristiana“ über die kleinen bürgerlichen Parteien und die Sozialisten bis hin zu den Kommunisten, die Ruhe wiederherzustellen. So bewegen sich Schule und Hochschule auf altem Gleis, doch die Zahl ernster und sogar dramatischer Zwischenfälle nimmt zu.

Hier eine Auswahl aus den ersten Monaten dieses Jahres: In Legano verprügelt ein Schüler seinen Lehrer und wird für fünf Tage vom Unterricht ausgeschlossen.

In Venedig besetzen Lehrer und Schüler gleichzeitig wie zwei feindliche Gruppen das Gymnasium „Marco Foscarini“ — die Lehrer aus Protest gegen Anschläge, die Schüler, um die „Versetzung für alle“ zu fordern.

In Florenz dringt eine Gruppe von 50 Studenten in vier verschiedene Fakultäten der Universität ein, verprügelt andere Studenten und zwei Professoren und zertrümmert die Einrichtung.

In Padua prügelt ein Trupp von Studenten zwei kommunistische Professoren krankenhaushausreif, weil diese sich weigern, wegen des „Kampfes für die unterbeschäftigten Dozenten“ die Vorlesungen abzubereiten.

In Rom halten Hunderte von Schülern und Studenten tagelang die Polizei in Trab. Sie jagen Fahrgäste aus den städtischen Bussen, errichten Straßensperren, stürzen geparkte Autos um und zünden sie an. Ihre Forderung: die „garantierte Sechs“ für alle Schulen.

In der außerparlamentarischen Linken ist die Debatte über die „garantierte Sechs“ in vollem Gange. Nach dem italienischen Bewertungssystem (Null = schlechteste, Zehn = beste Note) bedeutet die dem Schüler garantierte Sechs eine Versetzung ohne Rücksicht auf seine Leistung. Eine Gesellschaft, die Schülern und Studenten keine Arbeit verschaffen kann, so argumentieren die Verfechter des neuen Slogans, darf auch keine Auswahl nach Leistung vornehmen. Schulbildung wird als bedingungs-

Selbstbrennen kostet Peitschenhiebe

Saudi-Arabien legt die Gesetze des Korans sehr streng aus / Von Wolfgang Stockklausner

Das Trio, zwei Engländer und eine ägyptische Stewardess, wollte zum Picknick ans Meer fahren. Unterwegs hatten sie eine Reifenpanne. Während die auf einer Baustelle in Saudi-Arabien beschäftigten Männer den Schaden behoben, hielt neben ihnen ein Polizeifahrzeug. In Saudi-Arabien sind Polizisten nur selten Freunde und Helfer. Sie sind eher Aufpasser — nicht zuletzt auch Moralapostel.

Die Polizisten fragten die Ägypterin, wie es denn komme, daß sie mit einem

Die nach westlichen Maßstäben unlogischen und oft als unmenschlich empfundenen Gesetze Saudi-Arabiens machen seit Monaten Schlagzeilen. Es begann damit, daß ein Engländer zufällig Augenzeuge von zwei Hinrichtungen wurde. Eine saudiarabische Prinzessin hatte sich in einen Bürgerlichen verliebt und wollte mit ihm ins Ausland fliehen. Das Paar wurde jedoch geschnappt und zum Tode verurteilt. Die Vollstreckung der Strafe fand öffentlich statt und wurde von dem Engländer fotografiert. Seine Bilder gingen um die Welt.

sonders genauen und strengen Auslegung des Korans. Er vertrat den Standpunkt, daß die Lebensweise der Menschen durch die Vorschriften des Korans ausreichend geregelt sei. Staatliche Gesetze seien daher nicht nötig. Selbst der saudiarabische König, der oberste Hüter über die heiligen islamischen Stätten, besitzt nicht das Recht, Gesetze zu erlassen.

Die Rechtsprechung wird von 250 Kadis (Richtern) wahrgenommen, die sich allein nach der Scharia, den religiösen Vorschriften, richten. In Saudi-Ara-

lichen Gebetszeiten. Wenn der Muezzin von den Minaretten ruft, schließen in Saudi-Arabien die Geschäfte für eine Viertelstunde. In den Büros breiten die Beschäftigten Matten und Teppiche aus und beginnen zu beten. Selbst wichtige Konferenzen werden unterbrochen, um der Pflicht zum Gebet nachzukommen. Vergnügungen und Freizeitangebot sind in Saudi-Arabien kaum vorhanden. Weil Alkohol verboten ist, gibt es weder Kneipen noch Bars. Öffentliche Tanzveranstaltungen sind ebenfalls nicht erlaubt. In Saudi-Arabien gibt es kein

Selbst Jesus Christus nahm eines Tages die Peitsche

Sambias Präsident Kenneth Kaunda betont seine Entschlossenheit, die schwarzen Bevölkerungsmehrheiten im Süden Afrikas zu befreien

Sambia, kürzlich von Bundeskanzler Helmut Schmidt besucht, ist einer der „Frontstaaten“ Schwarzafrikas, der an die von weißen Minderheiten beherrschten südafrikanischen Staaten und Gebiete grenzt (Rhodesien/Simbabwe, Südafrika und Namibia). Präsident Kenneth Kaunda gilt als einer der gemäßigteren Politiker im Frontstaaten-Gebiet, doch auch er läßt keinen Zweifel an seiner Entschlossenheit aufkommen, die schwarzen Bevölkerungsmehrheiten im Süden zu befreien. Unsere Mitarbeiterin in Lusaka befragte ihn über innen- und außenpolitische Themen. Red.

Frage: Sie haben sich wiederholt enttäuscht über die Politik des Westens gegenüber Afrika geäußert. Während der vergangenen sechs Monate hat Sambia finanzielle Hilfe von mehr als 800 Millionen vom Westen erhalten. Sind Sie noch immer enttäuscht?

Kaunda: Wenn Sie über die Hilfe sprechen, die wir vom Westen erhalten haben, dann kann ich nur sagen: Wir sind äußerst dankbar. Aber diese Hilfe hat nicht mit der gefährlichen und explosiven Situation zu tun, mit der die Menschheit im südlichen Afrika konfrontiert ist. Wenn Sie meine Meinung wissen wollen über die Politik des Westens im südlichen Afrika, dann sage ich klar, daß ich noch immer enttäuscht bin.

Frage: Es gibt Kritiker innerhalb und außerhalb Sambias, die die miserable ökonomische Situation des Landes auf die massive Unterstützung schieben, die Sie den Befreiungsbewegungen gaben und noch immer geben. Was entgegnen Sie solchen Kritikern?

Kaunda: Sehen wir uns die Hauptursachen für unsere Wirtschaftslage an. Da ist erstens die Krise der Weltwirtschaft. Diese Krise hat — Punkt zwei — dazu geführt, daß die Kupferpreise drastisch sanken. Drittens sind die Ölpreise gestiegen, was uns als schwache Industriation besonders trifft. Viertens Transportprobleme zu unseren Exportmärkten. Die Haupttroute ist geschlossen wegen des Befreiungskampfes in Zimbabwe, die neue, die wir selber gebaut haben, die Tansam-Eisenbahn, steckt noch in den Kinderschuhen, der Hafen von Dar es Salaam ist überlastet, die Straße nach Lubito ist zu wegen der Probleme innerhalb Angolas und wegen der Probleme zwischen Angola und Zaire. Die Weltwirtschaftskrise gibt es nicht deshalb, weil wir die Befreiungsbewegungen unterstützen. Auch fallende Kupferpreise, steigende Ölpreise und Transportprobleme sind nicht unsere Schuld. Der einzige Punkt, wo man uns verantwortlich machen könnte ist, daß wir die Straße nach Rhodesien nicht wieder geöffnet haben, die von Smith — Smith war es — geschlossen wurde. Die Anschuldigung, unsere schlechte Wirtschaftslage hänge mit unserer Unterstützung der Befreiungsbewegungen zusammen, ist wirklich nicht fair.

Frage: Als Christ unterstützen Sie den bewaffneten Kampf im südlichen Afrika. Diese Haltung steht im Gegensatz zur Haltung des Westens, der daran glaubt, den Konflikt im südlichen Afrika mit friedlichen Mitteln allein lösen zu können. Wie kommt es, daß Sie — trotz dieses Gegensatzes — vom Westen noch immer als gemäßigter Politiker in Afrika betrachtet werden?

Kaunda: Werde ich das wirklich? Ich glaube, es ist kein Widerspruch, als Christ den bewaffneten Kampf zu unterstützen. Uns bleibt nur die Wahl zwischen Freiheit und Sklaverei. Selbst Jesus Christus nahm eines Tages die Peitsche und trieb die Wechsler aus dem Tempel, weil er das Übel nicht akzeptiert hat.

Wir sollten auch über den gewaltsamen Tod nachdenken, den Jesus gestorben ist. Wir mißinterpretieren den gesamten christlichen Glauben als etwas, das gegen die Revolution gerichtet ist. Aber Gott ist ein Revolutionär. Tue anderen nicht an, was du nicht willst, daß man dir selbst antut. Das ist die revolutionärste Botschaft, die ich je gehört habe. Wir müssen wählen zwischen Freiheit und Sklaverei. Und wenn wir die Freiheit nur mit Gewalt bekommen, mein Herr, Jesus Christus starb eines gewaltsamen Todes, um mich zu befreien. Ich werde andere befreien — mit Gewalt, wenn es nötig ist. Bevor ich mich für die Gewalt entscheide, muß ich alle anderen Wege versuchen. Wir in Sambia haben das in den vergangenen zwölf Jahren getan. Wir haben Smith verschiedene Male getroffen, wir haben wirklich alles versucht, aber ohne Erfolg. Wir haben keine andere Wahl.

Frage: Es hat das erstmal, daß ein Kanzler der Bundesrepublik Deutschland Schwarz-Afrika besuchte. Wie sehen Sie die Beziehungen zwischen der Bundesrepublik und Sambia, und wie sehen Sie die Beziehungen der Bundesrepublik zu Afrika?

Kaunda: Ich betrachte die Beziehungen zwischen der Bundesrepublik und Sambia als ausgesprochen warm. Ich war zweimal als Staatsgast in Ihrem Land. Der Vorsitzende der SPD, Willy Brandt, war kürzlich zehn Tage hier — als persönlicher Freund von mir und jetzt der offizielle Besuch des Kanzlers. Was ganz allgemein die Beziehungen der Bundesrepublik zu Afrika angeht, da gibt es ein Problem, das einer wirklich guten Beziehung, einer vollständigen Harmonisierung der Beziehungen im Wege steht. Das ist das Engagement einiger sehr bedeutender Wirtschaftsunternehmen in Südafrika. Ich weiß, daß die Bundesrepublik kein Ein-Parteien-Staat ist, daß wenn die Christdemokraten an der Macht sind, die Kooperation mit Südafrika zunimmt. Wir sehen die internen Probleme der Bundesrepublik. Trotzdem halten wir dieses Engagement für falsch. Wenn Namibia und Rhodesien unabhängig werden, dann hoffen wir, daß auch die mächtigen Industrieunternehmen keinen Sinn mehr darin sehen, Südafrika ökonomisch zu unterstützen und damit politisch zu stabilisieren. Das unabhängige Afrika bietet den deutschen Unternehmen einen Markt mit mehr als 400 Millionen Menschen. Warum sollten sie weiter in Südafrika investieren, einem Land, in dem über kurz oder lang alles zusammenbrechen muß. Wir sind nicht nur negativ und lehnen ab, wir bieten auch etwas an, nicht nur der Bundesrepublik, sondern allen westlichen Ländern.

Frage: Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland hat die Apartheid verurteilt und sich für Mehrheitenregierungen im südlichen Afrika eingesetzt. Trotzdem ist die Bundesrepublik von der OAU kritisiert worden besonders wegen ihrer angeblichen nuklearen, militäri-

schen und wirtschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit mit Südafrika. Es ist eine Tatsache, daß die Bundesrepublik einer der wichtigsten Wirtschaftspartner Südafrikas ist, daß bundesdeutsches Know-how Südafrika beim Aufbau seiner Atom-Industrie half, daß die Bundesrepublik sich gegen Wirtschaftssanktionen ausspricht. Was halten Sie von diesen Widersprüchen in der Politik der Bundesrepublik?

Kaunda: Die Situation im südlichen Afrika verlangt eine ernsthafte Überprüfung der Politik in Bonn. Ich glaube, daß es eine Frage des Prinzips ist. Die Christdemokraten nennen sich selber Christen. Aber was ist an der Apartheid, was ist an Rasismus und Faschismus christlich? Die Sozialdemokraten haben unserer Meinung nach eine mächtige Basis, die sie nutzen sollten, um Veränderungen durchzuführen. Sie haben die Unterstützung der Arbeiter, und wenn die Arbeiter die Wahrheit erfahren, wenn sie erfahren, wie schlimm das System der Apartheid ist, dann werden sie die Wahrheit unterstützen. Die Öffentlichkeit muß über die Apartheid informiert werden. Sie muß erfahren, daß diejenigen, die in Südafrika investieren am Ende verlieren werden. Und wenn die Investoren ihre Haltung nicht aus Prinzip ändern können, dann müssen sie sie eben aus Furcht ändern. Es gibt eine internationale Verantwortung, den Entwicklungsländern zu helfen, im unabhängigen Afrika zu investieren und damit langsame Armut, Hunger, Unwissenheit, Krankheit und Verbrechen auszurotten und zur Stabilität dieser Länder beizutragen. Wenn man weiter in erster Linie in Südafrika und seinen Kolonien Namibia und Rhodesien investiert, wird die Verurteilung der Bundesrepublik nicht aufhören und sogar gerechtfertigt sein. Der Transfer nuklearen Wissens ist eine schreckliche Sache. Wenn wird Südafrika denn bombardieren? Das sind doch wir! Sie sind fähig alles zu tun-bis hin zum Äquator hinauf. Und sie haben die Möglichkeit dazu — mit westlicher Hilfe, besonders mit Hilfe der Bundesrepublik. Das ist unser Verdacht. Deshalb sind wir so besorgt, wenn von diesen Dingen die Rede ist.

Frage: Was sollte der Westen tun, um den Konflikt im südlichen Afrika lösen zu helfen?

Kaunda: Die westlichen Länder unterstützen Südafrika politisch, wirtschaftlich, kulturell, wissenschaftlich, technologisch, in Verteidigungs- und Sicherheitsfragen. Was erwartet man eigentlich von uns? Sollen wir auch noch Danke sagen? Es ist doch klar, daß wir das verdammen. Denn hier wird ja nicht nur der Feind des schwarzen Mannes unterstützt, sondern der Feind der gesamten Menschheit. Wenn wir wirklich zu einem echten, guten Verhältnis kommen wollen, dann muß die enorme Unterstützung Südafrika durch westliche Länder aufhören.

Frage: Es gibt zwei Hauptargumente gegen Wirtschaftssanktionen. Erstens, das verbiete das System der freien Marktwirtschaft. Zweitens, unter Wirtschaftssanktionen würde in erster Linie die schwarze Bevölkerung Südafrikas leiden.

Kaunda: Was heißt hier leiden? Kann denn die afrikanische Bevölkerung noch mehr leiden, als sie heute schon leidet? Wenn sie davon reden, daß die Afrikaner mehr leiden würden, dann sprechen sie



Über die Politik des Westens enttäuscht: Präsident Kaunda im Gespräch mit Bundeskanzler Schmidt.

von wenigen. Die multinationalen Konzerne sind doch da, um ihren Profit zu machen. Das ist die bittere Wahrheit. Wir reden über das System der freien Marktwirtschaft. Wenn dieses System zur Sklaverei unserer Brüder führt, wenn Regierungen hilflos zusehen und sagen, das ist freie Marktwirtschaft, dann muß die Verurteilung angenommen werden. Man kann nicht beides haben. Man kann nicht seine Firmen in Südafrika investieren lassen und von denen, die ausgebeutet werden, auch noch Dank erwarten. Der Westen ist auf dem Prüfstand hier und jetzt. Er muß entscheiden, welchen Weg er einschlägt. Er muß den Test bestehen. Besteht er nicht, dann wird er am Ende verlieren. Die Sache in Südafrika, die braucht keine Kommunisten von außen, die braucht keinen schwarzen Nationalismus von außen. Die Lunte brennt im Lande selbst.

Frage: Welche Meinung haben Sie über die sogenannte „panafrikanische Friedensstruppe“?

Kaunda: Diese Truppe hat die afrikanischen Länder bereits zersplittert. Man hätte es Zaires Präsident Mobutu überlassen sollen, wenn er einläßt, ihm zu Hilfe zu kommen. Sich aber in Europa hinzusetzen und eine solche Truppe ins Leben zu rufen, das ist eine Katastrophe für die OAU. Ich selber bin der Ansicht, daß jedes Land das Recht hat, andere Länder um Hilfe zu bitten. Aber nicht so! Und der Name

„Panafrikanische Friedensstruppe“ ist ein Hohn. Etwas Panafrikanisches kann nur von der OAU kommen, nicht von ein paar Nationen, die sich unter dem Vorsitz eines nichtafrikanischen Führers treffen.

Frage: Sambia hat reiche Rohstoffvorkommen. Sie haben ausländische Investoren eingeladen, sich an der Ausbeutung der Rohstoffe zu beteiligen. Schließt diese Einladung auch strategisch so wichtige Rohstoffe wie Uran ein, das kürzlich in Sambia entdeckt wurde?

Kaunda: Wir haben weder das „Know-how“, noch das Kapital, unsere Rohstoffe selber auszubeuten. Eine solche Kooperation ist für uns keine Frage von Ost-West. Es kommt auf die Bedingungen an, die wir aushandeln können. Verspricht uns der Westen gute Bedingungen, dann arbeiten wir mit dem Westen zusammen. Können wir mit dem Osten gute Bedingungen vereinbaren, dann arbeiten wir mit dem Osten zusammen. Wichtig ist allein, daß Sambia die Kontrolle behält und daß ausländisches Kapital nicht versucht, sich in unsere internen Angelegenheiten einzumischen. Die Verhandlungen mit der Bundesrepublik sind im Gange. Wir diskutieren hart, und wir werden die Verhandlungen fortsetzen, bis wir gute Bedingungen haben, die beide Seiten zufriedenstellen.

Frage: Vor kurzer Zeit haben Sie erklärt, daß Sambia sich jetzt von einer

„gemischten Wirtschaft“ zur „sozialistischen Wirtschaft“ entwickelt. Zur gleichen Zeit laden Sie — zuletzt bei Ihrem Besuch in den USA — ausländische Investoren ein. Ist das kein Widerspruch?

Kaunda: Ich glaube, das ist kein Widerspruch — besonders wenn man sich unsere Entwicklung ansieht. Vor etwa zwölf Jahren haben wir hier mit einer vollständig kapitalistischen Wirtschaft angefangen. Jetzt haben wir eine Mischwirtschaft mit Privatunternehmen, öffentliche Unternehmen — etwa halbe, halbe, mehr noch im Privatsektor. Wenn wir zur sozialistischen Wirtschaft übergehen, werden wir Firmen nationalisieren — aber nicht ohne Entschädigung! Manche sagen, das sei zu sanft. Das glauben wir aber nicht. Ich meine übrigens, daß Staatskapitalismus genau so ausbeuterisch sein kann wie Privatkapitalismus. Wir arbeiten auf die Zeit hin, wo die Arbeiter selber bestimmen, was in ihren Firmen geschieht. Trotz dieser Entwicklung, die wir gehen wollen, ist es für mich kein Gegensatz, zu sagen: Kommt und investiert im Rahmen ausgehandelter Bedingungen. Wir respektieren euer Kapital, aber mischt euch nicht ein! Euer Kapital, das ihr investiert, wird sich für euch bezahlt haben. Das gefällt uns nicht gerade, aber wir müssen das respektieren. Kommt und investiert, macht euren Gewinn, aber macht uns nicht zu Kapitalisten!

Junta — am Ende der Generäle, der freilich zumindest vorderhand nicht überdramatisiert werden darf, geht es um die Frage, wann dieser «vierte Mann» ernannt werden und mit welchen Funktionen der künftige Staatspräsident ausgestattet werden soll, der nicht mehr Juntamitglied sein wird.

Admiral Emilio Massera, der Kommandant der Kriegsmarine, möchte die Umstrukturierung so rasch wie möglich durchgeführt wissen, wobei Videla anscheinend zwar Staatschef bleiben, seine Funktion in der Junta indessen einem Waffenbruder abgeben sollte. Ähnlicher Ansicht scheint auch Luftwaffenkommandant Brigadier Agosti zu sein, doch dürfte er auf eine rasche Lösung nicht

Der Konflikt in der chilenischen Junta

Marine und Luftwaffe gegen das Referendum

Santiago, 1. Jan. (ap) Die chilenischen Luftstreitkräfte und die Marine sind, wie am Samstag in Santiago verlautete, von ihren Befehlshabern angewiesen worden, in ihren Stützpunkten zu bleiben und nicht an der Ueberwachung der Volksabstimmung teilzunehmen, mit der Pinochet sich am 4. Januar der Unterstützung des Volkes versichern will. Traditionsgemäss wird bei Wahlen und Abstimmungen in Chile die öffentliche Ordnung von Angehörigen des Heeres, der Luftwaffe und der Marine aufrechterhalten, während die Angehörigen der Staatspolizei in ihren Kasernen bleiben.

Protest der katholischen Bischöfe

Santiago de Chile, 1. Jan. (afp) Die katholische Kirche Chiles hat in einem offiziellen Communiqué Präsident Pinochet aufgefordert, die für den 4. Januar geplante Volksabstimmung abzusagen oder aufzuschieben. Als Grund für ihre Forderung nennt die Kirche «die Erfordernisse des öffentlichen Wohls». Zu dieser Entscheidung kam es bei einer ausserordentlichen Sitzung aller chilenischen Bischöfe, die zusammengekommen waren, um die moralischen und materiellen Implikationen der Volksbefragung zu prüfen.

verhärteten Politik der Gewerkschaften, mit der Besetzung von Fabriken und kurzfristigen Hilfsaktionen der Regierung an bankrotte Betriebe. Die düstere Begleitmusik für die Krise liefern die Untaten des Terrorismus von links und rechts. Nach Turin ist in den letzten Tagen Rom wieder zum Schauplatz der Gewalttätigkeiten von unbekannter Hand geworden, die Tote und Verletzte forderten.

Gegen ausserparlamentarische Krise

Das Frage-und-Antwort-Spiel drehte sich vor allem um die Perspektiven einer Regierungskrise und die Forderung auf Einschaltung der Kommunisten. Andreotti machte klar, dass er eine ausserparlamentarische, das heisst eine bloss zwischen den Parteizentralen ausgelöste Krise ablehnt. Er fordert damit einen Entscheid im Parlament, wo das Ueberleben seines «Monocolore» bisher durch die Stimmenthaltung der Partner der Democrazia cristiana garantiert worden war. Andreotti erneuerte seine Erklärung, dass erst durch neue Wahlen über den Weg zu einer vollen Mitwirkung der Kommunisten in der Regierung entschieden werden könnte. Erneut nahm der Regierungschef auch sein Argument auf, dass erst vor fünf Monaten ein Sechserpakt geschlossen worden sei, der als Grundlage nicht in Frage gestellt, sondern in einem Sachprogramm verwirklicht werden sollte. Den Kommunisten attestierte er, dass sie in den ersten Monaten der Sechservereinbarung loyal mitgearbeitet hätten, liess aber wiederholt deutlich erkennen, dass er die gegenwärtigen Manöver und ihre Verhärtung kritisiert. Mit einer Regierungskrise, so erläuterte er, würden die Probleme nicht gelöst. In der Selbstverteidigung seiner Regierung schwang unausgesprochen die Ueberzeugung mit, dass es zurzeit keine Alternative gibt. Dies gibt Andreotti eine gewisse Sicherheit, obwohl seine Basis immer kleiner wird.

Keine Chancen für Sozialpakt

Auf die Frage, ob in Italien nicht die Chancen für einen Sozialpakt nach britischem Muster vorhanden seien, entgegnete Andreotti, dass dies die Zustimmung der Gewerkschaften voraussetze, die jedoch absolute Exklusivität für sich in Anspruch

nehmen, wie sehr heute der Kurs der Gewerkschaften eine gemeinsame Lösung brennender Probleme erschwert. Zur Frage des für Januar angekündigten Generalstreiks entgegnete er, noch hoffe er, dass es nicht dazu komme. In einem neuen Dokument an den Dreierbund der Gewerkschaftsverbände hat der Regierungschef soeben neue Vorschläge unterbreitet, um in letzter Stunde zu einer Verständigung zu gelangen.

Die kommunistische Frage im Rahmen Europas

Mit Bedauern registrierte Andreotti, dass die europäischen Direktwahlen voraussichtlich auf das Jahr 1979 aufgeschoben würden. Damit ist seine Hoffnung durchkreuzt worden, die kommunistische Frage Italiens im weiter gespannten Rahmen der Gemeinschaft behandeln zu können. Als positives Faktum des zu Ende gehenden Jahres wertete er die aussenpolitische Resolution der Kammer, die mit ihrem Bekenntnis zum Atlantikpakt als Grundlage der italienischen Aussenpolitik zum erstenmal von der kommunistischen Fraktion unterstützt worden war. Andreottis Versuch, langfristig das heikle Problem einer kommunistischen Mitwirkung unter europäischem Vorzeichen anzupacken, droht nun an einer baldigen Regierungskrise zu scheitern. Dabei bleibt es nach wie vor völlig unklar, mit welchen Minimalforderungen die tief beunruhigte Democrazia cristiana, seine eigene Partei, in diese Phase voller Ungewissheiten hineingeht; im Augenblick hat man den Eindruck, dass die Forderung nach Stärkung und Wiederbelebung des Sechserpaktes nicht mehr ausreicht, um in den nächsten Wochen und Monaten über die Runden zu kommen.

Flucht Donald Woods' nach Lesotho

Maseru, 2. Jan. (ap) Der von der südafrikanischen Regierung mit einem «Bann» belegte Zeitungsredaktor Donald Woods ist nach einer Mitteilung des britischen Hochkommissars in Maseru aus Südafrika ins benachbarte Lesotho geflohen. Woods war per Autostopp von der südafrikanischen Küstenstadt East London aus in das rund 500 Kilometer entfernte Lesotho gelangt. Für die Flucht hatte er sein blondes Haar schwarz gefärbt und sein Aussehen zusätzlich durch einen Schnurrbart verändert. Woods gehörte als politischer Gegner des südafrikanischen Apartheid-Regimes zu sieben Weissen, deren Handlungs- und Bewegungsfreiheit die Regierung am 19. Oktober im Zusammenhang mit dem Verbot nahezu aller schwarzen Organisationen und der Festnahme von mehr als 50 schwarzen Repräsentanten eingeschränkt hatte.

Asyl in Grossbritannien

London, 2. Jan. (dpa) Der frühere Chefredaktor der englischsprachigen Oppositionszeitung «Daily Dispatch», Donald Woods, darf sich, wie

Angoras (MLA) im Bürgerkrieg vor im Süden des Landes einen Guerillakrieg führen und in dem von ihnen beherrschten Gebiet offenbar beträchtliche Unterstützung bei den dortigen Stämmen geniessen.

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Sambia im Wellental

Tränen des Präsidenten

Sd. Lusaka, im Dezember

Es ist nicht ungewöhnlich, dass David Keneth Kaunda, der in den 13 Amtsjahren seit Oktober 1964 als Präsident Sambias ergraut ist, im privaten Gespräch oder bei öffentlichen Anlässen in Tränen ausbricht, wenn er etwa über das ungelöste Rhodesienproblem in der Nachbarschaft referiert oder die Sorgen im eigenen Land beklagt. Der 53jährige Staatsmann zieht dann ein blütenweisses Taschentuch aus der Brusttasche und wischt sich seufzend die Augen aus; die darauf folgenden zwei Minuten, in denen sich der Präsident erholt, sind erfüllt von betretenem Schweigen seiner Begleiter, die sich bei diesen recht häufigen Emotionsausbrüchen mitverantwortlich an dem Dilemma zu fühlen scheinen, welches das Staatsoberhaupt zu Tränen rührt.

Folgen der Kupferabhängigkeit

Das Land hat einen wirtschaftlichen und politischen Tiefpunkt erreicht. Es wird erwartet, dass Sambia — ähnlich wie Zaire in der Nachbarschaft — über kurz oder lang ein allgemeines Schulden-

Amnestie für Politiker in Pakistan

Rawalpindi, 2. Jan. (afp) Der pakistanische Regierungschef Zia ul-Haq hat an einer Pressekonferenz eine Amnestie für 52 wegen Hochverrats während der Regierung Bhutto inhaftierte Angehörige der verbotenen «National Awami Party» (NAP) und die Auflösung der Ende 1975 von Bhutto geschaffenen Sondergerichte angekündigt. Der Hauptangeklagte im Prozess wegen angeblichen Hochverrats, der seinerzeitige NAP-Vorsitzende und Oppositionsführer in der Nationalversammlung, Wali Khan, war zusammen mit fünfzehn weiteren führenden Mitgliedern der Awami-Partei Anfang Dezember gegen Kaution auf freien Fuss gesetzt worden. Nach seiner Freilassung traf er mehrmals mit ul-Haq zusammen, um die Begnadigung aller NAP-Inhaftierten durchzusetzen.

Zia ul-Haq versicherte an der Pressekonferenz, die Regierung habe seit ihrem Machtantritt im vergangenen Juli insgesamt 11 109 politische Gefangene freigelassen, die alle von der Regierung Bhutto inhaftiert worden waren, und 1702 Gerichtsverfahren für politische Delikte aus der Zeit des gestürzten Bhutto-Regimes eingestellt. Auf eine Frage nach der Zukunft Bhuttos sagte der Regierungschef, eine Entscheidung darüber werde nach dem 15. Januar getroffen. Verfahren gegen Bhutto und andere Minister der pakistanischen Volkspartei (PPP) des Expremiers würden vor Zivilgerichten stattfinden.

moratorium verlangen wird, da der Staat seinen Verpflichtungen angesichts einer katastrophalen Devisen- und Zahlungsbilanzlage einfach nicht mehr nachkommen kann. Wenn auch eine Reihe von Sonderproblemen zu der jetzigen Situation geführt haben, so sind doch viele «Krankheitssymptome» dieses afrikanischen Binnenlandes typisch für das Malaise einer Grosszahl der Entwicklungsländer Afrikas, deren Elite die Ursachen einzig in den andauernden Nachwehen der Kolonialzeit und der «unfairen» Struktur der Handels- und Rohstoffströme zwischen Nord und Süd sehen wollen. Gewiss, drei von der Regierung in Lusaka immer wieder angeführte Faktoren haben die Talfahrt Sambias beschleunigt: die niedrigen Kupferpreise auf dem Weltmarkt und die Transportschwierigkeiten (Schliessung der Grenze nach Rhodesien, Ausfall der Verbindung über die Benguela-Eisenbahnlinie während des — noch andauernden — Bürgerkrieges in Angola) und die Unwägbarkeiten der politischen «Uebergangsperiode» in Moçambique.

Die einseitige Abhängigkeit von der Kupferindustrie, die 95 Prozent der Devisen einbringt und bis anhin 55 Prozent des Steueraufkommens erbrachte, ist in der Tat ein Relikt aus Kolonialzeiten: Die Wirtschaftsstrukturen Sambias waren von der englischen Kolonialverwaltung im Hinblick auf eine Föderation der drei Länder Malawi, Rhodesien und Sambia ausgerichtet, die ebenso aus nationalistischen Gründen scheiterte wie die ostafrikanische Gemeinschaft von Kenya, Tansania und Uganda, obwohl sich in beiden Fällen ein Zusammenschluss aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen empfohlen hätte.

Schlendrian in den Ministerien

In erster Linie hat indessen internes Missmanagement zum wirtschaftlichen Niedergang Sambias beigetragen — ein Land, das nicht nur über reiche Mineralvorkommen, sondern auch über ein beträchtliches landwirtschaftliches Potential verfügt. Es drängen sich hier folgende Fragen auf: Warum muss das Land jährlich umgerechnet rund 150 Millionen Franken für die Einfuhr von Milch, Mais, Fleisch und Weizen ausgeben? Warum wird weniger als ein Prozent des Bodens bearbeitet? Warum sinken Produktion und Arbeitsleistung, und weshalb muss trotz den Kupferexporten das Land mit gepumpten Geldern sein Budget finanzieren? Kaunda sagt: «Ich bin überzeugt davon, dass wir gute Pläne haben. Sambias Problem ist jedoch eine wirksame und gute Verwaltung, denn Beamte können sich bürokratisch und nepotistisch verhalten oder revolutionär und effizient sein... die meisten Arbeiter Sambias sind konsum- und nicht produktionsorientiert. Viele meiner Landsleute verschwenden täglich Stunden am Arbeitsplatz, ohne etwas zu produzieren.»

Der Schlendrian in den Ministerien, die laxen Haltung von Staatsbeamten sowie auch von Angestellten in der Privatindustrie geben dem Präsi-

denten recht. Ueberall in Lusaka begegnet man einer Gleichgültigkeit, die den europäischen Besucher zumindest irritiert. Kaunda und die Führungsspitze der Einheitspartei Unip versuchen die Bevölkerung zu motivieren und zu politisieren — ohne sichtlichen Erfolg. Die Trägheit von vielen hohen Funktionären hat grandiose Entwicklungspläne zunichte gemacht, und die Widersprüchlichkeiten der Regierungspolitik seit Erreichung der Unabhängigkeit haben so viel Verwirrung und Vertrauensverlust gebracht, dass auch ein in diesem Jahr verabschiedetes neues Investitionsgesetz bisher keine privaten Investoren hat anlocken können. 30 000 britische Bürger leben zwar noch in Sambia, die höchste Zahl weisser Experten in allen englischsprachigen Ländern Afrikas neben Kenya — aber diese sind zumeist nach Afrika entsandte Berater im Rahmen der europäischen Entwicklungshilfe, die nicht im Produktionsprozess stehen.

Wenig «Produktion durch die Massen»

Das Missmanagement wirkt sich besonders gravierend im Transportwesen aus. Sambias Transportgesellschaft verfügt über einige tausend Lastwagen für die langen Transportstrecken zu den Häfen am Indischen Ozean in Moçambique und Tansania. Doch als unlängst eine europäische Firma im Rahmen der Entwicklungshilfe den Zustand der Lastwagenflotte prüfen sollte, stellte sich heraus, dass die Hälfte der registrierten Fahrzeuge nur noch auf dem Papier existierte. Hunderte waren gestohlen worden, andere standen wegen fehlender Ersatzteile und kleinerer und grösserer Defekten seit Monaten in Werkstätten. Trotz der prekären Finanzlage wurden neue Lastwagen bestellt — niemand schien über den Verlust einiger hundert Fahrzeuge ernsthaft besorgt. Dies obwohl sich bei der diesjährigen Maisrekordernte der desolate Zustand der staatlichen Transportflotte verheerend auswirkte. Die Ernte fiel zwar nach ausgiebigen Regenfällen reichlich aus. Die Bauern verfügten aber weder über Säcke noch Lagerhallen. Der Transport in die Hauptstadt Lusaka und zu anderen Märkten funktionierte nicht, da die wenigen fahrbereiten Lastwagen von den Fahrern zu Bussen «umfunktioniert» wurden — da auch das staatliche Bussystem längst zusammengebrochen

ist. Ähnlich geht es bei der Milchversorgung. Die Bauern, so berichtete die «Sambia Times» dieser Tage, stellen ihre Milchkannen zwar pflichtgemäss an die Strassenränder, damit die Milch von den staatlichen Fahrern abgeholt werden kann; diese aber lassen sich nicht sehen. Die Milch verdirbt, und viele Bauern produzieren nur noch für den Eigenbedarf. In Lusaka gibt es seit Jahren hauptsächlich Pulvermilch aus Europa zu kaufen.

Die Regierung hat zwar angekündigt, «Produktion durch die Massen und nicht Massenproduktion» zu erreichen. Tatsache ist jedoch, dass heute in Sambia etwa 550 nach marktwirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten arbeitende Privatfarmer beim Mais mit 55 Prozent, beim Fleisch mit 60 Prozent, bei Früchten und Gemüse mit 70 Prozent und beim Tabak mit 45 Prozent an der Produktion für den Markt beteiligt sind. Die meisten dieser Farmer sind Weisse, und von den wenigen afrikanischen Grossranchern stellt die Mehrzahl einen weissen Verwalter an. Obwohl die Regierung mehr Gelder denn je in die Landwirtschaft pumpt, entspricht weder die Produktion der Kleinbauern noch die der Kooperativen den gesteckten Zielen. Der Fehler liegt wohl darin, dass man mehr der Parteiführung vertraut als den Bauern und Erfahrungen erfolgreicher Landwirtschaftsführung — wie in Kenya — ignoriert.

Schwieriger Kampf gegen Korruption

Kaunda hat einen «Führungscode» (leadership code) für das Verhalten der Elite eingeführt, der den Beamten, Mitgliedern der Partei, Bürgermeister, Gewerkschaftern und Angehörigen der Polizei und der Streitkräfte sowie Angestellten von halbstaatlichen Organisationen einen Nebenwerb verbietet. Die Korruption hat sich dadurch nicht eindämmen lassen. Wenn wegen des lokalen Schlendrians die für eine europäische Firma wichtige Lizenz zu lange auf sich warten lässt, werden Schmiergelder offeriert, oder man «hält» sich einen afrikanischen Strohmann, der sicherstellt, dass die befreundeten Apparatschiks die Geschäfte beschleunigen. An die Parteirichtlinien fühlen sich ohnehin nur wenige gebunden. Nur 15 Prozent der erwachsenen Bevölkerung sind Unip-Mitglieder.

Behr instandhalten!

N. J. H. 4/1/78

soiten.

Erneut rhodesischer Angriff gegen Guerillas in Sambia

Lusaka (AP). Bei einem rhodesischen Angriff mit Hubschraubern und Düsenjägern gegen rhodesische Guerillas auf sambischem Gebiet sollen etwa 80 Freischärler getötet oder verletzt worden sein, wie am Sonntag aus Lusaka verlautete. Rhodesische Truppen hätten in der vergangenen Woche zwei oder drei Tage lang Positionen im Gwembe-Tal nördlich des Kariba-Sees angegriffen.

Anfang März waren bei einer militärischen Aktion Rhodesiens auf sambischem Gebiet 38 Partisanen der „Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) des Guerillaführers Nkomo getötet worden.

TAGESSPIEGEL
4.4.78

3. Die Partner akzeptieren gegenseitig ihre jeweilige Art des Glaubens und Verkündigungs. Indem sie sich über die Art ihrer Theologie, Verkündigung und Unterweisung austauschen, helfen sie sich gegenseitig, sich ihres Glaubens immer gewisser zu werden und ihn auf ihre Weise immer angemessener und ihrer Umwelt verständlicher zu bezeugen.
4. Das Tat-Zeugnis muss wie Wort und Verhalten Ausdruck des Glaubens des jeweiligen Partners sein, Darum muss es auf eigener Entscheidung beruhen, selbst geplant und durchgeführt werden und den eigenen Kräften angepasst sein. Unterstützung durch den Partner ist sinnvoll nur in der Anfangsphase oder nur in ergänzendem, nicht entscheidendem Umfang.
5. Angesichts des raschen sozialen Umbruchs in der Gegend des Kirchengebietes der Gossnerkirche glaubt die Gossner Mission, mit ihren im Arbeitszentrum Mainz gesammelten Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet der UIM in verschiedenen europäischen und aussereuropäischen Ländern ein wichtiger Gesprächspartner für die Gossnerkirche zu sein, der auch zu gemeinsam verantworteten Schritten angesichts der Industrialisierung im Bereich der Gossnerkirche bereit ist.
6. Die von der Gossner Mission in Zambia und Nepal gesammelten Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet einer "Entwicklung von unten" könnten auch im Bereich der Gossnerkirche für das Wecken und Stärken eigener Kräfte von Bedeutung sein.
7. Im Gespräch mit der Gossnerkirche möchte die Gossner Mission ebenfalls gemeinsam verantwortete Schritte erkunden und vereinbaren, um hier in Deutschland den Herausforderungen an die Kirche angemessen zu begegnen.
8. Selbständigkeit und Partnerschaft sind gleichermaßen erstrebenswerte Ziele. Selbständigkeit brauchen Kirchen um der Glaubwürdigkeit ihres Zeugnisses ihren Landsleuten gegenüber willen, Partnerschaft jedoch um der Unzulänglichkeit ihrer eigenen Kräfte willen. Partnerschaftliche Beziehungen dürfen weder das eine noch das andere aus dem Auge verlieren.

IV. Welche Partner hat die Gossnerkirche in Deutschland?

1. Auf Grund der Entstehungsgeschichte der Gossnerkirche ist es verständlich, dass sie die Gossner Mission noch als ihren ersten und entscheidenden Partner in Deutschland ansieht. Andererseits hat die Gossnerkirche nunmehr zu erkennen gegeben, dass ihr an Direktbeziehungen zu Kirchen liegt. Die Gossner Mission kann sich darum für die Zukunft nicht mehr als der einzige, ja nicht einmal als der entscheidende Partner der Gossnerkirche in Deutschland verstehen.
2. In einer weltweiten Bewegung beenden selbständig gewordene Kirchen ihre alten Beziehungen zu Missionsgesellschaften und nehmen Beziehungen zu Kirchen auf. In dieser weltweiten Bewegung ist auch der Wunsch der Gossnerkirche nach Direktbeziehungen zu Kirchen zu sehen und zu verstehen.
3. Es ist legitim, dass die Gossnerkirche Direktbeziehungen zu deutschen Landeskirchen anstrebt, und es ist nicht notwendig, dass diese in der Praxis von der Gossner Mission koordiniert werden. ~~Die Landeskirchen haben bereits andere Instrumente für diesen Zweck der Koordinierung entwickelt und erprobt.~~

Guerilla-Lager in Sambia überfallen

Angeblich 50 Tote bei rhodesischer Aktion

Lusaka/Salisbury (ddp/dpa). Bei einem Überfall rhodesischer Truppen auf ein Lager der Partisanenarmee Joshua Nkomos, eines der Führer der „Patriotischen Front“, im sambischen Grenzgebiet sollen mehr als 50 Guerillas getötet worden sein, wie gestern aus Regierungskreisen in Lusaka verlautete. Danach seien noch acht Angehörige der sambischen Sicherheitskräfte durch die Explosion von Landminen ums Leben gekommen, die von den rhodesischen Kommandos gelegt worden seien. Der Vorfall soll sich im Januar ereignet haben.

Das von den Rhodesiern überfallene Lager liegt in Siampondo im Gwembe-Tal. Der Überfall soll mehrere Stunden gedauert haben.

Die Rhodesier sollen während des Überfalls mindestens 20 Dörfer in der Umgebung des Lagers durchsucht haben. Aus dem Gebiet geflüchtete Einwohner gaben an, sie hätten gesehen, wie rhodesische Flugzeuge das Lager bombardierten und beschossen hätten.

Die rhodesische Regierung gibt üblicherweise militärische Vorstöße in die Nachbarländer nicht bekannt. In ihrem jüngsten Lagebericht vom Montagabend heißt es nur, in den letzten Tagen seien bei Kämpfen in Rhodesien 20 Guerillas und sechs Angehörige der Regierungstreitkräfte getötet worden. Nach offiziellen Angaben sind damit seit Beginn des Guerillakriegs vor fünf Jahren 3956 Guerillas und 448 Angehörige der Streitkräfte — 36 davon seit Anfang dieses Jahres

— sowie 1596 Zivilisten ums Leben gekommen.

Die drei gemäßigten rhodesischen Nationalistenführer hätten die anglo-amerikanischen Vorschläge für eine Lösung des Rhodesien-Problems übereinstimmend abgelehnt, berichtete ein Sprecher des von Bischof Muzorewa geführten „Vereinigten Afrikanischen Nationalrates“ (UANC) gestern in Salisbury sagte, die auf der Malta-Konferenz wiederholten Vorschläge hätten keinen Eindruck gemacht. Bei den gestern wiederaufgerufenen Verhandlungen zwischen den gemäßigten Nationalisten und der von Ian Smith geführten Minderheits-Regierung um eine interne Lösung des Rhodesien-Problems zeichnete sich jedoch noch kein Erfolg ab.

GOSSNER MISSION

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An alle Freunde des
Internationalen Abends
sowie an andere Freunde

in Berlin

8. 2. 1978

Liebe Freunde,

es ist sehr, sehr lange her, seit wir uns zuletzt trafen. Inzwischen hat sich bei der Gossner Mission einiges verändert. Herr Pastor Seeborg ist nun Gemeindepfarrer in Berlin-Lichtenrade. Unser neuer Direktor ist Siegwart Kriebel, den die meisten von Ihnen auch kennen. Er war bisher Zambia-Referent. Und zum 1. März werde ich von Berlin nach Mainz ziehen, um dort beim Arbeitszentrum der Gossner Mission mitzuarbeiten. -

Weil wir aber bei all diesen Veränderungen doch den Kontakt zu Ihnen allen aufrecht erhalten möchten, laden wir Sie hiermit wieder einmal ein zu einem

Internationalen Abend, am 25. Februar (Samstag) um 19.00 Uhr
im Haus der Mission, Handjerystr. 19, 1000 Berlin-Friedenau.

Zum Programm kann ich bisher folgendes sagen:

Herr H. S. Horo war im Dezember/Januar mit seiner Familie zuhause in Indien. Er hat dort viel fotografiert und möchte uns von seiner Reise berichten. - Die Kirchengemeinde in Indien, in der Herr und Frau Horo seither Zeit getraut wurden, baut ein neues Kirchgebäude. Herr Horo wäre froh, wenn er seine Heimatgemeinde unterstützen könnte, und er würde sich noch mehr freuen, wenn seine Freunde hier in Deutschland sich daran beteiligen würden. Vielleicht können wir also eine Kollekte an diesem Abend machen und dann das Geld an die Gemeinde nach Indien schicken.

Die indischen Freunde haben sich bereit erklärt, uns alle mit einem indischen Essen zu verwöhnen. Ich bin schon schrecklich gespannt darauf, was Sie für uns kochen.

Wenn jemand von Ihnen noch Ideen für das weitere Programm hat, lassen Sie uns das bitte wissen. Wir freuen uns auf den Abend mit Ihnen und hoffen, dass es wieder ein so froher Abend wird, wie sonst auch.

Damit die indischen Freunde wissen, für wieviel Leute sie kochen müssen, bitte ich Sie um baldige Nachricht, mit wieviel Personen Sie kommen werden. - Frau Pohl nimmt die Anmeldungen gerne entgegen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen an Sie alle,

Ihre

D. Friederici
(Dorothea H. Friederici)



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THIS YEAR, the country has lost valuable human life in the squatter compounds where several structures have collapsed because of heavy rains. If the rains continue at the present rate, more lives will be lost as more structures will collapse.

The majority of the structures have been built illegally. Lusaka City Council admitted last week that one of the hardest hit areas, Old Kanyama, was a squatter compound. The problem with squatter compounds is that the structures are built without any supervision. And because they are built without any supervision, they are not firm enough to withstand either winds or heavy rains.

But these structures are not built at night. They are built during the day time. And they are built when the councils concerned are watching.

As the law stands today, councils have power to demolish structures they see coming up in their areas.

They also have the power to allocate new plots in authorised areas where those whose structures have been pulled down can build their houses under the supervision of the authorities.

It is all very well feeling sorry about the families of those poor people whose relatives have been killed when their structures collapsed.

But the councils must also share the blame for watching with folded arms these structures coming up in their own areas where they have not authorised squatters to build their structures.

Those councils now showing concern over the deaths of their people resulting from the structures which have collapsed are only shedding crocodile tears.

This is because if they used their power and prevented the construction of these structures, these people would not have died.

The councillors for these areas are also to blame. Councillors usually are elected only in the areas where they live.

If these councillors are true representatives of their people and worked for their electors, they should have known before the rains that some of the structures were going to collapse with heavy rains for them to have taken action before the rains.

One just wonders what is going on in the country these days. When people are elected to high office, they tend to spend more time on high politics and on even international politics which are unrelated to the needs and interests of their electors.

And when their electors ditch them, especially in the cities, they blame tribalism for their defeat without realising that electors are just not interested in their high politics but in their own welfare no matter how poor they may be.

It is time elected people took the trouble to be responsible to those who elected them to high office instead of pretending to be political intellectuals which they are not.

Councillors living in the areas where the structures are collapsing and killing people will only have themselves to blame if those who elected them will show their disgust with them by kicking them out of office.

By Features Reporter

AZIKONDA Mwale in his late 40s stood in the doorway clad in an old green suit, he looked lost in a deep reverie. Between his house and his neighbour's was a sea of muddy water which now separated the two houses. A little further to his left, where once stood a communal ablution block, human waste floated like bouys on the sea. Battalions of green flies and house flies had taken to the plants that once used to beautify the two houses. Flies of all shades, big and small all clung to the branches of the cassava plants that marked the precincts of Mwale's yard from that of his neighbour. This is Kanyama.

Water here, water there, water everywhere and yet no drop to drink - so wrote T.S. Coleridge; whereas in Kanyama no place to abode. For in this compound people have been known to have spent nights on tables and in the open, as water evades their homes. As the Prime Minister Mr Mainza Chona rightly pointed out when he wound his tour of the township: "One can only believe when he has seen the place for himself".

To Azikonda Mwale a resident of Kanyama his movement to and from his house means removing one's shoes and continuously paddling through pools of water until he reaches the outskirts of the compound where he shakes off the spawn caught between his toes and finally puts on his shoes.

When I visited Kanyama, I could see that there was more

suffering in that compound than the falling of houses alone. Flooded pit latrines alone protract the sufferings of the people to an endurable length. Imagine the humiliation people go through when in the middle of the night, they feel they have need to go to the latrine, knowing very well that the latrine is flooded and they have to paddle through water to get there!

Imagine the prospect of placing your foot in cold slimy water reaching well above your ankle, and with your bare feet go feeling for the pit latrine.

The issue of latrines becomes even more than a bother during the day. Faced with a flooded pit whose walls have collapsed, one wonders where the people of Kanyama go to when they have to visit a toilet.

The water taps which are strewned all over Kanyama only add up to the flood, because Old Kanyama has no drainage system. Though the city council should be commended for having given the people of Kanyama water, its lack of foresight to construct drainage systems outweighs the councils good work.

Indeed Kanyama is one of the many shanty compounds that have besieged all the towns along the railway line. The miseries experienced in this compound are prototypes of those endured in Misisi and Chibolya of Lusaka, Ndola's Kantolomba, Chabanyama of Chingola, Kabulanda of Kitwe and several others throughout the country.

Kanyama is a vast

This is flood-swamped Kanyama



● MR Kolala . . . people here build houses anyhow. This makes the establishment of drainage systems very difficult.

sprawling compound of more than 90,000 residents where the torrential rains are regarded as a threat to life and property. Since the beginning of this rainy season five people have died under the weight of fallen houses and more than 20,000 people have now been evacuated from the flood raided area. Ironically, the compound

lies a bare two kilometre distance from what is rated as one of the fastest developing cities of the world - City of Lusaka.

Another sympathetic facet of life in Kanyama is the amount of litter that is scattered all over that compound. It is true that the majority of people in Kanyama can not afford to buy a trash-can. Some of those who can afford even argue that although they possess trash-cans the litter is seldom collected, because of poor roads. But the majority of people I talked to agreed that the city council could have alleviated the situation if communal disposal places were built between ten or so families. And of course good roads should be built to enable council workers to collect the refuse.

The residents of Kanyama feel that there has been a lot of negligence of Kanyama on the part of the city council. An irate Mr John Kolala who was speaking fluent French through an interpreter said that Kanyama had been allowed to deteriorate to a health hazard. "In this area people build houses anyhow. And this makes the establishment of drainage systems very difficult. Besides the city council or the authority concerned should supervise the erection of houses in all the plots allocated, by so doing people will not build houses out of mud which do not stand long during the rainy season," Mr Kolala said.

Taking a closer look at the houses that had fallen one could see that many could not have stood for a long time. Most of them were built of cement mixed with mud and with only four poles in the corners. "Even at home in rural areas people build stronger houses", said a 36-year-old Miss Minaha Mafolila who was removing bricks from a fallen pit latrine. "But you cannot blame people for building weak houses, because they do not have money to buy all the neces-

sary building material. Now that the walls of my latrine have collapsed I do not know when I will erect it again because these things cost money".

It is true that many people who live in Kanyama are self-employed and earn a relatively small income. Mr. Enock Sejosengwe a South African national who has been living in Kanyama for the past 10 years, said that this is the first time he has seen so many houses fall in one season. Mr. Sejosengwe said that although he had managed to build a strong house he had no permanent employment. "I have no permanent employment and I have no relatives here. The only way I can survive is by doing casual work here and there". The prospect of settling by farming does not occur to him. He quickly ran away when he saw a photographer adjusting the camera.

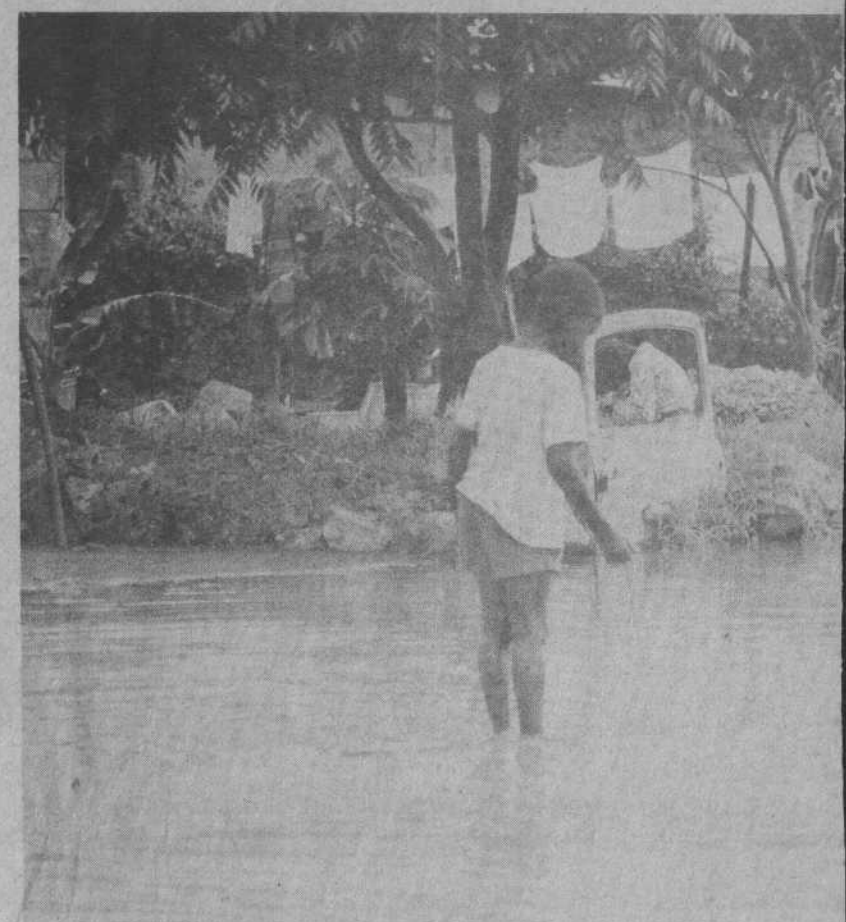
The question many people have been asking themselves following the floods that have swept many houses to the ground is, hasn't the Kanyama area been waterlogged for many years, and if that be the case why let the area flood before shifting the residents? According to Mr. Andrew Mwakaya a 56-year-old Kanyama businessman, people used to fish from the middle of Old Kanyama.

As one enters the heart of Old Kanyama one is met with a persistent smell of rotting plants, innumerable flies of different colours and battalions of mosquitoes all these entail the lurking epidemic that might break anytime in that compound. It should be remembered that these things exist in other similar compounds along the line of rail, and as long as people wait until houses fall and cause the death of people or until an epidemic breaks before taking decisive measures, the country will soon be infested with diseases which up to this moment the Ministry of Health has successfully managed to remove.

One incident that occurred during my visit to Kanyama is the story of Isaac, a 5-year-old boy. When I arrived at the scene Isaac was in the company of three other friends and were playing in a pool of water. In an attempt to out-run his friends in the game of pushing car tyres, Isaac decided to divert from the route they had been using, and ran towards the deeper end of the pool, not knowing that he was heading for the pit latrine. Soon one of the elder boys called out warning him not to wander far. But it was too late, one of Isaac's feet had already slipped into the pit, and he was slowly sliding into it.

In an attempt to call for help Isaac took about three mouthful of the water. It was at this time that one of the elder boys went to the boy's aid. Late in the afternoon, making my way back to the office, I found Isaac on the outskirts of Kanyama still playing in the water. Lord knows what may have happened to Isaac after a few days.

Leaving Kanyama, I saw three army trucks on their way to evacuate people who lost their houses. Some were being housed in the showgrounds area. But the question many people are asking is: "Can't the people of Zambia find a solution to the miseries of the shanty compounds?" Won't the showgrounds area turn into another Kanyama?

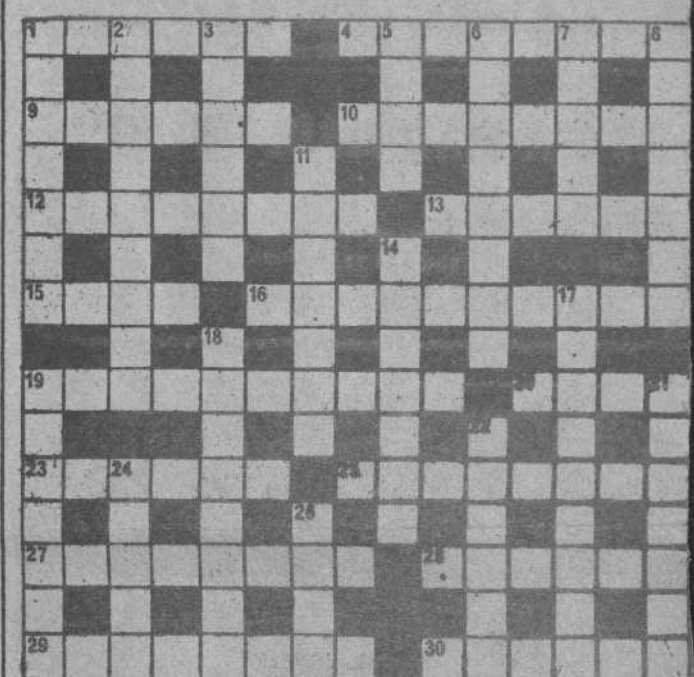


● A dangerous game. This is a common sight in Kanyama where children play in pools of water.



● A KANYAMA resident retrieves a bed from his fallen house

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 3,318



- ACROSS**
- 1 Stout right round the chest (6)
 - 4 Deduction of pay creating a strike (8)
 - 9 Sally—one kind, that he (6)
 - 10 Parental confusion? (8)
 - 12 Carnage in the service area (8)
 - 13 A stable chap gets badly lost going to East Riding (6)
 - 15 Sea or river power (4)
 - 16 It's replacing one here (10)
 - 19 Resolved to be resolute (10)
 - 20 Garments for one of four in a pack (4)
 - 23 Garment for bachelor to look at and wear (6)
 - 25 Surveyor has drink to keep inside (8)
 - 27 Double glazing? It's rather obscure! (8)
 - 28 Struggled with resistance in hothouse (6)
 - 29 Sprinkling and making deeper (8)
 - 30 Chain holding bishop in a state of preparedness (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Started again to add up in a rush (7)
 - 2 Type of home-made soup? (5)
 - 3 Toss up a pound belonging to a back (6)
 - 5 Rent for shed? It could be! (4)
 - 6 Meadows in a pure setting giving delight (8)
 - 7 Cancel annual with one missing (6)
 - 8 Blow up in the dark-room (7)
 - 11 Weep over loveless optile in secret (7)
 - 14 Conducted us 'in this place and died (7)
 - 17 Hammer on a key for money (6, 4)
 - 18 Agreeing to meet to make an attempt to rob (8)
 - 19 Charged a bit to appear in action (7)
 - 21 Pester people involved in legal wrong (7)
 - 22 Human being causing death (6)
 - 24 Suppose it could be work in the east (5)
 - 26 Part of the face needing a bit of watching (4)
- SOLUTION TO PUZZLE No. 3,317**
- MAJESTIC KAYAKS
TAPES ESPOUSE
JAZZERS PUFF
MARTINGALE OVAL
EYES
CORGI WAGGONS
EAGLES
UNDERLAP TAPED
TANK KHAM
PROP SERPENTINE
EAP PLYA
ASORTED ASCENDS
ATWANA
TWENTY OYSTERS



● THE remains of a house.



● A woman picking up her belongings after her house collapsed.

Stop witch hunting - Katakwe

SERENJE district governor, Mr. Leo Katakwe, has called on businessmen in his area to stop witch-hunting and hatred among themselves.

Mr. Katakwe made the call when he addressed a joint meeting of businessmen including heads of Government departments and parastatal organisations in Serenje Rural Council chamber on Tuesday.

The governor observed that there was too much gossiping, jealousy and hatred among businessmen in Serenje that businessmen were even fearing to enter shops belonging to their friends.

Mr. Katakwe advised businessmen who were not doing well to switch to farming.

He said it was the policy of the Party and Government to assist aspiring farmers in order to improve the country's economy.

Meanwhile, Mr. Katakwe has called on the Zambia National Council of Commerce and Industry (ZNCCI) to establish its own wholesale houses to cater for rural businessmen.

Mr. Katakwe said some businessmen in rural areas had been doing badly due to lack of goods or knowledge of running businesses.

He called on ZNCCI officials to tour rural areas and meet various businessmen in order to learn their problems. — Zana.



● HONDA Zambia Limited are assembling 70 motorcycles for Zambia police traffic officers. So far, the company has assembled 56 cycles which they have handed over to the police. Picture above shows policemen delivering some of the motorcycles to the Central Police Station in Lusaka.

Bread shortage hits Lusaka, C'belt

By Mail Reporter

A SERIOUS shortage of bread has hit the Copperbelt and Lusaka and unless the National Milling Company takes urgent steps to provide flour, to the Supa Baking Company, the situation will not improve.

Already, badly hit residents in Kitwe and other Copperbelt towns have to queue-up for long hours outside the limited number of private bakeries which still have stocks of flour.

Confirming the shortage in Kitwe where he went to check the situation, Supa Baking Company General Manager Mr. Harrington Libwe said the company's Copperbelt bakery has been unable to supply bread for the past 12 days, and the Lusaka bakery also ran out of flour at the beginning of this week.

"We are facing a shortage of flour. We have placed orders with the National Milling Company and have even sent our own transport for collection, but nothing seems to be forthcoming," the manager said.

Mr. Libwe further said it was therefore not possible to tell when bread will be available until the National Milling Company, who seem to be having problems in getting wheat into the country, meet their obligations.

The National Milling Company is aware of our requirements and there is no way we can sort this problem out apart from chasing them to meet their obligations," he added.

Mr. Libwe said his company's bakeries both in Kitwe and Lusaka each require 600

of the 90 kg bags per day to meet public demand.

He added that the Kitwe bakery supplies all Copperbelt towns and other outlying areas such as Solwezi, Mkuhi and Kapiri Mposhi.

But irate customers yesterday hurled criticism at the National Milling Company and said its lack of foresight was inconveniencing them.

A Kitwe housewife, Mrs. Belita Mwanza who had spent half of an afternoon in the queue for bread at Bamford's bakery, said since the shortage had come soon after the take-off budget, people were wondering whether it was a form of protest by the baking company because the Government did not increase the price of bread.

"We are just wondering whether they are protesting silently because the price of bread did not go up," she said.

Another housewife, Mrs. Bella Watson said the shortage had caught many people unaware as they did not expect it.

"The queues get longer towards the end of the day when many people realise they cannot get bread from their usual supplies. This is inconvenient because most of us live very far away from these private bakers," she added.

And sugar has become a scarce commodity in Lusaka

where hundreds of housewives are now spending most of the day queuing-up for the essential item at most shops including State enterprises, reports Zana.

Yesterday's survey revealed that sugar was being rationed in the capital because of short supplies.

Interviewed shoppers disclosed that the fortunate few who manage to struggle to the shelves are only allowed to buy two packets of sugar each.

They said since the beginning of the week, sugar has either been missing from shops or available in small quantities.

Mrs. Agnes Kulima of Chipata compound who was one of the successful shoppers yesterday said she has been queuing up since Monday without any success.

Some of the housewives interviewed were business women who wanted to buy sugar in bulk for making doughnuts which is their main source of income.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Mwaiseni Stores where the long queues were prominent explained that the rationing system was introduced to ensure that all customers get a fair share.

'De-nationalise parastatals'

AN MP yesterday called on the Government to de-nationalise all the parastatal bodies if they are to make profits and help improve the economic situation.

Chadiza MP Mr. Zongani Banda also told the House that the country's socialist programme is not going to work in Zambia.

Speaking on the continuing budget debate, Mr. Banda said: "We have to be careful about this socialism. No one is going to hand over his property because of socialism."

Mr. Banda said the system of allowing private ownership

of property at the same time pursuing a socialist course was "confusing."

Socialism, he said, was a "mere theory," what has benefited nobody.

"When we are in the National Council, we just clap our hands and yet when we come out, we all group up and point out these things."

"Socialism is not going to work here in Zambia. All the

nationalised industries in the country are not making profit. We should give them back to private ownership in order to improve the economy," he said.

Kawambwa MP Reverend Protasho Mwewa attacked the tendency of losing everything to the President.

Muyombe MP Mr. Sully Mugaia alleged that some "ambassadors" were canvassing for the elections in his constituency.

MP for Luvingu East, Mr. Albert Chibulano, said agricultural produce is going to waste in rural areas because Namboard is unable to collect it and suggested the organisation be scrapped.

He said instead of continuing to subsidise, the Government should do it since "it is serving very little purpose" and its work could be done by marketing unions.

MP for Petauke, Mr. Fawell Chisway said the Government should not have increased the price of mealie-meal because it is bound to hit the masses and also create "loopholes" for the nation's enemies.

He said most of the country's population depend on mealie-meal as their staple food and that the new prices will bring hardships for the low income group.

Mr. Chisway charged that the "Take-Off" planned for this year will not succeed because of the decision to raise the prices of fertilisers which are essential for the agrarian revolution.

— Mail News services.

Home News

'Dead' parents claim their son

By Mail Reporter

SOCIAL welfare officers in Lusaka had their best joke of the year this week when a boy they had been keeping since June last year after he had reported his parents dead was claimed by his own mother and father.

The situation even became more hilarious when it turned out that the boy who reported himself as Rodrick Banda was in fact Donasio Nshombo.

So when his parents reported to the police about his missing policeman were looking for Donasio Nshombo, not knowing that Rodrick

Banda whom they were keeping was the missing boy.

It also came to light during the interview with the parents that the boy and his parents do not come from Chipata as he had reported.

While he had reported that his father was Sergeant Banda, it was discovered that in fact, his father did not work for the army, but both parents are marketeers.

Confirming that the boy has been claimed by his parents, a Social Welfare Department spokesman said that it had now been learnt that the boy went missing in June, 1977.

She said that soon after he had failed to return home from school his parents reported to

the police and continued searching for him until after they saw his picture under the false name which he had given to the Mail on January, 27.

Following the publication of the story and picture, a prominent resident in Kabwe, Mr. Dusty Cleophas Phiri, a father of nine children offered to take "Rodrick Banda" under his care.

"Rodrick Banda, who was reported in the Mail on January 27 has been claimed by his parents, who are resident in Lusaka. The Welfare Department would like to thank Mr. Dusty Phiri of Kabwe who after reading the story offered to look after the boy," the spokesman said yesterday.

TV today

18.00 Station Identification / National Anthem and Ann
18.05 Kids From 47A
18.30 Club House
19.00 New! Commentary
19.15 Weather Report
19.20 Around The Copperbelt
19.45 Farmers World
20.15 The Authors Point
21.00 News
21.15 Inside Parliament
21.30 Sports Special
22.20 Justice
23.10 Mr Rose
24.00 Epilogue / National Anthem and Closedown.

Old man stuns court with his sex lessons

By Mail Reporter

A 50-YEAR-OLD carpenter stunned a Kitwe magistrate's court yesterday when he said he did not sexually assault a nine-year-old girl but was just trying to teach her how elderly people behave when they expose their manhood.

The carpenter, Anderson Changwe of Chimwemwe compound who was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, was giving evidence in his defence in a case where he was appearing on a charge of sexually assaulting a neighbour's daughter on December 25 last year.

The girl, also giving evidence, said Changwe on the day in question pulled her from the front door of her parent's house and stripped her naked while pleading with her that he was not going to hurt her but was going to teach her how parents behave at night.

He told her not to scream as everything was going to be right and over in few minutes. But the girl continued to scream as Changwe also undressed himself.

Pointing at the carpenter in the dock, she further said that he put her on his thighs while she struggled and screamed for help.

But Changwe, a self-employed carpenter, said he did not commit any offence at all as it is natural to teach children of what to expect when they grow up.

Calm and unshaken, Changwe in mitigation pleaded for mercy from the magistrate Mr. Edward Mwendapole to pardon him for what he did and that he would not repeat what had happened.

Delivering sentence, Mr. Mwendapole told Changwe it was unfortunate he chose to teach children filthy lessons which only reduced recipients of such lessons to animals like Changwe, the lecturer.

Mr. Mwendapole further went on to tell Changwe: "You as a parent, you have acted very irresponsibly. Instead of teaching children who are in fact supposed to look upon you as a wise grandfather for guidance, you have chosen to let them down by what you have done."

Trial date for expat

A 53-YEAR-old expatriate forester in the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, Wilfred Brown John, who is facing charges of theft by public servant involving over K2,000, will be tried on February 15 by the Lusaka senior resident magistrate, Mr. Joshua Simuziya.

John, of No. 21, Elm Road, Woodlands, was supposed to be tried when he appeared in court on Tuesday but the case had to be adjourned when the prosecutor, Inspector Maundu Nakaanda, informed the court that the prosecution case would be conducted by a state advocate.

It is alleged that between January 1962 and December 1976, in Lusaka, John stole K2,021.40 cash from the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, which money came in his possession by virtue of his employment as a forester in the ministry in question.

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MOTHER JUGS AND SPEED

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL LUSAKA

MAKUMBI

Janice Hoyte

The new sensational TV, radio and recording artiste. Janice has sung before Princess Margaret. Eartha Kitt told her after hearing her at a London hotel: "You're good, honey, keep it up." She was such a hit in the Seychelles that the Island's Prime Minister threw a champagne dinner in her honour and invited her back for their Independence celebrations.

Broughton 425

Goerner Mission

Hindu Hall.

SUNTAN

Starring Ashok Kumar
Jeetendra
Rekha

on Thurs. 2-02-78 } at 20.15 hrs.
Fri 3-02-78 }
Sat 4-02-78 }

Sunday 5-02-78

KAGAZ KI NAO

Starring Pradeep Kumar
Raj Kiran
Sarika
I.S. Johar.

LUSAKA

'Inflation holding back economy recovery'

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now resolve into Committee of Supply on the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1st January, 1978, to 31st December, 1978, presented to the National Assembly in January, 1978.

2. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am a bearer of a message from His Excellency the President recommending favourable consideration of the Motion I now lay on the Table.

3. Mr Speaker, Sir, last year before this august House, I outlined the state of the world economy as well as the economic conditions that I anticipated for the year. Indeed, I informed this House that due to the very open nature of our economy, and in particular our heavy dependence on international trade, outside developments on the world economic scene were bound to have dramatic effects on our domestic economy. Today, I shall once again report on economic performance during 1977 and give my assessment of the future prospects. In this context, I shall also outline the main factors behind our present economic and financial difficulties and, finally, propose a package of measures to deal with the problems.

4. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin with a discussion of the world economic situation.

PART I

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

(a) General Economic Conditions

5. The performance of the international economy in 1977 remained unsatisfactory. The world economy continued to suffer from the after effects of the severest and most prolonged economic recession since the Second World War. Activity in the main industrial countries remained depressed for most part of the year. Only the United States showed signs of sustained recovery in activity especially in the first half of the year. In the other main industrial countries, there was a brief revival in output at the turn of the year, but this soon faltered. Consequently, for the rest of the year industrial production fell below trend levels and unemployment rose and, in many cases, coupled with weak external positions.

6. During the year, it became apparent that the optimism of early recovery would not be realised mainly because of the extremely cautious approach adopted by the Governments of the leading industrial economies. These Governments remain unwilling to apply sufficient expansionary measures to the extent desired by the weaker industrial countries and developing nations. Thus they remained cautious in expanding demand for fear of renewing the inflationary pressures. The cautious approach of Governments was manifested in the medium-term policies adopted to combat inflation, build business confidence to promote investment and, where necessary, to strengthen external positions. However, inflation generally accelerated largely due to exceptionally large increases in food prices during the first half of the year.

7. Whereas domestic and external problems gave rise to pressures for strong protectionist measures, there was a wide variation with regard to actual economic growth registered among countries. A few industrial countries which have succeeded in holding down their rates of inflation recorded relatively good economic performance. More developed primary producing countries with high inflation rates recorded low rates of economic growth. The non-oil developing countries registered a very wide disparity in their economic performance which remained generally poor.

8. Total output in the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) area in 1977 is estimated to have risen by less than 4 per cent compared with a 5.5 per cent growth rate in real GDP in 1976.

(b) Inflation

9. The depressed conditions of the severe recession in 1974 and 1975, together with the moderate rate of the ensuing recovery, led to a general reduction in the overall rate of inflation in industrial countries during 1977. This was despite a general upsurge in consumer prices in the first half of the year. The average rate of increase in prices dropped to around 7 per cent by the middle of 1977. In the second half of the year, the drop in inflation was further strengthened by a combination of decelerating food prices, low costs of industrial raw materials and relative exchange rate stability in major industrial countries. There are indications, however, that the downward trend of inflation may not continue.

(c) Unemployment

10. The unsatisfactory developments in output and in some cases in prices have been accompanied by persistently high unemployment rates. The overall unemployment rate in industrial countries is estimated to have stood at 5.3 per cent of the total labour force during the first half of 1977. In a historical context and since 1977 was a year of recovery, this rate of unemployment was very high compared with rates of 5.5 per cent during the 1975 recession and of between 2.5 per cent and 3.8 per cent recorded

during the 1960s and early 1970s.

(d) World Trade

11. World trade in 1977 maintained a moderate rate of growth after four years of extremely uneven developments dominated for the most part by cyclical influences. Total world trade is estimated to have grown by about 5 per cent in 1977 compared with an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent from 1962 to 1972. This growth was mainly due to an increase in imports while exports remained slack. Total trade in industrial countries was more depressed than might have been deduced from the growth path of output. The export volume of major industrial countries grew by about one and a quarter per cent in the first half of 1977 and is estimated to have grown by less than 1 per cent during the second half. Similarly, the import volume which had risen quite strongly throughout 1976 remained depressed in 1977. The volume of imports by industrial countries rose by 5 per cent.

12. The upturn in the economic activity of the United States had little direct impact on the export trade of major economies except those of Japan and Canada. Import trade was strongest in oil-exporting countries while imports of the more developed primary producing countries showed no marked change. However, the imports of non-oil developing countries showed some strengthening in 1977 in contrast with lack of growth in the preceding year when there was severe restraint. Increases in the prices of some primary products including oil resulted in higher foreign exchange earnings by the exporting countries in the first half of 1977. The majority of OPEC member countries adjusted the price of oil upwards by 10 per cent while only two adjusted by 5 per cent.

13. The upsurge in the export prices of these primary commodities, including a wide range of foods, agricultural raw materials and a few metals, was largely due to an imbalance in the supply/demand relationship. However, these increases in unit values were very unevenly distributed both among products and exporting countries.

(e) Exchange Rates

14. Whereas there was relative stability in exchange rates during the first half of 1977, there was marked instability during the second half. The greatest variation in exchange rates was registered in the three major currencies, the US Dollar, the Deutsche Mark and the Japanese Yen. There were also severe tensions between currencies within the European 'snake', a joint float of a number of EEC currencies vis-à-vis the US Dollar.

15. In spite of higher interest rates in the United States and lower rates in a number of other countries, the US Dollar was under constant pressure during the second half of 1977. However, the dominant factor behind the downward slide of the Dollar has been the substantial balance of payments current account deficit of the United States. Most of the major currencies appreciated significantly against the US Dollar. By the end of the year the Pound Sterling had appreciated by 12 per cent; the West German Mark went up by 12½ per cent; the Swiss Franc by about 23 per cent, for the first time making it more valuable than the Deutsche Mark; and the Japanese Yen had appreciated by about 22 per cent.

16. Of the major currencies, only the Canadian Dollar depreciated against the US Dollar by 7.7 per cent in 1977. This was a significant development since Canada is the largest trading partner for the United States. As a result, the US Dollar depreciated by 4.3 per cent on an effective basis against 15 major currencies. If the Canadian Dollar is excluded from the trade weighted average, the US Dollar in fact depreciated by as much as 10 per cent against the remaining 14 currencies.

17. The dominant factor behind these changes in exchange rates has been the state of current account positions of major industrial countries coupled with policy expectations in many markets. All countries with appreciating currencies are expected to show surpluses on their current accounts. With the help of North Sea oil, the United Kingdom is expected to register a current account surplus of around £250 million Sterling. The current account surplus of West Germany is estimated at between DM 5 billion and DM 7 billion while Japan is expected to register a current account surplus of US \$ 10 billion. The US external balance on the other hand, was under continuous pressure during 1977. It is estimated that the current account deficit rose from US \$ 600 million in 1976 to US \$ 20 billion during the year under review.

18. On the other hand, France and Italy managed to maintain relatively stable exchange rates during 1977. This was due to the policy measures adopted in 1976 to correct structural imbalances in their domestic economies. The stability in the Pound Sterling was largely due to heavy intervention in the foreign exchange markets by the authorities aimed at maintaining the competitive position of Britain's exports. However, at the beginning of the last quarter of 1977, the Pound Sterling was left to freely float and it has since been appreciating against the US Dollar.

BUDGET ADDRESS BY THE HON. J. M. MWANAKATWE, MP, MINISTER OF FINANCE, DELIVERED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 27th JANUARY, 1978

19. Mr Speaker, Sir, here at home, the Zambian Kwacha depreciated by 7.4 per cent against the Pound Sterling during 1977. Whereas £1 Sterling exchanged for K1.35 at the end of December, 1976, it exchanged for K1.45 at the end of December, 1977. If we had kept the Kwacha pegged to the Dollar this depreciation would have been much higher.

20. This should not surprise hon. Members of this House. It will be recalled that in July, 1976, the Government decided to peg the Zambian Kwacha to the Special Drawing Right (SDR) instead of the US Dollar. This currency has the largest weight in the basket of currencies which determines the value of the SDR. Since the Dollar has depreciated vis-à-vis the other currencies it follows that the Kwacha which maintains a fixed relationship against the SDR has had to depreciate against appreciating currencies. Thus the Kwacha appreciated by 4.6 per cent against the Dollar during 1977.

(f) International Financial Institutions

21. Mr Speaker, Sir, last year at this time I reported to this House some major developments in a number of international Financial Institutions from which Zambia borrows. In respect of the IMF, I outlined in considerable detail the second amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund. I wish to point out now to hon. Members that these amendments still

application to the World Bank seeking the re-classification of Zambia to ensure our eligibility as a nation to borrow IDA funds. It is, therefore, my pleasure to inform this House that our efforts and indeed those of other friendly nations that gave us support bore fruit sometime towards the end of last year.

24. Thus, we are now eligible for IDA funds and, in respect of some projects financed by borrowing from the World Bank, there will be some blending. In this context 'blending' means that part of the loan will be on standard terms and another part from IDA. Hon. Members will be happy to know that the effect of this kind of blending will be to reduce the effective rate of interest on such loans and also to increase the effective repayment period.

25. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would therefore like to take this opportunity to thank the World Bank and its management for acceding to our request, bearing in mind the great demand for IDA funds by most developing countries.

26. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also my pleasure to inform this House that we also managed to negotiate successfully our eligibility to borrow from the African Development Fund which is the concessional facility affiliated to the African Development Bank. The effect of this will

recovery process that began in 1975 was largely due to a turnaround in consumer spending and rebuilding of inventories. In a few countries, these two components of total demand are showing symptoms of petering out.

29. If the recovery process is to be consolidated, it will require the adoption of adequate policy measures to stimulate fixed capital formation in the private sector. Only the US economy is showing signs of recovery in so far as fixed capital formation is concerned. West European countries, Canada and Japan still have an overhang of unused capacity which is holding back investment decisions.

30. Inflation is yet another factor which is holding back the recovery process. Although inflation rates have gradually been reduced during 1977 in most industrial countries, there is still a widespread fear of rekindling the inflationary spiral. As indicated earlier, economic policies adopted by most industrial countries have been of a medium-term nature. Consequently, these are unlikely to bring about a quick upturn in economic activity. In turn, the unemployment situation is likely to remain at its current unsatisfactory level and may even deteriorate.

31. In summary, the outlook for the world economy will continue to be dominated by the problem of substantial disequilibrium in the international system of payments.

PART II

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ZAMBIA

32. Mr Speaker, Sir, I now wish to discuss the economic conditions in Zambia. In my discussion of the overall world economic situation, I have informed this House that performance in 1977 remained unsatisfactory. I pointed out that authorities in the major industrial countries were reluctant to adopt sufficient expansionary measures for fear of rekindling inflation. Indeed, I also stated that world trade did not register sufficient growth and that the benefits were unevenly distributed among countries.

33. As a result of the low level of demand for primary products with the exception of a few, such as oil, in the major user industrial economies, commodity prices registered big decreases and in some cases these price falls reached historically low levels. I need not dwell too long on the consequences of this development but suffice it to say that these primary producing countries which were affected experienced serious reductions in their foreign exchange earnings and their balances of payments deteriorated. In our case, the price of copper, as this House should be well aware, hit rock bottom levels.

34. Mr Speaker, Sir, since the fortunes of this country are inextricably woven with trends in the price of copper, I would like now to discuss the evolution of copper prices in the course of last year and to illustrate the impact this had on the Zambian economy.

(a) The Price of Copper

35. The year just ended proved a great disappointment with respect to trends in the price of copper. The actual developments were very much out of line with our earlier expectations.

36. In the first quarter of last year there was a slight upturn in the price of copper from K1,025 per tonne in December, 1976, to a peak of K1,153 per tonne in March, 1977. Thereafter it started falling to reach the lowest point of K915 per tonne in August and then the price showed a slight pick up closing the year at K966 per tonne in December, 1977.

37. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are aware of the pricing mechanism for copper on the international market. The price is determined on the basis of the supply and demand situation. Thus, when supply is greater than demand, the price of copper will fall. The demand for copper is directly linked to the growth of industrial output of the countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

38. As I have pointed out, industrial output in the OECD area was slack. This

lack of growth in output led to a continuation of depressed demand conditions in the copper market. In contrast to this situation, world copper production maintained an upward trend, due to additional output capacity resulting from the coming on stream of previous investment programmes mainly in developing countries. Furthermore, the quick settlement of the strike which was anticipated in the USA meant that there was no interruption in the supply from this source. Mr Speaker, Sir, the USA is the world's largest copper producer.

39. In 1976, world production of copper in the market economies was estimated at 6.7 million tonnes. In 1977 total output is estimated to have risen to about 7 million tonnes. It must be pointed out here that even before 1976, the world copper market was characterised by a persistently over-supplied situation. This gap between supply and demand has been widening and has resulted in the build up of surplus

stocks largely of very low grade copper which are estimated to be about 2.5 million tonnes. This is estimated to represent an equivalent of 4 months' consumption of copper. These stocks of poor copper continue to affect the world price of the commodity.

40. On a yearly basis, there have been sharp fluctuations in the average price of copper. In 1973, the average price was K1,156 per tonne, K1,328 in 1974 and then registered a big drop to K784 per tonne in 1975. In 1976, it rose to K1,007 per tonne and it is estimated to have fallen back to about K950 per tonne in 1977.

41. Mr Speaker, Sir, the immediate outlook for the price of copper points to the continuation of the present trends. Consequently, it is unlikely that there will be any dramatic improvement in copper price levels in the foreseeable future.

(b) Gross Domestic Product

42. Mr Speaker, Sir, Gross Domestic Product is the sum total of the value of goods and services produced in an economy. It is, therefore, a good measure of economic performance.

43. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform hon. Members that Zambia's economic performance in recent years has not been very satisfactory. In 1975, gross domestic product at 1965 prices fell by 0.2 per cent. In 1976, there was some improvement when it registered an increase of 2.2 per cent in real terms. In 1977, however, it is estimated that gross domestic product declined by as much as 4 per cent in real terms. Since population has been growing by an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent over the same period, there has been a noticeable decrease in per capita incomes.

44. The decline in the gross domestic product during 1977 is due to a combination of a number of factors. Basically all the major sectors of the economy registered decreases in their contribution to total gross domestic product.

45. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would now like to briefly discuss the performance of the key sectors of the Zambian economy last year.

(a) The Mining Sector

46. Historically, the mining sector has held the key position in the prosperity of Zambia. From Independence to 1975, mining accounted on average for 35 per cent of gross domestic product; 45 per cent of Government revenue; 95 per cent of total export earnings and about 17 per cent of the total number of people in paid employment. Consequently, the fortunes and progress of this industry have been crucial to the entire well-being of the nation. But it has become very clear in the last few years that the mining sector is no longer a major source of growth in the economy.

47. Mr Speaker, Sir, the mining sector's contribution to real gross domestic product has declined from 41 per cent in 1965 to 21 per cent in 1977. This decline is principally due to stagnation in output, and the rising costs of production. Over the last few years, for instance, copper output was 681,000 tonnes in 1973, 702,000 tonnes in 1974, 640,000 tonnes in 1975, 713,000 tonnes in 1976 and is estimated at around 700,000 tonnes in 1977.

48. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already referred to the disastrous fall in the average price of copper. At the prevailing price level some of the Divisions in the mining industry are marketing copper at well below cost. We are about to reach a situation in which, for every tonne of copper sold, Zambia will be incurring a loss. Some mines are already in this position.

(b) Manufacturing

49. The manufacturing sector, which has been under severe strain in the last few years, again registered a drop in output in 1977. In 1976, output fell by 4.1 per cent in real terms and by 5.5 per cent last year. This was the third consecutive fall in output. Again this decline was due to the shortage of imported raw materials and spare parts and generally due to inflation. The lesson we as a nation must learn is that there is need for us to utilise what is possible, locally produced raw materials. This is a sector which was, for a long time after Independence and before the current recession began, the single largest source of growth in the economy. The sector has the potential for further expansion since the problem is supply rather than demand.

(c) Agriculture

50. Mr Speaker, Sir, last year I reported to this House, the excellent performance of agriculture during the 1975/76 season. In particular I pointed out the significant increase in the output of maize, which had peaked at a record level of 8.3 million bags for the 1975/76 growing season. But



● PRESIDENT Kaunda admiring maize. During the 1976/77 season, the output of maize decreased.

await ratification by the majority of member governments before they can be put into effect.

22. I also made reference to the lending policies of the World Bank and, in particular, expressed concern with the lending rates that had been increased in 1976. Further, I informed hon. Members that the rate would in each case be decided upon by the Board of Directors of the Bank on the basis of a formula that would invariably lead to fluctuating rates. In addition to the relatively high rates of interest charged by the Bank, I also pointed out that there was a reduction in the maturity period of World Bank loans. Meanwhile as hon. Members must be aware, Zambia was not included among those countries which benefited from loans given by the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank. The loans from the IDA are at concessional rates of interest and carry longer periods of repayment.

23. But the eligibility to get these loans is based on a formula that is largely biased in favour of countries with low levels of per capita income. In the case of Zambia, we were excluded from this facility simply because at the time when the formula was applied Zambia had generally been enjoying the full benefit of relatively high copper prices. Mr Speaker, Sir, this House is very much aware of the fact that Zambia is no longer in this situation because the price of copper has plummeted to rock bottom levels and, therefore, our classification in this respect had to be revised. Taking account of our economic problems including our very serious external position, we made an

be as in the case of our borrowing from the International Development Association. Again, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the African countries which supported us when we launched our negotiations with the African Development Bank to be eligible for ADF loans.

27. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members will recall that last year, I briefly referred to the negotiations between rich and poor countries in search of a new International Economic Order. These negotiations were popularly referred to as the 'North-South Dialogue'. I would like to report that in June, 1977, the negotiations which had started at the beginning of 1976, came to an inconclusive end. This was disappointing to the developing countries. But it is my hope that the new international commission headed by Mr Willy Brandt who recently visited Zambia, will maintain the momentum of dialogue. The international community will suffer if confrontation is allowed to triumph over negotiation between rich and poor nations.

(g) The Future

28. Mr Speaker, Sir, prospects for the world economy in 1978 point to a possible deceleration in the rate of economic recovery. Despite the apparent strength of the signs of the current recovery in most industrial countries, the considerable imbalances in external positions are bound to continue. In addition fixed capital formation, which is an important ingredient for continued growth in the world economy, does not show strong revival. In nearly all OECD countries, the current

From Page 3

during the 1976/77 season, preliminary data points to a possible maize output of about 7.5 million bags. The decrease in output was mainly due to inclement weather conditions and in particular the late arrival of rains. During the year, however, the country exported some maize.

51. The marketed output of tobacco for 1976/77 was 8 per cent below that of the previous year. However, foreign exchange earnings from tobacco increased due to a new marketing mechanism adopted during the year. In the case of sunflower, the marketed quantity represented a fall in output of about 25 per cent below the level of the previous season. However, the output of seed cotton registered an impressive increase of nearly 130 per cent over the previous year. This implies that the output of about 8.9 million kilograms of seed cotton during the 1976/77 crop season is only marginally below the total cotton requirements of Kafue Textiles. It is anticipated that imports of cotton will soon be eliminated. Indeed, this is an area where the potential for export surpluses is very high.

52. Other crops such as wheat, rice, groundnuts, tea and coffee showed some improvement. Further consolidation is needed for a quick increase in both acreage and output.

53. Mr Speaker, Sir, although the overall levels of marketed production of crops did not reflect any significant improvement in the 1976/77 growing season, there were encouraging aspects of agriculture in Zambia. These were that the area under cultivation and the variety of crops have increased, indicating a very positive response by our farmers to the increases in producer prices. Our peasants continue to contribute to the increased production of agricultural commodities. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to congratulate our farmers—peasants and commercial farmers alike—on a job well done under very difficult and trying weather conditions completely beyond anyone's control.

(d) Other Sectors

54. Performance of the other sectors was generally not encouraging in 1977. Electricity registered an improvement and the quantum of exportable electricity was increased in 1977. But construction declined by 20 per cent over 1976 while value added of the wholesale and retail sector again fell for the third consecutive year in 1977 by 1.6 per cent. The decreased value added of these two sectors was also a reflection of the shortage of imported building materials as well as general merchandise due to the scarcity of foreign exchange.

55. Preliminary data from the Central Statistical Office also shows that the transport sector did not perform well. The main decreases were in the value added of rail and road transport. This decrease reflects rising costs of operations and more important the acute problem of spare parts arising from the shortage of foreign exchange. Furthermore, in the case of rail transport, the effect of Tazara's increasing importance was significant. Thus after commissioning of the railway, Tazara accounted for about 37 per cent of the total tonnage of imports and exports excluding oil. In the first ten months of 1977, there was relatively better utilisation of Tazara, so that in this period 797,000 tonnes of goods were hauled. This represented an increase of 44 per cent for the same period in 1976, or 60 per cent of total imports and exports excluding oil.

56. Mr Speaker, Sir, I need hardly mention the fact that the reliance of this country on foreign trade and the landlocked position in which we find ourselves, implies that transportation will always remain a very important link in the total economic activity of Zambia. This link has constantly been disrupted by events outside Zambia. I wish to mention here that congestion at ports, and particularly at Dar es Salaam, has been cause for grave concern. And now this nation may also have to contend with increased port and other charges. All I can say at the moment is that the Government of the Republic of Zambia is doing everything to improve on the movement of our exports and imports. The congestion and delays in the movement of goods cost the country dearly in foreign exchange and losses. In addition this has the effect of putting pressure on prices in Zambia.

57. The other routes to the sea are either closed or impossible to operate during the wet season. It is gratifying to note the excellent performance of the new Zambia Airways Cargo aircraft. The information I have shows that since this service commenced, the cargo jet has flown in 2,379 tonnes of imported goods which include vital supplies. In the same period, 985 tonnes of export goods have been flown out of Zambia. I would like to throw a challenge to potential exporters that this is a service they should utilise fully. It will be a waste of resources if an expensive machine such as the cargo jet is left to fly to Europe half empty.

58. I now turn, Mr Speaker, Sir, to a discussion of three other important issues which are key indicators of the state of our economy, namely, prices, balance of payments and labour relations.

(e) Inflation

59. This country like many other developing countries, has experienced sharp increases in prices in recent years. In the period between 1969 and 1975, we had a good record in respect of price

increases, when consumer prices for high and low income groups rose by less than 7 per cent annually. But in the wake of world inflation resulting from the dramatic increases in oil prices, there has been a noticeable acceleration in the rate of domestic inflation. Thus this country, so dependent on international trade, could not escape the effects of a general increase in world inflation. While the prices of our exports continued to go down, the prices of our imports continued to rise.

60. The other main factors behind rising prices were the costs of re-routing of our imports and exports, congestion at ports and the perennial transport bottlenecks due to our landlocked position and increases in the money supply. As a result, consumer prices went up by about 18 per cent in 1976 while it is estimated that they rose by 20 per cent in 1977.

61. Mr Speaker, Sir, some of the major factors behind inflation are beyond our control. Thus, as long as we continue to depend heavily on imported goods and raw materials, we shall always suffer the effects of world inflation. While I agree that we cannot dispense with imports of some essential raw materials and capital goods, I submit that we can reduce inflation significantly by producing more commodities locally, and reducing consumer imports especially at the luxuries end.

(f) The Balance of Payments

62. Mr Speaker, Sir, the country's balance of payments reflects the outflows and inflows of goods and services to and from other nations in the world.

63. Earlier when I discussed copper prices, I showed this House that copper prices have persistently been depressed at very low levels in the last few years. I illustrated that this has been due to lack of sufficient recovery in the world economy, the overhang of a globally high level of stocks and the rising costs of sales of our copper.

64. As a result of the sharp deterioration in the price of copper, we have, in recent years, run into large balance of payments deficits. Whereas we had a small surplus of K48.5 million in 1974, we incurred an overall deficit of K250 million in 1975. The performance in 1976 was slightly better with a deficit of K136.2 million. Preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments deficit for 1977 was about K225 million.

65. The large overall deficit was the result of reduced foreign exchange earnings from our exports and the increased prices of imports. Thus due to low copper prices, receipts from exports fell from K752 million in 1976 to K692 million in 1977. Furthermore, the volume of copper exports fell from 745,000 tonnes in 1976 to 665,000 tonnes in 1977. Meanwhile, payments for imports rose from K468.6 million to K550 million in the same period. And even though import payments increased in value terms, the volume of goods imported in 1977 was lower than in the previous year. As a result, the trade surplus which was K283.3 million in 1976, was K142 million in 1977, a decrease of 50 per cent in one year. The current account deficit which was K41 million in 1976 increased to K180 million in 1977.

66. Mr Speaker, Sir, since our foreign exchange reserves have been run down to minimum operational levels, it is no longer possible to finance balance of payments deficits out of accumulated surpluses. Therefore, in addition to borrowing from various foreign sources, these deficits have been 'financed' by the accumulation of arrears on foreign payments. This situation, Mr Speaker, Sir, must be arrested. It is a source of grave concern. But I would like to assure the nation that everything possible is being done to find a solution to this problem.

67. Hon. Members are aware that the shortage of foreign exchange has continued to give rise to difficulties being experienced by our industries and the country as a whole. It is in the face of the serious scarcity of foreign exchange that the Government's policies with respect to our external position have been very tight. Thus, apart from the foreign exchange control concessions I allowed in last year's budget, it was found necessary to continue with strict controls on imports of goods and services in 1977. Owing to the same problems I have just outlined, I deferred implementation of the formula for personal remittances I mentioned last year. In 1978, we shall continue with these controls together with careful budgeting in the utilisation of the scarce foreign exchange.

68. Mr Speaker, Sir, I only hope that the people of Zambia will face up to the reality of the situation and, in particular accept to live without imported luxuries to which so many of us have become accustomed.

(g) Labour Relations

69. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to report that this country continued to enjoy relative industrial peace during 1977. In 1976, there were 59 disputes involving 5,619 workers. The result was the loss of 6,527 man days. This was a tremendous achievement when compared with 38,650 man days lost in 1974 and 51,007 man days lost in 1975.

70. The maintenance of industrial peace was continued in 1977. Preliminary data from the Central Statistical Office shows that by the end of April, 1977, only fourteen disputes had been reported. Credit must be given to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, its affiliated unions and all the workers in Zambia. I would, therefore, like to pay tribute to the entire leadership of Zambia's labour movement, and indeed all the workers. This clearly shows the

Budget Special



THE price of fuel has also gone up.

dedication of our workers to the development of this country. The industrial peace we are enjoying today clearly demonstrates that the solution of problems between workers and employers is being achieved not through confrontation but through negotiation and accommodation. This is most important—since both workers and management are operating under very difficult conditions. It is in this same vein that I pay tribute to employers also.

PART III
GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL
OPERATIONS

71. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish now to discuss the Government's financial operations for the year ended 31st December, 1977. Sir, the final figures of revenue and expenditure are not yet available, but preliminary year-end figures indicate the situation which I will now outline.

72. The total recurrent expenditure approved by this House amounted to K633.1 million. In addition, Supplementary Estimates Nos 1 to 5 were approved, bringing the total to K681.8 million.

73. Preliminary estimates for the end of December, 1977, show that total recurrent expenditure was K628.8 million, which is 92.2 per cent of the approved allocation.

74. Mr Speaker, Sir, this House approved a total of K159.4 million for capital expenditure. Supplementary Estimates were also approved which allowed a not increase of K20.5 million. The total Supplementary Estimates included K22.2 million relating to book entries on account of the transfer of the assets of the Tanzam Railway to the Tanzania/Zambia Railway Authority. When all the book entries are removed, total authorised capital expenditure amounted to K157.7 million. Actual capital expenditure was K132.7 million, representing 84.1 per cent of the amount approved.

75. Mr Speaker, Sir, when I presented the 1977 Budget I called on those responsible for implementing development projects to endeavour to use the full amounts allocated for capital expenditure. Unfortunately, our performance in this regard has worsened, and once again I urge those responsible to ensure that authorised capital expenditure is fully utilised. Only in this way can we rapidly promote our development.

76. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish briefly to summarise the situation regarding our revenue estimates.

77. Our estimates for 1977 indicated recurrent revenue of K520.4 million. Preliminary returns indicate that by the end of December, 1977, recurrent revenue stood at K525.5 million. This was K5.0 million in excess of our estimate. On the other hand receipts from our domestic and foreign borrowing were only K92.3 million, some K27.7 million below the estimate of K120.0 million. These figures reflect certain trends which require brief elaboration.

78. The provisional figure for revenue from personal and company income tax was K197.1 million which was considerably

in excess of our estimate of K173 million. Likewise, receipts from customs and excise duties and sales tax are expected to be K254.4 million, about K9.4 million above our estimates. These figures indicate a small improvement in our revenue situation. However, it must be borne in mind that they partly reflect the general increases in prices and the level of incomes. Moreover, they do not compensate fully for the additional demands which are being placed on our resources.

79. Mr Speaker, Sir, mineral tax gives considerable cause for concern. Our estimates for 1977 showed that K15.0 million would be received, a very small sum when compared to our receipts in earlier years. However, even this small amount was not received, since the recovery of the world economy has been even slower than anticipated, with the result that mineral prices have continued to stagnate at very low levels.

80. Concerning financing, our performance has been far from satisfactory. Revenue from internal borrowing is expected to reach the estimate of K40.0 million. However, receipts from external revenue are expected to show a shortfall of K27.7 million from the estimate of K68.0 million. This reflects slow implementation of development projects which are being financed by external aid agencies.

81. Mr Speaker, Sir, when our total revenue, including that from borrowing, is compared with total recurrent and capital expenditure, the estimated budget deficit for 1977 is K143.7 million.

82. Sir, this House will no doubt recognise that this represents a small improvement over our performance in 1975 and 1976, when the deficits were K237.0 million and K202.1 million respectively. Nevertheless, the figure of K143.7 million is still provisional. The deficit is financed by short-term borrowing, a resort which inevitably has serious implications on the economy. Mr Speaker, Sir, in the light of this, hon. Members will appreciate the need to exercise further restrictions on our deficit, and to impose closer control and discipline in the expenditure of public funds.

PART IV
ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY
POLICY

(a) Economic Background

83. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already elaborated in considerable detail the international and domestic economic situation which faces the Government in determining the package of economic and budgetary policies which I wish to lay before this House for its deliberation. The main problems that Zambia is facing, if I may be allowed to summarise them, are:

- the increases in the Government budgetary deficits;
- the deficits on the balance of payments; and
- the problems of the copper mining industry due to low copper prices.

TURN TO P5

From Page One

"You will note that the allocation of this magnitude to these ministries are in those institutions in our society whose operations have direct impact on the life of the nation," said Mr Mwanakatwe.

The minister reiterated his call to all responsible that authorised capital expenditure must be fully utilised so that rapid development can be promoted.

On economic prices, the minister said that the Government will continue to strengthen its policy of allowing parastatal organisations to charge economic prices. He stressed that it was particularly important that producers of agricultural goods should be properly

compensated.

The minister also told the House that one of Zambia's most serious problems—inflation—has caused prices to shoot up aggravated by the fact that national output has not sufficiently increased.

Mr Mwanakatwe said the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade will continue to exercise vigilance in the control of excessive pricing.

In particular, he said, the Government will continue its policy of disallowing price increases attributable to inefficiency, mismanagement, bad planning and so on.

The Government has also introduced measures to check prices, quality and quantities of imports in order to stamp out profiteering.

On export promotion, Mr Mwanakatwe said a list of

manufacturers and producers of goods that can earn the much needed foreign exchange will be made.

Producers of commodities that will earn foreign exchange will consequently be given priority in the issuing of import licences.

Some exporters will be allowed to retain 10 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings to purchase raw materials, on application to the Technical Committee responsible for allocating foreign exchange.

Stricter import control will also be maintained to stop importation of such items as dog foods which could easily be produced in Zambia.

Borrowing of money from external sources, in excess of K500,000 will be vetted by the Bank of Zambia and the Minister for final approval.



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DESPITE the warnings that the country was to have a harsh Budget, it is now clear that the Budget is not as harsh as it had been feared.

The common man as well as the well-to-do will moan over the 21.6 per cent increase on mealie-meal which will cost K8.04 as against the old price of K6.61.

This has been the result of the 21.6 per cent reduction on the maize subsidy. There is no doubt this increase will mean much to the low income group who form the bulk of our people both in the rural and urban areas.

But it is important for the country to know that these subsidies will all have to go at one time or another if the country is to stand on its own feet.

The same goes for the reduction in the subsidy of fertiliser by 50 per cent. Luckily for the farmers, the new prices will not affect them badly this season because a great deal of fertiliser has already gone into the present crops.

The increases in the prices of maize and fertiliser should be accepted as part of the sacrifices which we all must make in order to get Zambia on the road to the much publicised economic take-off.

There will be people who will complain that price increases on mealie-meal is hitting the common man who forms the bulk of poor below the belt.

Zambia is in a state of war. It has to resuscitate the economy and put it on its feet. It is important that the effort to put our economy on its feet must not come from one section of our community.

It is important that this effort must be national so that each one of us can be proud of the effort irrespective of the fact that we are poor or rich.

The other increases are understandable. One does not have to punish oneself if one chooses to do so.

Those of us who want the good things of life will have to pay for them. They will have to pay more for their drinks and cigarettes, fuel and spirits.

The child allowance has gone up much to the delight of many parents. But expatriates will have reason to moan that checks have been made on their remittances relating to gratuities and leave pay.

What is significant in this year's Budget is the fact that the Party and Government are trying to reduce the gap between expenditure and revenue. The deficit has been brought down to K90 million.

But Budgets in themselves are not the answers to the economic problems of the country. They are merely guidelines along which the country must go.

The task of solving the economic ills of the country lies in every one of us in how we apply ourselves to work in our daily lives.

We shall solve our economic problems when we work hard on the land by growing more food and thereby reducing our food import bill while at the same time, increasing our exports to earn more foreign exchange.

With the copper prices not showing signs of improvement, we shall have to work very hard to make the parastatals economically viable while at the same time, producing our own raw materials to produce our own goods.

All this will require hard work. And hard work does not come from dissipating our energies on attacks on others.

We will have to learn to get pretty busy in our jobs to stop wasting our energies on attacking our fellow men and thereby wasting ourselves away.

If this has to be a take-off year, only we ourselves will make it a take-off year.

Budget Special

FROM P4

84. When I presented the 1977 Budget, I made a detailed analysis of the problems facing Zambia and the types of solutions which I regarded as feasible. Sir, my analysis of the situation remains unchanged and I do not propose any significant changes in economic strategy. There are, however, some areas of policy which require immediate attention in the light of the economy's poor performance.

85. Mr Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President in his opening address to the Fifth Session of this National Assembly gave a clear indication as to the direction of our economic policy. In referring to the decision of the 11th National Council of the United National Independence Party to effect an *Economic Take-off*, His Excellency stated that we should no longer mourn low copper prices, but that productive activity and hard work must now form the basis of our strategy.

86. Sir, if we are indeed to achieve *Economic Take-off*, then it is essential that we should achieve a greater degree of economic stabilisation. Thus, in addition to economic diversification, it is essential that we must consolidate that which we have already built.

87. As I proceed, I shall outline a number of policy objectives which are necessary to lay the foundation for a self-sustaining *Economic Take-off*:

- (i) the maintenance of real economic growth, productive employment and the increase of real per capita incomes;
- (ii) the control of inflation;
- (iii) the reduction of the Government deficit;
- (iv) the reduction of the balance of payments deficit and the progressive elimination of payments arrears;
- (v) the maintenance of Zambia's international creditworthiness; and
- (vi) the maintenance in operation of the mining companies.

88. Among these objectives the reduction of the deficits in the Government Budget and the Balance of Payments must assume paramount importance, and if approached correctly they should have beneficial effects on the others. I shall deal with these topics separately.

(b) Investment Policy

89. Mr Speaker, Sir, during the last year this House approved the Industrial Development Bill, which provides the necessary incentives and guarantees to attract foreign and local private businesses to invest in Zambia. However, it is necessary that all relevant institutions must discharge their responsibilities to ensure the effective implementation of this valuable Act. Furthermore, we should invest in new industries particularly where such investment is justified by acute need and the existence of raw materials to meet most of the required inputs.

90. In addition, it is intended to promote export oriented industries, and together with continued controls on importation, it is hoped that a more favourable balance of payments situation will result.

91. As everyone knows the Ministry of Industry has already announced a committee to approve applications made under this Act.

92. Up to now most foreign investors in Zambia who could not make immediate remittances of their dividends simply left their money in the banks to earn interest until authority for externalising the money was given by the Bank of Zambia. The policy regarding the re-investment of such dividends has not been clear. I have decided to allow such investors to re-invest their money in Zambia with permission from the Bank of Zambia and such investment will be considered as foreign for future remittances purposes. This has been done in order not only to enable them to invest in Zambia but also to induce them to bring into the country more additional foreign resources.

(c) Economic Prices

93. In order to stimulate and diversify the economy the Government recognises the importance of paying economic prices to the producers of goods and services. It is particularly important that producers of agricultural goods should be properly compensated. In this regard prices were substantially increased prior to the 1977/78 growing season and Government will continue to review prices in the light of changing circumstances. In addition, the Government will continue and strengthen its policy of allowing parastatal organisations to charge economic prices.

(d) Subsidies

94. In a time of serious economic difficulties the Party and Government have continued to review the level of price subsidies as directed by the National Council in June, 1975. In a time of economic crisis it is no longer possible for the Government to continue to subsidise consumption on the scale to which we have become accustomed. Owing to increases in costs, the level of subsidies has been rising. Mr Speaker, Sir, it has become

necessary, therefore, to ask our people to bear a greater proportion of the cost of the goods which they consume. In short, it is proposed that the level of subsidies should be substantially reduced.

95. While this will inevitably lead to an increase in prices, I beg all our people to understand the economic realities which the nation can only ignore at its peril. Hon. Members will recall that His Excellency the President has consistently warned against the enormous wastage of food which persists in the country. Finally, of course, the reduction of subsidies will have an immediate impact in reducing the level of the budgetary deficit. The Government cannot afford to feed everybody, or the majority of our people, while at the same time provide free education, health and other services.

(e) Prices and Incomes Policy

96. Mr Speaker, Sir, one of our most serious problems is the ever present inflation which has caused our prices to shoot up. This has been aggravated by the fact that national output has generally not increased sufficiently. It is with this in mind that the Government has decided to embark on devising an appropriate prices and incomes policy, a decision to which I referred in my Budget Address last year. In implementing this decision the Government has extended an invitation to a distinguished expert of international repute to come to Zambia to advise Government on appropriate measures. Meanwhile, it is both necessary and desirable to maintain the present wage levels. My colleague, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Foreign Trade, will continue to exercise vigilance in the control of excessive pricing. In particular the Government will continue its policy of disallowing price increases attributable to inefficiency, mismanagement, bad planning and the like.

97. In addition, one of the causes of inflation has been the inadequacy of price and quality control of imports. The Government has now introduced a system under which intensive checks will be conducted at source into the prices, quality and quantities of our imported goods. In this way overpricing of imported goods should be controlled to a much greater extent. In Zambia, since we shall have information from the source of imports, we shall be able to detect those who are profiteering. We shall start implementing the system this year from 1st February, 1978.

(f) Export Promotion

98. Mr Speaker, Sir, in the years since 1970 we have achieved considerable success in diversifying the sources of Government revenue. Not long ago, mineral revenue was the main source of revenue for the Government. However, today, as I have already informed hon. Members, the largest proportion of our revenue is derived from non-mineral income. This trend has been our salvation in the wake of low copper prices in recent years. By similar means, we must endeavour to ensure that Zambia's foreign exchange earnings are diversified.

99. In consultation with my colleagues, the hon. Minister of Industry and the hon. Minister of Commerce and Foreign Trade, a list of manufacturers and other producers capable of earning the much needed foreign exchange for Zambia will be prepared. Initially, the list will comprise manufacturers of products for which there is a great demand in foreign markets. The producers of these commodities will be given priority with regard to import licences and foreign exchange. An effective administrative machinery will ensure that this programme is implemented. In particular, the Governor of the Bank of Zambia will carefully monitor the effectiveness of the new machinery to ensure that Zambia gets the foreign exchange earned.

100. As regards other exporters, excluding the mines, on application to the Technical Committee in the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade, they may be allowed, if need be, to retain up to 10 per cent of the foreign exchange earned to enable them to import raw materials.

101. I hasten to add, Mr Speaker, Sir, that care will be taken to ensure that the local population is not starved of the commodities. Except in special circumstances, re-exports will not be allowed to enjoy this facility.

102. In addition to the above incentives the Government has already passed a number of fiscal inducements which our exporters have not fully exploited. For instance, excise duty or sales tax concessions are given on export commodities to enable them to be competitive on the world market.

(g) Import Control

103. In addition to promoting the inflow of foreign exchange, the Government will continue to impose stringent control on the level of imported goods. We still get in our shops such items as dog foods which we should be able to manufacture locally. There are still a number of useless commodities finding their way onto the market. Using the information we shall obtain from the system of checking on import prices, we shall be able to detect those who continue to import non-essential items. Government imports too shall come under strict scrutiny. I believe Government offices could do with fewer items than they have now. All these efforts will be made to reduce import arrears and enable the country to come back to normal trade.

104. Our entrepreneurs should be more

resourceful in order to produce most of the components of machinery and other items locally. They should avail themselves of the services provided by the research departments of the mines to manufacture items required in the industry. They should also utilise the services provided by the University of Zambia and the National Council for Scientific Research to produce most items locally. We have the capability and capacity. Our main problem has been tradition.

(h) Borrowing

105. Mr Speaker, Sir, in recent years as the revenue and foreign exchange situation has deteriorated, Zambia has had to resort to increased borrowing from domestic and external sources. I have often stated in this House and elsewhere that Zambia is well able to service this debt. However, it is obviously in the nation's interest to minimise its borrowing and to maximise the benefit which it gains from its debt.

106. To this end I wish to elaborate a few policy guidelines which the Government intends to follow. Firstly, any external borrowing amounting to K500,000 and above will have to be vetted by the Bank of Zambia in the first instance and then passed on to me for approval before payments can be guaranteed. Secondly, borrowing must reflect the development priorities of the Government.

(i) The Third National Development Plan

107. Mr Speaker, Sir, for a second time it has become necessary to defer the implementation of the Third National Development Plan. In his address to the Emergency Session of the National Assembly last year, His Excellency the President outlined in some detail the type of economic strategy which the nation should adopt. There is no doubt that this



● PRICE of opaque beer has also gone up

strategy requires some radical changes in our approach to development planning, and it is, therefore, appropriate that the plan was deferred to allow a thorough reappraisal of the draft Plan. Furthermore, deferment was justified by the scarcity of national resources, the need to complete existing projects and to consolidate development of infrastructure for the rural sector.

108. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members will no doubt wish to learn of the progress made to date in the planning exercise. I would like to inform this House that preparation of a national development plan is now well advanced. It is expected that the plan document will be ready for discussion during the course of the year. I wish to reassure hon. Members that agricultural development will be given highest priority with additional emphasis being given to small-scale industries using local inputs particularly where such industries are established outside traditional manufacturing areas.

(j) Agriculture

109. In its attempt to stimulate the growth of agriculture the Government is undertaking, with the financial assistance of the World Bank, the European Economic Community and other external agencies, a programme in which at least one agricultural project will be set up in each province. Although such a universal programme will take some time to be implemented, preparations are well advanced for a coffee scheme in the Northern Province, a cotton project in the Eastern Province, and a rice scheme in Luapula Province. Furthermore, the Government has established a land clearing unit in the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture to co-ordinate the vital task of land clearance.

(k) Mining Industry

110. Mr Speaker, Sir, earlier in my address I have referred to the problems which the mining sector is now facing. Sir, I wish to elaborate somewhat on the policy implications of our mining industry.

111. It is now evident that copper can never regain its former predominance in our national economy. The world economy has undergone structural changes which make it improbable that copper prices will ever reach the real levels attained even as recently as 1974. Our own economy has also altered. The measure of diversification which we have already achieved and our national policies of further diversifying our economic activities will ensure that when mineral prices recover

the mining sector's role will not be the single determining factor in our development.

112. Having said this, Sir, it is essential to recognise the crucial fact that the mining industry will continue to be our principal net earner of foreign exchange. Furthermore, the mines are a part of our national heritage, essential to our further development in terms of employment, government revenue and foreign earnings. Therefore, we must not over-react to the present problems of the mining industry by adopting policies which would tend to jeopardise their future. His Excellency the President recently appointed a committee of experts to look into ways of reducing the costs of production in the copper industry. This is intended to enable the mines to operate satisfactorily during this difficult period.

113. In addition the Government is exploring ways in which other mineral resources can be exploited, particularly those lying outside traditional mining areas. Of particular importance is the exploitation of our uranium resources. The extent of the deposits and the potential for viable extraction is firmly established and the Government is now forging ahead with its plans for mining operations, ensuring meanwhile that the economic benefits to the nation are maximised.

(l) Money Supply

114. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish now to turn to a brief discussion of the money supply. There are three areas which affect the size of the money supply. Firstly, there is the Government deficit which is financed by the Central Bank through the medium of short-term borrowing. This has the effect of increasing the availability of money to the public. Secondly, the money supply is increased by the loans and overdraft facilities extended by the Commercial Banks and other financial institutions. This is particularly true of short-term lending since long-term lending does not have the same inflationary impact on the economy. Thirdly, employers, by increasing the salaries and wages of their employees, also exert an upward pressure on the money supply.

115. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a well known fact that Zambia is passing through a period in which even the most essential commodities are at times in short supply. In a situation in which the money supply is increasing rapidly and in which there are insufficient commodities to absorb the available money, the economy is highly prone to inflation. Indeed this can be described in terms of the classic definition of inflation as being 'too much money chasing too few goods'.

(m) Exchange Control

116. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not claim that the rapid growth of the money supply is the only cause of inflation. But it is clear that when the money supply grows at an excessive rate, then there is a serious risk of increasing the level of inflation. Furthermore, our own situation is compounded by a serious balance of payments position coupled with arrears on trade payments. This situation obviously calls for monetary controls to augment the fiscal measures. I have therefore decided, as part of the package of measures to correct the situation, that:

- (i) Individual Commercial Banks will not open Letters of Credit in excess of K10 million at any given time;
- (ii) Persons who are normally resident in Zambia will not remit a portion of their earnings as has been the case in the past. The Governor of the Bank of Zambia may exempt special categories of residents employed in the mining industry.
- (iii) Expatriates working on contract, who have opted to make use of remittance facilities admissible to residents will not now be allowed to remit their gratuities and leave pay at the expiry of their contracts as these remittance facilities must be extended only to people who are remitting under section 23.
- (iv) Emigrants' settling-in allowance will henceforth be reduced by the value of cars, if the owners decide to take the cars with them. These cars, however, must be not less than five years old.
- (v) Contract employees will henceforth make their remittances on a monthly basis. Unutilised entitlements will cease to be treated under this concession but will form part of the normal emigration allowance.
- (vi) Applications for loans and overdraft facilities from the banking system by foreign controlled companies will henceforth be considered only within the debt/equity ratio of 1.3, i.e. for every K3 paid up capital, a company will borrow K1. The Bank of Zambia, however, will remain flexible to those engaged in agriculture and the manufacturing sector and to those who qualify under the Industrial Development Act.
- (vii) All applications from companies which have ceased operations in this country to remit liquidation

proceeds will be considered only if payment of the proceeds will be made over a period of not less than five years.

- (viii) Payments for the maintenance of fixed property situated outside Zambia have been discontinued. No application, therefore, need be made to the Central Bank.
- (ix) The Bank of Zambia will review all Agreements with non-residents entered into prior to 1st June, 1965, regarding payments of royalties and service charges.
- (x) The Bank of Zambia will only consider take-overs of companies where the purchase price will be paid over a period of not less than 3 years.
- (xi) All debts collected on behalf of non-residents by firms of solicitors, accountants and other professional bodies will only be made with the specific prior approval of the Bank of Zambia.
- (xii) All loans contracted by persons prior to their coming to Zambia shall be repaid out of remittable funds, otherwise prior approval of the Bank of Zambia will have to be sought.

117. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure this House that these measures will be under constant review as the situation unfolds.

(n) Budgetary Policy

118. Mr Speaker, Sir, I now turn to a brief discussion of the budgetary policy which the Government has adopted for 1978. In view of my earlier analysis which indicates a continuing period of world economic stagnation it is essential that our budgetary deficit must be reduced. At the same time, our development efforts require that a certain minimum level of capital expenditure should be maintained. Even so, the level of capital expenditure has had to be reduced to allow for only the most essential projects.

119. It is always a difficult task to share limited resources among many competing claims. I have learnt from experience that every Budget is an exercise in priorities and the proposals actually reflect the Government's best effort at getting the priorities right. It is necessary when framing a Budget to formulate expenditure and revenue policy in the light of a country's financial reserves and its cash position and also against its general economic background.

120. Mr Speaker, Sir, in recent years, a new conception of budgeting has grown up. In practically all countries, whatever the stage of their development, the classical conception of the Budget as a forecast of general revenue and expenditure is giving way to a new conception of the Budget as a means of control of State management and as a working programme of the Government.

121. Consequently, I warned Ministries and Departments in advance that in putting in their estimates, they would have to limit increases in Ministerial/Departmental expenditure much more strictly than has been the case in recent years. I can assure hon. Members that the greatest regard possible has been paid to effecting economy in the Government machine. Nevertheless, much more effort should be made in subsequent years to reduce recurrent expenditure drastically. I cannot say with confidence at the moment that the Budget excludes all expenditure which can be regarded as escapable. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, our resolve to continue relentlessly the effort to contain recurrent expenditure at the present levels, or even to reduce it below present levels, is firm. It is a task the Party and Government are determined to accomplish in order to secure the interests of future generations.

122. Mr Speaker, Sir, later I shall briefly review our performance last year in implementing capital programmes. In the prevailing economic situation, I have been forced again to reduce capital expenditure. Indeed, bearing in mind the concern of the Party and Government to restrict the Government Budgetary deficit, a bigger reduction of capital expenditure this year would be justified. On the other hand, I have been mindful also of the Party and Government's concern for the welfare and interests of the poorer sections of the community. A more drastic reduction of capital expenditure would undoubtedly reduce employment opportunities and cause some hardships among them. I expect that the allocation of K140 million for capital expenditure this year will sustain a moderate level of economic activity.

123. In view of the economic and financial difficulties facing the country today, I have been forced to reduce or severely restrict the amount of each request made to the Government for funds. I have been guided in this task by the following decisions made by the Party and Government:

- (i) no new projects will be undertaken during 1978, except those that are directly productive. This policy will apply particularly to social projects, while priority will be given to the agricultural sector;
- (ii) no new posts will be created in 1978;

(iii) all vacant posts in the technical and administrative categories will be frozen during 1978, except in those cases where absolute and vital need is established; posts below the level and equivalent of Assistant Secretary will be filled only after consultation with the Ministry of Finance;

(iv) the level of subsidies will be reduced.

124. These measures will also apply to those parastatal organisations which continue to rely on Government financial support.

125. Mr Speaker, Sir, the policy decisions I have outlined will have inevitable consequences in restricting the growth of Government services while at the same time raising the prices of essential commodities. No Government can undertake such decisions lightly, and it must be understood that they are taken in the short and long term interests of the prosperity of our nation.

126. Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of supplementary estimates, it is often assumed that these will be granted towards the end of the year. Let me make it perfectly clear: there will be no supplementary provisions without declared savings this year and Ministries are advised to be very careful in the way expenditure is incurred. Only in this way can the necessary financial discipline and consciousness of the nation's financial problems be induced.

PART V
EXPENDITURE

127. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Budget for the year 1978 which I now present to this House is summarised below as follows:

	K Million
(i) Recurrent Expenditure	387.5
(ii) Constitutional and Statutory Expenditure	265.3
(iii) Total Recurrent Expenditure	652.8
(iv) Capital Expenditure	140.0
(v) Total Expenditure	792.8
(vi) Recurrent Revenue	560.6
(vii) Financing:	142.2
of which	
(a) Domestic borrowing	43.0
(b) External borrowing	99.2
(viii) Total Recurrent Revenue and Financing	702.8
(ix) Overall Budgetary Deficit	90.0

128. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members will note that the overall deficit I estimate for this year stands at K90.0 million. This is an improvement over last year's estimated deficit of K152.1 million. The meaning of a budgetary deficit is simply that there is a gap between the amount of available resources and the amount earmarked for expenditure. Hon. Members of the House should also note the fact that over the last four years, we have been running rather large budgetary deficits. The implications of these are clearly reflected in the rate of inflation and the balance of payments deficits which I have already outlined before this House.

(a) Recurrent Expenditure

129. Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have already informed hon. Members, the levels of recurrent expenditure continue to be a source of concern in the management of the economy. I would like to give some figures of recurrent expenditure over the last few years. Between 1974 and 1977 recurrent expenditure rose from K441 million in 1974 to K682 million in 1977, an increase of about 55 per cent over the last three years, or an annual rate of growth of about 16 per cent per annum. Meanwhile, the growth of Government revenue has not matched this increase. This situation, therefore, calls for measures to arrest the trend and even reduce the amount of recurrent expenditure as I have already stated.

130. Mr Speaker, Sir, in line with the policy decisions of the Party and Government on recurrent expenditure, the allocations to the various Ministries have been restricted to levels that I consider will not affect their operations.

131. This House, last year, approved a total (including supplementary estimates) of K681.6 million for recurrent expenditure. This year's allocation of K652.8 million is lower than that figure. As I informed this House at this time last year, Personal Emoluments in the Government sector account for a very sizeable portion of the recurrent budget.

132. In the same context I have not found it feasible to drastically cut allocations for the day to day operations of such ministries as Education, Health, Home Affairs, etc., for we cannot afford to see them come to a standstill. In any case, most Ministries are working on reduced allocations or at best their expenditure allocations for this year have been maintained at the levels of 1977.

FROM P5

133. I wish to mention here, Mr Speaker, Sir, that even though hardly any new projects will be undertaken in the social services sector, the Party and Government are still committed to providing the education and health services within the limits of available resources. Thus hon. Members will wish to know that among the single largest recurrent allocations, the Ministry of Education has been provided with K101.2 million, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture—K61.3 million, Ministry of Health—K50.6 million, Zambia Police—K27.1 million and Ministry of Public Works—K21.1 million. You will note also that the allocations of this magnitude to these ministries are in those institutions in our society whose operations have a direct impact on the life of the nation. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would also like to inform this House that the main increases in the recurrent allocations to various Ministries are in the component that caters for Personal Emoluments.

(b) Subsidies

134. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already referred to the fact that for a long time the Party and Government have continued to subsidise a number of agricultural inputs as well as consumer commodities in order to keep prices down. In 1969, expenditure on subsidies amounted to K21 million; this rose to K37 million in 1973, K47.4 million in 1974 and peaked at K82.8 million in 1975. Meanwhile, it has become increasingly clear that the present constrained level of Government revenue cannot continue to sustain increasing amounts of subsidies. At the present price of copper, Government does not receive revenue from the mining industry and this means that the amount of resources in the years to come will become even more scarce. In addition, the price of oil is rising every year with serious implications on Government financial resources.

135. This, therefore, is the background to the decision that was taken by the National Council of the United National Independence Party on subsidies at its session when careful consideration was given to His Excellency the President's 'Watershed Speech' in June, 1975. Thus the National Council took the decision that subsidies in general should be drastically reduced. And in line with this decision, total expenditure on subsidies was reduced by about 40 per cent from K82.8 million in 1975 to K51.2 million in 1976. This meant that the consumer would progressively start to pay economic prices. Hon. Members will remember that this House approved K58.5 million for Government subsidies last year. This was about 14 per cent more than the amount approved in 1976. Indeed, I did inform this House at the same time last year that subsidies on fertiliser and maize would not be reduced. This year alone the total requests for all subsidies was a staggering figure of K118 million. This had to be reduced.

136. The economic and financial situation facing the country today has become worse than it was at the beginning of 1977. The situation is such that we as a nation must make efforts to reduce recurrent spending. In addition, we must continue to implement the decision that our enterprises should charge economic prices. The Party and Government have, therefore, decided this year, as one of the package of the measures aimed at correcting the situation, to reduce the allocation for subsidies as follows:

(i) Maize

137. With immediate effect, the subsidy to cover the maize consumer price differential will not be paid. The total amount of reduction is K8.6 million. This will have the effect of increasing the price of mealie meal by 21.6 per cent. A bag of 90 kg of roller mealie meal which was selling at K6.61 will now cost K8.04.

(ii) Fertiliser

138. The total subsidy to cover the fertiliser price differential has been reduced by 50 per cent. This will have the effect of raising the average price of fertiliser by 27.9 per cent per tonne. This will not affect this current crop season since most of the fertiliser has already been purchased.

139. Mr Speaker, Sir, the effect of the reduction in the subsidy for the maize price differential is modest by any standards. The people of this country have made a choice between consumption and investment. When the National Council decided to start phasing out subsidies, the people, through their representatives, in effect, chose to minimise public expenditure on consumption in order to channel more resources into development. This was a noble decision.

140. With respect to fertiliser, I would like to inform this House that even after the reduction in subsidy on fertiliser, the price of this commodity in Zambia will still remain much lower than in almost all the neighbouring countries. Indeed, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have been very concerned with reports that there is a practice to use wasteful methods of applying fertilisers among some of our farmers. I believe that with the increase in the price of fertiliser, our farmers will be more careful in the utilisation of this very expensive input of agriculture.

(c) Capital Expenditure

141. Mr Speaker, Sir, I must, with regret, inform this House that the level of capital expenditure this year is even

lower than was allocated in last year's Budget. In my discussion of recurrent expenditure allocations, I outlined the difficulties facing the Party and Government in attempts to reduce this item in the Budget. In view of this constraint and taking account of the need to restrict the Government budgetary deficit to the minimum, it has again been found necessary to reduce capital expenditure even further.

142. It has always been the policy of the Party and Government to give priority to capital expenditure, particularly in productive sectors. It is only through capital expenditure that we can add to the productive capacity of the economy. However, even if we were to allocate massive amounts of financial resources for capital expenditure this year, it would not be possible to utilise all these funds. Firstly, capital expenditure inevitably entails recurrent expenditure. Since our recurrent expenditure has been heavily restrained so as to provide only the most essential services, Government is not in a position to support substantial new projects. Secondly, we continue to face an acute foreign exchange shortage. This will restrict our ability to use capital funds, since a large proportion of our capital goods are imported.

143. Mr Speaker, Sir, for these reasons and in order to stimulate our economic growth it has been decided that we should refrain from investing in new infrastructural projects, particularly those which may be regarded as social welfare projects. Instead, the Government intends to concentrate its limited resources on those projects which are productive and which will enhance economic growth.

144. In line with this policy, out of the total of K140.0 million allocated for capital expenditure, a sum of K28.4 million representing over 20 per cent has been set aside for agricultural development, including K12.3 million for loans and investments in relevant agricultural parastatal organisations. In addition, K14.2 million has been set aside for loans and investments in the industrial sector and K11.9 million in essential projects in the communications sector. Moreover, K21.7 million has been set aside for road projects to develop the transport system. In this regard it should be emphasised that our efforts are being concentrated on completing on-going projects and developing our feeder road networks. Mr Speaker, Sir, I quote these figures to demonstrate the nature of the Government's commitment to financing development projects.

PART VI

REVENUE MEASURES

145. Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall now discuss the subject of estimates of revenue for 1978. As I stated earlier the gap between expenditure and revenue had to be reduced considerably. The effect of huge Budgetary deficits cannot be over-emphasised. One major source of revenue—the mining industry—continues to face difficulties. We expect to receive nothing from this source during the current year. We have, therefore, either to reduce expenditure or increase revenue from other sources. We have chosen to do both.

146. The total recurrent revenue for 1978 is estimated at K560.6 million. When compared with total expenditure of K792.8 million, there is a shortfall of K232.2 million. This will be financed by up to K142.2 million of long-term borrowing: K99.2 million externally and K43.0 million internally. The overall budgetary deficit of K90.0 million will be financed from the banking sector.

147. The summary of revenue estimates for 1978 is as follows:

	K Million
(a) Income Tax	199.7
(b) Customs and Excise	271.9
(c) Fines, Licences	6.9
(d) Mineral Revenue	—
(e) Interest	0.5
(f) Fees of Court, etc.	23.9
(g) OSAS Reimbursements	1.0
(h) Miscellaneous and Other Reimbursements	8.0
(i) Interest from Loans and Investments	19.9
(j) Dividend	1.0
(k) Capital Repayments	9.9
(l) Capital Grants	16.8
(m) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	1.1
TOTAL	560.6

148. Mr Speaker, Sir, may I now turn to the proposed new revenue measures for 1978.

(a) Customs Duty

(i) Capital Goods

149. For a long time this country has been allowing importation of the bulk of capital goods without any levy of customs duty. This has meant that these goods have been relatively cheap apart from the price increases that are effected by the suppliers in the countries of origin. In Zambia, this has had the effect of giving such goods a price structure that has encouraged their utilisation in increasing quantities at the expense of labour. Hon. Members will agree with me that we should ensure that our policy of utilising more and more of our local labour is fully adhered to at all times.

150. I have, therefore, decided to adjust the rate of customs duty upwards on a selected number of capital items from the present rate of 5 per cent which was

first imposed in 1974 to a modest level of 7½ per cent. I hope that this adjustment will promote more labour intensive methods of production in our industries, thus discouraging capital intensive techniques. Some of the items which will be affected by this measure are bulldozers, excavators, stone crushing machines, road rollers and platform scales. I estimate that this measure will yield an additional K1.3 million in Government revenue and will take effect from midnight tonight.

(ii) Imported Potable Spirits

151. The rate of duty on imported potable spirits was last raised in 1976. The people that consume spirits are those who have the means to pay. In the present circumstances where we are very short of foreign exchange, it is essential that we discourage the importation of luxury items which include potable spirits. I, therefore, propose that as a way of discouraging such imports and also to collect additional revenue, the duty on all imported potable spirits be increased from the present rate of K12.50 per proof litre to K15.00 per proof litre with effect from midnight tonight.

152. Mr Speaker, Sir, I also propose to increase customs duty on imported soft drinks from K2.51 to K4.00 per decalitre and on imported cigarettes from K20 to K30 per kilogram. I estimate that these measures will bring in an additional K400,000 to Government revenue and will take effect from midnight tonight.

153. Mr Speaker, Sir, I also propose to carry out a tidying up exercise in respect



MR Mwanakatwe Minister of Finance.

of the customs tariff. This exercise is aimed at removing some problems created by tariff classifications. I estimate that through this exercise the additional revenue to be raised by the Government will be K200,000.

(b) Excise Duty

154. For various reasons, it is important that Zambia should be self-sufficient by producing most of her requirements locally. Unfortunately, the present local production of goods and services leaves much to be desired. I have observed a tendency among managers, especially in parastatal organisations, to compete with each other in expenditure and not production.

(i) Soft Drinks

155. After taking into consideration the prevailing circumstances, I have decided to propose an increase of the excise duty on soft drinks of 2 ngwee per bottle. The price of a bottle of soft drink will still be comparatively low. I estimate to raise K3 million by this measure which will take effect from midnight tonight.

(ii) Cigarettes

156. The price of cigarettes in this country is still low. Cigarettes could be a major foreign exchange earner for us. In order to raise revenue for the Government and also to increase tobacco exports, I propose that the price of cigarettes be increased by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent. This measure will add K2 million to Government revenue and will take effect from midnight tonight.

(iii) Clear Beer

157. Hon. Members who have been privileged to travel abroad are aware that the price of clear beer in Zambia is relatively cheap. In times of tight Government Budgets, this is a good source of revenue. Therefore, from midnight, the price of clear beer will be adjusted upwards by 4 ngwee. I have heard of cases in which some proprietors have charged their customers as much as 80 ngwee or even K1 per bottle whose retail price is

38 ngwee and customers have been willing to pay these exorbitant prices. This increase in excise duty on clear beer should not cause undue hardship. This new measure is estimated to raise K8 million additional revenue.

(iv) Opaque Beer

158. Mr Speaker, Sir, after careful thought and considering that opaque beer is taken by the low income group, I have decided to propose an adjustment of the price of opaque beer by only 1 ngwee per litre. I estimate additional revenue of K2 million through this measure which will take effect from 2400 hours tonight.

(v) Petroleum Products

159. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Member

are very much aware that we spend considerable amounts of foreign exchange on imports of fuel. Furthermore, the price of this commodity is always subjected to rather frequent upward revisions by the producers. It is, therefore, imperative that we constantly take measures to conserve this very expensive item of consumption. This means that the price increase that was made in 1977 has succeeded to some extent in reducing the consumption of fuel.

160. In pursuance of this policy of fuel conservation, I have decided to increase the price of petrol as follows:

super grade petrol : 2 ngwee per litre
regular grade petrol : 2 ngwee per litre

I estimate that this measure will increase Government revenue by K3.5 million and will take effect from midnight tonight.

161. In the same vein, I am proposing that the price of diesel be increased by 2 ngwee per litre. I must hasten to point out here that the price of diesel, even after this adjustment, will still be low when compared with the price of petrol. Thus, diesel will now cost about 18.3 ngwee per litre.

162. Contrary to popular belief, hon. Members should know that this price increase will on the whole affect road transporters who are the main consumers of diesel. I know that those engaged in the road transport business are making very comfortable profits. It is, therefore, only fair that they contribute towards the maintenance of our roads. Mr Speaker, Sir, road maintenance these days is a very costly business. This measure will have the effect of raising additional revenue amounting to K6.6 million and will take effect from midnight tonight. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure hon. Members that UBZ will, as usual, continue to enjoy a reduced rate of duty on diesel. Adequate provision to this effect has been made in the appropriate legislative instrument.

(vi) Potable Spirits Locally Produced

163. Mr Speaker, Sir, I also propose that excise duty on locally produced potable spirits be increased from K6.25 to K7.00 per proof litre. The price will still be much lower than the price of imported spirits. This measure will raise an estimated sum of K100,000 in revenue and will take effect from 2400 hours tonight.

(c) Sales Tax

(i) Cement

164. Mr Speaker, Sir, this country has made considerable investment in the cement industry. I have studied the development of the cement industry and I can only inform hon. Members that its performance has been satisfactory. But detailed analysis of the building industry has shown that a lot of cement is being used as a substitute for ordinary bricks. One has only to look at the number of enterprises that have sprung up to fabricate concrete cement blocks. At the same time I know that cement is a commodity which should earn us considerable amounts of foreign exchange. It is, therefore, my conviction that we have to take measures that will encourage this nation to export more cement than has been exported in the past. Furthermore, I have observed that there are instances of wasteful use of this valuable commodity.

165. I, therefore, propose that in order to discourage unnecessary use of cement locally and to boost its export sales, tax at the rate of 20 ngwee per 25 kg pocket or K8 per tonne be levied on cement. I estimate that this measure will yield K3.6 million in additional Government revenue and will take effect from midnight tonight.

(ii) Telephone Bills

166. Mr Speaker, Sir, the State has invested heavily in the development of telecommunications in this country. There are today more widespread telephone services in Zambia. Some of this investment has been made through loans from creditors abroad. Hon. Members know that all loans have to be serviced and it is the State which shoulders part of this burden. Hon. Members are also aware that the majority of our people who have access to telephones have the ability to pay for the services. It is only fair, therefore, that the few who have access to telephones should contribute funds needed for further investment and maintenance of this service.

167. I, therefore, propose that sales tax at the rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem* be levied on telephone bills. With regard to residential telephones, this measure will only affect the middle and high income groups. I estimate that the Government will raise K1.2 million in additional revenue. The new measure will take effect from 1st February, 1978.

168. The hon. Members of this House will be happy to know that I have not increased existing rates of sales tax. The sales tax proposals I have just outlined only affect new items.

(d) Other Measures

(i) Passenger Service Charges (International)

169. Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are no doubt aware that the Passenger Service Charge was introduced for the first time in Zambia in 1972. I informed Hon. Members at that time that the Government had given serious thought to the expenses

connected with running airports. Therefore, the Government had decided to ask passengers departing from our International Airport for destinations outside Zambia to pay a service charge of K1.00. The introduction of this tax has been quite successful.

170. At present passengers departing from the International Airport for destinations outside Zambia pay a service charge of K3.00. I am proposing that with effect from 1st February, 1978, all passengers on international flights departing from our International Airport for destinations abroad should pay a service charge of K4.00. This measure will add K60,000 to the revenue.

(ii) Passenger Service Charge (Domestic)

171. We all know, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the number of passengers who are now flying from one place to another within Zambia is increasing every year. I have decided to introduce a local service charge for passengers departing from any airport within Zambia for destinations within Zambia. With effect from 1st March, 1978, travellers on internal flights from our airports will be required to pay a fee of K2 in order to board the aeroplanes. I estimate that this measure will raise K400,000 in additional revenue.

(iii) Miscellaneous Fees

172. A number of fees charged for services rendered by the Government in the ministries of Commerce and Foreign Trade, Local Government and Housing, Lands and Agriculture, and Water and Natural Resources have been static for a very long time. These fees include company registration fees, valuation fees, document fees, survey fees, etc. I now propose to increase most of the fees charged by these ministries for services rendered. The increase in fees will vary from 2.5 per cent to over 50 per cent and I expect to raise K216,000 in Government revenue through this measure. This measure will take effect from midnight tonight.

(iv) Selective Employment Tax

173. The nation has done very well as far as our Zambianisation programme is concerned. We have still, however, a number of posts which we can easily Zambianise. Now we spend a lot of money in foreign exchange in remittances because of the large number of expatriates employed in this country. In order to assist accelerating the rate of Zambianisation, I propose to increase the Selective Employment Tax from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. This measure will raise a net K1.8 million and will take effect from 1st April, 1978.

(v) Withholding Tax—Contractors

174. Collection of income tax has improved in recent years. However, there are still some contractors who have not yet brought their tax records up to date. In order to force them to comply with the law, I have decided to take more punitive measures against those who try to evade the law by increasing Withholding Tax (Contractors) from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. This will be a deterrent to those who want to evade paying income tax. Mr Speaker, Sir, any contractor can easily avoid this tax by bringing his record in the Department of Taxes up to date. This measure will also come into effect from 1st April, 1978. It is estimated to bring in K500,000 in revenue.

(vi) Personal Income Tax

175. Mr Speaker, Sir, may I turn now to a subject of considerable public interest—personal income tax. This year I have decided not to increase personal income tax. In fact, Mr Speaker, Sir, I propose to reduce it by increasing the child allowance from the present level of K200 to K225. I reached this decision after careful consideration. In accordance with the philosophy of Humanism, the Party and Government attach great importance to the welfare of families. We would like parents to care for their children properly. This important parental responsibility would be difficult to fulfil if we allowed the purchasing power of wage-earners to be decreased substantially. Hon. Members will note that a family with four children will have an increase in child allowance of K100. Taxpayers who who are lucky to have six children will have the child allowance increased by K150. Thus the total allowance for six children will increase from K1,200 to K1,350 per annum. I hope that this concession will help to some extent to alleviate hardship among families in the wake of the ever-rising prices of essential commodities.

(vii) Trading Licences

176. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have also been concerned with the problems of businessmen operating in rural areas. I feel that rural entrepreneurs should be assisted so that they are able to deliver the goods to our rural population in the process of development. I therefore propose that various types of trading licences for businessmen in the rural areas be reduced accordingly. The Trading Licence (Wholesale) will be reduced from K200 to K150, and the Trading Licence (Retail) from K30 to K25. The Commercial Travellers Licence will also be reduced to enable commercial travellers to assist in the distribution of the goods in rural areas. Their licences will be reduced as follows:

Firm or partner from	K100 to K85
Any other firms from	K200 to K150
And those held by additional employers or partners	K30 to K25

177. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am also proposing that Hawkers Licences, Pedlars Licences, Stall Licences and Restricted Licences all be reduced from K7.50 to K7.00.

178. For this purpose, urban areas are those areas declared as City or Municipal areas under the Local Government Act (Cap. 480 of the Laws) including the Kafue Township. The rest are classified as rural areas.

(viii) Liquor Licences

179. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have also decided to increase liquor licence fees as follows:

Wholesale Liquor Licence	K450 to K500
Retail Licence	K320 to K350
Bar Licence	K320 to K350
Hotel Liquor Licence	K220 to K350
Private Liquor Licence	K150 to K170
Restaurant Licence	K225 to K250
Club Licence	K150 to K170
Temporary Licence—per 24 hours or part thereof	K25 to K30
Transfer of Licence	K20 to K25
Transfer of Restricted Licence	K10 to K15
Removal Licence	K20 to K25
Inspection of Registration	K0.50 to K1.00

180. Again these new rates will only affect businessmen in the urban areas. The licence fees for businessmen operating in rural areas will be the same as before. I expect to raise K33,000 from this measure which will take effect from midnight tonight.

181. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have observed that every afternoon immediately after the presentation of Budget proposals most of our business houses and manufacturers increase the prices of those commodities affected by the revenue measures. I wish to make it very clear that these measures only affect those commodities which will be produced or manufactured after midnight tonight. Any of those goods which may have passed through the production lines earlier than now and any stocks held previous to this announcement cannot, therefore, be subject to any price increases. I would like, therefore, to make an earnest appeal through this august House to all our manufacturers and traders to conduct businesses with honesty. I also earnestly appeal to consumers to be vigilant and resist unnecessary exploitation by unscrupulous businessmen.

CONCLUSION

182. Mr Speaker, Sir, before concluding my remarks, let me summarise what I consider to be vital points that affect our economy. Firstly, every effort must be made to reduce recurrent expenditure; secondly, we must restrain inflation; thirdly, we must increase employment and productivity; fourthly, we must promote industrial peace and restrain price increases of major consumer items; and, fifthly, tight control must be maintained on imports until there is a noticeable improvement on our balance of payments situation. Without taking into account all these factors, our efforts to develop the nation will be in vain.

183. Hon. Members have undoubtedly noted my cautious approach in predicting the economic recovery of our country. Indeed, I have emphasised how important it is for the Party and Government to moderate expenditure of public funds. However, this cautious approach reflects paradoxically the measure of our faith in the country's potentialities. We believe that Zambia has the human and natural resources which can be developed to ensure a happy life and fine future for all of us and for future generations.

184. This caution does not spring from any timidity of purpose. Rather, it reflects the Party and Government's concern that the future of our country should not be jeopardised by indifference or irresponsibility in the management of our financial resources. We would like, for the sake of future generations and those who will choose to come and live here and do business, to conduct our financial affairs in such a manner as to ensure stability and progress.

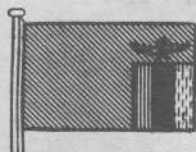
185. I, therefore, call on all our people to rise to the challenge and rally behind our great leader and father of this nation, His Excellency the President, Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda; I call on our people by their combined effort to surmount any temporary setbacks and difficulties and make Zambia the happiest and most prosperous country in the African continent. As our President has so often reminded us, the darkest hour comes before dawn.

186. All the people in Zambia have an important role to play in the economic recovery of our country. The energies of all our people should be harnessed and channelled into productive purposes. I have explained in some detail the policies and programmes of the Party and Government for the economic recovery of our country. It is my sincere hope that the discussions which will take place in this House on our plans and policies, and other related matters, will be fruitful and constructive.

187. Mr Speaker, Sir, if we are to build the happiest and most prosperous country in Africa, our leaders must eschew all that is petty, selfish or merely destructive. Its leaders must be noble and worthy enough in purpose to inspire the labour of all men upon whom lies the responsibility of building the nation. Out of this common purpose to build a happy and prosperous Zambia, I pray that a feeling of nationhood will emerge and future generations will be able to point with gratitude to our foresight and fortitude.

188. Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

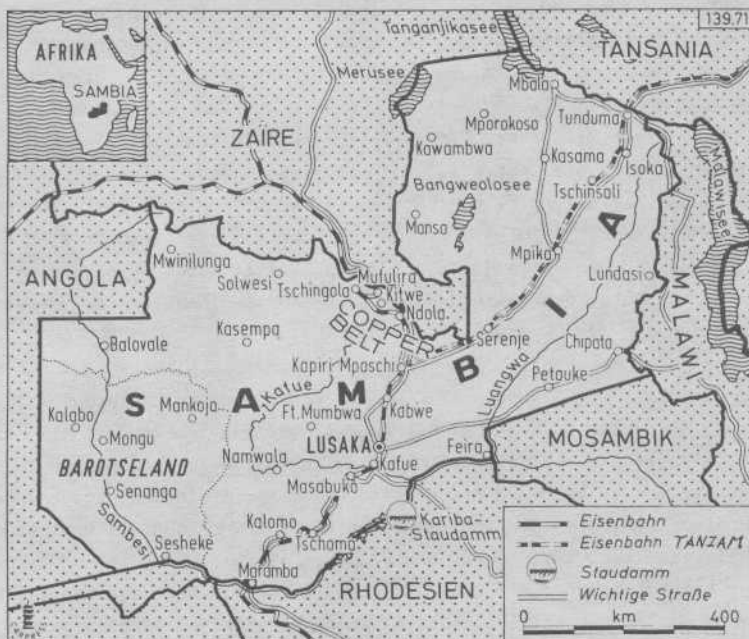
Sambia



Flagge: grün; im rechten Untereck
Trikolore rot-schwarz-orange;
darüber Adler in orange



Staatswappen



Munzinger-Archiv/Internat. Handbuch

Grunddaten siehe Rückseite

Sambia

32/74

Grunddaten

- Staatsform: Unabhängige Republik innerhalb des Commonwealth
- Staatsname: Republic of Zambia
- Grenzen: Im N. mit Zaire (Shaba Distrikt), im NO. mit Tansania, im O. mit Malawi, im SO. mit Mosambik, im S. mit Rhodesien, Botswana und Südwestafrrika, im W. mit Angola
- Bevölkerung: Afrikaner, außerdem Europäer (meist Briten) und Südafrikaner, ferner Asiaten (bes. Inder) und Mischlinge (Näheres siehe unter X.)
- Religion: Christen und christliche Sekten (Zeugen Jehovas z.B.), Mohammedaner, Hindu (Näheres siehe unter XIII.)
- Nat.Feiertag: 24. Okt. (Unabhängigkeitstag)
- Intern.Mitgliedschaften: Commonwealth, UNO, OAU, GATT; seit 1965 "Wirtschaftsassoziaton" mit Äthiopien, Kenia, Mauritius und Tansania (bisher wirkungslos).

Landesnatur

Sambia ist eine Hochebene mit einer durchschnittlichen Höhe von 1 000 bis 1 500 m und Erhebungen bis zu 2 300 m. Die Hochfläche steigt allmählich von Süden nach Norden zur Wasserscheide der Lundaschwelle (Sambesi-Kongo) an. Die Flüsse verlaufen meist durch flache Mulden, in denen sich wegen des verzögerten Wasserabflusses Überschwemmungsgebiete und Sümpfe gebildet haben. Die Täler des mittleren Sambesi und des in diesen mündenden Kafue sind tiefer eingeschnitten und erlauben den Bau der Staudämme. Der Sambesi mündet in den Indischen Ozean und bildet im Süden Sambias die Grenze zu Rhodesien. Das Karibakraftwerk befindet sich in gemeinsamer Verwaltung beider Länder. Der künstlich angestaute Karibasee hat eine Fläche von ca. 5 000 qkm. Drei natürliche Gewässer Sambias sind der Bangwolo, der Mweru- und der Tanganjikasee. Sambia besitzt eines der schönsten Waldgebiete Afrikas. Leichte Savanne- und Buschländer auf den Hochebenen wechseln mit dichten Wäldern an den Flußläufen.

Klima: Sambia gehört dem Tropengürtel an. Das Klima wird durch die Höhenlage gemäßig. Die Niederschläge nehmen von 600 mm im Süden auf 1 500 mm im Norden und Nordosten zu. Von Mai bis August herrscht Trockenzeit mit relativer Kühle. Die Zeit von Sept. bis November ist dagegen heiß und trocken, während die folgenden Monate heiß und feucht sind. Feuchtheiß bleiben dagegen über das ganze Jahr die Flußniederungen und Seengebiete. Die Durchschnittstemperatur auf dem Hochplateau liegt zwischen 20 und 22 Grad Celsius.

Vegetation: Die ursprüngliche Vegetation des Hochlandes ist der laubabwerfende Trockenwald (Miombowald). In den tiefer gelegenen Gegenden des Sambesi, Kafue und Luangwa herrscht der Mopanewald vor, ein von Dornsträuchern durchsetzter laubabwerfender Trockenwald. Hier tritt der Baobab auf. Reines Grasland besteht fast nur in Überflutungsgebieten wie am Oberlauf des Sambesi (Barotseland).

Sambia - Politik

Bevölkerung (Schätzung 1973): 4 750 000 Einw. auf 752 614 qkm = 6,3 je qkm.
Hauptstadt: L u s a k a (1973) 381 000 Einw. Weitere wichtige Städte (1973): Kitwe (einschl. Kalulushi 311 000, Ndola 216 000, Chingola (einschl. Chililambombwe (fr. Bancroft) 194 000, Mufulira 130 000.

I. Staatsorgane

S t a a t s o b e r h a u p t: Staatspräsident Dr. Kenneth KAUNDA, gewählt 1964, 1968 und am 5.12.1973 auf jeweils 5 Jahre. Kaunda erhielt 89 % der Stimmen. In der Süd- und Westprovinz gab es 38 bzw. 22 % Neinstimmen.

V o l k s v e r t r e t u n g: Nationalversammlung. Sie besteht aus 125 gewählten und 10 vom Präsidenten ernannten, insgesamt 135 Abgeordneten. Nach den allgemeinen Wahlen vom 5.12.1973 gehören alle Abgeordneten der UNIP (United National Independence Party) an. Wahlbeteiligung nur 39,4 %. Nur 38 alte Parlamentarier gehören der Nationalversammlung wieder an. Parteipräsident: Dr. Kenneth Kaunda; Generalsekretär: Alexander Grey Zulu.

R e g i e r u n g e n :

Kab.Kaunda Nkumbula
vom 14.12.1962 - 23.1.1964

1. - 4. Kab. Kaunda
vom 23.1.1964

1. u. 2. Kab. Chona

vom 28.8.1973 - 27.5.1975

Kabinett Mudenda

vom 27.5.1975 (umgebildet 1.Dez.1975)

Staatspräsident und Verteidigung:	Dr. Kenneth KAUNDA
Generalsekr.d.UNIP u.stellv.Regierungschef:	Alexander Grey ZULU
Ministerpräsident, Provinzverwaltung, Nationale Führung und Kultur:	Elijah MUDENDA
Inneres:	Aaron M. MILNER
Äußeres:	Rupiah BANDA
Planung und Entwicklung:	Peter W.MATOKA (12.75; bisher Wohnungsbau)

Landwirtschaftl. Entwicklung:	Paul LUSAKA
Arbeit und Soziale Dienste:	H. D. BANDA
Energie, Verkehr u. öffentl. Arbeiten:	James MAPOMA (bish. Land)
Finanzen:	Luke MWANANSHIKU (12.75)
Wirtschaftl. u. techn. Zusammenarbeit:	Frau Lily MONZE (12.75)
Information und Rundfunk:	Unia G. MWILA
Erziehung:	Fwanyonga M. MULIKITA
Bergbau und Industrie:	Axon J. SOKO
Handel:	Clement MWANANSHIKU (12.75; bisher Information)
Lokalverwaltung u. Wohnungsbau:	Alexander B. CHIKWANDA (12.75; bisher Planung)
Gesundheit:	Frau Dr. Mtumba M. BULL
Grund- u. Boden, Bodenschätze u. Tourism.:	Dr. N. Sefelino MULENGA (12.75; bisher Energie)
Justiz, Generalanwalt:	Mainza CHONA

Ex officio gehören dem Kabinett an die Gouverneure der 8 Provinzen:
Zentralprovinz, Kupfergürtel, Ost, Luapula, Nord, Nordwest, Süd, West.

Anlaß der Umbildung waren die schwierigen Wirtschaftsverhältnisse (u.a. wegen sinkender Kupferpreise. Innere Schwierigkeiten führten zur Verhängung des Ausnahmezustandes am 28.1.1976. Dabei spielen auch die Vorgänge in Angola und Kaundas Abneigung gegen die MPLA und das Eingreifen von Sowjets und Kubanern eine Rolle.

Biographische Notizen

Kenneth K a u n d a ,

1924 in Sambia geboren, Angehöriger des Njassastammes. Zunächst Lehrer. Seit 1949 politisch tätig. Mitglied des Afrikanischen Nationalkongresses (ANC). Scharfer Gegner der Föderation. K. gründete 1958 als radikalere Konkurrenz zum ANC den Afrikanischen Sambia-Nationalkongreß (1959 verboten). Kaunda wurde inhaftiert. Nach den Wahlen 1962 Präsident der Vereinigten Nationalen Unabhängigkeitspartei. Nach den Wahlen 1962 wurde Kaunda Minister für Kommunalverwaltung. Nach der Auflösung der Föderation erlangt seine UNIP (United National Independence Party) bei den Neuwahlen die absolute Mehrheit. K. ist seit 1964 Präsident Sambias. Die Unabhängigkeitserklärung Rhodesiens brachte politische und wirtschaftliche Schwierigkeiten. Am 13.12.1972 erklärte K. Sambia zum Einparteienstaat. Am 5.12.73

wurde er durch Wahl auf fünf Jahre Präsident unter dieser Verfassungsform.

Mainza M. Chona,

geb. 1. Jan. 1930 in Monze. Angehöriger des Tonga-Stammes. Zunächst Angestellter im High Court von Nordrhodesien, anschließend Studium der Rechte in England als Stipendiat. Seit 1959 in Nordrhodesien als Anwalt tätig. 1960 erster Präsident der UNIP. Er trat nach Kaunda's Freilassung zurück, seither Sekretär, bzw. Generalsekretär der UNIP. 1964 Mitglied des Parlaments, 1964-66 Justizminister, 1966-67 Innenminister, anschließend Minister o.P. bzw. für die Zentralprovinz. 1969/70 Botschafter in USA. Seit Nov. 1970 Vizepräsident und seit Dez. 1972 Ministerpräsident (und Stellvertreter Kaundas).

Einzelheiten vgl. Munzinger/Archiv/Internat. Biograph. Archiv.

II. Diplomatie

Botschaft der Republik Sambia in 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39, Telefon: (0 222 1) 37681-3

Botschafter: Ephraim Chipampa Chibwe (3,74)

Botschaft der BRD in Lusaka, Independence Ave. 350, PCB RW 120, Telefon: 5 18 99/5 19 13

Botschafter: Dr. Friedrich Landau (9,73)

III. Verfassung und Verwaltung

Verfassung: Verfassung (mit Änderungen) vom 3.1.1964 (Text publiziert in "Verfassungstexte" Hamburger Ges.f. Völkerrecht und Ausw. Politik, Hamburg 1973). Sie enthält einen Grundrechtsabschnitt, der die Rassendiskriminierung verbietet und Freizügigkeit gewährt. Nach der am 13. Dez. 1972 von Präsident Kaunda verkündeten Verfassungsänderung wurde Sambia ein Einparteienstaat, an dessen Spitze der auf 5 Jahre gewählte Präsident die volle Exekutivgewalt in Händen hält. Er ernennt zu seiner Unterstützung einen Ministerpräsidenten, der an der Spitze des Kabinetts steht, und nach Aufhebung des Amtes des Vizepräsidenten sein Stellvertreter ist.

Die Nationalversammlung besteht aus 125 gewählten und 10 vom Präsidenten ernannten Abgeordneten, die alle Mitglieder der Staatspartei (UNIP) sind. Dem eigentlichen Wahlakt sind Vorwahlen (primaries) vorgeschaltet. Jeweils mehrere Kandidaten stehen zur Wahl. 1974 wurden 25 Kandidaten durch das Zentralkomitee disqualifiziert. Meist handelte es sich um ehemalige Oppositionsangehörige.

Der Sprecher der Nationalversammlung wird vom Präsidenten der Republik ernannt. Der Präsident ist selbst kein Mitglied der Nationalversammlung, darf aber Botschaften vor diesem Haus abgeben. Er ist Oberbefehlshaber der Streitkräfte, muß mindestens 30 Jahre alt sein und wird gleichzeitig mit der Nationalversammlung gewählt. Jeder für die Wahl aufgestellte Abgeordnete gibt vorher bekannt, für welche Präsidentschaftskandidaten er stimmen wird. Die Legislaturperiode dauert 5 Jahre. Wahlberechtigt sind alle Bürger über 21 Jahre.

Die Staatspartei (UNIP) wird von einem Generalsekretär geführt, der vom Präsidenten ernannt wird. Beamte und Soldaten dürfen unter diesem System der Staatspartei angehören und für die Nationalversammlung kandidieren. Es gibt ferner das "House of Chiefs", das sich aus 22 Provinzhäuptlingen und vier Häuptlingen Barotselands zusammensetzt.

V e r w a l t u n g : Die Verwaltung gliedert das Land in 8 Provinzen und 44 Bezirke (Districts). An der Spitze der Provinzverwaltungen stehen "Untermister", die vom Staatspräsidenten ernannt werden und für die Abstimmung der Regierungspolitik mit den Provinzverwaltungen verantwortlich sind.

Allgemeine politische Entwicklung: Das 1890 von Cecil Rhodes erworbene Land ging 1924 aus den Händen der British South Africa Comp. an die britische Krone über. Der von Harry Nkumbula geführte "African National Congress" (ANC) entstand 1948, als die ersten Afrikaner in den Legislativrat aufgenommen wurden. Seit 1960 gilt jedoch Dr. Kenneth Kaunda (geb. 1926), Führer der "United National Independence Party" (UNIP), als repräsentativer Sprecher der Afrikaner. Nach einem Feldzug des gewaltlosen Widerstands und einer weitreichenden Verfassungsreform gewann er die Wahlen vom 30.10.1962 und bildete eine Koalitionsregierung mit dem ANC. Gemeinsam mit Dr. Banda (Malawi) forderte er die Auflösung der Zentralafrikanischen Föderation. Großbritannien stimmte zu und ließ die Bindung Sambias an Rhodesien am 31.2.1963 erlöschen. Bis dahin trug es den Namen Nordrhodesien. Mit der Erlangung der Unabhängigkeit am 24. Okt. 1964 nahm es den Namen Sambia an. Barotseland, das als Königreich mit ausgebildeter Selbstverwaltung und eigenem Staatsrat zunächst seine alte Sonderstellung beibehielt, wurde später mit Einverständnis seines Herrschers Lewanika III und der britischen Regierung voll in den Staatsverband integriert. Rhodesiens unilaterale Unabhängigkeitserklärung im Nov. 1965 und die folgende Anwendung von internationalen Sanktionen verdoppelte Sambias Anstrengungen, sich aus der Abhängigkeit vom Süden zu lösen. Sambia hat seine Verbindungen zu Ostafrika intensiviert. Es gibt bereits eine Ölleitung und eine Asphaltstrasse zwischen

dem Kupfergürtel und dem Hafen Dar-es-Salaam in Tansania. Durch Zusammenarbeit mit der VR China entsteht die TANZAM Eisenbahnlinie zwischen Ndola und Dar-es-Salaam. Am 9. Jan. 1973 wurde der Verkehr mit Rhodesien stillgelegt.

IV. Parteien und Verbände

Vereinigte Unabhängigkeitspartei: - United National Independence Party (UNIP): jüngere, aber allein maßgebliche Partei der Afrikaner. Diese Partei ist aus einer vorwiegend intellektuellen Gruppe von Politikern hervorgegangen, die sich 1958 aus den "African National Council" lösten. Durch Zielstrebigkeit und Disziplin gelang es ihr sehr rasch, eine beherrschende Stellung einzunehmen. Kenneth Kaunda war von Anfang an ihr Führer. Innerhalb der Partei gibt es verschiedene Flügel, die u.a. auf Stammesgegensätze zurückgehen. Die UNIP ist formell neutralistisch, richtet sich aber streng nach der progressiven nationalistischen Bewegung Schwarzafrikas aus. Sie tritt weiterhin für Vollbeschäftigung, verbesserte Zusammenarbeit und rassischen Ausgleich ein. Im Dez. 1972 wurde Sambia Einparteiensstaat mit UNIP als Staatspartei, und zwar in der Weise, daß die ehemalige Oppositionspartei ANC (African National Congress) zwangsintegriert wurde. Die meisten ehemaligen ANC-Parlamentarier scheiterten aber 1973 in den sog. Primaries, den Vorwahlen zur Kandidatenaufstellung für die Präsidentschafts- und Parlamentswahlen am 5.12.1973. Der ehemalige Parteiführer der ANC, Harry Nkumbula siegte mit 85% in seinem alten Wahlkreis. Das Zentralkomitee der UNIP umfaßt 25 Mitglieder. Als oberstes Entscheidungs-, Kontroll- und Disziplinierungsorgan rangiert es stets vor und über dem Kabinett. Der Präsident nominiert 3 Mitglieder des CC und ernennt den Generalsekretär. Subkomitees bestimmen den Kurs der verschiedenen Regierungsressorts. Generalsekretär: Mainza Chona.

Führer der UNIP: Kenneth Kaunda.

Gewerkschaften: Größte Gewerkschaftsorganisation ist die "Zambia African Mineworkers Trade Union". Das Gewerkschaftswesen wurde "sambianisiert". Die Afrikaner sind vom Staat aus durch Festsetzung von Mindestlöhnen und Arbeitsbedingungen geschützt. 1965 wurde auch für andere Wirtschaftssektoren die Gründung von Gewerkschaften propagiert und eingeleitet. Die Arbeitsdisziplin ließ viel zu wünschen übrig. Der Ausfall an Arbeitsleistungen durch illegale Streiks war hoch. Das neue Gesetz "Industrial Relations Act" soll eine stabilere Situation schaffen. Es wurden Arbeitsräte als Schlichtungsinstanzen eingeführt.

V.Massenmedien, Rundfunk, Fernsehen

P r e s s e : Die Presse ist im Prinzip frei, bewegt sich jedoch in einer eng festgelegten Struktur. Die folgenden Organe erscheinen mit Ausnahmen in englischer Sprache:

"Zambia Daily Mail" (tägl.) P.O. Box 1421, Lusaka, gegr.1968, gehört der von der Regierung kontrollierten Zambia Publishing Co. Ltd. Vorgänger war die 1960 gegründete "African Mail".

"Times of Zambia": P.O.Box 69 Ndola, 1943 gegr., ca. 50 000 Expl.

"Zambia Government Gazette" (wöchentl.) P.O.Box 136, Lusaka, gegr.1911
Regierungsdruckerei

"The Miner": (zweimal monatl.), P.O.Box 25 Kitwe, gegr.1966. Hausorgan der Anglo American Corpor. Ltd. (Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines), illustriert, in Englisch und Chibemba, Ca. 42 000.

"Zambia Magazine" (monatl.): Zambia Information Services, P.O. Box RW 20, 1965, ca.41 000.

"Sunday Times of Zambia" (wöchentl.) P.O.Box 69,Ndola,gegr.1965,ca. 41 000
"Tsopano" (heisst "jetzt") (zweimal monatl.). P.O.Box 202, Chipata, gegr. 1958 als Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa", veröffentlicht von Information Services in Nyanja und Englisch, ca. 12 000.

An ausländischen Zeitungen sind vor allem britische, südafrikanische und rhodesische Blätter im Umlauf.

R u n d f u n k u n d F e r n s e h e n : "Zambia Broadcasting Serv."

P.O. Box RW 15, Lusaka, P.O. Box 748, Kitwe, wird z.T. von der Regierung subventioniert. Programm in Englisch und 7 lokalen Sprachen. 1971 gab es 80 000 Rundfunkhörer.

"Television Zambia": P.O. Box RW 15, Lusaka; P.O.Box 1100, Kitwe. Fernsehen seit 1967 (mit einem Kanal) von der Regierung übernommen. Hat auch Bildungsprogramme. Sendeungen vorwiegend in englischer Sprache. 1971 gab es 18 500 Fernsehempfänger.

VI. Wehrwesen

Der Militärdienst ist freiwillig. Die Gesamtstärke der Streitkräfte beträgt 5 700 Mann. Das Heer - 5 000 Mannn - ist eingeteilt in eine Infanterie-Brigade, die aus 3 Infanteriebataillonen und einem Aufklärungsbataillon besteht. Weiter bestehen 2 Batterien mit 105-mm-Haubitzen, 1 SAM-Batterie, eine Pionierkompanie, eine kleine Nachrichtentruppe und Hilfskräfte. Die Luftwaffe, 700 Mann stark, verfügt über 4 Jastreb, 6 MB-326 FGA, 8 bewaffnete Transporter, 3 mittlere Transporter, 4 AB-205-Maschinen und 2 AB-47 Hubschrauber. Militärflugplätze sind in Mumbwa (80 km nördlich Lusaka) und in Mbala im Norden.

Die Polizeitruppe als paramilitärischer Verband zählt 6 250 Mann. Der Etat für Polizei betrug im Jahre 1972 13,4 Mill. K.

Sambia - Wirtschaft

Wirtschaft im Überblick

Die Jahre 1971 und 1972 waren wegen der niedrigen Notierungen für Kupfer und ungünstiger Wetterverhältnisse für die Landwirtschaft Anlaß zu weitgehender Sparpolitik, vor allem durch Einschränkung der Importe. Die Handelsbilanz erreichte mit einem Aktivsaldo von 85,9 Mio. K im Jahre 1971 ihren niedrigsten Stand. Ende 1972 belebte sich die Wirtschaft Sambias wieder und nahm im Jahre 1973 eine unverwartete Aufwärtsentwicklung, die sich ab Ende März durch steigende Kupferpreise abzeichnete. Im Nov. lagen die Preise um das Doppelte höher als im Vorjahre mit Rekordpreisen über 1 000 Pfund pro t Kupfer-Kassadrahtbarren am Londoner Markt. Der Bestand an ausländischen Devisen war in den vorhergehenden Jahren drastisch zurückgegangen. Das Programm des 2. Entwicklungsplanes konnte jedoch mit Hilfe ausländischer Kredite ohne Unterbrechungen fortgesetzt werden.

Diese Entwicklung trat in dem Augenblick ein, als Sambias Wirtschaft durch die Grenzsperr Rhodesiens am 9. Jan. 1973 besonders hohe Belastungen durch die Umstellung seines ohnehin sehr kostenintensiven Transportsystems auszuhalten hatte.

Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt stieg im Jahre 1972 um 11% auf 1 281 Mio. K nach Marktpreisen. Bei Zugrundelegen der Preise von 1965 war es nur eine 5%ige Wertsteigerung.

Zahlungsbilanz (lt. "Monthly Digest of Statistics") in Mio. K:

	1970	1971	1972
A) Waren nach Verkaufszahlen			
Export f.o.b.	+ 673,2	+479,2	+ 550,2
Import f.o.b.	- 347,7	-401,3	- 403,9
Handelsbilanz	+ 325,5	+ 77,9	+ 146,6
B) Dienstleistungen u. Transfers			
Eingänge	+ 43,3	+ 45,7	+ 30,2
Ausgänge	- 285,4	-302,--	-277,3
insgesamt	- 242,1	-256,3	-247,1

	1970	1971	1972
C) Privates Kapital			
langfr. Kapitalbewegungen	- 97,8	- 31,5	--
kurzfr. " "	+142,3	+ 43,0	--
insgesamt	+ 44,5	+ 11,5	--
D) Netto Irrtümer u. Auslassungen	- 14,9	- 47,0	--
E) Erhaltene Zusagen u. offizielle Kapitalbewegungen	- 2,7	+ 23,1	--
F) Insgesamt A-E	+100,3	-190,8	--
G) Sonderziehungsrechte	+ 6,0	+ 5,8	--
H) Insgesamt F-G			
I) Bewegungen der Zahlungsmittel			
Guthaben der Geldinstitute	- 7,9	+ 5,8	--
Münzgold	--	0,4	--
Sonderziehungsrechte	- 6,3	- 7,2	+ 13,5
Reserve beim Internat. Währungs-			
fonds	- 7,2	--	+ 13,6
Devisenguthaben u. andere Forderungen			
an die Bank von Sambia	-103,2	+ 97,8	+ 45,6
Devisenguthaben der Zentral-			
regierung	+ 18,1	+ 73,0	+ 3,7
Verbindlichkeiten der Zentralbk.	+ 0,2	+ 2,4	--
Kredit vom Fonds	--	+ 13,6	+ 14,7
insgesamt	-106,3	+185,0	---

Preisindex für Lebenshaltungskosten (1969 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973 (Juli)
Gruppe niedriger Einkommen	102,6	108,8	114,5	122,0
Gruppe höherer Einkommen	105,0	110,8	118,3	126,6

Außenhandel in Mio. K

	Ausfuhr		Einfuhr	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Bergbau	470,4	521,5	Nahrungsmittel	
Tabak	3,5	2,7	Getränke, Tabakwaren	49,6 38,4
Mais	0,2	0,1	Mineralöl	32,2 26,6

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Wirtschaft

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	Ausfuhr		Einfuhr	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Hölzer	0,4	0,1	Rohmaterial 7,6	8,2
			Öle u.Fette 4,5	3,9
andere Exp.	5,5	11,7	Chemikalien 31,7	33,0
Re-Exporte	5,2	5,6	Maschinen u.Transport-	
			ausrüstung 160,1	169,1
			Fertigwaren 121,1	123,0
			anderes 1,5	1,4
	485,2	541,7	399,3	403,9

Außenhandel mit der BRD in Mio. DM:

	1971	1972	1973
Einfuhr aus Sambia	205,3	209,2	236,6
Ausfuhr nach Sambia	80,9	73,5	123,8

Wichtigste Handelspartner (in Mio K)

	Ausfuhr		Einfuhr	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Japan	99,668	110,619	26,855	37,810
BRD	45,523	45,472	17,953	21,539
Ostafrika	2,538	1,984	13,803	9,718
andere Länder	242,860	261,538	119,266	131,778
	484,892	541,749	395,218	403,892

VII. Geld, Öffentliche Finanzen, Entwicklungshilfe

Währung: Währungseinheit ist der Kwacha (K) = 100 ngwee. Nach der Abwertung des Dollar um 10% im Febr. 1973 wurde die Parität des Kwacha in Gold beibehalten. 64,2856 K entsprechen 100 US-\$. Sambia hatte sich der Abwertung des britischen Pfundes am 18.11.67 nicht angeschlossen.

Der Gold- und Devisenbestand ging von 193 Mio. K im Jahre 1971 auf 85 Mio. K im Jahre 1972 zurück, bis er wieder am 24. Jan. 1973 auf 104 Mio. K zunahm.

Im Nov. 1970 waren die ausländischen Banken, die "Commercial Bank of Zambia" und alle Versicherungsgesellschaften nationalisiert worden und kamen unter die administrative Kontrolle der Finance Development Corporation (FINCDECO), einer neu geschaffenen staatlichen Organisation.

Staatshaushalt in Mio. K:

Einnahmen:	1972	1973 (Ansatz)
laufende Einnahmen	289,6	329,3
(Mineralsteuer)	(27,7)	
(Einkommensteuer)	(119,0)	
Kredite u. Anleihen	143,3	52,0
	443,6	381,3

Die Staatseinnahmen wurden durch Erhöhung der Steuersätze merklich vermehrt.

Ausgaben:	1972	1973
laufende Ausgaben	322,3	356,6
Investitionen	160,0	113,9
	438,4	470,5

Der größte Betrag des Budget geht an das Erziehungsministerium.

Notenumlauf: jeweils am Ende 1971: 58 061 Mio. K, 1972: 68,094, Juli 1973: 73,067

Ban k w e s e n : Die im Juli 1972 erlassenen Kontrollbestimmungen über den Devisenverkehr führten zu einer zunehmenden Liquidität der Handelsbanken von 36,4% auf 47,1% am Ende des Jahres. Trotz erhöhter Lebenshaltungskosten stiegen die Spareinlagen im Jahre 1972 um 13%. Im Juli 1973 wurde zum Anreiz der Sparfreudigkeit die Savings and Credit Bank gegründet.

Barclays Bank DCO hat 23 Zweigstellen und 32 Agenturen, Standard Bank 17 Zweigstellen u. 33 Agenturen, National & Grindlays 6 Niederlassungen und 8 Agenturen. 1965 wurde die Commercial Bank Zambia Ltd. und 1966 die "Merchant Bank (Zambia) Ltd." eröffnet. Finanzierungsbank ist die 1953 gegründete Landwirtschaftsbank von Zambia.

Entwicklungshilfe: Von 1960 bis 1968 betrug die gesamte Entwicklungshilfe: (lt. Stat. Bundesamt)

1) Bilateral:

Öffentl. Nettoleistungen der DAC (Development Assistance Committee) der OECD-Länder in US-\$ Mio.	195,01
darunter: Großbritannien	137,79
Italien	37,08
USA	11,74
Japan	9,35

2) Multilateral:

Weltbank, Internat. Finanzkorporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) und a. abzügl. Kapitalzeichnungen und Rückzahlungen; ohne Auszahlungen von UN-Institutionen 20,13

Entwicklungshilfe der BRD: (von 1960 bis 1970)

Netto-Leistungen (Öffentliche und private, einschl. staatlich garantierter Exportkredite) 29,8 Mio. DM

Wichtige deutsche Projekte: Errichtung und Ausrüstung vieler Schulen, Ausbildungsstätten und eines Studentinnenwohnheims in Lusaka. Landwirtschaftliches Beratungsprojekt, Volkswirtschaftliche Beratergruppe, Straßenbau Mbala-Mpulungu, Förderung des Fernsehens.

Sambia erhielt 1973 drei Weltbankkredite von zusammen 74,5 Mio. US-\$ (u.a. Schaffung von 6 300 Familienbauernstellen). Für das Kraftwerk Kafue genehmigte die Weltbank einen Kredit über 115 Mio. US-\$ auf 25 Jahre (7,25%). Gesamtkosten des Projekts 164 Mio. US-\$. UNDP (United Nations Development Program) gewährte 13 Mio. K zur Förderung des Entwicklungsprogramms (2. Plan 1973-77). USA sagte 3,6 Mio. K zur Erleichterung der Situation durch die Grenzsperrung zu. Für denselben Zweck machten Zusagen: Afrikanische Entwicklungsbank 2,7 Mio. K, Kanada 4,25 Mio. K für Eisenbahnmateriale.

Leistungen der BRD: 7 Mio. DM Kapitalhilfe für Sägewerk, 20 Mio. DM Zusagen für Transportmittel, Zusagen technischer Hilfe mit Leitung von Werkstätten und LKW-Wartung.

VIII. Wirtschaft und Außenhandel

Wirtschaft: Sambia ist heute noch immer ein einseitig von seinem Bergbau (95% der Ausfuhr) abhängiges Land. Die Entwicklung einer eigenen verarbeitenden Industrie macht zwar gute Fortschritte, liegt aber noch als

Wirtschaftsfaktor weit hinter der Minenindustrie zurück. Die Landwirtschaft, die überwiegend auf Selbstversorgung (Subsistenzwirtschaft) beruht, hat durch das Abwandern der Europäer stark an Produktion nachgelassen. Die von der Regierung eingesetzten Boards zur Überwachung der Produktion von Verkaufsfrüchten sind auch heute noch stark von der Mitarbeit von Europäern abhängig.- Die Entwicklung der Viehwirtschaft ist durch die Tse-Tsefliege (Trypanomiasis) gehemmt. Sehr stark konnte sich nur die Geflügelhaltung entwickeln, die für den Export liefert.

In der Führung der Wirtschaft ist das Prinzip der "Sambianisierung" maßgebend. Durch die große staatliche Entwicklungs- und Finanzierungsgesellschaft Industrial National Development Corporation (INDECO) beteiligt sich der Staat meist mit 51% an zahlreichen Unternehmungen. So ging die Mehrheit des Aktienkapitals der beiden großen Kupferminengesellschaften Zambian Anglo American Corp. (Oppenheimer, Südafrika) und Roan Selection Trust (USA) 1969 in die Hände des Staates über. Am 31. Aug. 1973 erklärte Staatspräsident Kaunda die volle Übernahme der Kontrolle der beiden Gesellschaften, die bis dahin zahlreiche Sonderrechte genossen hatten, und sofortige Auszahlung der vom Staat noch geschuldeten Anteile.

Sambia ist durch seine küstenferne Lage (2 378 km Bahnstrecke bis zum Hafen Lobito am Atlantik und 1 998 km von Dar-es-Salaam bis zum Kupfergürtel Bahnstrecke der noch nicht vollendeten TANZAM-Bahn) wirtschaftlich stark belastet, zumal seine hochentwickelte Kupferindustrie große Mengen an Ausrüstung und Maschinen braucht. Das Verhältnis zu seinem Nachbarn Rhodesien mit seiner weißen Minderheitsregierung hat die Transportsituation sehr kompliziert, als es am 9. Jan. 1973 Sambia die Grenze sperrte. Nicht nur der Ausfall der rhodesischen Kohle von Wankie für Sambias Kokerei sondern vor allem der Zugang zu den Häfen am Indischen Ozean stellte Sambia vor das Problem einer Neuorganisation seines ohnehin schon kostenintensiven Transportnetzes (rerouting exercise). Ca. 800 000 Mio t Ausfuhr standen 1972 1 296 975 metric t Einfuhr gegenüber. Die UNO schätzte die aus der neuen Transportsituation für Sambia entstandenen Mehrkosten für die nächsten drei Jahre auf 42,6 Mio. K.- In den transportierten Tonnagen ist das Rohöl nicht angeführt, das durch eine Pipeline von Dar-es-Salaam nach Ndola den sambischen Transport erheblich entlastet.

Landwirtschaft : Die Bedeutung der Landwirtschaft liegt in erster Linie auf der Selbstversorgung der zahlreichen Landbevölkerung und der Versorgung der Inlandsmärkte. Am Bruttoinlandsprodukt von 1973 nach Marktpreisen war der kommerzielle Sektor der Land- und Forstwirtschaft sowie das Fischereiwesen mit 33 Mio. K und der Sektor der Subsistenzwirtschaft mit 77 Mio. K beteiligt. Das sind bei 1,35 Mill. K Brutto Inlandsprodukt ein Gesamtanteil der Agrarproduktion, Forstwirtschaft und Fischerei von 8,1%. Der National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBOARD) ist von der Regierung für alle Fragen des Agrar-Sektors eingesetzt. Der Anteil der Agrarwirtschaft an der Ausfuhr ist im Verhältnis zum Bergbau (etwa 1%) sehr gering. Im Jahre 1972 mußten immer noch für 16,2 Mio. K Agrarprodukte und Nahrungsmittel für 38 Mio. K eingeführt werden. Es werden erhebliche Anstrengungen gemacht, die Agrarerzeugung zu verbessern. United Nations Development Programm (UNDP) und andere internationale Organisationen stellten dazu Mittel zur Verfügung.

Zucker : Mit der Erweiterung des Anbauareals unter Bewässerung und Bau einer zweiten Zuckerfabrik wird der erst seit 1962 eingeführte Zuckerrohranbau Sambia bereits in den kommenden Jahren von Zuckereinfuhr unabhängig machen bei einem gegenwärtigen Bedarf von 67 000 metric t/Jahr. Im Jahre 1973 war die Gesamternte 446 350 metric t Zuckerrohr (22 700 t von Privatbauern, der Rest ist Ernte der Zambia Sugar Estate Co.)

Mais : Nachdem wegen schlechter Ernten in den Jahren 1970 bis 71 aus Rhodesien 4 Mio. Sack Mais (a 90 kg) eingeführt werden mußten, wurde eine umfangreiche Vorratswirtschaft, Festpreise und Transportsubsidien für den Maisanbau eingeführt. 1971/72 wurde eine Rekordernte von 6,8 Mio. Sack abgeliefert.

Tabak : Die Tabakanbaufläche soll noch um 4 500 Kleinsiedlungen vermehrt werden. Die z.Zt. jährlich auf den Auktionen verkaufte Menge röhrengetrockneten Virginatabaks liegt bei etwa 6 Mio. kg. Die Tabakerzeugung soll in den kommenden Jahren zu 70% in Händen der Afrikaner liegen.

Baumwolle : Die Erzeugung der Baumwolle stagniert z.Zt. Die Ernte 1973 war wegen später Aussaatszeit und verringerter Anbaufläche um 40,8% gegen dem Vorjahre zurückgegangen (4 961 metric t Saatbaumwolle). Die Baumwollfaser wird von der inländischen Textilindustrie verarbeitet.

Subsistenzwirtschaft: Die Hauptanbauprodukte sind Maniok, Mais und Hirse und Bohnen. Der Boden wird nach herkömmlichen Methoden noch vorwiegend durch Brandrodung und Hackbau bewirtschaftet.

Viehwirtschaft: Die Statistik von 1970 gibt 1,35 Mio. Rinder an. Die Zahl der gewerblichen Schlachtungen betrug im Jahr davor 33 800. Milch und Fleisch sind noch immer Einfuhrartikel. Lt. Planziel soll die Milchproduktion für Inlandsmarkt im Jahre 1976 mit 45 Mio. l 80% des Bedarfs decken. Die restlichen 20% sollen durch Milchpulver geschlossen werden. Der Bestand an Schafen wurde 1970 mit 37 000 und Ziegen mit 187 000 angegeben. Die Schweinehaltung hat durch besondere Entwicklungsmaßnahmen in den letzten Jahren erheblich zugenommen. Die Kopfzahl wird mit 92 000 angegeben. 1972 wurden 38 000 auf den Schlachthöfen geschlachtet, 18 000 Stück wurden verarbeitet eingeführt.

Geflügelhaltung: Der Wert der Jahresproduktion wurde Ende 1972 auf 10,5 Mio. K berechnet. Es kamen 6 Mio. Schlachthühner und 115 Mio. Eier auf den Markt. Dadurch ist der Landesbedarf gedeckt. Eier, Schlachthühner und Küken sind Ausfuhrprodukte nach Zaire, Tansania und Uganda.

Forstwirtschaft: Etwa die Hälfte des Landes ist bewaldet. Erst seit 1965 gibt es eine Forstbewirtschaftung, die in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes für die Aufforstung des Waldbestandes sorgt. Es werden vor allem Eukalyptus und Trockenkiefern ausgeplant. Im Jahre 1990 soll nicht nur der Inlandsbedarf, sondern auch Holz zum Export zur Verfügung stehen. Hauptabnehmer für die Hölzer sind die Bergwerke, es werden aber auch Edelhölzer für Möbelherstellung und Parkettplatten geschlagen. Die Landbevölkerung benötigt einen großen Vorrat Brennholz und Holz zum Bau ihrer Hütten und Zäune.

Fischerei: Der Fischfang ist eine wichtige Eiweißquelle für die menschliche Ernährung Sambias. Das Fluß- und Seensystem einschließlich des Karibasees ist fischreich. Die kommerzielle Nutzung des Fischfangs steht noch in den Anfängen. Am Tanganjikasee ist das wichtigste Fischfangrevier. Die Mengen angelandeten Fische liegen jährlich bei ca. 28 000 - 30 000 t. Die Hauptfanggebiete sind am Kafue, Bangweulusee, Mwerusee und Tanganjikasee. Es werden Barsche, Tigerfische, Barben, Aale, Brassen, Weißfische und Tiljapi gefangen.

Bodenschätze: Das Kupfererz kommt in einer 200 km langen und 70 km breiten Zone, dem "Kupfergürtel" im Nordwesten auf der Lundaschwelle des Landes, an der Grenze Zaires, vor. Nebenprodukte der Kupfergewinnung sind Kobalt, Schwefelsäure und Silber. Sambia ist nach den USA, der Sowjetunion und Chile einer der Hauptkupfererzeuger der Erde. Es besitzt ein Viertel der sulfidischen Kupfervorkommen der Welt. Kupfer macht 96% des Mineralexportes aus, der ca. 95% der gesamten Ausfuhr ausmacht.- Es werden Blei, Zink, Kassiterit, Mangan, Silber und Gold gefördert.- Seit der Unabhängigkeitserklärung Rhodesiens im Jahre 1965 werden in Sambia reiche Kohlevorkommen aus der Mine in Nkandabwe gefördert, die aber für die Kupferschmelzöfen zu hohen Aschegehalt besitzen und durch eine Waschanlage gehen. Sambia führte daher bis zum 9. Jan. 1973 die wertvolle Kohle aus den Wankiegruben in Rhodesien ein. Seitdem die Grenze geschlossen ist, wurde Sambia sehr bald aus der BRD über den Hafen Lobito mit Kohle versorgt.

Produktion ausgew. Erzeugnisse (in 1 000 t) im Jahre 1972:

Kupfer 669,1 metric t, Kohle 958,6 metric t, Kobalt 2 056 metric t, Blei und Zink 82,6 metric t.

Die beiden Kupfergesellschaften Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) und Roan Consolidated Mines, an denen der Staat seit 1969 zu 51% am Aktienkapital beteiligt war, wurden lt. Erklärung des Staatspräsidenten Kaunda vom 31. Aug. 1973 unter die Kontrolle des Staates gestellt.

Industrie: Die verarbeitende Industrie liegt z.Zt. etwa bei 12% Anteil am Bruttoinlandsprodukt. Sie konzentriert sich vor allem am Kupfergürtel, bes. in Kitwe und Ndola. Seit der Unabhängigkeit ist Sambia bemüht, die ihr bis dahin fehlenden Konsumgüter- und Leichtindustrie aufzubauen. Die staatliche Industrial Development Corporation (INECO) wies am 31.3.1973 einen Umsatz von 286 Mio. K aus. Sie erwarb 51% des Aktienkapitals der Zambia Sugar Co. In den letzten Jahren entstanden mehrere Betriebe in den Städten Kafue (früher Broken Hill), Lusaka und Livingstone. Folgende Projekte kamen 1973 zum Abschluß: INDECO zusammen mit Daimler Benz und VW und Deutscher Entwicklungsgesellschaft werden eine Montageanlage errichten. Marounouchi Manufacturing und Distributing Co. ließ im Sept. 1973 ein Produktionsprogramm von 26 10 t Lorries/Monat anlaufen.- Es wurde von INDECO für 2 Ziegeleien (130 Mio. Backsteine/Jahr), deren Ausrüstung (4 Mio. K) die Fa. Klöckner liefert, ausgeschrieben. Die Regierung stellte 20 Mio. K zur Erweiterung einer Dünge-

mittelfabrik bei Kafue zur Verfügung (ab 1975 400 000 t Ammoniumnitrat, Jahresbedarf Sambias 12 000 t) - Klöckner Humboldt Deutz erhielt den Auftrag für den Neuaufbau von Zambezi Saw Mills (Herstellung von Parkett-hölzern und Eisenbahnschwellen).

Von Bedeutung sind ferner die Zementproduktion, die Herstellung von Eisenblechen, Ketten, Draht, Eisenguß, Kupferdraht, Zementasbestprodukte, Düngemittel und Sprengstoffe, Eisenbahnwerkstätte sowie Montage von Kraftfahrzeugen. Sambia verhandelt mit einer japanischen Firma über den Bau einer Erdsatellitenstation (3,2 Mio. K).

E n e r g i e w e s e n : Die Stromversorgung liegt in Händen der Zambia Electricity Supply Corp. (ZESCO) P.O. B. 40 Lusaka, einer staatl. kontrollierten Gesellschaft, sowohl im Überlandbereich wie im Bereich der Munizipitäten. Hauptkraftquellen sind die 600 MW Station Kafue (Kafue Gorge), 108 MW Kraftwerk Victoria Falls, 200 MW Kariba Süd, die ab 1975 durch das Kariba Nord Kraftwerk mit 600 MW erweitert werden. Die Bauten für den Iteshi Tezhi Staudamm im Kafue, der eine 300 MW Leistung haben wird, sind ausgeschrieben. Nach Abschluß dieses Energieprogramms wird Sambia von Energieeinfuhr nicht nur unabhängig sein, sondern zu einer Elektrifizierung des ganzen Landes und einer zunehmenden Industrie in der Lage sein. Kariba Süd wird von Rhodesien und Sambia gemeinsam betrieben.

A u ß e n h a n d e l : Sambias Ausfuhr ist eine Frage der Weltmarktpreise für Kupfer, wobei die anderen Metalle, vor allem Zink auch eine gewisse Rolle spielen. Im Jahre 1973 überstiegen die Preise für Kupfer am Londoner Metallmarkt 1 000 Pf. pr t. Die Einfuhr wurde 1971 und 1972 durch Importkontrollen drastisch gedrosselt.

	1971	1972	1971	1972
Ausfuhr (in Mio.K)	485,2	451,7	399,3	403,9
Importe und Exporte Sambias nach wichtigsten Handelspartnern (in Mio.K)				

	1971 Ausfuhr	1972	1971 Einfuhr	1972
Großbritannien	78,962	107,633	97,557	96,017
Südafrika	10,447	110,804	58,586	59,433
Rhodesien	336	1,412	21,021	11,558
USA	4,558	2,287	40,177	39,039
Japan	99,668	110,619	26,855	38,810

	Ausfuhr		Einfuhr	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
BRD	45,523	45,472	17,953	21,539
Ostafrika	2,538	1,984	13,803	9,718
andere Länder	242,860	261,538	119,266	131,778
	484,892	541,749	395,218	403,892

Trotz der aktiven Außenhandelsbilanz wies die Zahlungsbilanz im Jahre 1972 ein Minus von 102,7 Mio. K aus, da Sambia durch hohe Transportkosten (s.o.) sehr belastet ist, die durch die Grenzschießung zu Rhodesien am 9. Jan. 1973 noch erheblich gestiegen sind. Bei der Einfuhr sind Maschinen und Transportausrüstung die größten Posten. (169,1 Mio. k)

Fremdenverkehr: Die Regierung beabsichtigt im 2. Entwicklungsplan (1972-76) 15 Mio. K für die Entwicklung des Tourismus aufzuwenden. Es ist jedoch fraglich, ob ein größerer Touristenstrom in das Land geleitet werden kann. Die Zahl der Hotelbetten soll von 2 200 auf 4 000 im Jahre 1976 erhöht werden. 1971 wurden amtlich 70 352 Touristen gemeldet, worin sicherlich eine hohe Zahl Transittouristen nach Ost- und Südafrika enthalten sind. Als Touristenattraktionen können die Victoria-Fälle im Sambesi und verhältnismäßig gut erschlossene Nationalparks gelten.

IX. Verkehr

Sambia hat wegen seiner großen Entfernungen zur Küste eine sehr hohe Transportkapazität. Das Straßennetz des Landes wurde seit der Unabhängigkeit erheblich ausgebaut. Der Bau der TANZAM Bahn und der Ölleitung vom Kupfergürtel bis Dar-es-Salaam sind die wichtigsten Unternehmungen zur Lösung des Transportproblems. Es gibt insgesamt 34 635 km Straßen, von denen 6 233 km Hauptstraßen sind. Eine Hauptader läuft von Beit Bridge nach Tunduma durch den Kupfergürtel nach Chingola und Chililabombwe und von Livingstone zum Kafue und der großen Nordstraße und von Lusaka zur Malawi Grenze (Große Ost-Straße).

Im Januar 1971 wurde die National Transport Corp. Ltd. als staatliche Gesellschaft gegründet. Die einzelnen Verkehrsunternehmungen sind ein Teil dieser Gesellschaft.

Die wichtigste Straße, die für den Transport an die Küste benutzt werden,

ist die große 1 700 km lange Nordroute nach Dar-es-Salaam. "Zambia-Tanzania Road Service" (ZANTAM) versieht den Transport von ca. 20 000 t Kupfer/Monat. Als Landverbindung zur Republik Südafrika ist rasch die Straße von Lusaka über die Kazungula-Fähre nach Francistown in Botswana wichtig geworden. Als Transportmittel ist der Bus sehr stark eingesetzt. Die United Bus Comp. meldete, 68 Mio. Personen im Jahre 1972 transportiert zu haben. Sie verfügte Ende 1973 über 600 Busse. 1970 gab es 48 200 Pkw, 31 000 LKW und Busse.

Eisenbahnen: Das Eisenbahnnetz hat eine Gesamtlänge von 1 075 km. Zambia Railways P.O.B. 935 Kabwe ist seit 1967 eine selbständige Staatsbahn. Wichtigste Verbindung ist die Strecke Livingstone-Ndola. Seit der Grenzsperrung mit Rhodesien gewinnt die Bahnstrecke vom Kupfergürtel durch Zaire zu dem portugiesischen Hafen Lobito (2 378 km) an Bedeutung. Am 27.8.1973 erreichte die mit Hilfe der VR China erbaute TANZAM Bahn von Dar-es-Salaam verlaufend die Grenze Sambias bei Tunduma. Auf dieser Strecke sollen 2 Mio. Güter/Jahr in beiden Richtungen befördert werden.

Luftverkehr: Die Zambia Airways Corp., City Airport, POB 272, Lusaka wird bis 1976 von ALITALIA geleitet. Der internationale Flugplatz (1967 eröffnet) liegt 22,5 km außerhalb Lusakas. Sambia wird regelmäßig angeflogen von Air Zaire, Air Malawi, ALITALIA, BOAC, Botswana Airways, British Caledonian, East African Airways und UTA. Zambia Airways Corp. versieht neben den wichtigen Flügen im Lande einen Flugdienst nach Kenya, Tansania, Botswana, Zypern, Malawi, Mauritius, Italien und Großbritannien. DC-8, 2 BAC, BAC I-II und 4 H S. 748. Luftfrachten werden seit der Grenzsperrung auch von der Lufthansa geflogen.

Schifffahrt: Die Nutzung der vorwiegend in westöstlicher Richtung laufenden Flüsse ist durch Stromschnellen und Sandbänke eingeengt. Der Schiffsverkehr beschränkt sich daher auf den Sambesi zwischen Livingstone und Senanga im Barotseland, auf den Bagweolo-See, auf den zu Sambia gehörenden Südzipfel des Tanganjika-Sees. Personen und Güterverkehr auf dem Sambesi wird von "Zambezi River Transport Service" durchgeführt.

Sambia - Soziales und Kultur

X. Bevölkerung

Die geschätzte Bevölkerungszahl lag Mitte 1973 bei 4 635 000 Einw. (Census 1969 % 4 057 000), davon waren rd. 80 000 Nichtafrikaner, überwiegend Europäer (50 000) brit. Herkunft und Asiaten (inder 12 000). Außerdem hält sich eine unbekannte Zahl von Mitgliedern afrikanischer Befreiungsbewegungen und Flüchtlinge aus Angola und Mozambique in Sambia auf. Die afrikanische Bevölkerung besteht fast ausschließlich aus Bantu-Negern. Die Mehrheit der Afrikaner lebt noch im traditionellen Sippen- und Stammesverband. Auf Grund sprachlicher und kultureller Gemeinsamkeiten schliessen sich mehrere Stämme zu größeren Einheiten zusammen, von denen einige früher eigene Staaten gebildet haben, wie vor allem die Barotse. Die wichtigsten Ethnien sind die Bemba am Kupfergürtel, die Tonga und die Lozi im Barotseland. Die jährliche Zuwachsrate der Bevölkerung beträgt 2,8%. 70% der Bevölkerung leben in den ländlichen Bezirken, während ein Drittel die Städte bevölkert. Die Tendenz der Landbevölkerung, in die Städte abzuwandern, hält an. Die Zahl der Nichtafrikaner geht unter der Politik der "Sambianisierung" ständig zurück. Staatssprache ist Englisch, daneben werden verschiedene Bantu-Dialekte gesprochen.

XI. Soziale Einrichtungen

Sozialversicherungssystem: Seit 1965 besteht gesetzlich ein System von Unterstützungskassen. Es sieht, mit bestimmten Ausnahmen, pauschale Alters-, Invaliden- und Hinterbliebenenbeihilfen für Erwerbstätige vor, die in Firmen mit zehn und mehr Beschäftigten arbeiten. Künftig sollen auch kleinere Unternehmen erfasst werden. Beiträge entrichten Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer zu gleichen Teilen. Für Beschäftigte des öffentlichen Dienstes gibt es ein besonderes Rentensystem. Krankenkassen gibt es nicht, jedoch ist die ärztliche Betreuung in staatlichen Krankenhäusern mit Kliniken kostenlos. Die 1929 ins Leben gerufene Arbeitgeber-Haftpflichtversicherung wurde 1963 in eine Arbeitsunfall-Pflichtversicherung umgewandelt, deren Kosten der Arbeitgeber trägt. Versichert sind alle Beschäftigten bis zu einer bestimmten Einkommenshöhe.

Die Zahl aller in der Wirtschaft Beschäftigten betrug Mitte 1972 360 130 (334 160 Afrikaner und 25 970 andere). In den Kupferbergwerken waren es

52 090 Afrikaner und 5 430 andere. Im öffentlichen Dienst waren 141 256 (133 990 Afrikaner und 7 260 andere) Personen beschäftigt.

Gesundheitswesen: Es bestehen Ansätze für ein modernes Gesundheitswesen, das jedoch großzügig ausgebaut werden muß, um den wachsenden Anforderungen gerecht zu werden. In den Missionsstationen, die weit von größeren Siedlungen entfernt liegen, werden einfache medizinische Eingriffe vorgenommen und Landapotheken unterhalten.- In Lusaka werden techn.-medizinische Assistenten, in Maramba Assistentinnen ausgebildet. Im "Lewellin-Hospital" in Kitwe wurde eine erste Schule für Dipl.Krankenschwestern eröffnet. Der Ärztemangel kann erst behoben und eine medizinische Betreuung auch in den entlegenen Landgebieten ermöglicht werden, wenn ausreichend Mediziner durch die "University of Zambia" herangebildet sind.

Neben Mangelkrankheiten (Eiweiß) sind eine Reihe von tropischen parasitären und Infektionskrankheiten verbreitet, ferner Lungentuberkulose. Malaria, Lepra und Schlafkrankheit treten in größeren Gebieten epidemisch auf.

1969 gab es (It.UN-Statistik) insgesamt 540 Krankenanstalten mit 13 242 Betten. Es wurden 307 Ärzte (1 Arzt auf 13 518 Einwohner) und 1 419 Krankenschwestern gezählt. 29 Zahnärzte und 69 Apotheker arbeiteten 1969 in Sambia.

XII. Recht und Justiz

Die Rechtsprechung ist auf das englische Vorbild aufgebaut. Sie wird durch ein Obergericht (High Court) ausgeübt, an dessen Spitze ein vom Präsidenten berufener Oberster Richter (Chief Justice) und fünf beigeordnete Richter stehen. Es gibt ferner Magistratsgerichtshöfe in den verschiedenen Zentren des Landes. Die örtlichen Gerichtshöfe urteilen meist nach Gewohnheitsrecht haben aber auch gewisse gesetzliche Befugnisse. Im Jahre 1964 wurde ein Appellationsgerichtshof für Sambia geschaffen. Das Obergericht und der Appellationsgerichtshof haben die gleichen Zuständigkeiten wie der "High Court of Justice" in England.

XIII. Religion und Volksbildung

Religion: Zum Christentum bekennt sich ein verhältnismäßig großer Teil der Bevölkerung. Die Mehrzahl hängt aber traditionellen Naturregligionen an. Die Vereinigte Kirche Sambias (P.O.B. RW 122 Lusaka) wurde 1965 aus der British Congregational Church, der Church of Scotland, der British

Methodist Church, der Reformierten Kirchen Frankreichs und der Schweiz und der United Church of Canada gebildet. Präsident ist Rev. J. Mwape. Es sind kleinere Gruppen von Moslem und Hindu sowie 800 Juden vertreten. Eine nicht unwesentliche Rolle spielen christliche und synkretische Sekten. Die Zeugen Jehovas gerieten wiederholt in Konflikte mit der Staatsobrigkeit. Die von Alice Lenshina geführte Lumpa-Sekte, eine auf christlichen Elementen basierende Glaubensgemeinschaft, wurde 1964 nach blutigen Zusammenstößen mit der Polizei als illegal erklärt.

V o l k s b i l d u n g : Kinder sind zwischen dem 7. und 15. Lebensjahr schulpflichtig. Der Grundschulbesuch dauert 7 Jahre. Im Anschluß daran kann die Oberschule, die 6 Schuljahre umfaßt, besucht werden. Mit der Erlangung der Unabhängigkeit traten 1964 an Stelle der nach Volksgruppen getrennten Ausbildungsstätten Schulen für Kinder aller Rassen. Unentgeltlich ist der Besuch von Schulen, in denen hauptsächlich Bantu-Kinder unterrichtet werden. Daneben gibt es auch kostenpflichtige Schulen, die höheren Ansprüchen an Lehrern und Ausstattung genügen. 1973 wurden für das Bildungswesen 62,49 Mio. Kwacha ausgegeben. 1969 gab es 2 550 Volksschulen.

Die Universität von Sambia empfing 1966 ihre ersten Studenten

Zahl der Lehrkräfte 1969:

Volksschulen	14 852
Mittel- und höhere Schulen	2 465

Zahl der Schüler und Studenten 1969:

Volksschulen	694 670
Mittel- und höhere Schulen	55 566
Berufsbildende Schulen	948
Lehrerbildende Anstalten	2 146
Universität	1 466

XIV. Zeittafel

Ende des 18. Jh.	Portugiesen dringen erstmals in das heutige Sambia vor
1889	Cecil Rhodes, brit.-südafrikanischer Staatsmann, gründete die British Südafrikanische Gesellschaft zwecks Erwerbs und Erschließung der nördlich des Transvaal gelegenen Gebiete.

- 1911 Protektorat, Nordrhodesien entsteht durch Zusammenfassung von Teilprovinzen
- 1923 (12.9.) Nordrhodesien wird Protektorat von Großbritannien
- 1931 Beginn des Kupferbergbaus
- 1953 Gründung der Zentralafrikanischen Föderation (Nordrhodesien, Südrhodesien und Njassaland). Wahlen zum 1. Bundesparlament.
- 1961 Londoner Verfassungskonferenz
- 1962 Inkrafttreten der neuen Verfassung, Parlamentswahlen und erste farbige Regierung
- 1963 Austritt Nordrhodesiens aus der Föderation, Auflösung der Föderation (31.12.)
- 1964 (Jan) Neuwahlen, Kaunda Premierminister
(24.10) Sambia wird Republik, Kaunda Präsident
- 1965 (13.11) Umwandlung des bisherigen Königreich Barotseland in eine Provinz
- 1966 (Sept) Eisenbahnverkehr mit Rhodesien eingestellt
- 1967 (Juni) Kaunda in der VR China
- 1968 (18.1.) Einführung der Dezimalwährung
(20.5.) Anerkennung Biafras
(19.12) Erste allgemeine Wahlen seit der Unabhängigkeit, Sieg der Regierungspartei (UNIP)
- 1969 (17.11) Staatsbeteiligung (51%) an Kupfergesellschaften
- 1970 (27.4.-
6.5.) Kaunda in der BRD
(13.7) Unterzeichnung des Vertrages über TANZAM Eisenbahn mit VR China
- 1972 (13.12) Sambia wird Einparteien-Staat
- 1973 (9.1.) Rhodesien schließt die Grenze
(31.8.) Übernahme der Kontrolle über Kupfergesellschaften
(5.12.) Allgemeine Wahlen, Wiederwahl von Kenneth Kaunda als Präsident für 5 Jahre.

XV. Literatur

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MITTEILUNGEN

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Auskunfts- und Kontaktstellen in Entwicklungsländern Sambia

Für die Einfuhr aller Waren sind Einfuhrlicenzen erforderlich, die vom Minister of Trade and Industry erteilt werden. Der Import von Maschinen und Nahrungsmitteln hat Vorrang, Luxusgüter dürfen nicht importiert werden. Der deutsche Exporteur sollte sich vor Versand der Ware vergewissern, daß der Importeur in Sambia im Besitz einer Einfuhrlicenz ist.

Auf die laufende Berichterstattung in den „Nachrichten für Außenhandel“ (NfA), den „BfA-Mitteilungen“ sowie in den übrigen einschlägigen Publikationen der Bundesstelle für Außenhandelsinformation wird hingewiesen.

Die Geschäftssprache ist Englisch

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Tel.: 50644

Ministerium für Energie-, Transport- und
Nachrichtenwesen
Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications
P.O. Box RW 236
Lusaka
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Informationsministerium
Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Television
P.O. Box 2245
Lusaka
Tel.: 50022

Ministerium für Wasserwirtschaft und Bodenschätze
Ministry of Water and Natural Resources
P.O. Box RW 288
Lusaka
Tel.: 52100

Verteidigungsministerium
Zambia National Defence Force
Headquarter
P.O. Box 1931
Lusaka

II. Staatliche Ausschreibungsbehörde

Central Supply and Tender Board
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III. Staatliche Gesellschaften

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Telex: ZA 41800

Mindeco Limited
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Zimco House
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Telex: 41800

Zambia Fisheries and Fish
Marketing Corporation Ltd. (ZFFMC)
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Veritas House
Lusaka
Tel.: 72174

Metal Marketing Corporation Ltd. (MEMACO)
P.O. Box 4570
Zimco House
Lusaka
Tel.: 72981/5
Telex: ZA 4180

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. (NCCM)
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74 Independence Ave.
Lusaka
Tel.: 50899
Telex: ZA 4119

Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd. (RCM)
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1 Nairobi Place
Kafue House
Lusaka
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Telex: 41270

Mindeco Small Mines Ltd.
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Sheki Sheki Road
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Tel.: 72904

Mindeco-Noranda Ltd.
P.O. Box 4370
Cha Cha Cha Road
Lusaka

Maamba Collieries Ltd.
P.O. Box 1197
Lumumba Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72633
Telex: 2415

Mokambo Development Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 1000
Mufulira

Lake Fisheries of Zambia Ltd.
P.O. Box 578
Cardiff Road
Kitwe
Tel.: 2478/3968

Zambia National Energy
Corporation Ltd. (ZNEC)
P.O. Box 4595
Kulima Tower Katunjila Rd.
Lusaka
Tel.: 75180

National Transport Corporation Ltd. (NTC)
P.O. Box 2607
Veritas House
Lusaka
Telex: 41800

National Hotels Corporation Ltd. (NHC)
P.O. Box 310
Chanik House
Lusaka
Tel.: 73073/72488

Indeni Petroleum Refinery Ltd.
P.O. Box 1869
Bwana Mkubwa Site
Ndola
Tel.: 3423/3431

Shell and BP Zambia Ltd.
P.O. Box 1999
Mutaba House
Lusaka
Tel.: 75111
Telex: ZA 41180

Tazara Pipeline Ltd.
P.O. Box 1651
Buteko Ave.
Ndola
Tel.: 4695/6
Telex: 34160

Agip Zambia Ltd.
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Buyantanshi Rd.
Lusaka
Tel.: 74275/6

Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. (ZESCO)
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Zesco Building
Lusaka
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NTC Engineering Division
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Lumumba Road
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Tel.: 75355
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Contract Haulage Ltd.
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Malambo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 74251

United Bus Company of Zambia Ltd. (UBZ)
P.O. Box 2404
Woodgate House Cairo Rd.
Lusaka
Tel.: 74295
Telex: ZA 41800

Zambia Tanzania Road Services Ltd. (ZAMTAN)
P.O. Box 2581
Buyantanshi Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 74295
Telex: ZA 41720

Buld Carries of Zambia Ltd.
P.O. Box 6216
Bwana Mkubwa Road.
Ndola
Tel.: 2802
Telex: 4112

State Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.
(FINDECO)
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Kafue House Cairo Rd.
Lusaka
Tel.: 72764
Telex: ZA 4180

National Import and Export Corporation Ltd. (NIEC)
P.O. Box 283
National Housing Authority Building
Chilufya Mulenga Rd.
Lusaka
Tel.: 52742/52515
Telex: ZA 34490

Zambia National Insurance Brokers Ltd.
P.O. Box 699
Anchor House
Lusaka
Tel.: 75915/7
Telex: ZA 41800

Industrial Finance Company Ltd.
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Permanent House Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72389/72927

Zambia National Building Society
P.O. Box 420
Permanent House Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72036
Telex: ZA 4180

Zambia State Insurance Corporation Ltd.
P.O. Box 894
Kafue House
Lusaka
Tel.: 75225/73101
Telex: ZA 42500

NIEC Agencies Limited
P.O. Box 1384
Luanshya Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 73447/74565/75750

NIEC Kitwe Office
P.O. Box 1707
Grindlays Bank Buildings
Kitwe
Tel.: 3267/8/9

Consumer Buying Corporation of Zambia Limited (ZCBC)
P.O. Box 2162
Vitanda St.
Ndola
Tel.: 2681/4
Telex: ZA 33450

Mwaiseni Stores Limited
P.O. Box 2285
Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 75021/3

Zambia National Wholesale Marketing Corporation Ltd.
P.O. Box 1576
Freedom Way
Lusaka
Tel.: 73113/4
Telex: ZA 3449

ZOK Limited
P.O. Box 1128
Lusaka Place Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 73156/9

Zambezi Trading Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 193
Mosi-o-tunya Road
Livingstone
Tel.: 2192

Medical and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of
Zambia Limited
P.O. Box 90
Zimco House
Lusaka
Tel.: 72121/2 70451

INDECO Limited
P.O. Box 1935
Zimco House
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Tel.: 74051/9
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National Drug Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 202
Kabwe
Tel.: 3411/4

General Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
P.O. Box 1131
Kabwe

Zambia Oxygen Ltd.
P.O. Box 252
Ndola Road
Ndola
Tel.: 2281

Kapiri Glass Products Ltd.
P.O. Box 96
Ndola Road
Kapiri Mposhi
Tel.: 23

Zambia Clay Industries Ltd.
P.O. Box 1457
North End Road
Kitwe
Tel.: 4118

Chilanga Cement Ltd.
P.O. Box 99
Kafue Road
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Tel.: 303
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Kafue Textiles of Zambia Ltd.
P.O. Box 131
Industrial Estate
Kafue
Tel.: 206/5
Telex: ZA 44250

Nor Group Plastics Ltd.
P.O. Box 91
Northrise
Ndola
Tel.: 3601
Telex: ZA 33170

Motor Parts Distributors Ltd.
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Mukwa Road
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Tel.: 75707/75768

Metal Fabrications Zambia Ltd. (ZAMEFA)
P.O. Box 295
Cha Cha Cha Road
Luanshya
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Zambia Breweries (1966) Ltd.
Central Division
P.O. Box 626
Mungwi Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 74381/5

Zambia Sugar Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 489
Malambo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 75881

Zambia Steel and Building Suppliers Ltd.
P.O. Box 1509
Buyantanshi Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 75145
Telex: 4238

Consolidated Tyre Services Ltd.
P.O. Box 422
Eshowe Road
Kitwe
Tel.: 3365/4661

National Milling Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 1980
Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72177

Supa Banking Company Ltd.
P.O. Box 769
Dr. Aggrey Ave.
Kitwe
Tel.: 3591

IV. Wirtschaftsorganisationen

Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association
P.O. Box 844
Lusaka
Tel.: 73496

Association of Consulting Engineers of Zambia
P.O. Box 866
Lusaka

Zambia Federation of Employers
P.O. Box 1971
Lusaka

V. Inkassobüro

Commercial Credit Control
P.O. Box 3419
Lusaka
Tel.: 75875

VI. Handelskammern

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ltd.
P.O. Box 844
Lusaka

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 493
Livingstone

Kitwe Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 672
Kitwe

Luanshya Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 131
Luanshya

Eastern Region of Zambia Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
P.O. Box 90
Chipata

Ndola Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 160
Ndola

Mufulira Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 146
Mufulira

Kabwe Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 198
Kabwe

Chingola Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 82
Chingola

Chililabombwe Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 555
Chililabombwe

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Bank of Zambia
P.O. Box 80
Lusaka
Tel.: 72871

Barclays Bank
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Kafue House Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 75171

Grindlays Bank International (Zambia Ltd.)
P.O. Box 1955
Woodgate House Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 75135

National Commercial Bank Ltd.
P.O. Box 2811
Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72934/72986

National Savings and Credit Bank
P.O. Box 67
Main GPO Building Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72454

Standard Bank Ltd.
Standard House Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 75101

The Development Bank of Zambia
P.O. Box 3955
Kulima Tower, Katunjila Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72021/74711/74965

Zambia National Building Society
P.O. Box 420
Permanent House Cairo Road
Lusaka
Tel.: 72039

National Savings and Credit
Bank of Zambia
P.O. Box 67
Lusaka
Tel.: 72454

VIII. Normeninstitut, Patentamt, Statistisches Amt

Normeninstitut
Zambia Standards Institute
P.O. Box RW 259
Lusaka
Tel.: 51062

Patentamt
Patent Trade Marks and Designs Office
P.O. Box 2075
Lusaka

Statistisches Amt
Central Statistical Office
P.O. Box 1908
Lusaka

IX. Verkehrswesen

Zambia Railways
P.O. Box 935
Kabwe
Tel.: 3811

Zambia Airways Corporation
P.O. Box 272
Lusaka
Tel.: 5344

Lufthansa-Buro
P.O.B. 903
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XI. Amtliche Vertretung Sambias in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

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31. OKT. 1977

THE GUARDIAN

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P ZEL ZGB ZÖV I X

John Borrell in Lusaka on the cultural gap between the races in Zambia

Keeping up colonial traditions

NGWERERE is a scruffy railway siding 20 miles north of Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. Hens peck in the dust between mud huts, a derelict bar nudges the dirt road leading to the station buildings and red-brown anthills stand stiff and formal in the long grass around the tiny settlement.

It's all so unmistakably African that the cricket pitch and neat wide-verandahed clubhouse 100 yards away seem decidedly out of place, especially as the carefully watered wicket is the only patch of green for miles around. But there it is in the middle of the bush, a blatant reminder of the fact that despite the political changes of the past decade whites still maintain the traditions, if not the spirit, of a colonial era long since past.

Ngwerere is a white farmers' club. On Saturdays tea and cucumber sandwiches are served in the clubhouse as the white-flannelled players troop off the field for the game's ritual afternoon break. Later, when the game ends with the sun sinking behind nearby hills to the sound of throbbing hide drums being played in nearby villages, the white cricketers gather in the bar to drink beer and swap stories. Not even the barman is black.

In Zambia, as elsewhere in independent black Africa, whites tend not to mix socially with Africans, preferring to retain their identity through games like cricket and through clubs which although open to all remain predominantly white.

The aloofness is not generally intended as a racial slight and reflects as much as anything else the cultural gap that still exists between the races. The white man has never been able to integrate in Africa; and the gap remains almost as wide today as it did during the colonial era.

Ngwerere's white farmers feel no need to be apologetic about their social exclusivity. "Forced integration is as bad as forced segregation," said a prominent farmer over a beer. "If an African fast bowler pitches up we'll take him like a shot but we are not opening the doors to everyone."

It is a reflection of the power the white man still wields in Zambia that the African must conform to his standards to be accepted. Behaving "white" is still a social goal.

Zambia's 300-odd white farmers wield considerable power, not overtly but through their contribution to the economy. They produce 30 per cent of the country's staple food, maize, and a much greater percentage of marketed beef, poultry and vegetables. Without the white farmers the urban populations would find it difficult to exist.

"We are accepted because we are still needed, because we play an important role in the economy," said a farmer who was born in Zambia of South African parents. "But there's still a huge gulf between white and black."

Not only the white farmers are needed in Zambia. The copper mining industry — which accounts for more than 90 per cent of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings — is also still dependent on white expertise despite the partly successful attempts of the past decade to Africanise jobs.

The mines employ nearly 4,000 whites and would hire another 1,000 if they could. The white establishment of the two mining companies is 5,000 but they have had difficulty in recruiting lately because of increasingly uncompetitive salaries and Zambia's position as a "frontline" state in Rhodesia's burgeoning guerrilla war.

Year the Government

estimated that the shortage of skilled expatriate labour had cost the mining companies 50,000 tons in lost production, worth about £40 millions.

The Zambian Copperbelt was once the hotbed of white intrigue against British plans to disband the Central African Federation and grant Zambia its independence. Miners, many of them South African, talked

WHITE farmers in central Zambia are threatening to take up arms to defend themselves against bandits. The farmers, subjected to increasing attacks on their homesteads, are dissatisfied with police protection.

In the latest incident last week, Swedish-born Bjorn Philblad was peppered with 41 shotgun pellets when he surprised prowlers on his farm near Kabwe, 70 miles north of Lusaka.

It was the 10th attack on the area in a year of sporadic violence which has led to one death. Farmers want gun-licensing procedures speeded up so they can take up arms.

They have begun burning tall grass around their homesteads to deny the bandits cover — a method long used in neighbouring Rhodesia against nationalist guerrillas. — Reuter.

of arms caches hidden all over the Copperbelt and a white revolt similar to that which later happened in neighbouring Rhodesia.

Things have changed. Most of the South Africans have left and the new expatriate mine employee is generally a young family man from Britain serving a two or three year contract to save for a deposit on a home at home. They care little

politics, preferring their own company and their clubs. Amateur theatre thrives, tennis is popular and at weekends the man-made Mindolo Dam near Kitwe is crowded with whites and their boats.

Like the farmers, the miners and other whites working in industry and commerce on the Copperbelt tend not to mix socially with Africans. Even at bars and clubs where both races gather they tend to separate into their own racial groups.

At the exclusive Ndola Club a determined effort is being made to retain what can only be described as a colonial atmosphere. British newspapers and periodicals fill the magazine rack and the menu hasn't changed for a decade. Women have a separate entrance and members sign chti for their drinks.

At seven each evening a black orderly tinkles a bell and Major Morton, the club secretary, patrols the bar and lounge to ensure that ties are being worn.

The members are largely white business executives. The high fees and leather-chair clubbiness dissuade all but a handful of Africans from joining. "We don't mind them (Africans) joining," said one banker at the bar, "provided they pay their dues and don't bring too many of their friends in."

Such an attitude is often seen as racialistic and there are periodic rumblings on the Copperbelt about discrimination practised by clubs. But it is always difficult to prove and the white man has become skilled at making the right noises at the right time.

Despite the sometimes valid African protests about white exclusivity, Africans generally show little interest in white recreational and social activities. A

measure of this lack of interest can be gauged by attendance at events such as plays. Last Christmas the Lusaka Theatre Club staged the pantomime, Aladdin. It ran for three weeks and attracted 3,000 people, all but a handful of them white. Other plays and cultural and sporting activities attract about as much interest from Africans.

Of Zambia's 30,000 whites perhaps only four or five thousand are oldtimers whose colonial outlook has mellowed sufficiently for them to stay on. Most are in business, commerce or industry where their skills are needed.

Although they see themselves as more permanent than the contract workers, who make up the bulk of the white population, there is an underlying sense of insecurity not so much about the present but the future. Even the farmers, however committed to Zambia they are, show this concern about the future.

Many white businessmen are slowly being squeezed out of lucrative businesses as a new class of African entrepreneurs develops the skills and financial resources to take over. The big foreign-owned companies like Lonrho are under no real threat at the moment but it is unlikely to be long before they too find their empires being nibbled at by black entrepreneurs.

It is perhaps this sense of long-term insecurity that makes the whites stick together. They also are seen as a group, making them more easily identifiable and consequently more vulnerable.

Nothing, after all, could be more alien than a cricket match in the middle of the African bush; and there is something about Africa which seems to either change things or engulf them.

12. OKT. 1977

THE GUARDIAN

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Kaunda will send city jobless back to the farm

6. 12. 77.

From John Borrell
in Lusaka

President Kaunda of Zambia said yesterday that he would use his emergency powers to fight economic insecurity if necessary. He announced new measures designed to promote agricultural self-sufficiency and reduce the country's dependence on copper exports as a source of foreign exchange.

Presenting the measures to an emergency session of Parliament, President Kaunda said that low copper prices had forced Zambia to review its economic policies: "We have to evolve a new economic policy to run the country free of copper."

He said that "superfluous" civil servants and the unemployed in urban areas would be sent back to the land to farm. Those who refused, or remained idle, would starve.

To reinforce this warning, President Kaunda said that the produce of commercial farms would be exported. A move which he said would force Zambians to grow their own food.

He said that new State companies would be formed to export agricultural produce and a new department of foreign trade set up to promote exports. An economic council would also be created to monitor the planned export drive.

Attributing Zambia's economic problems to world recession and continuing tension over Rhodesia, the President

predicted a solution to the Rhodesian problem before the end of next year.

At the same time he said that the emergency powers he invoked last year would be retained even when the Rhodesian dispute was resolved: "I will use the emergency powers to attack economic insecurity."

Although he did not elaborate the implication is that the sweeping powers of arrest and detention he holds under the emergency regulations could be used to enforce the back-to-the-land programme.

When the price of copper fell sharply three years ago, the Government urged Zambians to grow more food and calling on the urban unemployed to return to rural areas. Despite some successes though, Zambia is still far from self-sufficient in many agricultural products.

The country's 300 white farmers still play a disproportionately large role in agriculture. They produce more than 30 per cent of the maize — the staple food of most Zambians — and an even greater amount of many other agricultural products.

The measures announced by President Kaunda, although not specific, appear designed to raise peasant production to reduce the country's dependence on the white farmers. Meanwhile, a general election will be held next year as planned. The country has been a one-party state since 1972.

27. April 1977

A + O

Neues Programm soll alle Mängel beseitigen

Präsident Kaunda begründet Änderungen in Sambias Regierung und Verwaltung

Lusaka, den 25.4.1977, 0500 GMT (RADIO LUSAKA HS, engl.)

(Auszüge) "Präsident Kaunda hat gestern (24.4.) neue ministerielle Anordnungen sowie die Bildung neuer Geschäftsbereiche im Zuge einer größeren Umgruppierung angekündigt, die auf eine Umgestaltung der Regierungsstruktur hinzielt. Die neuen Veränderungen schließen die Bildung einer nationalen Entwicklungskommission im Amt des Ministerpräsidenten unter dem Vorsitz Mudendas ein... Kaunda erklärte... die Probleme der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung sollten ernst genommen und in ihrer Bedeutung gesehen, die Inflation bekämpft und die Stabilität der Nation bewahrt werden. Der Präsident kündigte ferner die Übergabe der Ministerien für Entwicklungsplanung unter Peter Matoka sowie für ländliche Entwicklung unter Paul Lusaka an, die dem Amt des Ministerpräsidenten direkt unterstellt werden. Matoka wird jetzt Minister des Ministeriums für wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit, das Lily Monze geleitet hat; sie wird als Staatsministerin im gleichen Ministerium bleiben. Lusaka wird neuer Minister für Energie, Transport- und Fernmeldewesen; er übernimmt dieses Amt von James Mapoma, der in das Ministerium für Handel und Außenhandel überwechselt...

Kaunda mahnte, er wolle nie mehr etwas über Zucker-, Bratöl- und Salzangel hören. Er appellierte an alle Verantwortlichen, im Gedächtnis zu bewahren, daß das neue Programm alle Mängel beseitigen solle. Er sagte, er kenne den Mangel an Auslandsdevisen, aber wenn die Personen in verantwortlichen Positionen (wie gehört) sich entsprechend organisierten, werde die Mangelfrage in Sambia nicht auftreten, obwohl das Land ein Binnenland sei. Kaunda entließ auch zwei Kabinettsminister und einen Staatsminister im Zuge einer größeren Umorganisation der Regierung. Bei den drei entlassenen Ministern handelt es sich um Axon Soko, Minister für Bergbau und Industrie; Sefelino Mulenga, bis gestern (24.4.) Minister für Boden, natürliche Hilfsquellen und Tourismus, sowie Zongani Banda, Staatsminister für Energie, Transport- und Fernmeldewesen.

Kaunda erklärte, Soko und Banda seien wegen ihrer Aktivitäten bei der geheimen Organisation der ehemaligen Mitglieder der verbotenen Vereinigten Fortschrittspartei (UPP) für eine Rückkehr in die UNIP aus der Regierung entlassen worden. Kaunda sagte, Sefelino Mulenga sei wegen Machtmißbrauchs aus dem Kabinett entlassen worden... Er erklärte, wenn ein ehemaliges Mitglied der UPP aufrichtig bereue und die ehrliche Absicht habe, in die Partei einzutreten, dann habe die Partei viel Platz für sie. Der Präsident erklärte feierlich,

27. April 1977

Kapwepwe sei in dem Augenblick willkommen, wenn er und andere beschließen, sich uns anzuschließen. Kaunda sagte, es sei für niemanden notwendig, Provinztreffen zu organisieren, um ehemalige Vertreter der UPP zu treffen.

Präsident Kaunda kündigte ferner an, daß Mutumba Bull, bisheriger Handelsminister, Timothy Kankasa, Staatsminister für Energie, Transport- und Fernmeldewesen, sowie der Kabinettsminister der westlichen Provinz, William Nkanza, wegen schlechter Gesundheit auch ihrer Posten enthoben worden seien... Der Präsident sagte, die Nation sei jetzt seit langer Zeit durch Unehrlichkeit geplagt worden, und das neue Kabinett müsse dieses Übel ehrlich und (?eifrig) anpacken. Die Nation brauche, so sagte er, Stabilität, wenn sie dem Zorn des Rebellenführers Ian Smith und seiner mörderischen Henker in Rhodesien widerstehen wolle. Der Präsident warnte davor, daß der Zorn des Rebellen Smith als letzter Ausschlag eines sterbenden Pferdes noch zerstörerischer und härter als je zuvor sein werde, und dazu bedürfe es harter Arbeit, Hingabe und Ehrlichkeit.

Präsident Kaunda kündigte außerdem Umgruppierungen bei den Nationalen Verteidigungskräften Sambias einschließlich höherer Dienstgrade an, und er entließ mit sofortiger Wirkung einen Brigadegeneral, der für mechanische Dienste verantwortlich war, wegen Vernachlässigung seiner Arbeit. Auf einer überraschend (?zusammengerufenen) Pressekonferenz in Lusaka kündigte Kaunda die Ernennung General Kingsley Chinkulis, der bis gestern (24.4.) Kommandeur der sambischen Verteidigungskräfte war, in den Geschäftsbereich des Ministers für das neugebildete Bergbauministerium an, während der stellvertretende Kommandeur, Generalleutnant Peter Zuze, voll das Amt des Kommandeurs der Nationalen Verteidigungskräfte Sambias übernimmt.

Der Präsident gab bekannt, was er als schlechte Nachrichten für die Nationalen Verteidigungskräfte Sambias bezeichnete. Er sagte, er habe beschlossen, den Mann, der für die Mißerfolge der (NSB) (nicht weiter identifiziert-MD) verantwortlich sei, Brigadier Nyirenda die Folgen tragen zu lassen, da es auf die Armee übertragen worden sei... Kaunda erklärte: Die nationale Verteidigungsmacht Sambias ist ein Diener des Volkes, und wir können keine Situation zulassen, in der gewählte Führer des Volkes bei Armeeeoffizieren in (NSB) bitten müssen. Er gab bekannt, Berichte darüber erhalten zu haben, daß Personenwagen vom MCC's (Mitgliedern des Zentralkomitees-MD), Kabinettsministern und anderen führenden Persönlichkeiten der Partei und Regierung mehrere Wochen und Monate in (NSB) gehalten wurden und daß Beschwerden über die Verzögerungen von seiten der Nutzer der Wagen von Militärpersonal arrogant zurückgewiesen worden seien.

Der Präsident erklärte, er werde es nicht zulassen, daß die Moral der sambischen Gesellschaft von einigen wenigen selbstsüchtigen Einzelpersonen (?angetastet) werde, die die Ämter mißbrauchten, die ihnen von der Partei und der Regierung anvertraut worden seien. Kaunda sagte: Ich habe deshalb beschlossen, daß Brigadegeneral Nyirenda, der Mann, der für den (NSB) verantwortlich war, den Preis zahlen soll und ihm deshalb seinen Auftrag entzogen..." (Oe)

(Kj)

- 1. MRZ. 1977

THE TIMES

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7. Jan. 1977
 'We love it here: we would never want to leave,' the Zambia farmer's wife says

T. 1.3.

Role of white man in black Africa

From Nicholas Ashford

Lusaka, Feb 28

At five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr Peter Miller sat down for tea on the lawn in front of his farmhouse. It was served in fine china cups, his wife had baked a sponge cake ("I'm afraid the flour is a little coarse") and the conversation turned to their skiing holiday in the Italian Alps next month.

Mr Miller owns a 5,000-acre farm at Lilayi, a few miles south of Lusaka. It is a beautiful place, with fields of maize standing well above the height of an average man. His main interest is cattle breeding and he has pedigree Boran and Sussex herds in his fields.

Mr Miller is one of about 320 white farmers who have remained in Zambia since the country became independent in 1964 and who now produce much of the country's food.

In the days when Zambia was northern Rhodesia, there used to be about 1,000 but many of them, fearing that chaos would ensue under a black government, packed their bags and fled to Rhodesia or South Africa.

"We decided to throw our lot in with the blacks", said Mr Miller, who took out Zambian citizenship a year after independence. His family has owned the farm since 1916 and they had never contemplated abandoning it. "We love it here: we would never want to leave", his wife added.

It is a decision Mr Miller and his wife have never seriously regretted. Although there were inevitable problems thrown up by the transition from white to black rule, things on the whole turned out better than they expected. In fact, one of his

main complaints now is that farming has become too easy since there is no longer competition from farmers in Rhodesia.

There are about 6,000 permanent white residents in Zambia out of a total white population of more than 30,000 (the rest are expatriate contract workers, many of them working on the Copperbelt). Some, like Mr Miller, have taken out Zambian citizenship. Others have retained their nationality (mostly British) but seem prepared to live in Zambia indefinitely.

"Zambia has been very good to me," said Mr Andrew Anderson, who runs a flourishing architectural practice in Lusaka. Apart from having his own business, he owns a fine house on the outskirts of the capital, plays squash three times a week, is a keen golfer and has a private pilot's licence.

Mr Anderson, who is also a Zambian citizen, has lived in the country since he was six and has become one of the pillars of Lusaka society. He has in his time been president of the local Round Table, president of the Zambian Institute of Architects and chairman of the Agricultural and Commercial Show Society of Zambia.

"Visitors often ask me how I, as a white man, can hold posts such as these. But it is not a question of being black or white. We are all serving the same country. Colour does not come into it."

People like Mr Miller and Mr Anderson are living proof that it is possible for Europeans to live in reasonable comfort and happiness in an independent African country, whatever white settlers in Rhodesia may say. They may not have as many privileges as whites living farther south, but their standard of living certainly com-

pares favourably with most European countries.

"It is absurd to say there is no place for the white man in Africa", said Mr Leo Baron, Zambia's Rhodesian-born Deputy Chief Justice. "But he must not expect to maintain his position of economic and political privilege simply because he is white. If he is prepared to live as an ordinary citizen and make a fair contribution then he will be as welcome in Africa as anywhere else."

But will he? This has not been the case in Zambia's two neighbours, Angola and Mozambique, where most of the former Portuguese settlers have fled. White Rhodesians fear they could suffer a similar fate under a black government, and they could well be right in view of the bitterness that has built up over the Salisbury Government's failure to transfer power to the majority.

Men like Mr Miller and Mr Anderson admit that life for whites in a black African country is by no means all sweetness and light. On a day-to-day level, there are problems such as shortages of many basic commodities.

Race relations are sometimes far from harmonious, particularly on the Copperbelt (although incidents of "anti-whitism" are relatively rare). It is difficulties such as these which are making it hard for the copper mines to recruit expatriate staff.

So far, the whites have felt fairly secure under President Kaunda's moderate government. "But he could be replaced by an Amin one day," one white businessman said. "Although I condemn what Mr Smith has done in Rhodesia, I can understand why whites there are frightened of majority rule."

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Arbeitsbedingungen in Sambia

Sambia, eines der bedeutenden Kupferländer, liegt im Herzen des Schwarzen Kontinents am Schnittpunkt zwischen dem südlichen und dem zentralen Afrika. Im Süden grenzt es an Südwestafrica (Namibia), Botswana und Rhodesien, im Osten an Rhodesien, Mosambik, Malawi und Tansania, im Norden an Zaire und Tansania und im Westen an Angola. Das Land besitzt keinen Zugang zum Meer. Das Klima ist tropisch. Von November bis April ist es heiß und regnerisch und von Mai bis Oktober trocken. Die Amtssprache ist Englisch. Die verschiedenen Bantudialekte sind Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Balunda, Luvale und Nyanja. Offiziell gibt es nur 700 000 Christen und 8000 Moslems.

Sambia ist mit dem Namen des britischen Afrikaforschers Livingstone verbunden. Die Viktoriafälle, rund 10 Kilometer südlich der Grenzstadt Livingstone und an der Grenze zwischen Rhodesien und Sambia gelegen, wurden 1855 von David Livingstone entdeckt. Der britische Afrikaforscher erreichte den Sambesi zu einer Zeit, als Portugiesen und Araber noch einen rücksichtslosen Sklavenhandel betrieben. Auf seinem Weg von den Viktoriafällen zum Lake Bangweulu starb Livingstone im Jahre 1871 in Sambia.

Geschichtliche Spuren reichen in Sambia bis in die Steinzeit zurück. Archäologen fanden bei Kabwe den Homo rhodesiensis (Broken Hill Man), der als das Bindeglied zwischen Affen und Menschen gilt und im Livingstone Museum zu sehen ist. Bereits in der Eisenzeit wurde in Sambia Eisen hergestellt. Erst in den zwanziger Jahren dieses Jahrhunderts wurde aber in dem damaligen Nordrhodesien der Kupferbergbau systematisch aufgebaut. Die ehemalige britische Kronkolonie gehörte später mit Südrhodesien und Malawi (Njassaland) der Zentralafrikanischen Föderation an. Am 24. Oktober 1964 wurde Nordrhodesien unter der Bezeichnung Republik Sambia als Mitgliedstaat des Britischen Commonwealth unabhängig.

Die Landeshauptstadt Lusaka zählt heute rund 300 000 Einwohner, liegt 1280 Meter über dem Meeresspiegel und verfügt für afrikanische Verhältnisse über ein gesundes Klima. Das gesamte Land liegt auf einem Granitplateau mit einer Durchschnittshöhe zwischen 1000 und 1300 Meter, was der mit Trockenwald überzogenen Landschaft einen tristen Charakter verleiht. Sambia ist ein Land mit wenig fruchtbarem Boden, aber mit reichen Bodenschätzen.

Kupfer ist wirtschaftliche Stütze

Kupfervorkommen sind des Landes wirtschaftliche Stütze. Auf 200 Kilometer Länge und 80 Kilometer Breite markiert der Kupfergürtel gleichzeitig die Wasserscheide zwischen dem Sambesi und dem Kongo. Hier schlägt mit der Bezirksstadt Ndola das wirtschaftliche und industrielle Herz Sambias.

In Sambia leben noch laut vorsichtigen Schätzungen 40 350 Europäer, davon etwa 35 000 Engländer. Hinzu kommen 10 758 Inder und 4176 Mischlinge. Die Anzahl der hier tätigen Deutschen ist nicht bekannt. Es dürften jedoch kaum tausend sein. Der größte Teil der deutschen Kolonie wohnt in Lusaka und in der Umgebung von Ndola im Kupfergürtel.

Schwierig für Ausländer ist die Versorgung mit Konsumgütern, soweit sie den von der Regierung erlassenen Einfuhrbeschränkungen unterliegen. Nach der von Präsident Kaunda eingeleiteten

Wichtige Daten über Sambia

Gebiet	752 614 Quadratkilometer
Einwohnerzahl	4,7 Millionen 1974 geschätzt
Erwerbsbevölkerung	367 961
Beschäftigung (rund):	
in der Industrie	62 452
in der Landwirtschaft	15 000
davon: Farmer rund	500
Zahl der im Lande lebenden Ausländer	40 350
davon Deutsche rund	1 000
Bruttosozialprodukt (1973)	2 Milliarden Dollar
Der Wert von 1 Kwacha entsprach	im März 1973 rd. 4,55 DM im Sept. 1975 rd. 3,66 DM im Aug. 1976 rd. 3,20 DM

„Sambianisierung“ wurden die Devisenbeschränkungen drastisch verstärkt. In jüngster Zeit findet man in den Läden in Lusakas Hauptgeschäftstraße der Cairo Road, viele chinesische Konsumgüter. Ein Ergebnis der besonderen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen des Landes mit Peking. Die Konsumgüter sind mit einer Verbrauchssteuer von zehn Prozent belegt. Höhere Sätze gibt es für Luxusgüter.

Ein junger deutscher Ingenieur kann je nach Qualifikation mit einem Anfangsgehalt von 500 bis 800 Kwacha (brutto) im Monat rechnen, das jedoch nur bei deutschen Unternehmen. Das Gehalt einer Sekretärin beträgt zwischen 350 und 450 Kwacha (brutto) im Monat. Eine Indexklausel in Gehaltsverträgen ist empfehlenswert, aber nicht üblich. Als besondere Leistungen in sambischen Unternehmen wird üblicherweise Urlaubsgeld, jedoch kein dreizehntes Gehalt gezahlt. Die Lebenshaltungskosten liegen etwa 40 Prozent über dem vergleichbaren westdeutschen Niveau. Billiger sind nur Fleisch und Coca-Cola. Der Besitz eines Personewagens und eines Zweitwagens für die Familie ist unbedingt erforderlich. Die Lebenshaltungskosten steigen inflationsbedingt um 25 bis 35 Prozent jährlich. Eine Wohnung ist nicht zu bekommen, und Häuser zu mieten ist schwierig. Der Mietpreis liegt bei rund 2000 DM monatlich.

Ein Ausländer wird steuerlich wie ein Inländer behandelt, auch wenn er bei

einer deutschen Niederlassung tätig ist. Beiträge zur Rentenversicherung müssen nicht geleistet werden. Es gibt eine staatliche Krankenversicherung. Die Beiträge sind aber nicht bekannt. Der Abschluß oder die Beibehaltung einer deutschen Krankenversicherung ist zu empfehlen. Üblich ist die Übernahme eines großen Teils der Sozialgebühren durch den deutschen Arbeitgeber. Meistens sind es die Krankenversicherung oder -kosten des Arbeitnehmers und seiner Familie und auch die Rentenversicherungsbeiträge. Zwischen Sambia und der Bundesrepublik gibt es weder ein Doppelbesteuerungs- noch ein Sozialversicherungsabkommen. Bei Abschluß eines Vertrages mit einem sambischen Unternehmen ist zu beachten, daß die Rentenversicherung in der Bundesrepublik weiterbezahlt wird.

Strenge Vorschriften für die Devisen-Ausfuhr

Ein Drittel des Bruttogehalts kann in die Bundesrepublik überwiesen werden. Dafür muß ein Transferantrag gestellt werden, der etwa zwei Monate Bearbeitungszeit braucht. Die sambische Währung ist nicht konvertibel, und die Ausfuhrvorschriften für Devisen werden streng gehandhabt.

In Lusaka gibt es eine Internationale Schule und als Mädchenschule den Dominican Convent, wo auch deutsche Kinder zur Schule gehen können. Unterrichtssprache ist Englisch. Erreicht

werden kann das englische „O-Level-Certificate“, was ungefähr der mittleren Reife entspricht. Das Schulgeld beträgt rund 700 Kwacha pro Kind im Jahr. Noch bestehen die Möglichkeiten, deutsche Kinder auf die Deutschen Schulen in Pretoria (Südafrika) und Windhoek (Südwestafrica) zu schicken. In beiden Städten gibt es Schülerheime. Schulabschluß mit Abitur nach deutschem Schulsystem ist nur in Windhoek möglich.

Sambia besitzt zwei bekannte Nationalparks bei Kafue und bei Luangwa, die über einen guten Tierbestand verfügen. In den Flüssen gibt es Krokodile und Flußpferde. Der Kafue River, der Kariba See und der Tanganjikasee im Nordosten des Landes bieten gute Möglichkeiten zur Sportfischerei.

Für die Arbeitsaufnahme in Sambia ist die vorherige Einholung eines Visums und einer Arbeitserlaubnis erforderlich. Zur Zeit ist ein Grenzübergang von der Rhodesien-Seite nicht möglich.

Es empfiehlt sich, bei Flügen nach Sambia die Direktflugrouten aus Europa nach Lusaka zu benutzen und nicht über Johannesburg (Südafrika) einzufiegen. Obligatorisch ist eine Pocken- und Gelbfieberimpfung. Empfehlenswert sind Cholera- und Typhusimpfungen sowie eine Malaria-Prophylaxe. Neben leichter Tropenkleidung sollte auch wärmere Kleidung mitgenommen werden, zumal besonders die Monate Juni und Juli kühl sein können.

Dieter Rösner

Der Nationaldienst soll die Jugend für den Staat gewinnen und die landwirtschaftliche Produktion steigern

In Church Road von Lusaka steht ein Gebäude kurz vor dem Verteilerkreis, das nicht zu übersehen ist. Die sambische Flagge mit ihren grün-rot-schwarz-orangen Farben weht über dem Tor, es stehen oder sitzen grün uniformierte junge Leute am Eingang, Lastwagen mit jungen Leuten fahren vor.

Dies ist das Hauptquartier des Nationaldienstes von Sambia. Der Nationaldienst hat in der Zeit seit der Unabhängigkeit oft Veränderungen erlebt – im Konzept, Führung und „Zugehörigkeit“. Einmal war das Erziehungsministerium zuständig, ein anderes Mal das Innenministerium, mehrmals das Verteidigungsministerium. Seit mehreren Jahren trägt letzteres für den Nationaldienst die Verantwortung.

Das Grundkonzept ist leicht zu verstehen. Der junge Staat mußte sich mit der Zukunft, das heißt mit der Jugend, befassen. Zur Zeit der Unabhängigkeit verfügte Sambia über wenig ausgebildete Kräfte. Lediglich hundert Sambier hatten ein Universitätsstudium, nur 1.200 eine Oberschule abgeschlossen. Es gab nicht genug Schulplätze und ungenügend Arbeitsstellen für unausgebildete Jugendliche. Der Nationaldienst sollte beim Aufbau der jungen Nation helfen, er sollte den Stolz der Jugend erwecken, Sambier zu sein, und sollte gleichzeitig als Ausbildungsstätte dienen.

„Elite-Jugend“ und der Rest

Aber es klappt nicht ganz. Das Erziehungswesen wurde zwar sofort ausgedehnt, die Schulkosten werden vom Staat getragen, aber der Nationaldienst wurde lange als „zweitklassig“ betrachtet. Im Jahre 1965 wurde die Universität von Sambia eröffnet, und in wenigen Jahren entstand eine Spannung zwischen der sogenannten „Elite-Jugend“ und dem Rest.

Eine derartige Entwicklung geht entschieden gegen die Idee des sambischen Humanismus. Außerdem weiß Präsident Kaunda, daß die Einheitspartei UNIP die volle Unterstützung der Jugend braucht, um die Regierungs- und Parteiprogramme durchzuführen.

Die Kluft zwischen Universitätsstudenten und anderen Jugendlichen mußte überbrückt werden. Vor einigen Jahren bereits wurde die Pflicht proklamiert, im Nationaldienst zu dienen. Das galt auch für Studenten, die zum großen Teil während der großen Ferien eingezogen wurden.

So sagte Präsident Kaunda zum Beispiel in seiner wichtigen Watershed-Rede am 30. Juni 1975: „Ich rufe die sambische Jugend auf, um unter Leitung der Jugendbrigade der Herausforderung der Partei zu folgen und größeren Patriotismus und Produktivität zu entwickeln.“

In derselben Rede, in der er mehrere wirtschaftliche Veränderungen einführte, sag-

te, der Präsident, daß Absolventen und Studenten landwirtschaftlicher Lehrinstitute den Kern des Nationaldienstes bilden sollten. Diese Rede wurde zu einem Zeitpunkt gehalten, wo Sambias Wirtschaft einen Tiefpunkt erreicht hatte – die Kupferpreise waren katastrophal niedrig, die Kosten hoch, die Transportprobleme überwältigend. Die Rede war als „Kriegserklärung“ an die neue führende Klasse Sambias gesehen – und die Studenten sollten in den Entwicklungs-Feldzug einbezogen werden.

Zur Arbeit auf das Land

Durch ein neues Landwirtschaftsprogramm hofft Präsident Kaunda nunmehr, eine „grüne Revolution“ endlich herbeizuführen – und dazu braucht er den Nationaldienst. Dafür wurde ein zusätzliches Budget von 17,5 Mio Kwacha im letzten Jahr bewilligt. Der Führer des Nationaldienstes, Brigadier Charles Nyirenda, erklärte, daß arbeitslose Jugendliche in den Städten aufgegriffen und in Arbeitslager auf dem Lande untergebracht werden sollen. Im letzten Jahr hoffte man, daß man etwa 42.400 junge Menschen aus den Städten herausholen könne und sie in der Landwirtschaft ausbilden würde. Nach ihrer Ausbildung werden die jungen Leute auf dem Land arbeiten müssen bzw. dort angesiedelt werden. Da sie dies nicht alle aus eigenem Entschluß und freiem Willen tun, dürfte der (angestrebte) Erfolg der Maßnahmen darunter leiden.

Rekruten-Reservoir

Da der Nationaldienst dem Verteidigungsministerium untersteht, gehören militärische Übungen zur Ausbildung. Die Jugendbrigade ist auch ein Reservoir für zukünftige Rekruten der Armee.

Tonga-Hirte am Karibasee: Das Leben eines Rinderhirten erscheint manchem Jungen in den sambischen Städten nicht unbedingt erstrebenswert. Der Nationaldienst will aber auch solche Jugendlichen, die keinen Drang „zurück aufs Land“ haben, auf dem Lande ansiedeln, insbesondere beschäftigungslose junge Leute aus den Städten.

Foto: IKR



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THE GUARDIAN

LOUIS FLEMING joins President Kaunda in a remote village and finds him worried that Americans are not supporting the Southern Africa struggle

Peripatetic leader of Zambia strides out

G M. Z.

IN THE distance, a single siren can be heard. A lone soldier on a motorcycle speeds up the red dirt road, past the banana trees and eucalyptus, past the portable generator and the newly strung bunting, to the stone walk at the District Governor's house at Luwingu.

There is no need for the siren to clear traffic, for all the cars within a dozen miles are in the motorcade behind the motorcycle. But the siren heralds an important arrival: Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, is visiting the people of his provinces.

He travels in a tan Mercedes, carrying the gold presidential flag, and is followed by three Land-Rovers, filled with members of the Central Committee, uniformed in green for this visit to the bush.

Luwingu is not a place you will find on many maps. It lies in impoverished north-east Zambia, north of Lake Bangweulu, a land of subsistence farmers and sublime climate. We have flown here from Lusaka with the Foreign Minister, Siteke Mwale, bringing word of his recent briefing with Dr Kissinger in Washington.

Along the dirt road, between the grass landing strip and the Governor's House, there are a dozen huts, a clinic, a school, and a hundred curious children.

Kaunda is at the door, towering deliberate, exuding a dignity, a presence. There is nothing hurried. He shows no eariness from a day that began at dawn and carried him plane and boat and car to farmers, fishermen, and officials of this remote province.

We had circled his party

four hours earlier in our plane, watching as he sped across Lake Bangweulu to an island village of fishermen. Zambia is protein-deficient, its people rely mostly on corn meal, supplemented occasionally by meat, fish, and vegetables. One third of the fish is imported, an unnecessary expense considering the existence of this lake and Lake Tanganyika on the north. It is a question only of organisation, better boats, and a marketing system.

President Kaunda does not conceal his eagerness to hear what word has come from Dr Kissinger. He and Mr Mwale excuse themselves and confer in a back room.

Zambia is a democracy, with qualifications, and two of the qualifications are under the roof here in Luwingu. One is the Central Committee of the ruling United National Independence Party, which has pre-independence Party, which has pre-National Assembly. The other exception is the President, who appoints the Central Committee and, in effect, has absolute control.

In 20 minutes, President Kaunda is back. An aide enters, kneels, extends a leather-bound portfolio containing the affairs of State. Between its heavy pages are inserted letters, laws, messages, reports. President Kaunda thumbs through the pages deliberately, signing some, scribbling a note on others.

In 15 minutes the work is done, the portfolio closed, and President Kaunda leans back, smiles, and turns to the matter most on his mind: Southern Africa. He wants somehow to gain the understanding of the American people much as he believes he has gained the understanding of Dr Kissinger.

There is no concealing the

anxiety he feels at what he has heard from his Foreign Minister about opposition within the American Congress to Dr Kissinger's commitment to majority rule in Rhodesia, Namibia (South-west Africa) and South Africa itself. So here is Kaunda, whose whole strategy has been peaceful evolution, having to articulate the cause of a war of liberation out of the conviction that there is now no alternative.

"My colleague has just briefed me about the problems Secretary Kissinger is having to sell his ideas to the public authorities," Kaunda says. "That is sad, I must say. But we are not discouraged. It is a decision of the American people. They must make it themselves. What I would like them to know is, no matter what happens, independence is coming to these countries. And it is in the best interests of the American people that they should make friends with the majority of the people, not the minorities."

President Kaunda was beside Dr Kissinger in Lusaka as the new American policy was articulated on April 27, and Kaunda embraced Kissinger when the speech was finished. "The past commitment to the minority, whether by declaration or by silence, this was to me very sad for a country that was said to be revolutionary, that had fought for its independence."

There is a note of tragedy as he reviews the efforts of a generation to bring peaceful change in Angola, in Mozambique, and now in Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa.

And he speaks again of the Americans: "They should have understood the meaning of minority rule."—Los Angeles Times.

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FINANCIAL TIMES

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Kaunda gives warning that Zambia could collapse

BY BRIDGET BLOOM AND MICHAEL HOLMAN

LUSAKA, Nov. 24.

UNLESS Zambia takes drastic measures to deal with the crisis in the economy, it faces "collapse as a nation," President Kenneth Kaunda told the Financial Times here to-day.

Referring to an eight-member International Monetary Fund team which arrived in Lusaka earlier this month, President Kaunda said that "they analysed the situation as being very very critical indeed—but this is how we ourselves have analysed it."

The IMF, said the President, had made "suggestions" which the Government would be studying. In addition, various committees on the economy which have already been set up were due to report to him next week.

The IMF team included a former governor of the Bank of Zambia, Dr. Justin Zulu, who has since returned to Washington. Leading the delegation was Dr. M. Russo, who met Dr. Kaunda this morning.

Zambia is suffering from a critical shortage of foreign exchange, with an import price line of about Kwacha 230-240m. (£165-£170m.) stretching for up to 10 months. The shortage is mainly due to continued poor copper prices.

In the past, copper has provided over 90 per cent. of the country's foreign exchange and over 50 per cent. of Government revenue.

Mineral revenue fell from Kw.341.5m. (out of a total revenue of Kw.628.2m.) in 1974 to Kw.11.6m. last year (total revenue Kw.456.7m.). Mineral revenue this year will be no more than Kw.5m. out of Kw.520.4m.

Earlier this month, Roan Consolidated Mines' annual report disclosed that the company is now operating at a loss, while Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines have also warned of financial difficulties.

Successive budget deficits since 1975 of Kw.298.5m., Kw.259.6m., and Kw.152.1m. this year have led to massive Government borrowing from the Bank of Zambia. This now runs at between 45 and 50 per cent. of annual revenue. The balance of payments deficit this year is likely to be well over Kw.200m.

Budget statements in recent years have drawn attention to an unhealthy dependence on copper, and called for improved agricultural production and

spending cuts. Although a number of measures were introduced in the January 1977 budget, they fall far short of what is required.

The President acknowledged that past performance gave observers grounds for doubts, saying "We are in part to blame, but this is the curse of being born with a copper spoon in our mouths." But the Government was fully aware of the urgency of the situation: "If we don't take action, we will perish—we will collapse as a nation."

Dr. Kaunda did not give details, but measures under consideration include pruning of the civil servants and State-owned companies, removal of most of the subsidies on items such as cooking oil, sugar and maize meal, fusing of a too-heavy administration in which cabinet functions appear to be duplicated by party posts, and—most sensitive of all—possible redundancies among the 59,000 workers on the Copperbelt.

No figures on defence spending are published, but it is unofficially thought to be well over 30 per cent. of the budget. However, the President ruled out defence cuts as "unrealistic," given the unsettled situation in Southern Africa.

Dr. Kaunda did not rule out cuts in the civil service and other sectors, including the mines. But the workers involved, he said, would have to be consulted, and he suggested that any measures would be accompanied by a rural resettlement programme.

An austerity scheme could not come at a more sensitive time. With a general election due next year, growing unemployment and an inflation rate of at least 20 per cent.

To-day's news that Dunlop Zambia, the country's sole manufacturer of car tyres, has closed down its Ndola factory (although its 750 workers have not yet been laid off) due to a shortage of foreign exchange for essential raw materials, underlined the President's warning.

Division on Rhodesia

PRESIDENT KAUNDA also confirmed to-day that Zambia and Tanzania, two of the four African front-line states, differ markedly on the Anglo-American settlement proposals for Rhodesia.

President Kaunda believes that the Anglo-American proposal to hold elections in Rhodesia during the transitional period before independence is a recipe for violence.

He believes that power should be handed directly to the Patriotic Front, the loose alliance led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, although the Front should encourage other nationalist leaders to join it.

President Kaunda admitted,

however, that he had failed to convince President Nyerere of his views when the two men met at the Northern Zambian town of Mbala last week-end. He regretted that the debate had become public but he was convinced that to hold elections in the "tinder box" of Rhodesia, held grave dangers of civil war.

If power were to be handed directly to the Patriotic Front, there would be no lasting violence, Dr. Kaunda said "if Mozambique and Zambia—and Botswana—agree."

He agreed that this meant that these countries could force the merger of the two separate armies of the Patriotic Front.

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Third World report

Zambia upgrades its squatter settlements

From Our Special Correspondent
Lusaka
*Those of George
Have made bricks,
Bricks,
They call 'em soil cement.
Nice ones
So thick and heavy
So cheap
So strong.
Ooh for building a house
Ooh for building a house.*

The upgrading of squatter settlements may not seem an obvious subject for a pop song, yet the song above is one of several on the theme of township improvement which can often be heard pulsating from among the dusty streets of Lusaka's sprawling shanty towns.

George is one of four large squatter townships which have sprung up round Lusaka since independence—a nondescript sprawl of huts and shacks interspersed with banana plants and badly-rutted dirt roads. About 56,000 people live in George. Altogether, nearly half the city's population of 500,000 live in shanty towns.

The development of urban slums is a problem facing all developing countries. There is hardly a city in Africa which is not surrounded by an unsightly maze of hastily-erected shacks thrown up by people who have left the land and trekked to the towns in search of work. Often the inhabitants have lived there for years.

Different countries have tried different ways of dealing with this problem, on the whole with little success. Some have tried costly mass rehousing projects; but even oil-rich states such as Nigeria cannot afford to do this on a suffi-

ciently large scale to resolve the problem. Others, like South Africa, have brought in bulldozers and simply swept the squatter camps out of sight. Many have been forced through lack of resources to do nothing.

Zambia, however, has adopted a more enlightened policy, particularly in Lusaka. Having realized that there were insufficient funds to provide everyone with even the most basic form of low-cost housing, the city council has embarked on a big project for upgrading and improving its squatter settlements. The cost is put at about £25m over a five-year period (half of it coming from the World Bank), which is a relatively small amount for the number of people who will benefit.

Zambia has experienced the problem of urban drift more than other black African countries. More than one third of the country's five million inhabitants live in urban areas, compared with only 12 per cent in Kenya. In Lusaka alone, the population rose by 326 per cent between independence in 1964 and 1974 when the upgrading project began.

By that year 37,000 families in the capital were living in shanty towns. Although it is Government policy to provide housing for everyone, the state could not possibly afford to do so. So an alternative had to be found.

The Government's attention was drawn to the work of an organization called Social Action in Lusaka, a voluntary association which had been working in squatter areas and had drawn up a plan for

developing the existing communities. This association subsequently provided the basis for a new housing unit attached to Lusaka city council which was charged with the upgrading of squatter settlements.

The aim of the project is to provide all people living in the shanty towns with a tolerable standard of living based on the knowledge that they now enjoy security of tenure. This means that they must have adequate accommodation and access to basic infrastructure and social services.

There are two main parts to the project. The first is to provide existing communities with proper roads, running water, security lighting, schools, clinics and community centres. The second is to establish new "overspill areas" for families which have to move out of existing settlements to make way for new roads or to reduce population density.

The most unusual feature of the Lusaka housing project is the emphasis on self-help and participatory democracy. "What we are trying to do is to act as the servant of the people not their master", Mr Richard Martin, the unit's deputy director, said. "The inhabitants must decide how they want to organize their affairs and not just be dictated to by outsiders."

This is achieved by getting the grass-roots organizations of the country's single political party to participate in basic decisions affecting the townships' development.

Thus, elected party leaders at section and branch level decide, in consultation with technical staff from the housing unit, on such matters as the

routes for new roads, the placing of water stand pipes or the demolition of houses. "In this way, the inhabitants are aware they are taking their own decisions, not just obeying someone else's", Mr Martin said.

The self-help aspect of the scheme extends to the building of houses. In the overspill areas, a person can obtain a loan of up to £300 which, if he does the building work himself, is sufficient to buy materials for a two-roomed house. People remaining in existing squatter areas can also obtain loans to improve their homes or to club together in sections for communal benefits such as the installation of piped water in each home.

Most of the improvements being carried out are fairly basic. They do not, for example, extend to the provision of house-to-house electricity. But it is a start; and the housing unit's officials are confident that, by enabling shanty dwellers to make an initial improvement in their own standards of living, they will continue to do so of their own accord.

Certainly, the inhabitants seem to approve. One of them, Mr Isaac Lungu, was in the process of building two houses for himself and his sister in the George "overspill" area. In only six weeks, he had completed one house and reached the roof level of the other—all done by himself with the help of a friend. When he had paid off his loan, he hoped to build additional rooms.

"I always feared eviction before, so I did not want to build anything so permanent", he said.

Central Africa

Zambia 2

Political

President Kaunda, last month relieved Home Affairs Minister, Mr Aaron Milner, of his post and replaced him with the Director General of the Zambia Intelligence and Security Services, Mr Wilted Phiri.

The President also suspended a Member of the Central Committee, Mr Annanah Chongo, pending investigations into the operations of Lakes Fisheries of Zambia and Sopelac Fishing Enterprises of Zambia.

Finance

Zambia hosted the fifth regular meeting of the association of African Central Banks in Lusaka last month. The meeting which was opened by President Kaunda, was attended by governors and representatives from 28 countries together with observers from various international financial institutions.

The Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe, warned in Lusaka last month, that in view of the erratic copper prices on the international markets it was imperative for the government to consider enforcing tough measures in order to safeguard the national economy. The Minister, while not disclosing what measures would be taken, pointed out that Zambia had a deficit balance of payments of K152m in 1976 and that as a result of the current low copper prices the position could worsen in 1977.

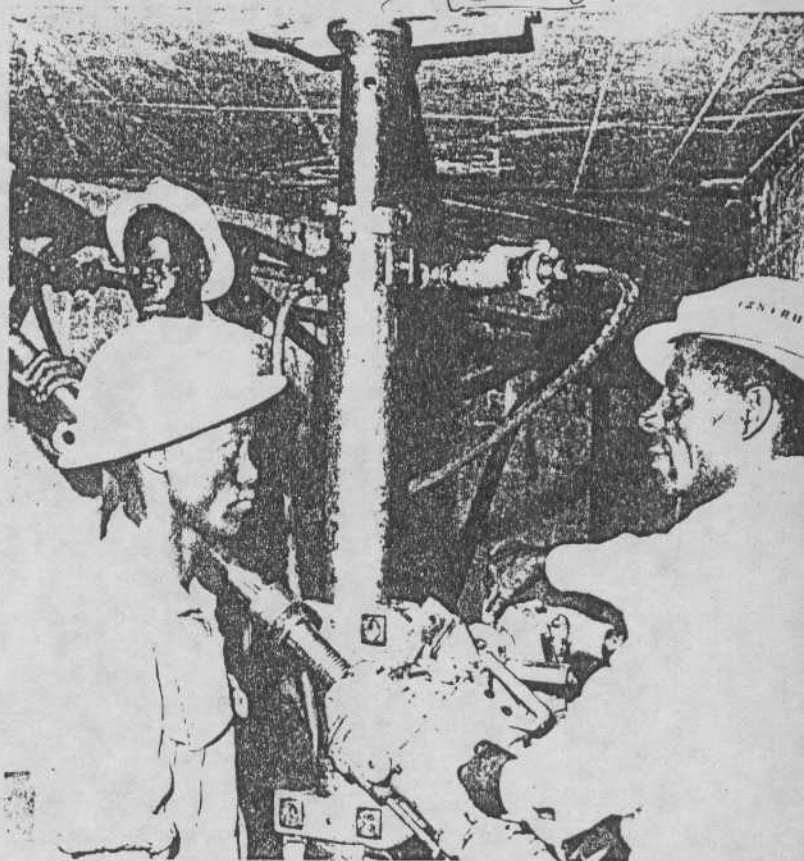
Aid

It has been reported that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will spend K2m on development projects in Zambia in the period 1977-81. Mr Robert England, UNDP assistant regional representative, stated that the programme was approved by the governing council in Geneva in June this year.

Some of the activities to which UNDP will give priority include the development of the fisheries industry, planning, manpower development and in-service training for agricultural and rural development programmes. This will include the repairing, maintenance and manufacturing facilities for small scale farmers.

An additional loan of K6m from the Export-Import Bank of Japan is to be used for construction of the proposed mass media complex in Lusaka. This is the third loan the government has obtained from Japan for use in the construction of the project, which will house various departments of the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism. The total amount of the three loans is K31.7m.

Note: Kwacha 1.35 approx = £1 sterling on September 5.



Recruits learning how to drill underground at the Chililabombwe mine in Zambia's copper belt.
Photo: Zambia High Commission, London.

Construction of the complex is expected to start later this year with the main contractors Nissho Iwai, a Japanese firm which is presently engaged in engineering and design work for the project.

Trade

Zambia and Egypt last month signed a trade agreement within the principle of the Arab-African unity. Under the agreement Egypt will export to Zambia among other things crude oil, and petroleum products cotton and cotton yarn, ready made garments, fertiliser, fabrics and products.

Zambia will in turn export copper wirebars and cathodes, copper crafts, tables and rods, lead and lead oxide and other products.

Industry and construction

Yugoslav Vice-President Mr Vidoje Zarkovic has officially commissioned the second stage of the Kafue Gorge hydro electric power station. The project, which was partly financed by Yugoslavia through a K24m loan, will enable Zambia to cover its needs in electricity.

September 1977

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Standard Chartered Review
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.

DEUTSCHE STELLUNG ZUR AFRIKANISCHEN ENTWICKLUNG
Dokumentation / Archiv

Indeco has invited tenders for the supply of materials and equipment for the assembly of bicycles at a factory to be built at Chipata, Eastern Province.

The factory, which is expected to be fully operational by the beginning of 1979, will have production capacity of more than 100,000 bicycles per year. It will be operated by Luangwa Industries Limited, a new Indeco subsidiary.

Technical consultants for this project are Atlas Cycle Industries Limited, India's largest manufacturer of bicycles.

Mining

The chairman of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), General Kingsley Chinkuli, who is also Minister of Mines, reports in his annual statement that in the year to March 31, NCCM produced 427,810 tonnes of finished copper, exceeding the previous year's production by 42,396 tonnes. This is the second highest level in the company's history.

Copper sales totalled 425,931 tonnes compared with 386,201 tonnes in 1975-76.

Overall NCCM earned K506.4m from the sale of copper, cobalt, lead, zinc and other metals compared with 327.3m in the previous year.

NCCM has re-opened Kansanshi Mine in Solwezi, North Western Province nearly 20 years after it was closed due to floods. The present operation will be on a small scale and will concentrate on detailed metallurgical and de-watering work. Exploration work has already revealed the existence of some 25m tonnes of mineralised ground to the north of Kansanshi Hill.

The mining programme is aimed at the extraction of some 2m tonnes of ore forming the Kansanshi Hill and some 6m tonnes lying below the hill.

Communications

The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and an American firm, North Electric Co, have signed an K11.02m contract to install 37 new telephone exchanges throughout the country aimed at improving telecommunication links. The contract, which is part of a K77m expansion programme, will add 33,500 lines to the present telephone network in the country.

The majority of the new telephone exchanges will be installed in rural areas and the programme calls for completion of the project in 30 months, although special arrangements have been made for the Lusaka main exchange to be completed in 16 months.

Agriculture

As an incentive to farmers to boost production, the government has increased producer prices for maize,



A secondary industry in Zambia is the production of eucalyptus oil and our photo shows a typical eucalyptus grove in Northern Province.

Photo: Zambia High Commission, London.

sunflower, groundnut, soya beans, cotton, coffee, wheat, beef and milk by more than 15 per cent. The new prices will be effective in the 1977-78 pre-planting season.

Mobil Oil Zambia, is to invest K2.5m in a project which will use residue from oil and other local raw materials to produce stockfeed as a means to boost the beef industry in the country. It is intended to build the plant at Mazabuka, which is one of the country's rich agricultural areas, and ultimately similar schemes will be set up in other agricultural zones.

The schemes will utilise oil extraction residuals in addition to soya beans, cotton, sunflowers and groundnuts and the outputs of the plants will be directed towards stimulating the country's pig, poultry and cattle industries which are being hampered by lack of adequate stockfeed.

Correction—In the July issue of the *Review* under the heading "Agriculture" in the Zambia report, average prices per kg for leafy grades of tobacco; Lugas grade; primings grades and "other" grades were given as K122.75; K89.39; K61.28 and K100.93 respectively. These figures should have read K1.2275; K0.8939; K0.6128 and K1.0093.

London Metal Exchange copper prices (£ per tonne)

	1976				1977			
	June 9	July 9	Aug 11	Sept 7	June 9	July 12	Aug 4	Sept 7
Cash wirebars	854.55	935.55	852.30	865.60	743.50	731.75	688.50	685.50
Three month wirebars	884.50	971.50	883.50	894.50	763.50	751.20	706.50	701.50

favourably to requests for assistance in intermediate technologies.

The report stresses the need for a new initiative to be taken to encourage people in Britain and in the developing countries to come forward with good ideas for establishing intermediate technologies; to provide ways of turning them into marketable products; and to put people with an interest in the subject in touch with each other. Activities should as far as possible be in the developing countries and should concentrate on production and marketing. To achieve this the working party recommends that the establishment of links between British producers and overseas markets should be encouraged as should the testing, monitoring and evaluation of prototypes.

It also recommends that the ODM should provide financial support to existing or new institutions at home or overseas, including the voluntary agencies,

which are effectively promoting intermediate technologies. In particular the report recommends that funds should be made available to the Intermediate Technology Development Group in London, which would enable it to carry out some of the activities recommended above and permit it also to recruit additional staff.

The working party believes that the Commonwealth Development Corporation should also have access to the proposed new funds particularly for the development and testing of intermediate technologies, which it has identified but does not have the finance or staff to carry further itself. It also recommends that CDC should offer specific advice based on its own experience, particularly in handling produce and in organisational systems and also provide field trial facilities on its projects for prototype intermediate technology products developed by others.

Central Africa

Malawi

Tea and tobacco sales

The UK continues to be the major market for Malawi teas according to recently released statistics for the first quarter of 1977. Of a total 30·983m lb exported, 17·857m lb valued at K11·170m went to the UK followed by 4·075m lb to the US.

The following table summarises tobacco sales on the Limbe Auction Floors up to July 14:

	Weight sold m lb	Value K	Average price tambala/ lb
Flue-cured	33·628	26,741,124	79·52
Fire-cured (SD)	1·018	866,248	85·09
Fire-cured (ND)	10·887	11,393,645	104·65
Sun/air-cured	3·172	3,137,066	98·91
Burley (1975 crop)	1	428	40·74
Burley	9·114	6,765,960	74·24
	57·820	48,904,471	84·58

General

Malawi is to receive an additional Can\$12·508m from the Canadian Government for the construction of the Canada/Malawi railway project under an agreement signed by the Minister of Finance and the Canadian High Commissioner to Malawi. Canada had earlier pledged Can\$20m to finance the project.

The project is not only of importance to Malawi but will also help transportation links with Zambia.

A K220,000 small-scale business complex called "Biwi Triangle Industrial Estate" has been officially opened

Material produced in co-operation with the National Bank of Malawi.

Note: Kwacha 1·561 approx = £1 sterling on August 8.

in Lilongwe to cater for small-scale craftsmen, tradesmen and other entrepreneurs. Funds for the projects, construction of which was completed in April, were provided by the Industrial Development Ltd, a local company.

The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (Escom) is to receive a K12·5m loan from the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) to finance the Nkula B. hydro electric power station, constituting phase two of the Nkula hydro electric project. The K60m power station will be completed by 1980 and Escom is paying 25 per cent of the total cost. This will include the construction of a seven-metre high and 650-metre long reservoir at Nkula Falls and a power station with two units, each with a capacity of 18MW.

Zambia

Ministerial changes

President Kaunda recently announced unexpected changes affecting premiership and Central Committee. Mr Mainza Chona, who was the Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney General, replaced Mr Elijah Mudenda as Prime Minister while Mr Mudenda has returned to Freedom House as a member of the Central Committee. Mr Daniel Lisulo, formally Lusaka Province Central Committee member, was appointed Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney General.

This is the second time that Mr Mainza Chona has been appointed Prime Minister for he held the post

Note: Kwacha 1·36 approx = £1 sterling on August 8.

during the period October 1972 until May 1975 when he resigned.

Aid

A grant of K2.5m for the improvement of water supply in the Western Province has been signed between Zambia and Norway. The agreement forms part of a programme of co-operation under which Norway will provide financial, commodity and technical assistance of about K25m between 1977 and 1981. The project includes extension of water plants in seven townships, digging of 700 water holes, extension of a mechanical workshop in Mongu, courses for water supply personnel at the workshop, construction of dams.

An aviation agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union under which Zambia Airways and Aeroflot will fly directly between Lusaka and Moscow.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is pledged to intensify its training programme for medical staff in Zambia. This will include training doctors, nurses, scientists and other medical staff. While in Zambia, WHO Director General, Dr Halfdan Mahler, signed an agreement with the Zambian Government for the establishment of a tropical diseases research centre in Ndola.

Trade

The long-awaited National Export Promotion Council had now been set up. One of its primary tasks will be to devise incentives to encourage local manufacturers to produce more for export.

The Minister of Public Works and Chairman of Contingency Planning, Mr Haswell Mwale, returned to Lusaka last month from Angola where he had held talks regarding the stranded Zambian cargo abandoned at the port of Lobito during the civil war. He announced that the re-routing to Dar-es-Salaam of some 27,000 tonnes of goods had already started. However, of the first consignment of 5,890 tonnes to arrive in Dar-es-Salaam it is reported that between 40 to 50 per cent of the goods were either partially or completely damaged after being stranded for more than two years.

The goods affected were mostly spare parts and electrical appliances.

UK trade

The UK imported from Zambia £48.19m of goods during the first six months of 1977 according to latest statistics released by the UK Department of Trade. Heading the list of imports was copper which accounted for 53,633 tonnes valued at £43.25m as compared with copper imports in the corresponding six months of 1976 of 45,298 tonnes valued at £27.55m.

Exports to Zambia from the UK reached a total of £40.48m to end-June against £33.02m in this period last year.

Industry and construction

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry, Mr Andrew Chitulangoma, has disclosed that work on the construction of a new K8.6m truck assembly plant in Kasama is expected to start shortly following the completion of design details. The venture will be carried out by the government, a Japanese firm and two German companies for the production of commercial vehicles which, in the future, it is reported will eliminate entirely the importation of heavy and light commercial vehicles by Zambia.

The initial investment will be shared by the four partners, although the government through INDECO will have the majority shares of 60 per cent, Daimler Benz and Toyota 15 per cent each and the German Development Company 10 per cent.

Another new plant which is expected to be commissioned soon is a K2.2m Century Packages factory in Ndola to produce a variety of wrappers and bags for use by food processors. This has been established by a Zambian firm, Century Holdings, in collaboration with Pakistan Packages Company, which will provide the technical know-how and management in the initial five years of the plant's operation. Century Packages will produce plastic bags and sheets, cellophane and waxed paper for use to pack a wide range of commodities from foodstuffs to pharmaceuticals and it is envisaged that the local production of these items would replace yearly imports of over K2.5m while contributing some K550,000 to exports also.

According to a report issued by Bank of Zambia the government plans to spend K122.2m on the Tika steel project in North-Western Province. The project is aimed at making the country self-sufficient in steel products.

Following the arrival from Sweden of a 40-tonne drilling rig which is to be installed at Chingola mine, NCCM Chingola Division anticipates an increase in mineral production.

A second boost for the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) Chingola Division was an announcement by the metallurgical manager that NCCM would spend K70m on a new leach plant. This will enable recovery from waste dumps of about 35,000 tonnes of copper annually over the next 10 years.

The managing director of Mindeco has confirmed in Lusaka that extensive copper deposits have been found around the east of Lumwana river in the North-Western Province. The findings are the result of 15 years of exploratory work in the area.

The report on the findings has been presented to the "appropriate authorities" and future developments will depend on the decisions made by them. In the meantime a new mining company, Mindeco-Lumwana Ltd, has been formed with the state as senior partner.

The Lumwana deposits could represent an important addition to the country's copper reserves.

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Sambia - 2

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Sambias Wirtschaft steckt in der Krise

Anhaltende Schwierigkeiten in der Kupfer-Industrie / Ausländische Fachleute wandern ab

V. T. NAIROBI, 3. Juni. Der ostafrikanische Staat Sambia hat mit großen wirtschaftspolitischen Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen. Nach Meinung der Beobachter ist hierfür nicht nur die anhaltende Rezession auf dem für das Land lebenswichtigen Kupfermarkt, sondern sind auch eine Reihe von falsch angesetzten Maßnahmen der Regierung Kaunda verantwortlich zu machen. Hinzu kommt die politische Krise in dieser Region Afrikas. Die Regierung hat beschlossen, neue Kupfererzvorkommen zu erschließen. Sambia besitzt rund ein Viertel der Weltvorräte an sulfidischen Kupfererzen. Nach den Vereinigten Staaten, der Sowjetunion und Chile ist Sambia der viertgrößte Kupferproduzent der Welt. Mitten in der weltweiten Rezession wurden für die größte Kupfergesellschaft „Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd.“ (RCM) Kredite in Höhe von 60 Millionen Dollar aufgenommen, um die neuen Prospektionsprojekte zu finanzieren. Einmal handelte es sich um einen Eurodollar-Kredit mit einer fünfjährigen Laufzeit in Höhe von 30 Millionen Dollar, der von der Regierung garantiert wurde. Bei dem anderen Kredit handelte es sich um einen Akzeptkredit mit einer Laufzeit von drei Jahren; die Mittel für diesen Revolving-Kredit wurden in New York aufgenommen. Kurz zuvor nahm die sambische Regierung Kredite auf dem Eurodollarmarkt in Höhe von rund 150 Millionen Dollar auf. Diese finanziellen Operationen wurden wegen der verfügbaren Verstaatlichungsmaßnahme der beiden größten Kupferbergwerksgesellschaften — der RCM und der „Nchanga Consolidated Cooper Mines“ (NCCM) — vorgenommen.

Das Ziel des Fünfjahresplanes, die Kupferproduktion auf rund 900 000 Tonnen jährlich zu steigern, wurde nicht erreicht. Die zweite Stufe des Baluba-Projektes der Luanshya Mine, wonach bereits 1983 die Jahresproduktion von gegenwärtig 22 000 Tonnen auf rund 50 000 Tonnen im Jahr gesteigert werden soll, wurde in Angriff genommen. In der Chambesi-Mine wird ein neuer 800-Meter-Schacht bei Chibuluma gesenkt, um eine Erzlagertstätte von rund 4 Millionen Tonnen zu erschließen. Die NCCM hat die Kansanshi-Mine in der Nord-West-Provinz mit einem Aufwand von 45 Millionen Kwacha wieder eröffnet, muß hier aber mit beträchtlichen Schwierigkeiten kämpfen. Gefördert wird im Tagebau. Die Fördermenge soll dieses Jahr 26 000 Tonnen erreichen.

Die Schmelzanlage der NCCM von Chingola sollte ihre Produktion von Kathodenkupfer von jährlich 108 000 auf 150 000 Tonnen erhöhen. Die für dieses Vorhaben benötigten Mengen von Schwefelsäure sollten der Gesellschaft aus dem Rocana-Betrieb geliefert werden. Der Rocana-Betrieb stellte die Anlage zur Säuregewinnung in Dienst, wobei für die erste Entwicklungsstufe 26 Millionen Kwacha investiert wurden.

In der zweiten Phase sollten die sechs Schmelzkonvertore des Bergwerks verbunden werden; die Tagesproduktion soll dann 800 Tonnen Schwefelsäure erreichen. Die benötigten rund 140 000 Tonnen Kalk im Jahr sollten von einem Ringofen der „Ndola Lime Company“, der mit einem Kostenaufwand von 10 Millionen Kwacha gebaut wurde, geliefert werden. Rund 3 Millionen Kwacha wurden für eine umfangreiche Erneuerung der Förderanlagen der drei Kupferminen der NCCM investiert; die Arbeiten sollen Mitte dieses Jahres abgeschlos-

sen werden. Die Regierung zeigt sich trotz Rückschläge optimistisch; sie will jetzt, da die Modernisierungsarbeiten in den Minen von Chingola und von Kongola abgeschlossen sind, ihre ganze Aufmerksamkeit der Mine in Rocana widmen. Die Anlagen werden von General Electric in Großbritannien geliefert; sie ersetzen die im Durchschnitt 40 Jahre alten Fördersysteme.

Seitdem die Regierung im Zuge der „Sambianisierung“ nicht nur die Gesellschaften, sondern auch das Management verstaatlicht hat,

fehlt es im Kupferbereich an Fachpersonal. Die Bergbauingenieure sind ausgewandert.

Besondere Schwierigkeiten hat die Ölkrise im Transportbereich hervorgerufen. Neben den höheren Kosten machten sich vor allem Engpässe durch Liefertermine, hervorgerufen durch die mangelnde Kapazität in den ostafrikanischen Häfen, bemerkbar. Durch bilaterale Abkommen versucht die Regierung — teils mit Erfolg — diese Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden; mit Kuwait, Saudi-Arabien und dem Iran wurden Arrangements getroffen, die die sambischen Wünsche über den ersten Öl-Fonds (250 Millionen Dollar) hinaus befriedigen. Mit Nigeria wurde der Austausch Kupfer gegen Öl vereinbart. Die anhaltende Blockierung der Benguela-Bahn in Angola sowie die Verstopfung des Hafens Daressalaam in Tansania zwingen die Regierung, den Kupferexport über den Hafen Beira in Mozambique zu tätigen; die Erwartungen hierzu haben sich aber längst nicht erfüllt.

Zur Steigerung des Export hat die Regierung Kaunda eine Reihe organisatorischer Maßnahmen getroffen. So wurde ein Exportförderungskomitee gegründet, um dem Ausfuhrat die günstigsten Exportmöglichkeiten vorzuschlagen. Ein Unterkomitee hat mit der Ausfuhrabteilung des Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation enge Zusammenarbeit vereinbart. Dagegen wurde der Import generell liberalisiert. Die Zinsverpflichtungen der öffentlichen Hand nahmen stärker zu als die Schuldenabzahlungen.

Die Hauptabnehmer sambischer Produkte sind Großbritannien, Japan und die Bundesrepublik. Sie versuchen Sambia zu helfen. Deutschland steigerte die Kupferimporte aus Sambia binnen weniger Jahre um rund 50 Prozent. Auch verschiedene internationale Organisationen, vor allem die Weltbank und ihre Töchter, haben wiederholt Kredite an Sambia bewilligt, um dem Land bei der Überwindung der Krise infolge der Unruhen in der Region (Angola, Rhodesien) zu helfen. Auch werden die Bestrebungen der Regierung Kaunda, die Wirtschaft zu diversifizieren, einhellig vom Westen unterstützt. Das neulich gewährte Weltbankdarlehen in Höhe von 30 Millionen Dollar ermöglicht die Einfuhr von dringend benötigten Kapital- und Produktionsgütern. Die Regierung in Lusaka möchte in Zukunft insbesondere die Dreieck-Geschäfte fördern, wobei das westeuropäische Know-how und das arabische Ölgeld zusammenspielen sollen.

Mit Zaire, das sich gegenwärtig in bürgerkriegsähnlichen Zuständen befindet, wurde ein umfangreiches Kooperationsvorhaben vereinbart. Zunächst ist der Bau einer Erdölleitung von Lubumbashi in Shaba (Katanga) nach Ndola geplant. Als zweite Stufe ist eine umfassende infrastrukturelle Erschließung der Kupfergürtelzone und der Luapala-Provinz vorgesehen. Die Regierung zeigt sich optimistisch über die neuesten Ölfunde in Zaire und deren kommerzielle Nutzbarkeit, wodurch die sambischen Engpässe beseitigt werden können.

Malawi

Tobacco sales

In the final four weeks of sales 5.34m lb of flue-cured tobacco were sold at the Limbe Tobacco Auction Floors for K3.64m. Last year, in the comparable period 7.07m lb were sold for K4.36m. Average prices this year are higher by 6.52t per lb. The quality of the flue-cured tobacco is very encouraging and burley tobacco is also of better quality this year.

The Tobacco Control Commission's first official estimates indicate total tobacco sales of between 92m and 96m lb compared to about 81m lb last year.

Two loan agreements totalling more than £2.8m for the Kasungu Flue Cured Tobacco Authority were signed between the Malawi Government and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The first loan of £0.5m, will be used to finance forestry development to provide future fuelwood supplies for the growers and smallholders at Kasungu. The second loan of £2.31m will be used to finance the establishment of another 800 smallholdings each growing two acres of flue-cured tobacco at Mpsadzi North.

Buoyant tea earnings

Tea production for the first quarter of 1977 totalled 34.2m lb compared with 29.6m lb for the same period last year. The recent sharp rise in prices seen at the London tea auctions are not expected to have an immediate substantial effect on the industry in Malawi because forward contracts are arranged from the middle of the previous season when the present trend in prices was not evident. However, there is expected to be a substantial increase in foreign exchange earnings from tea sales and it is anticipated that the industry will now take the opportunity to import equipment for the modernisation and expansion of its factories.

There was fairly good demand but at lower rates for the 1,560 packages (each approximately 49 kilos) of Malawi tea sold at an average of 201.91p per kilo at the auctions held in London in the week ended May 6. It is also a marked decline from the peak reached in sales for the week ended March 25 when an average price of 269.08p per kilo was realised for the 2,950 packages on offer. The total number of packages sold to date this year reached 37,680 packages realising an average price of 164.31p per kilo compared to corresponding cumulative sales in 1976 of 20,464 packages sold at an average 63.13p per kilo.

Material produced in co-operation with the National Bank of Malawi.

Note: Kwacha 1.5505 approx = £1 sterling on May 9.

Maize storage

The Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) of Malawi is currently constructing two storage building complexes for maize and other crops in Limbe and Lilongwe at a total cost of K4.025m. This will enable ADMARC to store what is termed, "strategic reserves" of maize sufficient to feed the people in the country throughout the year. ADMARC considers it prudent to have in reserve between 80,000 and 100,000 tons of maize each year to meet exigencies. Apart from maize, other crops such as beans, peas, sunflower, etc, will also be stored. These storage complexes will also have a number of modern facilities including road and rail weighbridges for automatic weighing of trucks coming in with maize and other crops for storage.

Hydro-electric project

Work on the K61m Nkula Falls "B" hydro-electric project—which will be completed in 1980—is expected to start towards the end of May. Of the first four contracts for civil works of the project, two have been awarded to an Italian contractor and the others to Indian and Austrian contractors. Finance for the project will come from the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community, the African Development Bank and the Federal Republic of Germany. Most of the local costs of the project will be met by ESCOM.

Airport contract

The African Development Bank is to provide Malawi with a loan of US\$6m to finance the initial contract of the Lilongwe International Airport. The first contract is expected to cost about US\$7m and will include site clearing and earthworks for the flight strip and construction of a gravel sub-base for aircraft runways. The total cost of the first phase involving some five contracts is expected to amount to K45m.

Zambia

Cabinet reorganisation

President Kaunda announced on April 24 a wide ranging series of cabinet moves designed to make government more effective in dealing with both internal and external problems. Several new cabinet posts have been created, including the Ministry of Water and Natural Resources and the new cabinet has been charged with the task of ending all shortages of essential commodities.

Soviet President's state visit

Zambia recently played host to the Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny who was in the country on a three-day state visit. In a joint communique signed by President Kaunda and President Podgorny, at the end of the visit, it was agreed to establish an air link between Zambia and the Soviet Union.

Aid

Following the visit to Zambia last month of the West German Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mrs Marie Schlei, it was announced that the Federal Republic of Germany is to give Zambia a loan of K23m to help in the economic and technical field during the next two years. In addition, the West German Government has granted Zambia K1m to advance technical and economic co-operation.

In response to a government appeal for special consideration Finland has converted a K3.4m loan to Zambia into a grant, which will be used to purchase, amongst other things, metallic products, equipment for forestry and fisheries and also wheat. This facility brings to K5.1m the total grants given to Zambia by Finland this year. A second agreement signed for a grant last month was for K2.4m from Norway. Of the total grant K2.2m will be transferred to a special fund in the Development Bank of Zambia for long- and medium-term loans on concessionary terms for establishing enterprises for processing agricultural products, building projects, transport, tourism and commercial farming.

The World Bank representative in Zambia, Mr Hans Reichelt, announced in Lusaka last month that since Zambia became independent in 1964 the World Bank has granted the country a total of 20 loans amounting to K354m. He said that 60 per cent of seven loans with a total commitment of K214m was used in financing physical infrastructure projects in power, transport and telecommunications. These loans had also helped the country to develop the basic facilities essential for the mining industry and its growing agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

The most important of these projects were Kariba and Kafue electric power schemes.

Industry and construction

The general manager of Vimal Textiles said in Lusaka last month that a loan obtained from the Development Bank of Zambia had assisted his company in purchasing eight machines which will increase the production of bedsheets and covers. With the installation of the new machines Zambia will now be self-sufficient in bedsheet requirements.

The managing director of a Luanshya based clothing manufacturing company, Serioes, recently announced that the company had exported a consignment of 200 men's suits to Holland, its first order from Western Europe.

Note: Kwacha 1.36 approx = £1 sterling on May 9.

Serioes is hopeful that this order from Holland will be the start of many orders from Europe for the company which is already well established as an exporter of high quality men's clothing to neighbouring countries in Africa such as Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria.

Trade

It has been reported by Mr John Banda, the chairman of the Technical Committee responsible for allocating import licences, that the government has no plans to lift the import ban on luxury goods and those classified as "restricted commodities". Instead the authorities would continue allocating the available foreign exchange for the importation of essential commodities only. However, the problem of shortages of some essential commodities including raw materials required for the manufacturing industry would still continue during the difficult year ahead.

Mining industry

It was reported last month that the Minister of Mines and Industry, Mr Axon Soko, had confirmed that extensive uranium ore deposits had been discovered in Siavonga District bordering Lake Kariba. The discovery followed an airborne survey which revealed extensive radio-metric anomalies related to the presence of uranium. It is understood that a number of foreign mining groups have already expressed interest in participating in the uranium prospecting activity in Siavonga.

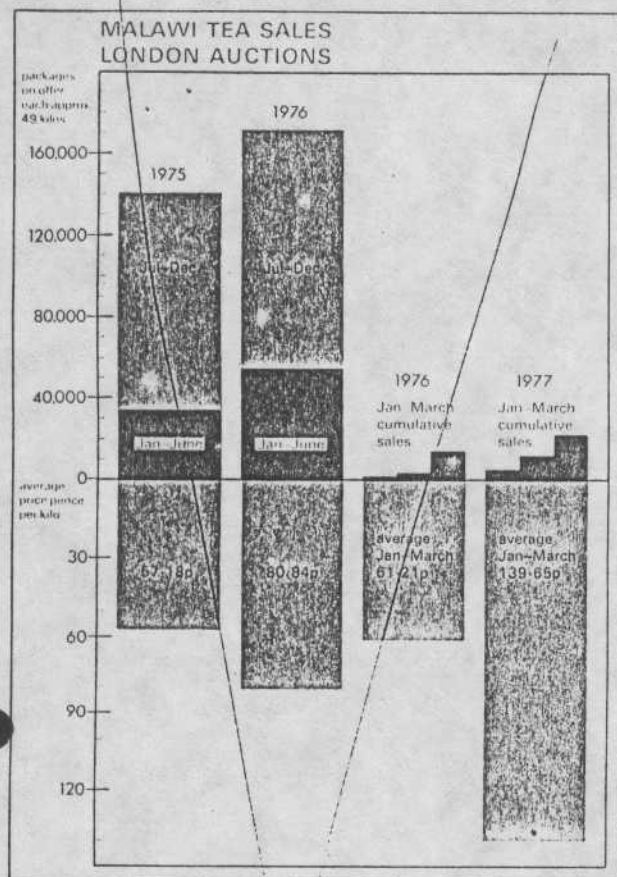
Following the signing of an agreement last month the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) is to lend Ndola Lime Company K4m to assist the company in doubling its lime production. With the loan, Ndola Lime Company will install a second rotary kiln at its works to double annual capacity to 400,000 tons. In 1973 the CDC made a loan of K1.7m towards the cost of the original rotary kiln. The lime produced is used principally in metallurgical processes of the copper mining industry, while small quantities are converted into slaked lime for agricultural and other purposes in the country.

Tourism

British Caledonian Hotels management has won the contract to run the Pamodzi Hotel which will cost the government K10.5m when it is completed next year.

A new K25,000 camp has been opened in the Kafue National Park at Kalala on the shores of the Itzhi Tezhi Dam. At present it has accommodation for eight people in four chalets, but full camping facilities are available.

Meanwhile another camp in the same area, Musungwa Safari Lodge is expected to open shortly. Initially it will have accommodation for 24 people but this will be expanded to take 50. Visitors to the camp will be able to enjoy game viewing, fishing and swimming.



rain. But little or no rain fell from the middle of November to the middle of December and this affected the growth of early planted tobacco. Since the middle of December substantial rainfall has fallen in most of the growing areas although distribution of this rain has been erratic. Growers in those areas that received above average or continuous rainfall have had to contend with a certain disease factor while those where rainfall was below average found that the tobacco tended to flower on the low side. The commission believes that despite these difficulties the 1977 flue-cured crop will be of reasonable quality. Although it is known that there is a promising crop of burley the quality depends to a great extent on the weather conditions in late March and early April.

The London tea market experienced hectic conditions during March, and the steep rise in prices was only reversed at the sale on March 28.

At the auctions held in London in the week ended March 25, tea sales reached a peak with 2,950 packages (each approximately 49 kilos) sold at an average price of 269.08p per kilo. Sales the following week recorded the lower average of 170.46p for the 3,411 packages on offer, though this was well up on the average 65-70p per kilo realised at the corresponding sales in 1976.

Total sales this year have reached 26,993 packages realising an average price of 143.62p per kilo. Cumulative sales totalled 16,721 packages with an average price of 61.93p per kilo over the comparable period in 1976.

Indian links

Last month a four-man delegation from Bank of Zambia led by the governor, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, visited India as guests of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

The visit which included discussions with officials of the Indian Ministry of Finance was said to be in keeping with the desire of both countries to develop relations in different fields.

Zambia enjoyed a trade surplus of K12m with India in the first half of 1976. It exported goods worth K14.1m to India while her imports amounted to only K2.1m.

Aid

The Swedish Minister for International Development Co-operation (SIDA) on a visit to Zambia last month, announced in Lusaka that Sweden would increase its aid to Zambia in the next financial year by 30 per cent. It was also stated that SIDA had granted K360,000 to the hospital at Mpongwe in Ndola Rural. The grant is to be used for extensions to the hospital and for an agricultural project aimed at making the hospital self-sufficient in food products.

The resident representative of Norway announced in Lusaka that his country had set aside K3.7m for development projects in Zambia this year.

Trade and industry

It is reported that the continuing shortage of foreign exchange and the strict restrictions placed on the issue of import licences have imposed a very severe strain on a number of companies in the manufacturing sector. The Clothing Manufacturers Association of Zambia has warned that many of the country's clothing factories may be forced to close by the middle of the year unless conditions improve.

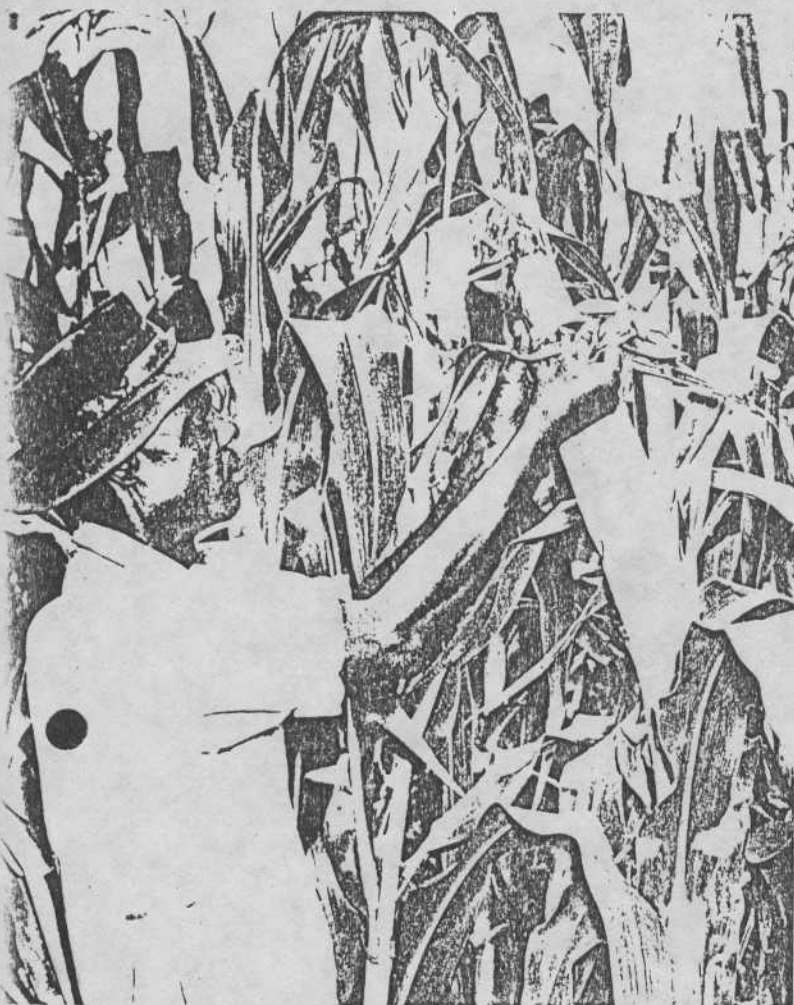
At the same time the assistant manager of Gourock Ropes and Canvas stated that due to insufficient import licences to import materials to manufacture tarpaulins and other canvas products his company would find it difficult to supply Namboard's full requirements for covering agricultural produce this season.

A third company reported to be faced with import problems is Zamphoto, one of Zambia's leading dealers in photographic equipment and chemicals, which has closed its colour film processing laboratory due to lack of materials.

The company has also stopped processing black and white films owing to the same problems.

Work is expected to begin in four months time on a plant to make refrigeration products. The plant is to be set up in Lusaka at an estimated cost of K1.2m by a newly formed company Coldflo Limited, and will be the only one of its kind in Zambia.

Note: Kwacha 1.36 approx £1 sterling on April 4.



Because of adverse weather Zambia's maize crop is likely to total 7m bags as compared with 8m bags produced in the 1975-76 season.

Our photo shows a Zambian farmer examining part of his maize crop.

The managing director of Coldflo Limited announced that apart from the coldroom equipment, the company will also produce bottle coolers, bar counters, and domestic refrigerators.

It is hoped that production will begin in August next year.

Following the granting of a K2.5m loan by the Development Bank of Zambia, work will begin later in the year on a bicycle assembly plant in Chipata. The plant will use components supplied by Atlas Cycles Industries of India.

A significant advantage for Zambian importers, who use Eastern African National Shipping Lines (EANS), has been the introduction of a new arrangement whereby freight charges can now be paid in local currency.

This move has been made possible following the

opening of an "external" account by EANS in Zambia.

Until now all freight charges were payable in foreign currency and the new procedure will ease some of Zambia's foreign exchange problems.

Mining

A major British manufacturer of mining equipment, GEC Mechanical Handling Limited, has secured a contract of nearly K1.7m for the supply of conveyors to the mining industry in Zambia. Under the contract the company will supply 37 conveyors to be installed at Mufulira and Baluba mines, both owned by Roan Consolidated Mines Limited (RCM). All the equipment, which includes a wide range of components including idlers, pulley assemblies, trippers and tightening units for Mufulira Mine, is being specially designed for the work and will be installed by local technicians working under supervision from the British company.

Delivery of the equipment is expected to be completed in 15 months.

Agriculture

Standard Bank Zambia Limited granted loans amounting to more than K18m to farmers during the 1976-77 season.

The loans which were made between April and September last year represent an increase of more than 20 per cent over the 1975 agricultural loans granted by the Bank. The increase over the previous year's figures emphasises the importance Standard Bank attaches to the expansion of the agricultural sector.

Due to adverse weather conditions throughout the country this year's maize crop is likely to fall by about 1m bags compared to the 1975-76 season when 8m bags of maize were produced. The tobacco crop is also expected to be about 10 per cent less than last season's output.

A new tobacco marketing system which eliminates private buying was announced in Lusaka last month. The system, to be financed by four commercial banks—Standard, Grindlays, Barclays and National Commercial, makes the Tobacco Board of Zambia the sole buyer and exporter of the crop. The general manager of the Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ) said the system would replace the auction floors in which overseas buyers bought tobacco without the TBZ having much to say. It will also end the K1m marketing subsidy which TBZ has given farmers as a result of fluctuating prices. From this year farmers will be paid fixed prices for their crops.

London Metal Exchange Copper Prices (£ per tonne)

	1976				1977			
	Jan 12	Feb 11	Mar 12	Apr 9	Jan 10	Feb 9	Mar 9	Apr 6
Cash wirebars	597.80	586.25	1,131.30	1,183.00	791.20	831.52	869.70	839.00
Three months wirebars	617.50	604.75	1,069.70	1,116.50	824.55	861.52	899.90	863.00

18. MAI 1977

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Sambias Wirtschaftplaner wollen der neuen Krisenstimmung trotzen

Kostspielige Projekte im Kupferbereich stehen auf dem Reißbrett

18. 5.

HANDELSBLATT, Dienstag, 17. 5. 1977

NAIROBI. Im südlichen Afrika wird eine Sturmwarnung gegeben. Sowohl Sambias Präsident Kaunda wie sein rhodesischer Widerpart Ian Smith rasseln immer lauter mit den Säbeln. Ökonomische Rückwirkungen können nicht ausbleiben. Sie werden sich für Sambia um so stärker auswirken, als das Land ohnehin schon seit langem mit großen wirtschaftspolitischen Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen hat.

Nach Meinung vieler Beobachter sind für die Wirtschaftsschwierigkeiten in Sambia sowohl die anhaltende Rezession auf dem für das Land lebenswichtigen Kupfersektor als auch eine Reihe von falsch angesetzten Maßnahmen der Regierung Kaunda verantwortlich zu machen. Vor allem die Kupferpolitik wird in ihrem Ansatz als falsch bezeichnet. Trotz rechtzeitiger Warnungen vom Weltmarkt und des Beschlusses der CIO — einer Art „Kupfer-Opec“ — die Kupferexporte um 10% (70 000 Tonnen) zu drosseln, beschloß die Regierung, neue Kupfererzvorkommen zu erschließen. Sambia besitzt rund ein Viertel der Weltvorräte an sulfidischen Kupfererzen. Nach den USA, der Sowjetunion und Chile ist das Land bereits der viertgrößte Kupferproduzent der Welt.

Mitten in der Weltwirtschaftskrise waren für die größte Kupfergesellschaft „Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd.“ (RCM) Kredite in Höhe von 60 Mill. \$, aufgenommen worden, um die neuen Prospektionsprojekte zu finanzieren. Dabei handelt es sich einmal um einen Eurodollarkredit mit einer fünfjährigen Laufzeit in Höhe von 30 Mill. \$, der von der Regierung garantiert wurde. Bei dem anderen Kredit handelte es sich um einen Akzeptkredit mit einer Laufzeit von drei Jahren, die Mittel für diesen Revolvingskredit wurden in New York aufgetrieben. Kurz zuvor hatte die sambische Regierung zudem beträchtliche Anleihen auf dem Eurodollarmarkt in Höhe von rund 150,0 Mill. \$ aufgenommen. Diese finanziellen Operationen

wurden wegen der verfügbaren Verstaatlichungsmaßnahme der beiden größten Kupferbergwerksgesellschaften — der RCM und der „Nchanga Consolidated Cooper Mines“ (NCCM) — durchgeführt.

Das Ziel des Fünfjahresplanes, die Kupferproduktion auf rund 900 000 Tonnen jährlich zu steigern, wurde aber trotzdem nicht erreicht. Mittlerweile wurde die zweite Stufe des Baluba-Projektes der Luanshya Mine, wonach bereits 1983 die Jahresproduktion von gegenwärtig 22 000 jato auf rund 50 000 jato gesteigert werden soll, sowie eine ganze Reihe anderer Vorhaben in Angriff genommen. Die Regierung zeigt sich jedenfalls trotz Rückschlägen optimistisch. Sie will jetzt, nachdem die Modernisierungsarbeiten in den Minen von Chingola, die zu den größten der Welt zählen und in denen von Kongola abgeschlossen sind, ihre ganze Aufmerksamkeit der Mine in Rocana widmen. Die Anlagen werden von General Electric in Großbritannien geliefert. Sie ersetzen die im Durchschnitt vierzig Jahre alten Fördersysteme.

Die Beobachter kritisieren all diese ambitionierten Projekte der Regierung, auch vom Standpunkt der personalpolitischen Überlegung. Nachdem die Regierung im Zuge der „Sambianisierung“ nicht nur die Gesellschaften, sondern auch das Management verstaatlichte, fehlte es im Kupferbereich an dringend benötigtem Fachpersonal. Die Bergbauingenieure wanderten aus, da für sie auf dem Weltarbeitsmarkt die Nachfrage recht hoch ist.

Zu den objektiv verursachten Schwierigkeiten gehören aber auch die Auswirkungen der Ölkrise. Insbesondere der Transportbereich ist davon schwerstens betroffen worden. Neben den höheren Kosten machten sich vor allem Komplikationen bei den Lieferterminen durch die mangelnde Ölversorgung in den ostafrikanischen Häfen bemerkbar. Durch bilaterale Abkommen versucht die Regierung, teils mit Erfolg, diese Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden. Mit Kuwait, Saudi Arabien und dem Iran wurden Arrangements getroffen, die die sambischen Wünsche über den ersten Öl-Fond (250 Mill. \$) hinaus befriedigen. Mit Nige-

ria wurde ein Austausch von Kupfer gegen Öl vereinbart. Die anhaltende Blockierung der Benguela-Bahn in Angola sowie die Verstopfung des Hafens Daressalaam in Tansania zwingen die Regierung, die Kupferexporte über den Hafen Beira in Mozambique zu tätigen. Die in diese Maßnahme gesetzten Erwartungen haben sich aber längst nicht erfüllt.

Um dennoch den Export qualitativ und quantitativ zu steigern, hat die Regierung Kaunda eine Reihe von organisatorischen Maßnahmen verfügt. So wurde ein Exportförderungskomitee gegründet, um dem Ausfuhrat die günstigsten Exportmöglichkeiten vorzuschlagen.

Die Hauptabnehmer sambischer Produkte, Großbritannien, Japan und die Bundesrepublik, versuchen der Regierung unter die Arme zu greifen. Die bundesdeutsche Wirtschaft steigerte die Kupferimporte aus Sambia binnen ein paar Jahren um rd. 50%. Auch verschiedene internationale Organisationen, vor allem die Weltbank und ihre Tochterorganisationen, haben wiederholt Kredite an Sambia bewilligt, um dem Land bei der Überwindung der Krise infolge der Unruhen in der Region zu helfen. Auch werden die Bestrebungen der Regierung Kaunda, die Wirtschaft zu diversifizieren, einhellig vom Westen unterstützt. Das neulich gewährte Weltbankdarlehen in Höhe von 30 Millionen \$ ermöglicht die Einfuhr von dringend benötigten Kapital- und Produktionsgütern.

Die Regierung in Lusaka will in Zukunft insbesondere die Dreiecksgeschäfte fördern, wobei das westeuropäische Know-how und das arabische Ölgeld zusammenspielen sollen. Mit Zaire, das sich gegenwärtig in bürgerkriegsähnlichen Zuständen befindet, wurde ein umfangreiches Kooperationsvorhaben vereinbart. Zunächst ist der Bau einer Erdölleitung von Lubumbashi in Shaba (Katanga) nach Ndola geplant. Als zweite Stufe ist eine umfassende infrastrukturelle Erschließung der Kupfergürtelzone und der Luapula-Provinz vorgesehen. Die Regierung zeigt sich zudem optimistisch über die neuesten Ölfunde in Zaire und deren kommerzielle Nutzbarkeit, wodurch die sambischen Engpässe beseitigt werden könnten.

-4. MRZ. 1977

Frankfurter Zeitung

BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT

Herausgegeben von der Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung

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Wachsende wirtschaftliche Schwierigkeiten in Sambia 2

Private Unternehmen sollen wieder investieren / Arbeitslosigkeit macht Regierung zu schaffen / Rückzahlung mancher Kredite fraglich?

dr. JOHANNISBURG, 3. März. Die gegenwärtige Wirtschaftskrise hat die Regierung von Sambia veranlaßt, den privaten Unternehmern wieder mehr Bewegungsfreiheit einzuräumen. Private Investoren können künftig mit einem größeren Entgegenkommen der Regierung unter Präsident Kaunda rechnen. In den letzten Monaten verstärkte sich die Zahl der privaten Unternehmer und der weißen Farmer, die auf Grund der sozialistischen Wirtschaftsreformen dem Land für immer den Rücken kehrten. Noch sind weiße Farmer mit einem Anteil zwischen 30 und 50 Prozent an der gesamten Mais- und Rindfleischproduktion des Landes beteiligt. Finanzminister Mwanakatwe hat für die nächsten Wochen einen neuen Leitfaden für ausländische Investoren angekündigt.

Trotz des höheren Kupferexportes hat sich das Zahlungsbilanzdefizit im Jahre 1976 auf 105 Millionen Kwacha (1 K = ca. DM 3,08) vergrößert. Die Landeswährung, der Kwacha, wurde im vergangenen Juli um 20 Prozent abgewertet. Die wirtschaftliche Situation ist nach wie vor stark rezessiv, weil der Weltmarktpreis für Kupfer niedrig geblieben ist. Hinzu kommen die weitere Erhöhung der Rohölpreise und der eskalierende Terroristenkrieg am Sambesi zum benachbarten Rhodesien. Sambia hat im vergangenen Jahr von internationalen Organisationen (Internationaler Währungsfonds und Weltbank), aber auch von der Volksrepublik China Darlehen beziehungsweise Ziehungsrechte in Höhe von rund 500 Millionen Kwacha erhalten. Nach Angaben von Präsident Kaunda sollen Sambia durch die Schließung der Grenze nach Rhodesien jährlich über 470 Millionen Kwacha Deviseneinnahmen verlorengegangen sein.

Die Regierung behauptet zwar immer wieder, daß sie überseische Kredite termingemäß zurückzahlen wird; Zweifel an dieser Absicht hat aber eine Regierungsentscheidung der letzten Wochen in Übersee ausgelöst. Nach Angaben von Finanzminister Mwanakatwe wird die sambische Regierung Kredite, die von höheren Re-

gierungsbeamten bei ausländischen Regierungen oder Organisationen aufgenommen wurden, nur dann zurückzahlen, „wenn sie ordnungsgemäß vom Finanzministerium in Lusaka bestätigt worden sind“. Der Finanzminister sagte, nur sein Amt sei befugt, Darlehen von anderen Regierungen und ausländischen Organisationen aufzunehmen. Sollte ein Kreditabkommen von einem unbefugten Beamten unterzeichnet werden, bestehe für die sambische Regierung keine gesetzliche Verpflichtung, solche Kredite zurückzuzahlen. Seit Jahresfrist mehren sich die Versuche, die drakonischen Devisenkontrollen zu umgehen. Nach Schätzungen aus Lusaka sollen im vergangenen Jahr rund 90 Millionen Kwacha Sambia illegal verlassen haben.

Präsident Kaunda setzt seine Hoffnung auf einen Kredit der Afrikanischen Entwicklungsbank, um damit die erhöhten Rohölpreise abdecken zu können. Im vergangenen Monat beschlossen afrikanische Entwicklungsländer auf einer Tagung in Lusaka, dem arabischen Block zu empfehlen, ein Darlehen von rund 5 Milliarden DM über fünf Jahre zu gewähren. Damit sollen die größten Schwierigkeiten beseitigt werden, die sich aus dem erhöhten Rohölpreis für afrikanische Länder ergeben.

Die beiden sambischen Kupfer-Gesellschaften, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) und Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), haben im abgelaufenen Geschäftsjahr 1975/76 ihre Kupferproduktion stark verringern müssen. NCCM stellte im Berichtszeitraum 385 414 (1974/1975: 408 666) Tonnen und RCM 205 053 (220 077) Tonnen Kupfer zum Export zur Verfügung.

Die zunehmende Arbeitslosigkeit macht Sambia große Schwierigkeiten. 381 750 Arbeitsfähige, das sind etwa 20 Prozent der erwerbstätigen Bevölkerung, sind im zwölften Jahr der Unabhängigkeit arbeitslos. Ihre Zahl nimmt monatlich um etwa 20 000 zu. Dagegen werden monatlich nur 3000 neue Arbeitsplätze angeboten. Das Arbeitsministerium hat im vergange-

nen Jahr rigorose Maßnahmen eingeführt, die die Sicherheit des Arbeitsplatzes gewährleisten sollen. Die Folge ist eine Überbesetzung bei vielen Unternehmen, die damit nicht mehr rentabel arbeiten können. Im zweiten Nationalen Entwicklungsplan, der Ende dieses Jahres ausläuft, war noch optimistisch von einem Anwachsen der erwerbstätigen Bevölkerung auf 1,8 Millionen gegenüber 1,4 Millionen im Jahre 1971 ausgegangen worden. Es sollten 230 000 neue Arbeitsplätze geschaffen werden. Dem Zambia National Service wurden 13 Millionen Kwacha zur entsprechenden Ausbildung für Facharbeiter zur Verfügung gestellt. Ein großer Teil der neuen Arbeitsplätze war im Bereich der Landwirtschaft vorgesehen. Solche Stellen sind in Sambia jedoch kaum begehrt. In schwarzafrikanischen Ländern wandert die Bevölkerung aus der Landwirtschaft in die Städte und Industriezonen ab.

Arbeitsminister Banda sieht große Schwierigkeiten in den nächsten Jahren auf das Land zukommen. Ende 1984 wird das Heer der Erwerbstätigen in Sambia die 2-Millionen-Grenze überschritten haben. Die derzeitige Wirtschaftskrise verhindert jedoch, dieses Ziel, auch längerfristig zu erreichen. Bei zunehmender allgemeiner Schulbildung stehen zu wenige Möglichkeiten zur Ausbildung für Facharbeiter zur Verfügung. Auf der anderen Seite hält die Bevölkerungsexplosion an.

Sambia besitzt nach letzten Schätzungen etwa 5 Millionen Einwohner. Noch sind 54,3 Prozent der Bevölkerung in der Landwirtschaft beschäftigt. 14,6 Prozent entfallen auf den Bergbau und auf das verarbeitende Gewerbe. 24,7 Prozent sind im Dienstleistungsbereich und 6,5 Prozent in sonstigen Wirtschaftsbereichen beschäftigt. 45,9 Prozent der Bevölkerung war 1971 unter 15 Jahre, 52 Prozent zwischen 15 und 65 Jahre und 2,1 Prozent über 65 Jahre alt. Der sambische Arbeitsmarkt wird zusätzlich noch durch rund 45 000 Flüchtlinge aus dem benachbarten Angola belastet.

26 / 27 FEB. 1977

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f. Sambia 2 With Zambian, International Help *4. Ju. 11-12.1*
Lusaka's Poor Tackle Housing Problems

By Roger Mann.

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 25 (WP).—Almost every black African city is afflicted with decaying, overcrowded slums and a critical shortage of housing for low-paid wage earners. But here in the Zambian capital, some poor people are themselves solving the low-cost housing problem and doing it with such creativity that they have won the assistance of their government and international agencies.

"Slowly by slowly I'm building my family a five-room house," said Charles Maswelli, 31, a mechanic's helper who has spent the last 13 years living in a variety of one-room shacks in a squatters' area of Lusaka.

"Food is dear these days and I don't earn so much money,"

Mr. Maswelli added, "but I have a loan and have already built two rooms out of concrete bricks."

While working-class African slum dwellers from Nairobi to Lagos feel hopelessly trapped in overcrowded shantytowns of filth and poverty, Lusaka's squatters are optimistic about their future.

Scrap Building Materials

With no other accommodation available, rural Zambians who flocked to Lusaka in the 1960s for jobs and a better life drifted into the now-sprawling squatter compounds that encircle the city. They built their shanties from scrap wood and metal.

At first, these unauthorized settlements were threatened by the government, which hoped to house the people in low-income projects. But by the early 1970s, with almost half of Lusaka's 400,000 residents living in squatter compounds, the government realized that even the most ambitious building program could never accommodate them all.

The Zambian press and government noted that the squatters had not only landscaped their plots but had also established cooperative markets, credit unions and rudimentary schools. Locally elected leaders, acting in the absence of any civil authorities, solved disputes and enforced standards of building and behavior.

The years of official neglect, however, had left the squatter compounds overcrowded and without sanitation or clean drinking water. The incidence of disease, especially in children, was high.

"We realized that it was much cheaper to give the people loans to improve the shanties they had already constructed themselves than to build new houses for them," said Richard Martin, deputy director of Lusaka's housing project unit. "Titles to their plots and increased basic services such as piped water was the only other inducement the squatters needed to upgrade their homes and neighborhoods."

With a \$20-million loan from the World Bank, squatter compound residents are planning and building new roads, clinics and schools.

UNICEF is helping to train 50 community development workers, who will assist squatters here and other Zambian towns to upgrade their neighborhoods. It is also supporting children's clinics in the compounds and nursery schools in community centers built by the parents themselves.

NACHRICHTEN FÜR AUSSENHANDEL

14. FEB. 1977

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Sambia

Staatsbudget 1977 bringt Steuer- und Preiserhöhungen

Lusaka. — Steuerhöhungen und höhere Preise sind Hauptmerkmale des sambischen Budgets 1977, das Ende Januar von Finanzminister John Mwanakatwe dem Parlament vorgelegt wurde. Wie aus Pressemeldungen hervorgeht, sollen sich die Einnahmen 1977 auf 640,4 Mill. Kwacha (K), die Ausgaben dagegen auf 792,5 Mill. K belaufen. Darin dürften die Investitionsausgaben eingeschlossen sein. Über die Finanzierung des Defizits wurde nichts berichtet. Im laufenden Jahr ist Sambias Situation insofern besser als 1976, als die Kupferproduktion, die mit rd. 90% zu den Exporteinnahmen des Landes beiträgt, 1976 um 11% auf 710 000 t gestiegen ist, die beiden großen staatlichen Kupferbergbaugesellschaften — Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd. (RCM) und Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) — wieder mit Gewinn arbeiten und der Regierung folglich wieder Einnahmen zufließen, was 1976 nicht der Fall war (vgl. NIA Nr. 31 v. 13. 2. 76).

Zur Durchführung der Entwicklungspläne, die vor allem eine Diversifizierung der einseitig auf Kupfer ausgerichteten Wirtschaftsstruktur zur Landwirtschaft hin zum Ziel haben, sieht sich die sambische Regierung nach Auskunft des Finanzministers jedoch zur Anhebung von Steuern und Preisen gezwungen. Die Erhöhungen sollen die Einkommen- und Körperschaftsteuer, die sog. Marktsteuer, die Beschäftigungsteuer, die Verbrauch- und die Umsatzsteuer, die Zollabgaben und zahlreiche andere Gebühren betreffen. Die vorgeschlagenen Änderungen bei der Einkommensteuer, die am 1. 4. 77 in Kraft treten sollen, zielen ausschließlich auf die Bezieher mittlerer und hoher Einkommen. Hier sollen die bestehenden Sätze von 22,5% bzw. 32,5% auf 25,0% bzw. 35,0% angehoben werden. Die Körperschaftsteuer wird mit Wirkung vom 31. 3. 77 von bisher 45% auf 50% erhöht. Beibehalten wurde die mit dem Etat 1976 eingeführte 35%ige Steuervergünstigung im Zusammenhang mit den Plänen der Regierung, die Wirtschaftsentwicklung in den ländlichen Gebieten Sambias zu fördern.

Preiserhöhungen sind vor allem bei alkoholfreien Getränken, Zigaretten, Bier, Zucker, Benzin und Dieseltreibstoff vorgesehen, wobei die Anhebungen bis zu 20% erreichen. Ein Teil der Preiserhöhungen soll den Herstellern als Ausgleich für im Preis gestiegene und für die Produktion benötigte Importwaren zugute kommen, während die Regierung den überwiegenden Teil der Erhöhungen für die Finanzierung des Haushalts kassiert.

Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt Sambias ist Finanzminister Mwanakatwe zufolge 1976 real um 2,4% auf 995 Mill. K gestiegen. Vergleichszahlen wurden nicht genannt.

—BIA/NIA (Q) 14. 2. 77



Malawians tending an irrigated rice field. Special attention has been paid to the cultivation of rice and other irrigated crops in Malawi's agricultural development plans.

Photo: Malawi High Commission, London.

against comparable 1976 sales of 2,832 packages and an average price of 57.38p per kilo.

Cattle husbandry

The government has launched a programme aimed to increase not only the number of cattle in the country but also to improve the productivity of individual animals, ensuring an adequate supply of milk and meat.

The dairy and livestock improvement project ranges from proper cattle feeding to increasing the production of milk among the country's many smallholder cattle farmers.

The first phase in 1969 and second phase in 1973 of the project launched by the government, and with the assistance of the UNDP, has increased the country's cattle population from 491,000 to 700,000.

Daily milk consumption, which amounted to 1,630 gallons in Blantyre and 50 gallons in Lilongwe, has now been increased to 2,000 gallons and 600 gallons respectively. Many Malawians are in fact self-employed in dairy farming, which is basically labour intensive.

Beef production is mainly concentrated in the Northern Region where there is more land for grazing.

Zambia

Budget for 1977

Presenting his budget address on January 28, the Minister of Finance stated that for the second year in succession Zambia faced a large balance of payments deficit in 1976. According to preliminary estimates the figure is likely to be K105m compared with K147.8m in 1975 and a surplus of K18.6m in 1974. The unfavourable result emerged despite the fact that export receipts increased by over 40 per cent largely due to the increased volume of copper exports and the adjustments of the exchange rate in July 1976. However imports fell by about 19 per cent.

On the grounds that copper is a wasting asset which could no longer be the mainstay of the Zambian economy, the minister proposed that economic policy should concentrate the bulk of financial and manpower resources on the development of agriculture. He also appealed to parastatal organisations "to rid themselves of the present ills of mismanagement, inefficiency and over-staffing and concentrate more on small scale industries instead of using their limited resources on multi-million kwacha projects."

Note: Kwacha 1.37 approx = £1 sterling on February 7.

Budgetary policy

Government expenditure for 1977 has been restricted only to providing essential services and financing the most important development projects.

Owing only to the limited amount of resources the following measures have been taken:

No new posts will be created in 1977 unless they provide new services.

All vacant non-professional and non-technical posts will be frozen.

The option of cash in lieu of leave for civil servants has been temporarily suspended.

The staffing structure of missions abroad will be streamlined.

Trips abroad on official business will be minimised.

Until the end of this year, no new buildings, and especially skyscrapers, will be permitted in urban areas.

Student allowances in all educational institutions have been reduced to K5 per student per month.

Recurrent expenditure

The total recurrent budget is K633.1m made up as follows:

Recurrent expenditure (Km)

	Km
Personal emoluments	155.8
Recurrent departmental charges	121.1
Grants	22.5
Subsidies	58.5
Other payments	6.2
Special expenditure	4.1
Pensions	18.1
Emergency expenditure	0.5
Constitutional and statutory expenditure	246.3

The major allocations under recurrent expenditure are Ministry of Education—K98.8m; Ministry of Health—K47.3m; Ministry of Rural Development—K75.3m; Zambia Police—K28.0m and Ministry of Public Works—K20.6m.

Revenue

After taking account of revenue which will be raised from new measures introduced, total revenue in 1977 is expected to amount to K520.4m as follows:

Revenue	Km
Income tax	173.0
Customs and excise duties	245.0
Fines and licences	8.0
Mineral revenue	15.0
Interest from government loans	0.4
Fees of court, office and other miscellaneous receipts	25.3
Loans and investments interest	23.3
Miscellaneous reimbursements	13.7
Capital repayments	10.7
Capital grants	5.0
Capital receipts	1.0

Capital expenditure

The total capital expenditure proposed for 1977 is K159.4m which is K3m below the 1976 approved figure. From limited resources a larger amount of funds has been allocated to the productive sectors or those areas that contribute to immediate and direct production of goods and services. In order to provide

government machinery to implement the projects K8.8m has been allowed for plant and vehicles.

The agricultural finance company has been allocated an additional amount of K5.5m to enable it to increase loans to farmers and peasants.

Tax changes

With effect from April 1, adjustments will be made to the personal income tax rate in the middle and higher income groups. The existing rate of 22.5 per cent is increased to 25 per cent and that of 32.5 per cent to 35 per cent.

The new rates will be as follows:

on the first K500 income after allowance—no change
on the next K1,500 income after allowance—no change
on the next K2,000 income after allowance—25%
on the next K2,000 income after allowance—35%.

Corporate tax is increased from 45 to 50 per cent with effect from the income tax year ending March 31, 1977.

Owing to the slow pace of Zambianisation the selective employment tax is to be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. However, as from April 1 this tax will be allowed for income tax purposes.

In order to reduce remittances abroad the withholding taxes on interest from royalties (20 per cent), rents (10 per cent), management and consultancy fees (15 per cent) and public entertainment fees (15 per cent) are all increased to 30 per cent while the tax on contractors (10 per cent) rises to 20 per cent.

Increases are made in the excise duties on soft drinks, beer and cigarettes. A packet of cigarettes which used to cost 44 ngwee will now sell at 50 ngwee, an average increase of 13.6 per cent. Some two-thirds of the proposed increase is to be retained as government revenue, the remaining one-third to be passed to the companies concerned.

In order to reduce the consumption of sugar to assist the Zambia Sugar Company in its expansion programme and to raise government revenue, the retail price of sugar is to be 44 ngwee per kilogramme, an increase of 6 ngwee, the bigger part going to the Zambia Sugar Company.

There are to be increases in petrol which will add 2 ngwee per litre to super grade and 3 ngwee to regular grade while motor vehicle licence fees will be increased by K5 and sales taxes on locally assembled cars will be subject to an increase from the present range of four, eight, 12 and 17 per cent to five, 10, 15 and 20 per cent.

Sales tax on cosmetics and perfumery is increased from 30 to 50 per cent and that on furniture from 20 to 30 per cent.

The tax on state lottery winnings is increased from 15 to 20 per cent.

Export promotion

In order to encourage the export of new items, exporters who are registered with the Ministry of

projects



The spinning section of the K7m Kafue Textiles factory which was set up with the aim of achieving self sufficiency in fabrics for Zambia.

Photo: Zimco Information and Publicity Unit

Commerce will be given priority in the allocation of import licences, and the Governor of the Bank of Zambia has been requested to give preferential treatment in the allocation of foreign exchange.

Owing to the continuing difficulties regarding foreign exchange a tight control on import licences is to be maintained. However, in order to give importers more time to plan their imports, licences will be issued on a half yearly basis with effect from July 1 instead of on a quarterly basis as at present.

Exchange control concessions. In order to boost rural development and to increase the supply of goods and services, the following concessions have been made to the exchange control regulations:

At present private investors are allowed to remit abroad either 10 per cent of the paid up share capital of their companies or 30 per cent of the profit. With effect from the financial year ending June 30, 1977 investors will be allowed to remit either 15 per cent of the paid up share capital of their companies or 50 per cent of the profit whichever is lower.

Resident's travel allowance of K300 per adult per calendar year to be granted.

In 1975 expatriate farmers were permitted to remit annually 10 per cent of their net profits. The figure has been increased to 12.5 per cent with effect from April 1.

A new scheme is being formulated to give a reasonable final emigration allowance to expatriate farmers and

members of the business community should they elect to retire elsewhere. The amount of the remittance to be allowed will be determined on the basis of a number of factors such as age, value of assets the individual possesses and length of stay in Zambia.

Fees on loans guaranteed

Under the Loans and Guarantees (Authorisation) Act, the Minister of Finance is authorised to issue guarantees on external and internal loans up to K1bn and K120m respectively on behalf of the government for:

Any body corporate directly established by any written law.

Any co-operative society registered under the co-operative societies act.

Any local authority established under the local government act.

Public utilities.

Any body corporate in which shares are held by or on behalf of the government.

It has been decided to impose a fee of 1.25 per cent of the total loan to be guaranteed by government. However, any co-operative registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and any rural local authority established under the Local Government Act will be exempted from this fee.

London Metal Exchange copper prices (£ per tonne)

	1975		1976				1977	
	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 12	Feb 11	Nov 8	Dec 9	Jan 10	Feb 9
Cash wirebars	583.75	559.00	597.80	586.25	806.50	764.50	791.20	831.52
Three months wirebars	605.25	579.00	617.50	604.75	843.50	796.60	824.55	861.52

Import licence fee

In order to discourage traders from applying for more import licences than they require and the importing of non-essential commodities, a fee of one per cent of the total value approved on import licences has been introduced. A few items, such as essential food and medicine, will be exempt from this tax which will take effect from March 1.

As it is the country's intention to encourage exports no fee will be charged on export licences.

General

Last month the fourth session of the Third National Assembly was opened by President Kaunda. In his opening address the President announced that, in spite of the numerous obstacles faced by the country, the overall performance of the economy in 1976 was encouraging with notable increases being made in agriculture. However, the President warned that hard times still lay ahead in 1977.

President Kaunda has made a six-day state visit to West Africa at the invitation of the Nigerian Government.

Industry

A spokesman for the Development Bank of Zambia announced in Lusaka last month that a K1m loan for Mansa Batteries, Zambia's first dry cell battery factory, had been approved. The Bank also sanctioned a K200,000 subscription to the share capital of the company to finance the project.

Although the continuing shortage of foreign exchange in the country is affecting business houses, companies are gradually expanding new export markets. In the past month the general manager of Chloride (Zambia) Ltd began exports to Malawi of various battery components comprising lead oxide, vent plugs and acid grids, all of which are produced from local materials in Zambia. The new agreement is expected to be worth K40,000 per annum.

Another company increasing its exports is African Wire Ropes. Its managing director reported in Kitwe that the company was expecting to export K140,000 worth of its products to Malawi and Tanzania. Items to be exported include general engineering wire ropes and earth moving wire ropes. The company is engaged on an expansion programme which, when completed in mid-1979, would make Zambia self-sufficient in various types of steel wire ropes essential for the mining industry.

To overcome problems arising from inadequate import licences and to save foreign exchange, the company chairman of Rover (Zambia) Ltd announced

that the company proposes a Land Rover reconditioning plant in Ndola at an initial cost of about K100,000.

There are an estimated 10,000 Land Rovers in the country.

Mining

A spokesman for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) in Kabwe has announced that Kenya and Tanzania have placed orders for lead and zinc worth K4.2m. It was reported that the orders were placed through Marubeni, an international company which buys metals for customers of the two countries. Although there is a rising world demand for the two metals, Zambia gives preference to African countries and exports have already started to Malawi and Botswana in addition to Kenya and Tanzania.

NCCM is modernising the Broken Hill Mine smelting furnace at a reported cost of K4.5m. One phase of the scheme has already been completed at an estimated cost of K785,000.

Agriculture

A record harvest of more than 800,000 tonnes of maize has been reported. This represents an increase of more than 30 per cent over the previous year. Zambia also achieved an increase of 90 per cent in sunflower production, 400 per cent in wheat production, 82.7 per cent in soya beans, 69 per cent in rice, 18.2 per cent in cotton, together with marked increases in the growth of tea and coffee.

To assist the "agrarian revolution" the general manager of the Agricultural Finance Company announced that his company had approved a total of 21,000 loan applications from farmers amounting to K28m for the 1976-77 season.

In order to expand the sugar industry in Zambia, Indeco announced its intention last month of establishing a second sugar plantation in Luapula Province. Although the project would be smaller than the Nakambala sugar estate, it would nevertheless be a major development and experts are currently carrying out soil sampling to find the most suitable areas for growing cane sugar.

Due to the ban on importation of beef, the country has been subject to a "beef crisis" during the past few months. However, it was announced by the managing director of the Rural Development Corporation that a study was under way for the corporation to establish a K1m beef ranch in Western Province with a stocking capacity of 1,500 breeding herd over a three-year period. Plans are also in hand for similar ranches in four other provinces.

Ausbildung und Beschäftigung für junge Arbeitslose

Deutsche Entwicklungshelfer kurbeln Spielzeugproduktion und Gründung kleiner Werkstätten an

Das Waddington Centre, eine Einrichtung der anglikanischen Kirche in Lusaka, war der erste schwarz-weiße Club in Sambia, in dem man unabhängig von Hautfarbe und Rasse zusammenkam. Inzwischen nimmt man sich hier schwerpunktmäßig der Probleme der Schulabgänger, die keine Arbeit finden, an. Rund 80 Prozent der Grundschüler in Sambia haben nämlich keine Chance, eine Grundschule zu besuchen. Und die Hälfte aller Oberschüler schafft überdies den Abschluß nicht. Schon für die Schulabsolventen ist es sehr schwer, einen Ausbildungs- oder Arbeitsplatz zu finden, für die Drop-outs ist es fast unmöglich.

Um die Drop-out-Rate zu verringern, gibt es im Waddington Centre Nachhilfe für Oberschüler. Inzwischen hat sich aber sehr viel mehr daraus entwickelt. Rund 50 Jugendlichen wird jetzt im Ganztagsbetrieb nicht mehr nur schulische Weiterbildung, sondern auch handwerkliches Training vermittelt. Neben dem Klassenraum gibt es jetzt eine Schreinerei und eine Kraftfahrzeug-Schlosserei. Hier arbeitet DED-Helfer Lütt aus Berlin. Er ist gelesene 31 Jahre alt und hat lustige braune Augen. Daß er gelernter Maschinenschlosser und gleichzeitig ausgebildeter Sozialarbeiter ist, kommt ihm bei dieser Aufgabe sehr zugute. Helmut Lütt umreißt die Konzeption so: „Wir wollen hier nicht der Industrie die Ausbildungsarbeit abnehmen. Wir wollen einmal unseren Jugendlichen soviel handwerklich beibringen, daß sie beschäftigungsfähig sind und wir wollen zum anderen auch sogenannte Selfemployment-Arbeitsplätze schaffen, indem unsere Absolventen sich möglichst eines Tages eine selbständige Existenz schaffen können.“

Beschäftigung für Absolventen gesichert
In der Kraftfahrzeugschlosserei werden für zahlende Kunden Fahrzeuge gewartet und kleine Reparaturen ausgeführt. Werden größere Reparaturen fällig, so wird der Kunde an eine Werkstatt mit entsprechenden Reparaturmöglichkeiten verwiesen. Die Jungen werden im Waddington-Centre ein Jahr lang ausgebildet und machen danach eine Prüfung vor einer Kommission der Regierung und der Industrie- und Handelskammer. Das erste Duzend Schüler ist im Herbst fertig und wird voraussichtlich Beschäftigung in Werkstätten und Tankstellen finden. Um sich bekannt zu machen, haben sie in den Ferien kostenlos dort gearbeitet und so Kontakte

für eine spätere Anstellung geknüpft. Die Absolventen bekommen auch eine kleine Werkzeugausstattung mit, um sich mit Reparaturen im Bekanntenkreis ein wenig Geld verdienen zu können. Der Andrang zur Mechanikerausbildung ist groß. Auch in Sambia verkörpern Autos Macht und Zukunft.

Tischlerin aus dem Schwarzwald

Die Schreinerei hat seit einigen Monaten einen ungewöhnlichen Zugang aus der Bundesrepublik erhalten, Ute Hoffmann, eine Tischlerin aus dem Schwarzwald. Im ersten Jahr erhalten die Jungen in der Schreinerei eine allgemeine Ausbildung, im zweiten Jahr sollen sie im Zentrum unter loser Anleitung produzieren, selbständig kalkulieren und Erfahrungen sammeln, im dritten Jahre sollen sie die Einrichtung einer eigenen Werkstatt vorbereiten, Aufträge und Kunden gewinnen. Eine Fünfer-Gruppe befindet sich jetzt in diesem Stadium. Die Zusammenarbeit in dieser Gruppe war in den ersten Jahren durch Stammesrivalitäten und sonstige Reibereien getrübt, aber jetzt herrscht ein guter Gemeinschaftsgeist und die Jungen sind voller Zuversicht, daß sie es schaffen werden, sich eine gemeinsame Existenz aufzubauen.

Es besteht keine Gefahr, daß zuviele Tischler ausgebildet werden. Wenn es in Lusaka und Umgebung keine Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten mehr geben sollte, so besteht doch immer noch großer Bedarf im sambischen Kupfergürtel.

Gewinn wird aufgeteilt

Ebenso wie die Kraftfahrzeugwerkstatt arbeitet die Schreinerei des Waddington-Zentrums mit Gewinn, der aufgeteilt wird in Lohn für die Jugendlichen und Investition für die Werkstätten. Beispielsweise haben die fünf Schreiner in letzter Zeit jeder 25 bis 30 Kwacha pro Monat verdient, das ist eine stattliche Summe, denn der Mindestlohn für einen Hausdiener beträgt nur 16 Kwacha.

Die Schreinerei produziert einfache, stabile Möbel: Tische, Bänke, Stühle, Regale, kleine Kommoden und Truhen, alles lustig bunt lackiert, besonders für Kindergärten gedacht. Helmut Lütt hat eine Marktlücke entdeckt: gutes Kinderspielzeug. Unter der Marke „Njati Toys“ (Büffel-Spielzeug, weil es stabil sein muß) produziert die Schreiner-Werkstatt hübsche bunte Puzzles, kleine Lastwagen, Traktoren mit Anhänger, Holzhäuser. Um mehr Absatz zu finden, ist Helmut Lütt zu Kindergärten und Geschäften gegangen und hat Kontakte zur Ausbildungsstätte für Vorschulkindergärtnerinnen geknüpft, aber letztere ist wegen der Knappheit der öffentlichen Mittel kürzlich eingestellt worden. Natür-

lich ist der Absatzmarkt für Kinderspielzeug wegen der geringen Kaufkraft der sambischen Bevölkerung nicht groß, aber es gibt den Schülern doch Beschäftigung und kleine Einnahmen.

Rausschmiß nur per Gruppenentscheid

Im Waddington-Zentrum geht es nicht nur darum, den arbeitslosen Jugendlichen eine Ausbildung und damit eine kleine Zukunftschance zu vermitteln, sondern auch um eine gewisse Lebenshilfe. Die Jungen kochen für sich gemeinsam, sie halten sich Hühner, damit jeder wenigstens einmal am Tag Proteine in Form eines Eis bekommt, sie verkaufen auch die überschüssigen Eier und lernen bei allem, wie man sich ein bisschen was zum Leben verdienen kann. Sie lernen miteinander zu leben und zu arbeiten, Konflikte zu lösen, Entscheidungen gemeinsam zu treffen. Die Schüler können mitbestimmen. Auch ein Rausschmiß kann nur per Gruppenentscheid erfolgen, nicht durch Order der Leitung.

Die Hälfte springt ab

Die Herkunft der Jungen ist sehr unterschiedlich, sie kommen aus Mittelstands- und Hilfsarbeiterfamilien oder aus 15 Kilometer Entfernung aus dem Busch. So ist es kein Wunder, daß die Hälfte der Neuanfänger im ersten Jahr der Ausbildung im Waddington-Zentrum aus den verschiedensten Gründen wieder abspringt.

„Das Arbeitsinteresse der Jungen hat sehr viel mit den Bedingungen zu tun, unter denen sie leben und arbeiten. Und es hängt auch davon ab, wie man ihnen entgegenkommt. Man kann hier nicht europäische Leistungsmaßstäbe anlegen, man muß die schwierigen Lebensumstände berücksichtigen und sich darauf einstellen“, sagt Helmut Lütt.

Ein Junge, der wegen langer und komplizierter Anfahrt oft zu spät kam, bekam mit der Gruppe Ärger. Da beschlossen die

„Wir wollen hier nicht der Industrie die Ausbildungsarbeit abnehmen. Wir wollen einmal unseren Jugendlichen soviel handwerklich beibringen, daß sie beschäftigungsfähig sind und wir wollen zum anderen auch sogenannte Selfemployment-Arbeitsplätze schaffen, indem unsere Absolventen sich möglichst eines Tages eine selbständige Existenz schaffen können.“

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Jugendlichen, ihm ein Fahrrad zu kaufen, – das freilich der Gemeinschaft gehört – damit er besser zur Arbeit kommen kann. Seither ist er wesentlich pünktlicher.

Beziehungen zu Sambia

Die Entwicklungshelfer des DED in Sambia bemühen sich um ein freundschaftliches Verhältnis zu den Sambiern, insbesondere zu denen, mit denen sie zusammenarbeiten. „Unser Verhältnis ist nett, herzlich, offen. Unsere Counterparts und Schüler besuchen uns und wir essen zusammen, wir machen gemeinsame Ausflüge, sie nehmen uns mit in ihre Dörfer zu ihren Verwandten. Aber zu einer richtigen Freundschaft kommt es nicht. Es ist sehr schwierig, eine gemeinsame Ebene herzustellen und zu einem echten Austausch zu kommen.“

Angesichts der Millionen, die in Afrika eine Existenzchance benötigen, ist diese Arbeit des Waddington Zentrums mit rund 50 Jugendlichen ein Tropfen im Ozean – aber ist das etwa ein Argument dagegen?

„Das große Problem der Schulabgänger, die keine Ausbildung und Arbeit finden, müßte ein Schwerpunkt unserer Arbeit hier sein“, meint Helmut Lütt. „Es ist ein Jammer, daß der DED keine eigenen Projekte macht, sondern nur mit einheimischen Organisationen zusammenarbeitet. Da sich kaum eine sambische Organisation der Schulabgänger annimmt, – außer dem National Service, der aber nicht alle erfassen kann und zudem auch militärisch orientiert ist – haben wir keine Ansatzpunkte für diese wichtige Arbeit.“

Furaha Toys in Nairobi

In Nairobi gibt es ein ähnliches Projekt, das aus einer Initiative in den Slums von Mathare Valley hervorgegangen ist. In einer kleinen Holzhütte wurde angefangen, Holzspielzeug und kleine Puzzle herzustellen, unterstützt vom National Christian Council. Inzwischen ist daraus ein Betrieb mit 68 Beschäftigten geworden. Die Ausbildung für spätere anderweitige Beschäftigung oder eigene Existenz spielt bei Furaha Toys keine Rolle. Im Vordergrund steht der Gedanke, besonders bedürftigen Arbeitslosen eine Beschäftigung zu beschaffen. Vor der Einstellung besucht ein Sozialarbeiter die Familie des Bewerbers, um die häuslichen Verhältnisse kennenzulernen.

Der Betrieb wird sehr demokratisch geführt, die Arbeiter bestimmen mit, wer nach vier Wochen Anlernzeit neu eingestellt wird, was produziert wird, ob ein neues Design aufgenommen werden soll. Furaha Toys ist ein eindrucksvolles Beispiel, wie Menschen zäh versuchen, ihren Lebensunterhalt zu verdienen. Doch ist es auch hier sehr schwierig, ausreichend Abnehmer zu finden. Die Löhne, die die Arbeiter sich selber bewilligen, sind niedrig, aber der Rohstoff Holz und der Transport auf Exportmärkte ist teuer und so kann das Furaha Spielzeug nicht mit billigen Maschinenerzeugnissen aus Plastik konkurrieren. Die schönen Furaha Puzzle kann man in der Bundesrepublik in 3. Welt-Läden kaufen. IKR



Fanwell Chundula – hier mit Helmut Lütt – gehört zu den fünf jungen Schreibern, die Ende des Jahres in Lusaka eine eigene Werkstatt aufmachen werden. Foto: Lütt

Wenig Platz für wilde Tiere

Tierarzt Dr. Dieter Röttcher ist Berater der sambischen Regierung für Wildtierfragen. Er betreut im Rahmen der deutschen Entwicklungshilfe Antilopen, Elefanten, Nashörner. Was hat das mit Entwicklung zu tun?

„Die Erkrankung der Herzkranzgefäße der Elefanten oder der Bandwurmbefall beim Schakal sind gewiß nicht wichtig für die Entwicklung Sambias. Aber der Schwerpunkt meiner Arbeit liegt in der Bekämpfung der Krankheiten, die vom Wildtier aufs Haustier und den Menschen oder vom Haustier aufs Wildtier übertragen werden. Die Hauptkrankheiten Tuberkulose, Tollwut und Schlafkrankheit tangieren die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Sambias nicht unerheblich“, erklärte Dr. Röttcher, der seinen Sitz am landwirtschaftlichen Forschungsinstitut in Mazabuka, 125 km südlich von Lusaka, hat.

Tb, Tollwut, Schlafkrankheit

Tuberkulose, die große Plage der Menschheit, ist in Sambia weit verbreitet. Jetzt läuft eine große Kampagne: alle bekannten Tb-Fälle sollen drei Monate lang intensiv behandelt werden. Man hofft, dadurch 90 Prozent der Menschen heilen zu können. Ideal wäre eine gleichzeitige Kampagne zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose bei den Rindern. Die Tb wurde durch Rinder eingeschleppt und aufs Wild übertragen, etwa ein Viertel der Lechwe-Gazellen, die im näheren Wirkungskreis von Dr. Röttcher besonders zahlreich sind, sind Tb-verseucht und stecken auf gemeinsamen Weideflächen wiederum die Rinder an. Ideal wäre eine strikte Trennung der Weideflächen von Wild und Haustieren, aber das ist nicht zu verwirklichen, selbst in den Wildreservaten kaum. Immer wieder kommt es vor, daß die Farmer ihre Herden in Wildreservate treiben.

Tollwut ist eine weitere große Gefahr für Mensch und Tier, deren Bekämpfung sich

Dr. Röttcher auch widmet. Hauptverbreiter der Tollwut sind die zahlreichen streunenden Hunde. Allein in Lusaka wurden 1975 40 Fälle von Hundetollwut registriert.

Trypanosomiasis, die Schlafkrankheit, beeinträchtigt die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Sambias sehr. Nicht nur, daß pro Jahr durchschnittlich 140 Fälle von Schlafkrankheit bei Menschen festgestellt werden, sondern auch die Fleischproduktion leidet darunter: fast zwei Drittel des Landes sind durch das Vorkommen von Tsetsefliegen für die Rinderhaltung ungeeignet. Trotz aller Gegenmaßnahmen mit Chemikalien und kostspieligen Wildzäunen (die Fliegen wandern mit dem Wind) sind die Tsetse-verseuchten Gebiete eher größer als kleiner geworden.

Interessenkonflikte von Mensch und Tier

Dr. Röttcher hält es für eine Fehldeutung, überall Rinder halten zu wollen. Das Wild muß auch einen Lebensraum behalten, es nutzt die Vegetation besser aus, ist weniger destruktiv als Ziegen und Rinder, es ist Tsetse-resistent und deshalb sollte man in Tsetse-Gebieten das Wild verstärkt wirtschaftlich nutzen. Einmal durch intensivere legale Bejagung durch devisenbringende Touristen (Kenia hat beispielsweise für 18 Mio Dollar Jagdlizenzen verkauft), zum anderen durch die Einrichtung von Wildfarmen, wie sie in Kenia, Rhodesien und Botswana mit Erfolg betrieben werden. Dort werden Büffel, Aoryx- und Elen-Antilopen in großen Herden zur Fleisch- und Lederwertung gehalten. „Ich kann hier nur Denkanstöße geben und versuchen, Ideen zu pflanzen. Es ist sehr schwierig oder gar unmöglich, die vielen verschiedenen Interessen hier auf einen Nenner zu bringen“, umreißt Dr. Röttcher seine Aufgabe. „Da sind die Interessen der Farmer mit ihren Rindern, da sind die Interessen der Gesunderhaltung von Mensch und Tier und da ist das Interesse, den schwindenden Wildbestand zu schützen. Besonders der Wildschutz ist mir ein Anliegen. Die Tiere werden durch Wilderei dezimiert und die Ausdehnung der Landwirtschaft im Gefolge der Bevölkerungsexplosion engt den Lebensraum der Wildtiere zunehmend ein. Die Population geht auf dem ganzen Kontinent zurück. Das Wild ist immer auf der Verliererseite.“ IKR



Wohlstand bei den Tongas basiert auf der Arbeit

In Graswurzel-Arbeit bei den Tongas ist die sozialstruktur-bedingten Entwicklungsarbeit kennengelernt

Wer mehrere Frauen hat, hat einen wirtschaftlichen Wohlstand, desto mehr Land kann er bearbeiten. Die Vorschläge ausländischer Experten, den Wohlstand zu steigern, stießen allerdings auf Widerstand, weil bei den Tongas die Arbeit so organisiert ist, daß die Erntezzeit voll ausgelastet ist. Bei den Tongas leben, und als besonders gute Bauern, die die Arbeit den Geschlechtern. Der Mann rodet die Felder und die Transporte mit Ochsen (s. Verkaufrüchten, hauptsächlich Mais). Die Frauen arbeiten auf den Feldern des Mannes, sind typische „Frauen-Früchte“. Auch die Arbeit. Die Frauen können selten etwas verdienen, die Felder die Familie ernähren müssen. Die Frauen aufgebraucht sind, erhalten sie eine

All diese Zusammenhänge, deren Kenntnis für die Konzeption von Entwicklungsprojekten so wesentliche Voraussetzung ist, haben DED-Helfer Paul Lipp und Albrecht Fokke Bruns von der Gossner Mission, die in verschiedenen Projekten mit den Tongas arbeiten, erst mühsam lernen müssen. Es ist echte „Graswurzelarbeit“.

Alles Land gehört dem Staat

„Family Farms“ ist eine Gesellschaft, die von kirchlichen und privaten Organisationen getragen wird. Ihre Aufgabe ist, von Weißen verlassene Großfarmen aufzuteilen – weil nur wenige Sambier das Geld haben, große Farmen ganz zu übernehmen – und sambische Bauern dort anzusiedeln. Alles Land in Sambia gehört jetzt dem Staat, von dem es auf 100 Jahre gepachtet werden kann. Die Family Farmer erhalten es aber nur auf jeweils 14 Jahre. Der Hintergrund ist, daß neu verteiltes Land, das auf 15 Jahre und mehr verpachtet wird, amtlich vermessen werden muß

und es gibt – soweit bekannt – in ganz Sambia und in Botswana nur einen amtlich bestellten Landvermesser, der für sein Arbeitsleben ausgebucht ist.

Family Farms hat in sieben Siedlungen 360 sambische Familien angesiedelt und dabei mit den Tongas die besten Erfahrungen gemacht. Das Siedlungsprojekt Magoye, in dem Paul Lipp arbeitet, hat insofern eine Ausnahmestellung, als hier keine Farm aufgeteilt, sondern jungfräuliches Waldland gerodet wurde. Insgesamt 51 Familien wurden hier angesiedelt, ausgesucht aus 480 Bewerbern. Ausgewählt wurden hauptsächlich junge Leute, die kein eigenes Land und somit keinen hohen sozialen Stand haben. Wenn sie Glück haben, können sie vom Onkel für ein Jahr Land pachten. Und wenn sie weiter Glück haben und gut ernten, haben sie meist das Pech, daß der Onkel dann das Land selber übernimmt.

„Wochenend-Farmer“ sind unerwünscht. Vorrang bei der Auswahl haben junge Farmer, die ganz besonders dringend Land benötigen und die besonders fähig und geeignet erscheinen. „Wochenend-Farmer“ oder solche, die nur ein Stück Land haben wollen, auf das sie sich eines Tages zurückziehen können, sollen nicht berücksichtigt werden. Neuerdings kommt in die Auswahl allerdings ein politisches Kriterium hinein: der politisch einflußreiche Onkel sorgt dafür, daß sein Neffe eine Siedlerstelle erhält – mit dem vorsorglichen Hintergedanken, daß er sich eines Tages, wenn er selber politisch Pech haben sollte, auf diese Farm zurückziehen kann.

Als entwicklungshemmend erweist sich übrigens auch hier die Verpflichtung, den Verwandten zu helfen. Wenn einer Land hat, kann er seinem Bruder oder Onkel die Forderung, ihm etwas davon abzugeben oder seine Rinder und Ziegen darauf weiden zu lassen, kaum abschlagen. Deshalb ist an Family Farms von den Bauern der Wunsch herangetragen worden, solche Verpflichtungen gegenüber der Großfamilie vertraglich auszuschließen.

„Maßgeschneiderte“ Siedlerstellen

Die neuen Farmen werden für die jeweilige Familie „maßgeschneidert“. Die Fläche der Siedlerstellen beträgt je nach Bodenqualität, Familiengröße und Viehbestand 40 bis 100 Hektar Acker- und Weideland. Paul Lipp, der für die Siedlung Magoye die Farmer ausgewählt hat und für die Infrastruktur (Wegebau, Zäune, Brunnenbau, Vermessung und Grenzsteine) zuständig ist, während die landwirtschaftliche Beratung der Siedler und die Vermarktung ihrer Erzeugnisse seinem sambischen Kollegen obliegt, betont: „Wir achten darauf, daß jeder Farmer dabei selbst Hand mit anlegt, daß wir nicht für ihn, sondern

Family Farms

„Zurück aufs Land“ ist die Parole der Sambia. Land zu finden. Das Programm Family Farms bauten und Kredite für solche Sambier zur Verfügung als Farmer bewiesen haben. Die Idee wurde von Experten, und Alex Tweedie, einem Kreditexperten, als erste erfolgreiche Siedlungsversuch. Wenn ein Farmer zur Verfügung gestellt worden ist, geht er von einem sambischen Agrarassistenten als Berater. Die Siedlung nach etwa drei Jahren, als Mittler zwischen den Farmern und den Botsambischen Lebensgewohnheiten und in die maximalen Nutzen, während gleichzeitig voran Aufwand zu leisten ist, da ausländische Initiatoren und die Kraftfahrzeuge stellen. Die Kosten der Family Farms-Gesellschaft bei den Fahrzeugen und den Kauf von Ausrüstungen und beim Straßenbau. Einer der Gründe für die Abgesehen von den Fähigkeiten des einzelnen Farmer ausgerichtet ist, den Farmer nicht zu belastet. Die Befriedigung, so vielen Familien etwas gegeben zu haben, wird getrübt durch die Enttäuschung, daß Menschen nicht erfüllen zu können.

Zu unseren Fotos: Jop Mungalo hat in der Magoye Siedlung mit den Erträgen sehr zufrieden. Er bedauert, daß er Sambia verläßt: „Er sollte hierbleiben, er wird sich dafür plädieren, daß auch er hier Land bekommen kann.“ Schwabe Paul Lipp aber hat sich für eine Farm in Sambia gezeigt Jop Mungalo seine Erdnüsse.



Tongas Arbeitskraft der Frauen

Tongas haben deutsche Berater erst
Aussetzungen für erfolgreiche Ent-

schäftlichen Vorteil. Je mehr Frauen ein Mann
(lassen), desto mehr Ertrag kann er erzielen.
Bodenertrag durch Einführung einer Frucht-
Widerstände, denn der traditionelle Feldbau
die Arbeitskraft der Frau während der Pflanz-
Tongas, die vornehmlich im Süden Sambias
gelten, herrscht genaue Arbeitsteilung zwi-
schen den Geschlechtern und macht das Pflügen aller-
dings (so er welche hat), und er arbeitet mit bei den
Frauen haben auch eigene Felder, aber
Männer haben Vorrang. Erdnüsse und Süßkartoffeln
sowie Geflügel- und Ziegenzucht ist weibliche
Arbeit, weil sie mit dem Ertrag ihrer
Arbeit, wenn die Vorräte und Einnahmen der
Männer etwas von den Vorräten des Mannes.

mit ihm bauen.

Wir haben auch möglichst keine Maschi-
nen eingesetzt. Einmal, um den Leuten der
Gegend Arbeit und Verdienst zu be-
schaffen und zum anderen, um sicherzu-
stellen, daß die Siedler die Einrichtungen,
die mit lokalen Kräften und lokal vorhan-
denem Material gebaut wurden, auch ohne
Hilfe und Zuschüsse von außen alleine
instandhalten können."

Entwicklungshemmende Faktoren

Entwicklungshemmend wirken sich einige
Faktoren aus:

- Einmal die Unterbewertung der Land-
wirtschaft in Sambia, das lange Jahre hin-
durch gewohnt war, ausschließlich von

sambischen Regierung. Aber es ist nicht leicht,
Land zu bekommen, Land, landwirtschaftliche
Verfügung zu stellen, die bereits ihre Fähigkeit
von Lee Holland, einem kanadischen Agrar-
fachmann, entwickelt. Mbaya Musuma war der
Initiator der Regierung Land für eine neue Siedlung
ein Initiator dorthin (stets ein Ausländer), der
als Siedlungsberater begleitet wird. Der Initiator
in der Regierung bleibt als ständiger Berater und
in den Behörden. Dieses Siedlungsprojekt paßt zu den
Verwaltungsstruktur. Das Programm sorgt für
sambischen Steuerzahler nur ein Minimum
die Wohlfahrtsorganisationen die Gehälter der
Die sambische Regierung trägt zu den laufenden
Kosten, trägt die Ausgaben für den Unterhalt der
Gegenständen, hilft bei der Siedlungsplanung
für den Erfolg des Programms Family Farms ist -
Innen Farmers -, daß es nicht auf große Dimen-
sionen mit Schulden für teure Maschinen und Geräte
einen Start für eine erfolgreiche Existenz
Enttäuschung, die Hoffnungen von so viel mehr

Magoye-Siedlung eine Farm von 60 Hektar erhalten und
wert, daß der deutsche Entwicklungshelfer Paul Lipp
so sehr gebraucht. Wir werden bei der Regierung
amtiert und als Farmer hierbleiben kann", sagt er. Der
Farm in Kanada entschieden. Auf dem rechten Foto

Text und Fotos: IKR - Zeichnungen: Bruns/Gossner Mission



den Kupfer-Exporteuerlösen zu leben und
sogar Grundnahrungsmittel einzuführen.
„Hier gibt es noch soviel Land, das produk-
tiver genutzt werden könnte. Der Kupfer-
preis sollte ruhig noch lange Zeit niedrig
bleiben, damit die Sambier gezwungen
werden, die Möglichkeiten der Landwirt-
schaft besser zu nutzen", meint Paul Lipp.
● Zum anderen die Unterbewertung der
eigenen Leistung: „Die Leute sind vor der
Unabhängigkeit durch die Versprechun-
gen der einheimischen Politiker verdorben
worden. Jeder hat gesagt, daß dann das
Leben süß sein wird, niemand hat von
harter Arbeit und eigener Verantwortung
gesprochen. Auch durch Ausländer wurden
den Sambiern viele Flausen ins Ohr
gesetzt, viele Entwicklungsprojekte sind
gescheitert."

● Zum dritten müßten die Rinder besteuert
werden, damit nur noch die guten, produk-
tiven erhalten bleiben und weniger Land
durch Überweidung versteppt. Viele Rin-
der sind der Stolz der Tongas, auch wenn
sie alt und klapprig sind: die Kopfzahl ist
prestigebestimmend für den Farmer. Rin-
der werden kaum verkauft. Sie gelten als
Sicherheit für Hungerzeiten. Nicht die
Produktion von Milch und Fleisch ist das
Hauptziel, sondern die Produktion von
Zugochsen. Jetzt gibt es viele Rinder und
doch nicht genug Fleisch. Wenn der
Fleischpreis steigt, veranlaßt das nicht
etwa die Bauern, mehr Rinder auf den
Markt zu bringen, um die hohen Preise
auszunutzen, sondern eher weniger. Der
Bauer, der 100 Kwacha braucht, verkauft
bei hohen Preisen dann eben nur ein Rind
statt zwei bei schlechten Preisen.

● Überhaupt mangelt es an kommerziel-
lem Denken bei den Farmern, an Verständ-
nis für den Zusammenhang von Investition
und Ertrag.

Dennoch: auf den Siedlungen des Magoye-
Projektes sieht es außerordentlich zufrie-
denstellend aus. Hier haben 51 Großfa-
milien eine Chance zum Farmen bekom-
men und sie nutzen sie gut. Was hier an
ausländischer Unterstützung und Beratung
investiert wurde, wurde an der Graswurzel

in die richtigen Kanäle geleitet und trägt
gute, dauerhafte Früchte.

Kein Imponier-Projekt

Freilich ist es kein Imponier-Projekt, nichts
was renomierfreudige Politiker begei-
stern könnte: keine großen weißen Häuser,
sondern landesübliche Hütten, keine don-
nernden Traktoren, sondern Ochsen und
Hacken, keine ratternden Maschinen. Aber
es ist ein sinnvolles Entwicklungsprojekt,
das den dort angesiedelten Menschen
neue Möglichkeiten eröffnet, das mit einer
geringen Investition an Geld, aber großer
Investition an harter Arbeit eine gute
Dividende bringt.

Paul Lipp hat seinen Vertrag beendet und
geht mit gutem Gefühl weg. „Für das Pro-
jekt hier braucht man keine Befürchtungen
zu hegen. Die Farmer können alleine wei-
termachen und sich selber helfen. Nach
meinen Erfahrungen hier kann man dem
sogenannten kleinen Mann eine Menge
zutrauen."



Schattenseiten des Kariba-Staudamms:

**Bauern und Fischer
wurden verdrängt**

**Es ist sehr schwierig,
hier in der traditionellen
Subsistenzwirtschaft
Entwicklung in Gang zu
bringen, denn die Leute
haben die Landwirtschaft
nie als Möglichkeit ange-
sehen, etwas zu verdienen,
sondern um das Notwendige
zum Essen zu haben. Somit
ist es auch schwierig, ihnen
die Notwendigkeit von
Investitionen klar zu machen.
Zumal dafür erstmal Geld
vorhanden sein muß.**

Die Entwicklungsarbeit der Gossner-Mission im Gwembetal dient dem Versuch, negative Nebenwirkungen des Kariba-Stausee-Projektes zu reparieren. Der Kariba-Damm – eine Staustufe des Sambesi, weit oberhalb des lange Zeit heftig umstrittenen Cabora-Bassa-Dammes in Mocimboa – konzipiert, um mit Hydroenergie eine wesentliche Voraussetzung für Entwicklung und bessere Lebensbedingungen in Sambia zu schaffen, raubte andererseits rund 50.000 Tal-Tongas (Bauern, Fischern und Jägern) die Existenzgrundlage. Ihr fruchtbares Ackerland an den Ufern des Sambesi versank Ende der fünfziger Jahre unter dem Stauwasser des künstlichen Karibasees, der sich jetzt rund 150 km lang und 20 km breit ausdehnt.

Kein verlorenes Paradies

Die Tal-Tongas leisteten Widerstand gegen die Umsiedlung, sie klammerten sich an ihren Boden und wichen nur allmählich den steigenden Fluten. Unter dem „Kariba-Stausee“ ging kein Paradies verloren, sondern eine raue Umwelt, in der Land und Verdienstmöglichkeiten knapp waren, ständig Hungersnöte drohten und ein Teil der jungen Menschen als Wanderarbeiter in den fernen Kupferminen ihr Auskommen suchen mußten. Aber die Kultur und die soziale Struktur der Tal-Tongas waren den Notwendigkeiten des Überlebens gut angepaßt. Die Tal-Tongas wollten ihren Lebensraum nicht dem Karibadamm opfern und vor allen Dingen – das ist der kulturelle Hintergrund – wollten sie nicht die Totenstätten der Ahnen verlassen, an denen bestimmte Riten vollzogen werden müssen.

Doch die Tal-Tongas mußten dem Wasser weichen, sie wurden abgedrängt in höhere Gebiete mit schlechter Bodenqualität, geringem Wasservorkommen, geringen Regenfällen und großer Hitze.

Einige Fachleute der Gossner-Mission kamen in die Gwembe-Randzone des Karibasees mit dem Auftrag, nicht gleich nach deutscher Hau-Ruck-Manier mit der Arbeit zu beginnen, sondern zunächst die Verhältnisse zu erkunden, die Bedürfnisse der Tongas festzustellen und mit ihnen zu überlegen, was getan werden kann, um ihre Lage zu verbessern.

Für Germanen schwer erträglich

„Das ist für Germanen ziemlich schwer erträglich, nicht gleich mit der Arbeit loszulegen“, urteilt Albrecht Fokke Bruns, Berater im Ministerium für ländliche Entwicklung. „Was wir jetzt dort machen, hat sich aus intensiver Beobachtung des Lebens der Tongas und aus zunächst tastenden Gesprächen mit ihnen ergeben. Es sind keine spektakulären Dinge, sondern ganz kleine Ansätze

- Bewässerungsversuche, um die optimale Kombination von Boden, Pflanzen und Bewässerung zu finden,

- Verbesserung der Hühnerrassen,

- Ausbildung von Schneidern mit vorfinanzierten Nähmaschinen, damit einige Familien neben dem kümmerlichen Ertrag ihrer Felder einen Nebenerwerb haben und damit die relativ teuren Schuluniformen nicht mehr in der nächsten Stadt gekauft werden müssen,

- Anlernen von Maurern und Bauarbeitern, daraus ist eine Baugruppe entstanden, die jetzt alle Regierungsaufträge ausführt, Bau von Schulen und kleinen Straßen etc., so daß das Geld nicht mehr aus dem Gwembegebiet herausgeht und die Einwohner an der Entwicklung beteiligt werden,

- Einrichtung eines Genossenschaftsladens,

- Förderung von Handwerkern, insbesondere durch die Belieferung von einheimischen Händlern bis hin nach Lusaka mit Gebrauchsgegenständen wie Tonwaren, Hockern, Körben, Äxten und Trommeln. Auf diesem Gebiet bis hin zum Kunsthandwerk ist das Angebot in Sambia außerordentlich dürftig. Wenn es gelingt, die Vermarktung erfolgreich zu organisieren, so dürfte das einen guten Einkommenseffekt für die Tal-Tongas haben, zumal sie diese Gegenstände in den Wintermonaten von Mai bis Oktober herstellen können, wenn sie auf den Feldern nichts zu tun haben.“ Von der Gossner-Mission arbeiten im Gwembegebiet je ein Tropenlandwirt, Bodenkundler, Agraringenieur, Wasser- und Tiefbau-Ingenieur, Schlosser und Pastor, der seine Aufgabe darin sieht, den Gedanken der Entwicklung verstärkt in die einheimische Kirche hineinzutragen.

Geringe Ernten – kein Geld

Es ist sehr schwierig, hier in der traditio-

nellen Subsistenzwirtschaft Entwicklung in Gang zu bringen, denn die Leute haben die Landwirtschaft nie als Möglichkeit angesehen, etwas zu verdienen, sondern um das Notwendige zum Essen zu haben. Somit ist es auch schwierig, ihnen die Notwendigkeit von Investitionen klar zu machen. Zumal für Investitionen erstmal Geld vorhanden sein muß. Kredite scheiden aus, mangels sicherer Gegenwerte sind die Bauern nicht kreditwürdig, andererseits würden sie die Kredite als Geschenke betrachten und nicht zurückzahlen.

Die Hälfte der Bauern hat keine Ochsen, d. h. diese Farmen können nur wenig Land – entsprechend der Arbeitskraft ihrer Frauen – bebauen und somit wenig Ertrag erzielen. Sie haben kein Geld, um ein Paar Ochsen und einen Pflug zu kaufen.

Verdienst durch öffentliche Arbeit

Es ist also notwendig, den Leuten Nebenverdienstmöglichkeiten zu schaffen, damit sie etwas Bargeld erhalten und damit möglichst ihre landwirtschaftliche Produktion verbessern können. Der Plan ist, den Tal-Tongas auf zwei Wegen zu helfen, durch öffentliche Arbeiten in den Wintermonaten kombiniert mit einem Mikro-Farm-Plan.

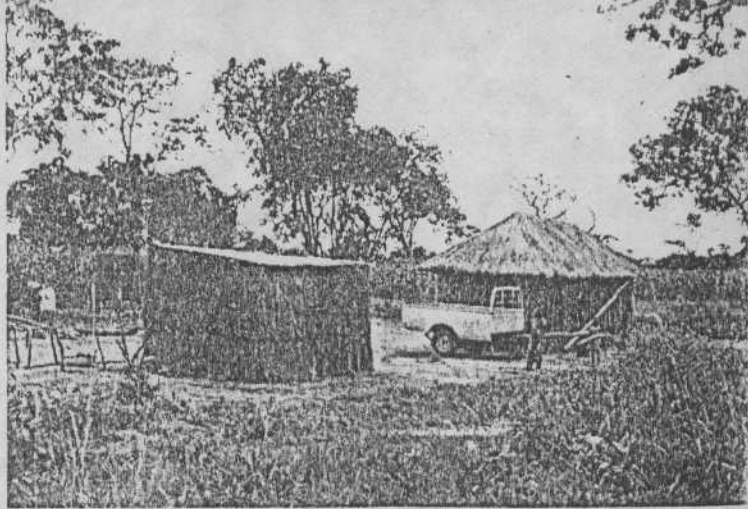
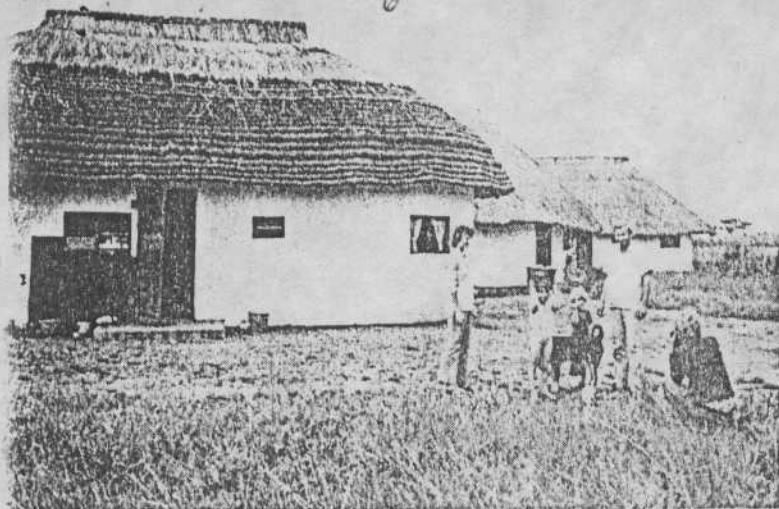
Die öffentlichen Arbeiten geben den Tongas im Gwembegebiet nicht nur ein kleines Einkommen, (Tageslohn ein Kwacha, das sind vier DM, der Kaufkraft nach aber nur zwei DM), sondern schaffen auch die notwendige Infrastruktur für künftige Entwicklung: kleine Straßen, Brunnen, Bewässerungsgräben, Aufforstung, Ziegelherstellung, Bau von Schulen und Verwaltungsgebäuden. Nach dem Plan sollte das 350 Leuten Saisonbeschäftigung geben.

Der Mikro-Farm-Plan sieht vor, 40 ausgesuchte Familien bei der intensiven Bearbeitung von je zwei Hektar zu beraten. Mit Dünger und Pflanzenschutzmitteln bearbeitet werden sollen Baumwolle, Mais, Hirse und Sorghum. Aufgrund erfolgreicher Erfahrungen auf den zwei Hektar kann der Bauer die Anbauflächen später selbst ausdehnen. Im Laufe von fünf Jahren sollen 400 Familien in die Beratung hereingenommen werden und sukzessive wieder ausscheiden.

Mißtrauen gegen Fremde

Für die Berater der Gossner-Mission ist es nicht leicht, den Zugang zu den Tal-Tongas zu finden, denn die Subsistenzfarmer sind mißtrauisch gegenüber Vorschlägen von außen, insbesondere aber gegenüber Ratschlägen der Leute an den Schreibtischen in Gwembe oder Choma oder gar Lusaka. Sie wissen, daß sie das Risiko von Fehlschlägen bei Neuerungen tragen. Und sie werden deshalb jedes Programm ablehnen, das ihnen nicht ein Minimum an Selbstversorgung sichert.

Die Gefahr der Abwanderung in Gegenden, wo es Trinkwasser, ärztliche Versorgung und Schulen in leichter erreichbarer Nähe gibt, ist groß. Die Tal-Tongas wissen, daß es andere Lebensweisen und leichtere Wege gibt, sich eine Existenz zu schaffen, denn einige von ihnen haben in den Städten oder in den Minen gearbeitet.



Bilder aus Sambia

Siedlung Magye Sx (siehe Seite 20/21):

Das mit geringen Kosten selbstgebaute Haus des Entwicklungshelfers Paul Lipp, in dem er mit seiner Frau und zwei Kindern lebte (sein sambischer Counterpart wollte in solch ein einfaches Haus nicht einziehen, weil es dort keinen Strom gibt). Oben rechts der Siedlungshof von Jop Mungalo.

Schweineprojekt Monze (siehe Seite 24):

Tierarzt Hamalambo (Mitte) hat 125 Schweinefarmer in einem Umkreis von 80 km zu betreuen. Dabei muß er oft ohne Weg und Steg durch Busch und Grasland fahren. Der deutsche Tierarzt Dr. Boeferlein (kniend) konnte in gutem Vertrauen auf seinen sambischen Kollegen und Nachfolger inzwischen das Projekt verlassen.

Unten:

Kinder müssen überall mithelfen, und das Helfen artet in Arbeit aus



Fotos: Anita Selfert (i), IKR

Rinder hüten



Geschwister betreuen



Mais stampfen



Warum die glücklichen Schweine von Monze Sorgenkinder sind

Das landwirtschaftliche Beratungsprojekt „Schweineerzeugung Monze“ hat das Ziel, die Schweinezucht und die Produktion von Mastschweinen innerhalb der kleinbäuerlichen Betriebe zu fördern, die bestehende Lücke an Schweinefleisch zu verringern, durch Verminderung der Schweinefleischimporte der sambischen Zahlungsbilanz Devisen zu ersparen und das Einkommen der Kleinbauern zu erhöhen. Da man für die Schweinehaltung nicht viel Land benötigt, eignet sie sich besonders für kleinbäuerliche Betriebe.

So lautet die offizielle Information. Vor Ort sieht man glückliche Schweine in großen, luftigen Steinställen. Die Farmerfamilien leben in traditionellen, engen Lehmhütten. Aber für viele von ihnen ist Borstenvieh und Schweinespeck ein idealer Lebenszweck. Denn sie verdienen nicht schlecht, wenn sie den Anweisungen der Berater folgen, die Schweine gut füttern und pflegen. Sie bekommen verbilligtes Futter frei Stall geliefert, die Schweine haben tierärztliche Versorgung und Medikamente frei (die Menschen Entsprechendes nicht diesem Umfang), die gemästeten Schweine werden ohne Transportkosten abgeholt und 200 km zum Schlachthof nach Lusaka gefahren.

Zu kompliziert und zu teuer

Soweit die Szenerie, so gut. Aber hinter den Kulissen stimmt etliches nicht. Das Projekt ist ein Sorgenkind. Es ist fehlerkonzipiert, zu kompliziert und zu teuer. Es lebt von den mehr als vier Millionen Mark, die die deutsche Entwicklungshilfe dort bislang hineingesteckt hat und von den jährlichen Leistungen von etwa einer Viertel Million Mark, die die sambische Regierung alljährlich aufbringt. Geschenke und Zuschüsse werden als Initialzündung benötigt. Aber ein Projekt muß so konzipiert sein, daß es nach einigen Jahren ohne Zuschüsse läuft, daß es ohne Hilfe von außen lebensfähig ist, daß es dauerhafte Arbeitsplätze und Einkommen schafft. Dieser Zeitpunkt ist in Monze noch nicht klar zusehen, obwohl die deutsche Mitarbeit 1977 auslaufen soll. Und deshalb sind die Farmer und die Schweine des Erzeugerrings Monze glücklicher als das Projektpersonal und die zuständigen Beamten in den Ministerien in Lusaka und Bonn. Seit 1970 hat Traugott Hartmann, deutscher Landwirt, damals in sambischen Diensten, das Projekt IPMS (Integrated Pig Management Scheme) vorbereitet, Farmer besucht und ausgesucht, Erzeugerverträge abgeschlossen. Bereits 1971 wurden die ersten Schweine vermarktet. Ab März 1972 lief die deutsche Hilfe, kamen deutsche Berater, ein deutscher Tierarzt, wurde das Futtermittel- und Zuchtdepot in Monze aufgebaut, eine große Futtermittelmischanlage und eine staatliche Transportflotte geliefert.

60 Prozent sind erfolgreich

Jedes neue Mitglied muß IPMS 100 Kwacha Arbeitskapital zur Verfügung stellen, muß mindestens zwei Zuchtsauen und Steine zu Stallbau bereit haben. Dafür

erhält der Farmer von der Zentrale kostenlose Bauberatung und gegen Verrechnung mit dem Preis der Schlachttiere Zement, Bauholz, Zinkblech für das Dach. Für den Zucht- und Mastbetrieb wird er nach Bedarf mit einem preiswerten Gemisch aus Futtermais, Eiweißkonzentrat, Mais- und Weizenkleie ohne Berechnung der Transportkosten beliefert, erhält kostenlos Beratung und tiermedizinische Betreuung. Dafür muß der Züchter sich verpflichten, alle Mastschweine über IPMS zu vermarkten. Doch ist für einige Farmer die Versuchung groß, das preiswerte Futter oder die Schweine anderweitig weiterzuverkaufen.

Lange Zeit litt das Projekt darunter, daß die Schweinefleischpreise im Verhältnis zu den Futterpreisen recht niedrig waren, der Produktionsanreiz für die Bauern gering war. Inzwischen hat die Regierung die Fleischpreise heraufgesetzt. 60 Prozent der IPMS-Mitglieder sind erfolgreich, produzieren mit Gewinn. 15 Prozent können die Gewinnzone erreichen, 25 Prozent erweisen sich als ungeeignet, lassen sich viel Futter bringen, produzieren wenig Schlachttiere (verkaufen vermutlich schwarz), haben ständig hohe Schulden bei IPMS.

Politisch motivierter Kardinalfehler

Ein Kardinalfehler ist, daß das Zuchtgebiet sich über drei Distrikte der Südprowinz erstreckt, doch wurde dies von sambischer Seite aus politischen Gründen gewünscht. Jetzt sitzen die 125 Mitglieder des Erzeugerrings bis zu 80 km von der Zentrale Monze entfernt, was einen ungeheuer kostspieligen Aufwand an Transport für die Berater (für jeden Distrikt stellt das Projekt einen sambischen Berater), den Tierarzt, das Futter, die Schlachttiere und das Material für den Stallbau verursacht.

Projekt lebensfähig machen

Was kann getan werden, um das Projekt ohne laufende Zuschüsse lebensfähig zu machen, um die Kosten der Zentrale zu senken und die Produktivität der Erzeuger zu steigern?

„Die Organisationsform ist offensichtlich noch nicht ideal“, meint Projektleiter Heinz Seifert, seit 25 Jahren in Ostafrika tätig, seit zwei Jahren in Monze. Das Management von IPMS und die unmittelbare Beratung in den Distrikten müßten effizienter werden, für einen besseren Informationsaustausch und engere Zusammenarbeit zwischen Mitgliedern und Zentrale sorgen. Mitglieder, die sich als Schweinezüchter

ungeeignet erweisen, sollten anderen Bewerbern um die Mitgliedschaft Platz machen. Jeder Farmer müßte seine Zucht auf mindestens acht Sauen aufstocken und damit 100 Schlachttiere pro Jahr produzieren, damit die Sache wirtschaftlich wird und auch die Dienstleistungen der Zentrale sinnvoll genutzt werden. Womit das Projekt allerdings wohl aus der kleinbäuerlichen Dimension herauswachsen würde. Aber die politische Prämisse ist ja auch, die sambischen Bauern an das Leistungsniveau europäischer Großfarmer in Sambia heranzuführen.

Die Leistungen der sambischen Regierung im Werte von 30.000 Kwacha pro Jahr müssen von den Erzeugern bezahlt werden. Pro Schlachttier soll eine Abgabe von drei K erhoben werden, das ergibt bei der voraussichtlichen Jahresproduktion von 5.000 Schweinen in 1976 bereits 15.000 K. Für 1977 wird eine Verdoppelung der Produktion auf 10.000 Schlachtschweine anvisiert. Wenn das gelingt, könnte die Abgabe 30.000 K erreichen.

Um die Transportkosten zu senken, soll das Futter nicht mehr frei Stall geliefert werden, sondern von den Bauern in verschiedenen Depots per Karren abgeholt werden. Ländliche Arbeitslager und Agrarstationen sollen möglichst nicht nur in die Futterverteilung, sondern auch in die Beratung eingeschaltet werden.

Unzulänglichkeit der Faktoren

Die Konsolidierung des IPMS zu einem sich selbst tragenden Projekt der Beteiligten hängt also von verschiedenen, zum Teil mit erheblicher Unsicherheit belasteten Faktoren ab. Daß es hier so schwer gelingt, die sambische Eigenverantwortung zu mobilisieren, liegt vielleicht auch daran, daß man die Unzulänglichkeit der Projekt-Faktoren, die teilweise auf Dauer nicht von außen beeinflussbar sind, nach deutschen Maßstäben zu verändern versucht, statt nach einem auf die Verhältnisse angepaßten Konzept zu suchen, das die Unzulänglichkeit der Faktoren als gegeben einkalkuliert.

IKR

Tierarzt Hamalambo genießt hohes Ansehen in Monze und Umgebung.

Foto: Anita Seifert



June 77

Zambia 2

This latter consideration represents one of the major preoccupations of the government at present, and it has been decided that throughout this year a committee, consisting of the Bank of Zaire, the Finance Department, the newly-constituted Office of Public Debt Management and the Planning Department, will determine, on a weekly basis, how the country's foreign resources are to be allocated. Their decisions will require the approval of the President before they can be implemented.

As part of the austerity measures already adopted several diplomats have been recalled to Zaire, and those remaining will have their various allowances and other "perks" drastically reduced. In addition many local state officials will be required to justify the time spent at their jobs and will only be paid for effective work done and a more rigorous control is to be exercised over the education sector following the existence of several "fictitious schools". Along with these and other expenditure cuts will be various measures designed to increase revenue. Some proposals which will probably be put on the statute book in 1977 are:

- a radio and television tax
- increased property taxes
- annual renewal of driving licences

In addition greater control will be exercised over the Customs Department where much revenue has been lost in the past due to "lack of conscientiousness, corruption, complicity, dishonesty on the part of the Customs Officers and to the difficulty of controlling the passage of goods across such extensive borders with unsatisfactory equipment".

As in 1976, agriculture will again be of prime importance. It is hoped that increased investment in this sector will enable Zaire to eliminate entirely the importation of poultry and eggs within one year, of rice within two years and of maize within three years. The Department of Agriculture will also study the possibility of setting up a Coffee Marketing Board.

Aid and loans

The US has granted Zambia a K20m loan to help offset economic problems arising from the political situation in Southern Africa. The loan, which is spread over 40 years at three per cent per annum interest with a 10-year grace period, is in two parts. The first loan of US\$5.4m will be used to finance imports of 16,000 tonnes of wheat and 5,000 tonnes of edible oil, while the balance amounting to US\$20m will finance the importation of fertilisers, animal seed cake and various equipment and machinery for the agricultural and mining sectors.

The World Bank has approved a loan of K10.8m for various educational projects aimed primarily at increasing Zambia's supply of middle and upper levels of manpower in the fields of business and commerce. The projects include the provision of equipment and expansion of boarding facilities at the Evelyn Hone College of Further Education in Lusaka and secretarial courses at five trades training centres throughout the country. The loan will also create opportunities for training an additional 13,000 farmers per year in 20 farmer training centres and for improving the in-service training capacity of eight farm institutes for agricultural extension.

The loan is for a period of 17 years at 8.7 per cent per annum interest and carries a 3.5-year grace period.

A further K4.1m loan agreement has been signed between Zambia and Finland bringing the total of Finnish loan assistance to Zambia during the past three years to K10m.

Britain has also granted Zambia K6.5m to provide relief from the serious strains on the country's balance of payments arising from the adverse effects of the fall in copper prices, imported inflation and the political situation in Southern Africa. The grant will be used to purchase heavy road building machinery, spare parts and other essential equipment for local industries.

Mining

Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd (RCM) recorded a consolidated net loss of K292,000 for the year ended June 30, 1976, compared with a net profit of K32.3m in 1974-75.

The chairman's annual statement described the year under review as one of the most difficult in the history of the company's operations. Copper sales were affected for the second successive financial year by depressed market conditions and sales, which totalled 271,431 tonnes at an average price of K806 per tonne, produced K43m less revenue than in the previous year when 289,747 tonnes were sold at an average K912 per tonne. The cost of production per tonne was 10 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Note: Kwacha 1.33 approx = £1 sterling on January 10.

METRICATION GUIDE

1 centimetre	(cm)	=0.394 inch
1 metre	(m)	=1.0936 yards
1 kilometre	(km)	=0.6214 mile
1 sq km	(km ²)	=0.3861 sq mile
1 hectare	(ha)	=2.4711 acres
1 gram	(g)	=0.0353 oz
1 kilogram	(kg)	=2.2046 lb
1 tonne	(t)	=1.1023 short tons or 0.9842 ton (Avoirdupois)
1 ton (Avoirdupois)		=1.0161 tonne (t)

Throughout the first three-quarters of the year proceeds of sales, which averaged below K770 per tonne, were insufficient to cover outlays for operating expenses and for fixed working capital. Cash balances were reduced to minimum working levels and there were substantial borrowings. Net borrowings in the year amounted to K53m of which K36m was provided by the Bank of Zambia. New loan arrangements included a £16.9m credit which will help finance UK and EEC expenditures for the Luanshya extension, the Chambishi plant expansion and new facilities at Mufulira. Total short-term borrowings and long-term liabilities outstanding at the year-end amounted to K167m. Repayments to the Bank of Zambia have begun, but until these borrowings have been substantially reduced or eliminated, the chairman advised that there is little immediate prospect of a resumption of dividends.

During the year under review, RCM placed a contract for the construction of an extension to the Luanshya division concentrator, which forms an important part of the second stage of the exploitation of the Baluba orebody. In this second stage, Baluba shafts will be extended in depth and facilities will be provided to increase annual production from 21,000 tonnes of recoverable copper to some 50,000 tonnes together with 1,600 tonnes a year of recoverable cobalt. The final cost of the project is anticipated to be in the region of K70m, of which K50m will be spent over the next three years.

Construction of a new coal plant at Luanshya also proceeded well during the year and the plant was successfully commissioned at the end of August. The plant will reduce operating and maintenance costs and ensure an adequate supply of pulverised coal to the smelter and the concentrate drier.

The Chibuluma expansion project, begun in 1974 and designed to enable an increase in the production rate from the western end of the orebody at Chibuluma, is also progressing well. The major part of the project, which is expected to cost K25m, is the sinking of a new shaft which reached the 500m level by the end of the 1976 financial year.

The greater part of expenditure on the Chambishi expansion project has now been completed. This project allows for underground mining of the Chambishi orebody which will steadily increase as production from the open pit declines. The final project cost is expected to reach K60m.

Plans to commence work on the new Mufulira sub-vertical shaft project, which will exploit ore in depth in the eastern part of Mufulira at an estimated

cost of about K50m over 10 years, are also well advanced.

According to the second annual report of the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited (MEMACO) for the year ended March 31, 1976, the corporation recorded satisfactory financial results for the year. Memaco's main source of income is commission received for marketing the products of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines Limited (RCM). The corporation has one main subsidiary, Memaco Services Limited, which is incorporated in the UK and based in London, and whose function is to provide to the corporation advisory services on the marketing of Zambian metals.

On sales proceeds of K519m, the group earned commission of K4.1m. Profit before tax reached K1.7m compared with K1.8m for the previous year.

The report states that during the year world markets continue to be depressed as a result of recession in most industrialised countries. Although copper producers in particular made massive production cuts, stocks increased substantially because of deteriorating consumption. Against this background London Metal Exchange (LME) copper prices, which are the basis for pricing Zambian copper, remained low throughout the year, the cash settlement price for copper averaging £581.69 per tonne as compared with £753.64 for 1974-75.

Similarly lead and zinc consumption, and consequently prices, were affected by the recession. Lead sales were 17,283 tonnes while zinc sales totalled 35,945 tonnes.

Copper sales during the year totalled 606,996 tonnes, made up of 339,092 tonnes for NCCM and 267,904 tonnes for RCM.

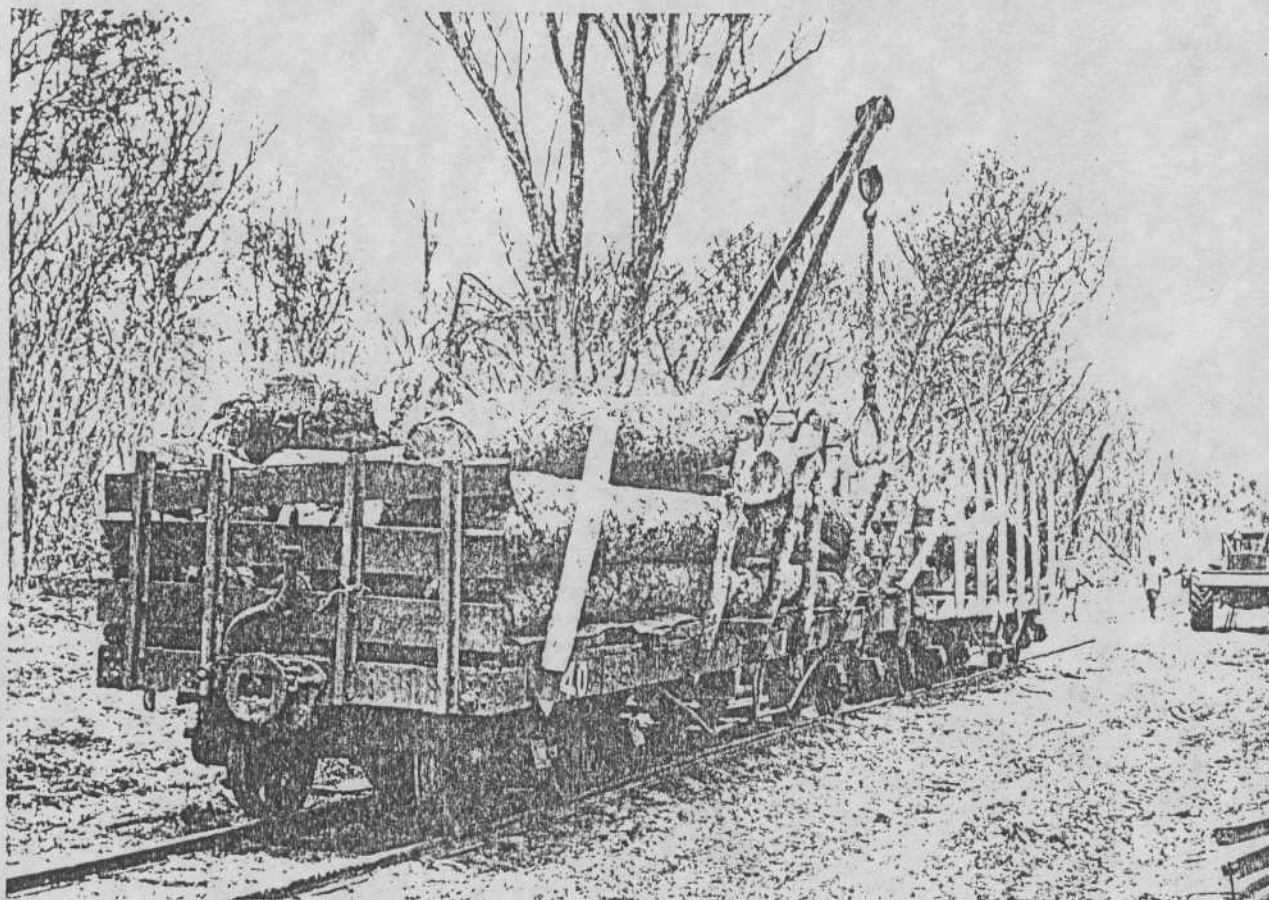
Industry and construction

The 1975-76 trading year was one of the most difficult on record according to the latest annual report of National Import and Export Corporation Ltd (NIEC) for the year ended March 31, 1976. NIEC's perennial problems of uncertain supply routes, port congestion and delivery delays were further compounded by import restrictions particularly on consumer goods traded by the corporation, difficulties in making prompt payment to overseas suppliers and the loss of Lobito as an import route leaving NIEC goods worth K1.7m stranded at the port.

Viewed against this discouraging background, NIEC's results during the year as satisfactory as could be expected. Group turnover at K115.9m was

London Metal Exchange copper prices (£ per tonne)

	1975			1976			1977		
	Oct 13	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 12	Aug 11	Sept 7	Oct 11	Nov 8	Dec 9
Cash wirebars	574.75	583.75	559.00	597.80	852.30	865.60	748.90	806.50	764.50
Three months wirebars	601.00	605.25	579.00	617.50	833.50	894.50	783.40	843.50	796.60
									824.55



A major area in which Zambia is striving for self sufficiency is in hardwoods and related products. Our photo shows logs being loaded for transport to Zambia Saw Mills at Mulobezi.

Photo: Zambia Information Services, Lusaka.

up over 29 per cent on the previous year while pre-tax profits increased by 68 per cent to K4.8m, or just over four per cent of turnover, of which K2.3m was generated in the retail sector.

Both group purchasing arrangements and the structure of subsidiary retail companies were re-organised during the year. Centralised bulk buying through NIEC Overseas Services Zambia Ltd was started and measures were taken to merge Zambezi Trading Co Ltd with ZOK Ltd into a new company, NIEC Stores Ltd.

In the wholesale sector, service was improved by the opening of several new warehouses, mostly in rural areas.

The Consumer Buying Corporation of Zambia (ZCBC), as a subsidiary of NIEC (66½ per cent owned), has launched an ambitious and cost-saving modular shops programme for the rural areas of Zambia. The object of the programme is to provide effective parastatal shopping facilities throughout rural areas following the company's assessment that it would take a considerable time to generate sufficient funds to achieve this objective with conventional buildings. A prefabricated shop costs a total of about K8,000 as compared with K75,000 for a conventionally built small supermarket.

Ibex Corporation Ltd is to embark on a K1.5m

expansion programme aimed at quadrupling its existing production capacity of processed foods. The corporation produces a wide range of food products including jams, ketchups, sauces, breakfast cereals, jellies and confectionery.

The project, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1977, will double the factory's working force to about 200.

According to the latest annual report of Tazama Pipelines Ltd the company is to spend K2.2m on the construction of a spare parts and vehicle maintenance workshop in Nakonde, the Zambia/Tanzania border post, and on the building of a new head office in Ndola.

Work on the proposed K1m centre to be used for training co-operative members has started in Lusaka. The construction work is being undertaken by Minestone Zambia Ltd and is being financed by a Swedish International Development Agency grant.

Last month Zambia and Zaire signed a joint inter-governmental agreement for the construction of a bridge costing K4.0m at Chembe on the boundary between the two countries. The cost of the project will be shared equally by both countries and the construction contract has been awarded to Séasaf of Zaire.

-7 JUNI 1977

DIE WELT

Sandia-3

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Im Gespräch mit Sambias Präsident Kaunda verurteilt der Kanzler die Rassentrennung

Schmidt wirft Südafrika Grundrechts-Verletzung vor

W. 7.6. DIETHART GOOS, Bonn

Mit ungewöhnlicher Schärfe hat Bundeskanzler Helmut Schmidt gestern die südafrikanische Rassentrennungspolitik verurteilt. Nach einem zweistündigen Gespräch mit dem Staatspräsidenten von Sambia, Kenneth Kaunda, sagte Schmidt, er habe seinem afrikanischen Gast erklärt, daß die Bundesregierung die Apartheidspolitik als eklatante Verletzung menschlicher Grundrechte be-
werte.

Schmidt berichtete vor Journalisten ferner, er habe auch die Auffassung der Bundesregierung hervorgehoben, daß in Rhodesien die schwarze Mehrheit die Führung übernehmen müsse. Außerdem sollten nach Angaben des Kanzlers in Namibia (Südwestafrika) freie Wahlen unter Beteiligung aller Kräfte, einschließlich der Unabhängigkeitsbewegung Swapo, stattfinden.

Der Kanzler sprach von einem ausgedehnten Meinungsaustausch mit Kaunda über die Lage im südlichen Afrika. Dabei habe er von der profunden Analyse der Situation durch den sambischen Staatspräsidenten profitieren können. Nach Angaben des Kanzlers wurde auch über den Ausbau der wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen gesprochen.

Der sambische Staatspräsident, der gestern auch mit SPD-Chef Willy Brandt zusammentraf, äußerte sich zum Abschluß seines mehrtägigen Besuchs sehr zufrieden über die Gespräche mit führenden Politikern. Er sei dankbar über die Art und Weise, wie die Spitzen der Bundesrepublik und die Bevölkerung insgesamt ihn und seine Delegation empfangen hätten. Kaunda: „Wir waren auch dadurch sehr beeindruckt, daß bei allen Gesprächen und offiziellen Begrüßungen immer wieder die Bedeutung des Friedens im südlichen Afrika hervorgehoben wurde.“ Der sambische Staatschef fügte hinzu, er komme aus dem südlichen Afrika, dem Gebiet der Konfrontation und der Gegensätze. „Um so mehr begrüßen wir die Friedensbe-

kundungen der deutschen Seite. Es war für uns außerordentlich wichtig, dies zu hören.“

Kaunda lud Bundespräsident Scheel und Bundeskanzler Schmidt zum Besuch Sambias ein. Schmidt teilte dazu mit, Scheel oder er würden gern in absehbarer Zeit dieser Einladung Folge leisten und Kaunda in Sambia besuchen.

Bei seinen Gesprächen mit der Bundesregierung konnte Kaunda, der von allen Seiten als eine Schlüsselfigur bei den Friedensbemühungen im südlichen Afrika anerkannt wird, zusätzliche Leistungen deutscher Entwicklungshilfe vereinbaren. So wird die Kapitalhilfe der Bundesrepublik für Sambia für die kommenden zwei Jahre um zehn Millionen auf 80 Millionen Mark erhöht.

Die technische Hilfe soll für die nächsten zwei Jahre auf 6,4 Millionen Mark erhöht werden. Außerdem wird Sambia von der Bundesrepublik für die Betreuung von Flüchtlingen eine Million Mark erhalten.

Bis zum 30. September 1976 hatte Sambia Zusagen über deutsche Kapitalhilfe von insgesamt 94,1 Millionen Mark erhalten. Über den Europäischen Entwicklungsfonds, die Weltbank und andere multinationale Organisationen sind dem Land weitere Mittel aus der Bundesrepublik zugeflossen. Die deutsche Entwicklungshilfe ist vor allem für den Ausbau der Verkehrsverbindungen in Sambia sowie die Entwicklung von Klein- und Mittelbetrieben bestimmt.

Die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen der Bundesrepublik und Sambia werden von beiden Seiten als gut bezeichnet. In den vergangenen fünf Jahren erhöhte sich das Gesamtvolumen des Außenhandels von 282,9 auf 490,6 Millionen Mark. Während die meisten Entwicklungsländer bei den Handelsbeziehungen mit der Bundesrepublik einen Negativsaldo aufweisen, sind die Bezüge der Bundesrepublik aus Sambia durch große Kupferimporte höher, als die deutschen Lieferungen in das Land.

17 MAI 1977

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THE TIMES

Dr Kaunda declares 'state of war' with Smith regime

President Kaunda of Zambia last night declared that his country was in "a state of war" with Rhodesia after being warned by Britain that Rhodesia was threatening to make a pre-emptive strike. Zambia's army is on full alert, arms have been

moved to the border and orders have been issued to shoot down Rhodesian aircraft. Rhodesian troops crossed the Botswana frontier yesterday in what was described as a hot pursuit operation. They withdrew after two and a half hours.

Zambia alerted by Foreign Office

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

In an attempt to avoid an outbreak of war in central Africa, Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, has alerted President Kaunda of Zambia to the threat of a "pre-emptive strike" by Rhodesia. He has also warned Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, against taking military action against Zambia.

President Kaunda announced yesterday that, as a result of British warnings, he had placed Zambia in a "state of war" with Rhodesia. The Army was on full alert and orders had been given to shoot down any aircraft from Rhodesia on sight, Dr Kaunda told a news conference broadcast on Zambia radio.

He said conflict between Zambia and Rhodesia could be stopped if Western Governments would stop oil supplies to Rhodesia. He also said he had informed other African states that his country was in a state of war with Rhodesia.

"I ask that those who are true friends of the struggling masses in southern Africa, not necessarily Zambia alone, should come forward and show their genuine friendship", he said. "We in Zambia now stand to fight Smith and we shall never surrender."

"All Zambia's military sophisticated weapons have been moved to the border with Rhodesia in readiness for fierce fighting."

Mr Callaghan's warning, sent on Friday, followed a message to London from Mr Smith earlier in the week claiming that a build-up of African forces was taking place on the

Zambian side of the border. Mr Smith said he proposed to take "pre-emptive" action against attack.

It was not entirely clear from his message whether Mr Smith intended pre-emptive or retaliatory action but with Rhodesian operations over the border into Mozambique in mind, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, lost no time in passing the message on to Lusaka. He also informed Mr Smith that he viewed an increase in violence very seriously.

When Dr Kaunda sought further details, Mr Callaghan, in Dr Owen's absence at the Cento conference in Teheran, sent a fuller message, explaining that Britain had wanted to alert Zambia immediately to the risk.

Adding that Britain was making its own assessment, which would be passed on to Lusaka, Mr Callaghan said that he entirely shared Dr Kaunda's concern and did not believe that the matter could be left there.

Although he did not normally correspond with Mr Smith, he was sending him a strong message condemning any pre-emptive strike and warning him of the "grim consequences" which any intensification of fighting would entail.

Mr Callaghan has also invited the South African Government to urge Mr Smith to desist from any action against Zambia, and Dr Owen has kept in touch with Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State.

The Prime Minister told Dr Kaunda that he intended to discuss with Dr Owen, who is now back in London, how the British initiative on securing majority rule in Rhodesia could be "pressed ahead". (The British

official leading the new round of soundings in Africa, Mr John Graham, left for Lusaka last night.)

It is difficult, however, to assess from London how accurate Mr Smith's claims may be. There have been guerrilla forces in Zambia for a long time, operating in support of Mr Joshua Nkomo, a leader of the Patriotic Front, as distinct from the camps in Mozambique which are loyal to Mr Robert Mugabe, the other leader.

Rhodesian tactics in Mozambique have been based on "hot pursuit", allegedly striking at guerrilla camps behind the frontier to thwart incursions.

Now that negotiations look like starting up again under the Anglo-American aegis, Mr Smith may be reluctant to try the same tactics in Zambia, because of the political outcry that would doubtless ensue. Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: Rhodesian Government officials expressed surprise today at President Kaunda's announcement.

A government spokesman here said Rhodesia had no aggressive intentions against Zambia or any other neighbour but, if guerrilla attacks were launched into Rhodesia, it would not hesitate to respond with "hot pursuit" raids.

He confirmed that Mr Smith sent a message to Dr Owen drawing his attention to the build-up by Mr Nkomo's guerrilla forces in Zambia and giving a warning that, if these forces staged attacks, Rhodesia would have no alternative but to mount pre-emptive strikes across the border at the guerrilla bases.

Machell support, page 8.

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Rhodesian raid into Botswana in 'hot pursuit' operation

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, May 16

Rhodesian troops staged a two and a half hour incursion into Botswana today, penetrating just over a mile into the neighbouring country before withdrawing.

The attack was described by a Rhodesian military spokesman as a hot pursuit operation. It was said to be the first such operation across the Botswana border.

The Rhodesian force, comprising a company of 50 soldiers led by African trackers and with ground support, were said to be hunting a group of African guerrillas who killed a white farmer, his wife and two black Rhodesians in an ambush near their camp near Plumtree on Sunday night.

The spokesman said that the attack was called off to avoid a clash between the Rhodesian force and Botswana's paramilitary Police Mobile Unit (PMU). The guerrillas, estimated to number about 10,

were not hit. There were no Rhodesian casualties.

Assistant Commissioner Michael Edden, the Rhodesian spokesman, said at a press briefing here that, during the attack, it became apparent to the Rhodesian forces that the PMU were expecting a hot pursuit operation. Elements of the PMU were seen moving into the target area which, he said, was identified as a PMU base.

"The terrorists were seen to run away," said Mr Edden. "A heavy weapon, an anti-tank gun, was seen in placement in a school building. Elements of the PMU were in defensive positions, and it appeared that further reinforcements were on their way."

"As we were satisfied that the terrorists had fled and the only result would be a punch-up with the PMU, which was not our intention, the attack was called off and our troops returned to Rhodesia without incident."

Mr Edden said that the Rhodesian raiding force was instructed to go as far into Botswana as necessary but to avoid any contact with the Botswana forces. He said that the Rhodesian Government accepted Botswana's contention that it does not support the Rhodesian guerrillas.

The people whose deaths provoked the incursion were identified as Mr Dennis Campbell Greef, aged 63, his wife Marjorie, aged 54, their cook, aged about 50, and an eight-year-old African boy, the son of another of their servants.

Gaborone, May 16.—Sir Seretse Khama, the President of Botswana, today accused Rhodesia of having attacked a defence forces base camp in his country. The official statement said that a large contingent of Rhodesian security forces crossed into Botswana "with troop carriers and helicopters".—Agence France-Presse.

- 2. APR. 1977

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

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13 Sambia erhält von Bonn 70 Millionen DM Wirtschaftshilfe

Lusaka/Nairobi (dpa). Sambia wird von der Bundesrepublik knapp 70 Millionen DM zum Ankauf von Gebrauchsgütern, hauptsächlich für die Landwirtschaft, erhalten. Marie Schlei, Ministerin für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, sagte gestern in Lusaka vor ihrer Weiterreise nach Kenia, der dritten und letzten Station ihrer Reise durch schwarzafrikanische Staaten, die Hilfe solle in einem Zeitraum von zwei Jahren gewährt werden. Außerdem solle Sambia rund eine Million DM erhalten, um die Kosten für die Unterbringung von etwa 35 000 Flüchtlingen aus Angola und Rhodesien zu decken.

Frau Schlei sagte, die Bundesregierung habe volles Verständnis für die wirtschaftlichen Probleme Sambias, die hauptsächlich durch die kontinuierliche Unterstützung der Befreiungsbewegungen im südlichen Afrika entstünden. Frau Schlei, die am Donnerstag mit dem rhodesischen Nationalistenführer Nkomo in der deutschen Botschaft in Lusaka ein dreistündiges Gespräch geführt hatte, erklärte, sie sei schockiert gewesen über die Berichte, die ihr Nkomo über die von weißen Sicherheitsbehörden begangenen Greuel an schwarzen Afrikanern gegeben habe. Die „Afrikanische Volksunion von Zimbabwe“ (ZAPU), deren Führer Nkomo ist, wird nach Angaben von Frau Schlei humanitäre Hilfe erhalten. Die Bundesrepublik werde jedoch an die Befreiungsbewegungen keinerlei Waffen liefern.

Bei ihrer Ankunft in Kenias Hauptstadt Nairobi erklärte die Ministerin gestern vor Journalisten, sie habe nach ihren Gesprächen in Botswana und Sambia noch „eine gewisse Hoffnung“, daß dem Recht der schwarzen Mehrheit im südlichen Afrika durch Verhandlungsdruck noch zum Durchbruch verholfen werden könne.

Le président Kaunda tente de faire face à des difficultés aggravées par le conflit du Zaïre

De notre envoyé spécial

Lusaka. Une élection partielle, dans la « copperbelt », (ceinture du cuivre), a provoqué récemment un certain émoi dans la capitale zambienne. Pour la première fois depuis plusieurs années, un candidat d'origine européenne a été élu à l'Assemblée nationale (le Monde du 14 avril), 71 % des électeurs se sont abstenus. Apathie? Désaffection à l'égard de l'UNIP (parti national unifié pour l'indépendance), parti unique? Le succès de M. Arthur Piers constitue un rappel à l'ordre. La Zambie de M. Kenneth Kaunda, père d'une indépendance proclamée en 1964, résiste mal au cyclone qui balaye l'Afrique australe...

Lusaka en porte déjà les traces. Les étalages des magasins se sont vidés en l'espace de deux ans. Le café commence à être rationné dans les grands hôtels. Les cigarettes, souvent introuvables, se vendent à l'unité sur les trottoirs. Les mesures d'austérité affectent également les Africains les moins favorisés. Le *mealie meal*, — l'aliment de base, — a subi trois augmentations en l'espace d'un an. Le sucre manque. A un an des élections générales, prévues pour 1978, l'équilibre précaire maintenu par le président Kaunda semble menacé.

Lors de l'arrivée, fin mars, de M. Podgorny à Lusaka, le gouvernement a toléré des pancartes sur lesquelles des étudiants réclamaient, non sans candeur, l'instauration de la « dictature du prolétariat ». Il est vrai que l'allocation étudiante venait d'être réduite de moitié, passant de 70 F environ par mois à 35 F. En juin 1976, les deux explosions qui se sont produites, de nuit, l'une au siège de la Cour suprême, et l'autre à la poste centrale de Lusaka, ont été imputées à des « agents du gouvernement rhodésien ». Le surlendemain, le président Kaunda a convoqué la presse pour lui annoncer une réforme de l'enseignement conçue bien rapidement. Simultanément, presque, un jeune officier supérieur proche du chef de l'Etat, le général Chinkuli, était promu chef d'état-major général.

Là crise du cuivre est, au départ, la source de tous les maux d'un Etat qui a longtemps vécu, non sans imprudence, de cette ressource. Le cuivre constitue, traditionnellement, 90 % des exportations du pays et près de la moitié des rentrées de l'Etat. Il n'a rien rapporté à l'Etat zambien, en 1976, et les perspectives pour cette année ne sont guère plus brillantes.

En janvier 1973, la fermeture, pour des raisons politiques, de la frontière avec la Rhodésie prive la Zambie enclavée de son principal accès à la mer. La chute verticale du cours du cuivre intervient deux ans plus tard, en 1975, peu avant la fermeture de la voie ferrée qui relie la « ceinture de cuivre » zambienne au port angolais de Lobito via le Zaïre. Le conflit angolais porte ainsi un dur coup à l'économie zambienne. L'inauguration, le 22 octobre 1975, du Tanzam — voie ferrée construite par les Chinois et qui rattache la Zambie au port tanzanien de Dar-Es-Salaam, — ne constitue qu'un poumon de secours, comme les routes qui relient, via le Malawi, le pays aux ports de Nacala et de Quélmane, dans le nord du Mozambique.

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Un autre lien avec l'océan Indien a été coupé, le 5 février 1977, lorsque Dar-Es-Salaam a fermé sa frontière avec le Kenya : la Zambie a ainsi perdu son accès routier au port kenyan de Mombasa.

La fermeture de la frontière avec la Rhodésie a suscité un mouvement de mécontentement au sein de l'establishment de Lusaka et dans la « copperbelt ». Au Parlement, l'an dernier, des voix se sont élevées pour réclamer une réouverture qui n'aurait plus de sens depuis que le Mozambique a fermé la sienne à son tour, le 3 mars 1976. Le président Kaunda croit de moins en moins à un règlement négocié du conflit rhodésien. Il avait fait fermer,

réelle de Lobito — « chemin de fer du cuivre » — risque de demeurer longtemps fermée. Les Zambiens semblent se faire peu d'illusions sur la récupération de quelque sept cent soixante et onze wagons et des six locomotives bloqués depuis le début du conflit angolais.

L'affaire du Shaba est d'ailleurs venue, à point nommé, rappeler combien l'ancienne Rhodésie du Nord (devenue la Zambie) et ses quelque cinq millions d'habitants sont tributaires de ce qui se trame aux frontières. Lusaka est une plaque tournante en Afrique australe. Tous les mouvements de libération de la région y sont représentés. Le président Kaunda pratique un jeu permanent de

rééquilibrage politique et ethnique.

En avril, le chef de l'Etat zambien a adressé une « réprimande sévère » à un ministre d'Etat pour avoir, au cours d'une tournée théâtrale en Europe de l'Est, « humilié » des acteurs appartenant à des ethnies différentes de la sienne. L'UNIP aurait même engagé, en vue des élections, des pourparlers avec M. Simon Kapwepwe, ancien vice-président de la République, qui se tient à l'écart de la vie publique depuis un internement de onze mois, en 1972 et une condamnation, trois mois plus tard, à deux ans de travaux forcés avec sursis. M. Kapwepwe, de l'air et où les Britanniques conseillent la police, le recours au « camarade Podgorny » — comme l'a appelé le président Kaunda — peut passer pour un expédient. Même si l'« humanisme » prôné par M. Kaunda ne répond plus entièrement aux besoins du pays, un changement ne ferait pas nécessairement le jeu de la gauche. En attendant une hausse des cours du cuivre, le président Kaunda tente avec une peine croissante de se préserver des graves difficultés qui affectent la région.

JEAN-CLAUDE POMONTI.

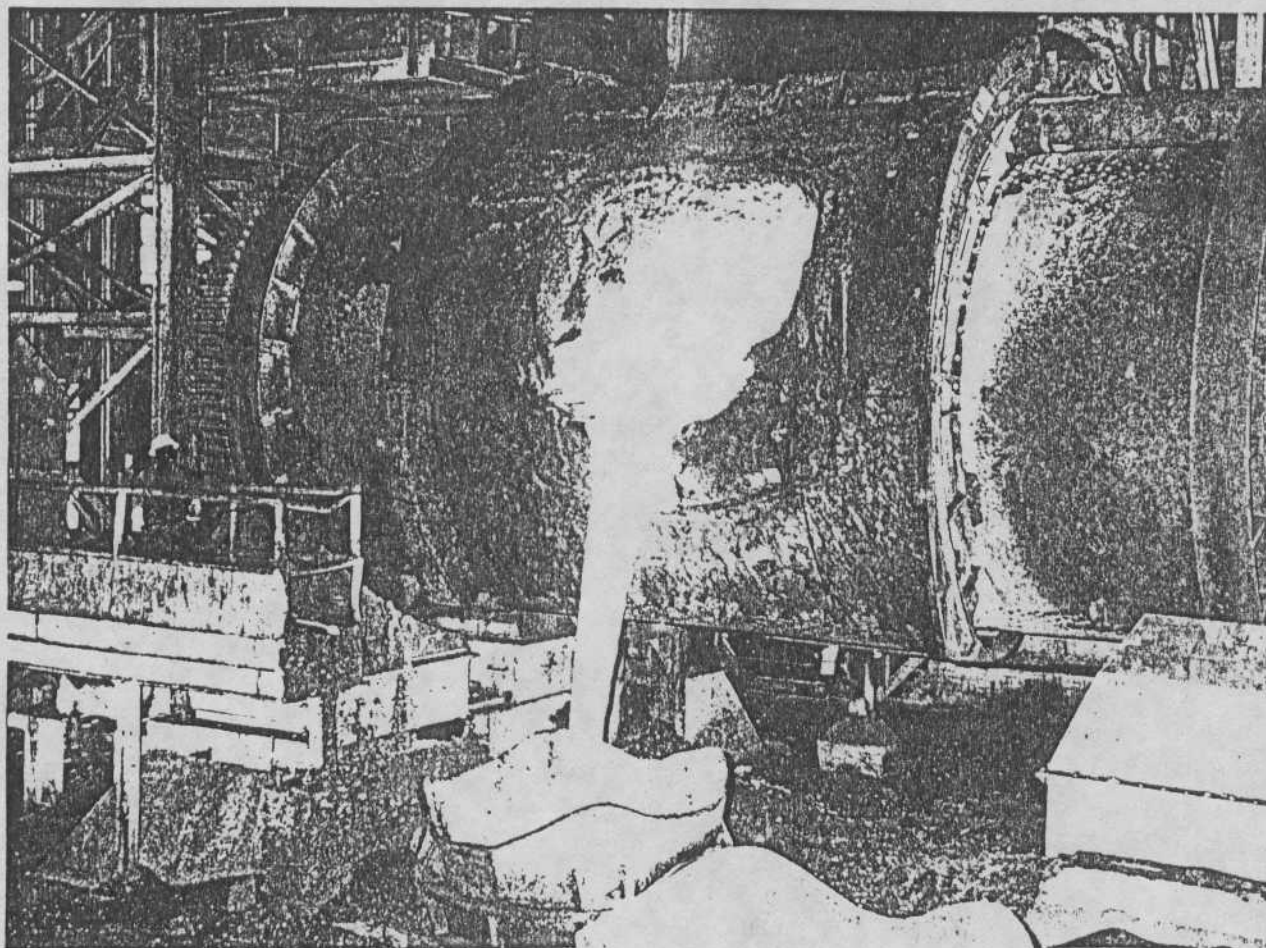


fin 1974, les principaux camps de la guerre du Zimbabwe (Rhodésie) aménagés en Zambie. Deux ans plus tard, les recrues de M. Joshua Nkomo, favori, semblent-il, du chef d'Etat, sont de nouveau à l'entraînement, du côté zambien du Zambezi.

Avec la victoire du M.P.L.A. dans le conflit angolais, l'appui offert à ses adversaires, notamment à l'UNITA de M. Jonas Savimbi, par Lusaka, s'est retourné contre la Zambie. Les deux Etats cohabitent aujourd'hui avec le Botswana, le Mozambique et la Tanzanie, au sein du « club des Cinq » — les Etats africains dits « de première ligne ». Mais leurs relations bilatérales ne sont pas encore rétablies. Lusaka a fini par reconnaître, en décembre, la République populaire d'Angola. L'UNITA a été invitée à fermer son bureau dans la capitale zambienne. Mais seul un représentant du M.P.L.A. est stationné à Lusaka. Les missions diplomatiques n'ont pas encore été ouvertes. En raison des combats au Shaba, la voie fer-

reéquilibrage politique et ethnique. En avril, le chef de l'Etat zambien a adressé une « réprimande sévère » à un ministre d'Etat pour avoir, au cours d'une tournée théâtrale en Europe de l'Est, « humilié » des acteurs appartenant à des ethnies différentes de la sienne. L'UNIP aurait même engagé, en vue des élections, des pourparlers avec M. Simon Kapwepwe, ancien vice-président de la République, qui se tient à l'écart de la vie publique depuis un internement de onze mois, en 1972 et une condamnation, trois mois plus tard, à deux ans de travaux forcés avec sursis. M. Kapwepwe,

de l'air et où les Britanniques conseillent la police, le recours au « camarade Podgorny » — comme l'a appelé le président Kaunda — peut passer pour un expédient. Même si l'« humanisme » prôné par M. Kaunda ne répond plus entièrement aux besoins du pays, un changement ne ferait pas nécessairement le jeu de la gauche. En attendant une hausse des cours du cuivre, le président Kaunda tente avec une peine croissante de se préserver des graves difficultés qui affectent la région.



Pouring copper from a furnace in a Zambia smelting works.

Photo: Zambia Information Services, Lusaka.

Zambia

Aid

Zambia has signed a K3.8m development co-operation agreement with Sweden.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic and Technical Co-operation stated that the K3.8m loan would be used to finance imports of essential commodities, equipment, spare parts and raw materials for development purposes.

Trade

A spokesman from the commercial department of the British High Commission said in Lusaka last month that due to the drop in trade between Britain and Zambia of almost 30 per cent Zambia achieved a surplus on the balance of trade with Britain of K6.5m in the first 11 months of 1976.

In the first eight months of 1976 Zambia exported goods worth K23m to Yugoslavia and imported K4m of goods thus giving Zambia a trade surplus of K19m.

A third country with which Zambia enjoyed a surplus of trade was Italy to which its exports totalled K30m in the first half of 1976 compared with imports of K11m.

Note: Kwacha 1.37 approx = £1 sterling on March 7.

The sharp decline in imports is causing concern to customs and forwarding agents. The chairman of the Clearing and Forwarding Agents Association said that the situation had reached a critical level and that unless restrictions in foreign exchange allocations were lifted, many companies, including transport organisations, would be adversely affected.

It was also reported that the Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) was not being fully utilised due to insufficient goods to carry and that if this continued for a longer period TAZARA would run at a loss.

Industry

Chloride Zambia Ltd has announced a K335,000 expansion programme at its Kitwe plant this year. Under the new programme it will manufacture battery separators locally with the surplus for export. At present all battery separators have to be imported. It is estimated that there would be a foreign exchange saving of over K100,000 per annum which could increase from year to year. In addition with the new machinery installed, further employment opportunities for Zambian staff will be created.

Other companies which are beginning to manufacture locally items which cannot be imported due to the foreign exchange shortage are Johnson and Johnson and Grand Prix Motors a Kitwe based firm. The

London Metal Exchange Copper Prices (£ per tonne)

	1975	1976				1977		
	Dec 10	Jan 12	Feb 11	Mar 12	Dec 9	Jan 10	Feb 9	Mar 9
Cash wirebars	559.00	597.80	586.25	1,131.30	764.50	791.20	831.52	869.70
Three months wirebars	579.00	617.50	604.75	1,069.70	796.60	824.55	861.52	899.90

managing director of Johnson and Johnson has stated that the company will shortly produce baby shampoo, baby soap and other toiletries in addition to hospital products. Grand Prix Motors has started re-melting aluminium castings, discarded as scrap, to be used in making wheels for trolleys and wheelbarrows.

The Managing Director of Medical and Pharmaceutical Corporation of Zambia (MEPCO) has revealed that during the Third National Development Plan the organisation plans to set up a manufacturing plant to enable the country to reduce its dependence on imported drugs. An important aspect of the new plant will be the development of local herbs in the manufacturing of drugs.

Three of the four electricity generators at the Kariba North Bank hydro-electric project have now been commissioned thus providing Zambia with an estimated 3m kw of power. The last generator should be put into use soon, thus completing the project which was started in 1971.

The General Manager of Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation said in Lusaka that the construction of the multi-million Kwacha Itzhi Tezhi dam in Namwala district would be completed six months ahead of schedule. Completion of the dam project on the Kafue river was originally expected to be in October this year but the use of local resources near the construction site has facilitated progress. The dam itself is already completed and the construction company is presently building the spill-way gates.

Mining industry

The Managing Director of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd (NCCM) said last month that in 1977 the production of copper would be increased from last year's 380,000 tonnes to 424,000 tonnes.

Work is expected to begin shortly on the K25m expansion programme of Nampundwe, Zambia's only sulphur producing mine, which would make the country self-sufficient in sulphuric acid production. When the programme is completed, it is expected that the mine's output of pyrite ore will gradually rise from 10,000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes a month by 1980.

The Broken Hill division of NCCM is to build a new pump chamber estimated to cost K1.15m as one of its mining development projects. This announcement together with encouraging reports that a new extensive orebody containing zinc and possibly lead has been discovered about 40 kilometres south of Kabwe comes in the wake of reports that Broken Hill mine will cease operations in the next 20 years.

Broken Hill mine, which was acquired by NCCM in

1971 from Broken Hill Development Company, has an ailing history behind it. This reflects the fluctuating demand for zinc and lead on the world market, competition from more developed countries dealing in the minerals and the ever increasing costs of production.

A spokesman for RCM Luanshya Division has announced that a new rock winder, costing K1.6m and supplied by GEC, has been installed at the Baluba Mine. The rock winder is said to be the most powerful in Zambia at present, and it is now planned to install a similar one at Chambishi mine.

Transport and communications

The Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications announced last month that a number of airports and aerodromes are to be given "facelifts" this year at a total cost of K3.7m. Much of this sum will be used for Lusaka International Airport where the projects include new airport telecommunications equipment, a taxi runway (K300,000), lighting (K55,000), roof renovation (K80,000) and a new glass panel at the control tower (K15,000).

A new aerodrome at Lilayi, for use by flying clubs and other institutions like the Zambia Air Services Training Institute, is estimated to cost K2m on completion by the end of this year.

Agriculture

The Tobacco Association of Zambia has predicted a poor yield of high quality Virginia flue-cured tobacco this season because of adverse weather conditions.

The General Manager of Agricultural Farming Equipment Ltd announced that the company has received government approval to import for the 1977-78 season Tinkabu tractors which are made in Swaziland. The tractors, which would retail at about K3,000, are specifically designed for small-scale farmers.

The Central Supply and Tender Board has called for tenders for the construction of a poultry processing plant in Lusaka for the recently formed Poultry Development Co Ltd a subsidiary of the Rural Development Corporation. Work on the factory is expected to begin soon as machinery worth K400,000, ordered from Denmark, is already in the country awaiting installation. The new company is expected to process about 1,000 chickens per hour and will be the only one to undertake such an operation there.

Harvesting operations were completed last month at Nakambala Sugar Estate and over 84,000 tonnes of raw sugar were produced. This is just below last year's record crop of 85,000 tonnes.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

02/03 APR. 1977

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Kaunda: Westen schuld am Kommunismus in Afrika

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London (ddp)

Der Westen ist nach Ansicht des sambischen Staatspräsidenten Kaunda selbst daran schuld, wenn er sich jetzt Sorgen über eine Ausbreitung des kommunistischen Einflusses in Afrika machen muß. In einem Interview der Londoner Zeitung *The Times* erklärte Kaunda, die Politik seines Landes und der weiteren afrikanischen „Frontstaaten“ sei klar: sie würden „den bewaffneten Kampf in Rhodesien und Nambibia sowie gegen die Apartheid in Südafrika“ fortsetzen.

Der Präsident betonte jedoch, die Afrikaner kämpften nicht etwa, weil sie „gerne“ kämpften. „Ich habe keinerlei romantische Ansichten über einen bewaffneten Kampf“, sagte er. Das Ziel sei, Smith zu Verhandlungen zu zwingen. „Wir wünschen Frieden“, betonte Kaunda. Aber es muß ein wirklicher Frieden sein. Wenn Smith heute bereit wäre, auf Grund von Freiheit und Unabhängigkeit und Gerechtigkeit für jedermann über Frieden zu sprechen, dann werden wir die Waffen niederlegen“, erklärte Kaunda.

Ein weiteres Zusammentreffen mit dem südafrikanischen Regierungschef Vorster schloß Kaunda aus. Ebenso lehnte er das von dem rhodesischen Nationalistenführer Bischo Muzorewa vorgeschlagene Referendum ab. „Wenn es um die Wahl zwischen Frieden in Sklaverei und einem bewaffneten Konflikt geht, dann werden wir den bewaffneten Konflikt wählen, bis ein wahrer Friede geschaffen wird“, sagte er.

Als „kindisch“ bezeichnete der sambische Staatschef die im Westen verbreitete Ansicht, daß er als Gastgeber des sowjetischen Staatsoberhauptes Podgorny und des cubanischen Präsidenten Castro dem „kommunistischen Einfluß“ die Tore geöffnet habe. Sambia sei stolz darauf, ein blockfreies Land zu sein, betonte Kaunda. Es wolle „Freunde in allen Teilen der Welt“ haben. Seit 1966 habe er den Westen davor gewarnt, sich nicht auf die Seite der „Rassisten“ zu schlagen. Podgorny und Castro würden in Afrika als „Helden“ empfangen, weil „die Volksmassen Südafrikas sich bewußt“ seien, daß die westlichen Länder „Ausbeuter sind, die sich allein für Reichtum und Naturschätze interessieren“. Es seien die Völker des Ostens, die die Afrikaner unterstützten. Vom Westen verlange man drei „einfache“ Dinge: „Entfernt Smith von der Macht, entfernt Apartheid, entfernt Vorster aus Namibia“.

Die Bundesrepublik will Sambia verstärkt

materielle Hilfe zukommen lassen, kündigte die Ministerin für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, Marie Schlei, in Lusaka an. Bei einem ihr von Präsident Kaunda gegebenen Essen erklärte Frau Schlei, die Bundesrepublik wolle damit ihre Anerkennung für die Bemühungen Sambias um „die Befreiung der Farbigen“ im südlichen Afrika und der ganzen Welt ausdrücken. Die Bundesrepublik stehe auf der Seite Sambias und all derer, die sich für Mehrheitsregierungen in Afrika einsetzten.

Podgorny beendet seine Afrika-Reise

Maputo (Reuter)

Podgorny hat seine Rundreise durch drei afrikanische Staaten beendet und ist nach einer Meldung der sowjetischen Nachrichtenagentur TASS aus Moçambique abgereist. Podgorny wurde auf dem Flughafen der Hauptstadt Maputo von Präsident Machel verabschiedet. Der Bericht enthielt keine Angaben über das Ziel Podgornys. In Maputo hatte es geheißt, er wolle zu einem Privataufenthalt in den Norden Tansanias weiterreisen und am 3. April in die Sowjetunion zurückfliegen. Vor seinem Aufenthalt in Moçambique hatte Podgorny Tansania und Sambia besucht.

Auf einer Massenkundgebung hatte das sowjetische Staatsoberhaupt in Maputo die Unterzeichnung eines Abkommens über Freundschaft und Zusammenarbeit mit Moçambique bekanntgegeben. Podgorny hat den schwarzen Nationalistenbewegungen in Rhodesien die Unterstützung der Sowjetunion zugesichert. Der Freundschaftsvertrag sieht nicht die Errichtung sowjetischer Stützpunkte in dem afrikanischen Land vor. Wie ein sowjetischer Sprecher erklärte, hat der Vertrag mit einer Laufzeit von 20 Jahren nur die „Festigung der Freundschaft und Verstärkung der Zusammenarbeit“ zum Ziel.

Unterdessen ist der cubanische Regierungschef Castro aus Angola kommend in Algerien eingetroffen. Vor seinem Abflug war Castro in Luanda nochmals mit Führern afrikanischer Befreiungsbewegungen zusammengetroffen und hatte ihnen die „volle Unterstützung seines Landes“ zugesagt. Castro wird am heutigen Samstag zu einem offiziellen Besuch in der DDR erwartet. Wie die amtliche Ostberliner Nachrichtenagentur ADN meldete, wird Castro einer Einladung des Staatsratsvorsitzenden und SED-Chefs Erich Honecker folgen.

29. MAR. 1977

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Visit by Podgorny Indicates Major Zambia Policy Change

HT 28.3 By Robin Wright

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 27 (WP).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny arrived in Zambia yesterday for what could be the most productive, and certainly the most symbolic, leg of his three-nation tour of southern Africa.

Relations between the two countries have been icy since the Soviet Union and Cuba became involved in the Angolan civil war in late 1975. Just over a year ago, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warned the rest of Africa about the danger of the Soviet "tiger and its mau-rauding cubs" clawing away at the continent.

In a gesture that symbolized the purpose of his African tour, Mr. Podgorny went today to the demarcation line between black and white Africa—the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River that divides Zambia and Rhodesia.

From the cliffs that plunge 273 feet to the river gorge, Mr. Podgorny and his Zambian hosts stopped at several points during the half-hour walk to look across the river at Rhodesia, one of the last two bastions of white rule in Africa.

At a luncheon speech after the tour, the Soviet president described the falls as "the border between the freedom and the slavery which divides today's Africa."

He said: "We are fully confident that the day is not far off when freedom and equality will also step across the River Zambezi."

Mr. Podgorny's four-day state

visit marks a major foreign policy change for the moderate southern African country, which has maintained close ties with the United States since gaining independence from Britain in 1964.

At a press conference on the eve of the Podgorny trip, Mr. Kaunda said that black Africa's dependence on the socialist bloc would increase, that they were the only nations that supported and supplied arms for the four-year-old guerrilla war against Rhodesia, while the West "has been supporting fascism and racism in southern Africa."

The mood in Zambia appears to be increasingly sympathetic to strong Soviet ties. Signs carried by the cheering crowd at the airport declared: "We welcome you, the great revolutionary and honest President of the U.S.S.R. Help the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. The Western countries are capitalists and oppressors. Africa badly needs the support of your country at this very crucial moment."

Part of the thaw in relations also may be attributed to Zambia's desperate need for a solution to the Rhodesian dispute, which has had a greater long-term impact on Zambia than any other "front-line" country.

Since the two nations closed their common border, landlocked Zambia has been cut off from a key export-import route, creating serious economic problems. The situation has been compounded since Angolan guerrillas cut off Zambia's second link with the outside world—the Benguela railroad—in August, 1975.

Zambia sorely needs a settlement in Rhodesia to prevent economic disaster and, with peace efforts stalemated, it may appear to the government that a military victory over the Rhodesian government of Prime Minister Ian Smith is the faster way to majority rule.

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THE TIMES

The black man's burden which helps to keep Zambia in doubt over its future

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A theme which recurs with increasing frequency in Zambia's 125-member National Assembly is criticism of President Kaunda's Government for its excessive concern with external matters, particularly Southern Africa, while too little attention is paid to the country's burgeoning domestic problems.

Backbench MPs from Zambia's sole political party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP), who are often remarkably outspoken in their attacks on the Government, have publicly suggested that the country is paying too high a price for its moral principles. Zambia, they say, has done enough for Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and it is now time the country concentrated more on its own interests. One of them even suggested that if Zaïre could continue transporting its goods through Rhodesia, then Zambia, which closed its border with Rhodesia in 1973, should do the same.

President Kaunda and other Zambian leaders have strongly rejected such suggestions. But as the Cabinet attempts to grapple with the country's mounting economic problems there must be some amongst its members who wished Zambia was not saddled with the additional burden of Rhodesia.

It is, however, a burden which Zambia will have to carry for the foreseeable future. The collapse of Mr Ivor Richard's mission last month destroyed—at least for the time being—whatever hopes existed for a negotiated settlement. The talk now in Lusaka is of intensifying the guerrilla war, a war which could eventually spill over the border into Zambia.

However, Rhodesia is not the only, or even the most important, cause of Zambia's present economic difficulties (although it often proves to be a useful scapegoat). Although the border closure is said to have cost Zambia about £360m, the benefits would probably only be marginal if it were now suddenly to be reopened, and would certainly not lead to an immediate transformation of the country's economic outlook.

For a start, Zambia has developed alternative communication routes, notably the

Chinese-built Tanzam railway to Dar es Salaam, along which virtually all its 700,000 tons of copper exports are now being carried. As Zambia must eventually repay a £200m loan to the Chinese, it will be anxious to reap as much revenue from this line as possible.

And although some of the traffic that is now being carried on the Tanzam line would be switched back through Rhodesia if the border reopened, the volume would probably be substantially lower than before the closure. Furthermore, the reopening of the Victoria Falls bridge to Zambian-bound traffic would bring with it an unwelcome wind of competition for those secondary industries and other commercial operations which have developed in Zambia since the border closure.

Zambia's present difficulties are the result of a number of factors—the general world recession, the closure of the communications links through Rhodesia and Angola, rising defence expenditure and, most important of all, the fall in the price of copper. These have been compounded by a high degree of mismanagement and general inefficiency in many governmental and para-statal organizations.

"Zambia's economy has taken a nose dive and there is no sign that it will flatten out", one western observer commented. The balance of payments, which was once comfortably in surplus, has moved sharply into the red. The Government has managed to curb the high level of imports, but the result has been stagnating industrial production and widespread shortages. At the same time inflation is roaring ahead

at around 25 per cent and unemployment is rising.

The Government seems at a loss to know what to do next. In June, 1975, President Kaunda tilted the country on a marked socialist course. His most recent pronouncements seem to indicate that he is swinging back to a more centrist position, partly with the aim of encouraging more foreign investments. For the moment Zambia is still getting enough foreign loans to tide it over its immediate difficulties—but at a price.

A combination of food shortages, soaring prices and fewer jobs inevitably creates feelings of resentment. There are signs that discontent is rising and could get worse. Zambians at all levels, both privately and in public, seem increasingly prepared to criticize the government for its failure to stem the decline.

The degree of discontent should not be exaggerated. The Government is not in danger of being toppled. The state of emergency, which was introduced during the student unrest over Zambia's stance during the Angolan civil war last year, is still in existence and could be used to quell any new outbursts.

Sambia &

President Kaunda, although he has lost some of his magic, still stands head and shoulders above any other political leader. And Zambia, for all its problems, remains remarkably free, with hardly any of the police state trappings which exist in many other African countries. Critics can still make themselves heard without the fear of being locked up.

The real test of the Government's popularity will come with the elections next year, the second to be held since the country became a one-party state. The Government cannot lose because all those contesting the elections must be UNIP members, but President Kaunda could be embarrassed by a low poll. All the indications are that the party has failed to attract widespread support and that in some areas, notably the copper belt, it provokes a degree of hostility.

There is now speculation whether President Kaunda, in an attempt to broaden his political support, will turn to his old adversary, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, a former Vice-President of Zambia. Mr Kapwepwe's United Progressive Party (UPP) was banned in 1972 and he was held in detention for a time. Recently talks were held between him and Mr Aaron Milner, the Interior Minister, but they were inconclusive.

The importance of Mr Kapwepwe is that he is the acknowledged leader of the Bemba, one of Zambia's largest tribes. It is the Bemba's eclipse from national politics which largely explains UNIP's poor showing on the copper belt, where the tribe's main strength lies. President Kaunda, who has always managed to maintain a delicate tribal balance within his administrations, could well be anxious to bring the Bemba back into the mainstream of Zambian politics at this stage.

At the same time, President Kaunda is coming under increasing pressure to bring some young blood into his administration. There is a new generation of Zambians who feel he has surrounded himself for too long with loyal but often ineffective colleagues from the early days of independence.

But this new group is itself divided over what course Zambia should take. Some favour a greater degree of free enterprise, but others believe the Marxist style of government being tried in Angola and Mozambique could be the answer to Zambia's problems. It is a debate which is likely to intensify during the period until next year's elections.

Nicholas Ashford

KK warns over economic crisis:

We may perish *ZDM* as a nation

By Mail Reporter
PRESIDENT
Kaunda has said that unless Zambia takes measures to deal with the economic crisis it faces, it will collapse and perish as a nation.

The President issued this warning in Lusaka this week during an interview with two reporters of the London Financial Times, Bridget Bloom and Michael Holman.

Dr. Kaunda said that Zambia was suffering from a critical shortage of foreign exchange, with an import pipeline of about K23 million to K24 million stretching for up to 10 months.

"The shortage is mainly due to continued poor copper prices which has also led to a fall in Government revenue," said the President.

He pointed out that in the past copper had provided over 90 per cent of the country's foreign exchange and over 50 per cent of Government revenue.

He explained that mineral revenue fell from K341.5 million in 1974 to K11.6 million, last year.



● Dr Kaunda . . . poor copper prices led to revenue fall.

He said that this year the revenue was estimated at a level not more than K5 million.

Referring to an eight-member International Monetary Fund (IMF) team which visited Lusaka early this month, President Kaunda said that they analysed the situation as being very critical indeed and that this is how the Government had analysed it.

The President said the IMF had made "suggestions" which the Government would be studying.

He said that various committees on the economy which have already been set up were due to report to him next week.

The IMF team which visited the country, included former governor of the Bank of Zambia Dr. Justin Zulu who has since

returned to Washington. Leader of the team was Dr. M. Russo who met the President on Thursday morning.

Dr. Kaunda acknowledged in the interview that past performances gave observers grounds for doubts.

"We are in part to blame, but this is the curse of being born with a copper spoon in our mouths," he said.

He said, however, that the Government was fully aware of the urgency of the situation.

"If we don't take action we will perish - we will collapse as a nation," he warned.

He did not give details, but his warning comes in the wake of his earlier statement on situation in which he suggested the pruning of the civil service and state-owned companies.

In his speech to an emergency session of the National Assembly in October, the President issued far reaching directives aimed at changing the country from a copper dependent economy to an agro-economy.

His directives have since been approved by parliament as a guideline to usher the country into a new economic era and a special select committee set up by the National Assembly is currently working on measures to implement the directives.

Saturday, November 26, 1977

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To supervise the Trade Testing Unit and advise Management on matters related to Trade Tests and training of artisans; establish liaison with Trade Testing Institutions in Zambia and Tanzania and establish Management information for the tradesmen training schemes, inplant training, job rotation and work assignment.

SALARY SCALE:

EXTRA AD. 216

Subsidies must go, committee resolves

ZDM 3:12:77

By Mail Reporter

THE Government should phase out consumer subsidies because it can no longer afford them, the Special Parliamentary Select Committee into the economy has recommended.

According to the Committee's report which was over-

whelmingly adopted by Parliament on Thursday evening, the Government should end these subsidies within three years and divert the money to other needy areas of the economy.

"They were good when they lasted, but now the Government cannot afford them," the report says.

The Committee also recommended that the subsidy in

fertiliser should be similarly eliminated after assuring the farmer of reasonable prices for his produce.

Another recommendation calls for the reduction of National Service training for school leavers from 20 months to seven months.

Rural Reconstruction Centres must be self-financing using the capital which is already injected in them.

The Committee says that there has been an alarming increase in the country's expenditure at a time when its total revenue has been declining mainly as a result of depressed copper prices.

It says that the increase in expenditure has mainly been caused by a rapid expansion of free social services, increased constitutional and statutory expenditure.

As a result, the Government had resorted to financing the gap by either ordinary borrowing or borrowing from the banking system which, if taken too far, can cause considerable harm to the economy.

The report also blames the poor economic situation on poor performance of the agricultural sector pointing out that apart from maize production, production of livestock and livestock products had not improved very much.

This situation had resulted in the country continuing to import soyabeans and soyabeans products, rice, sunflower products, cotton, wheat, meat and milk.

"Importation of these has constituted a large drain on the foreign exchange," it explains.

The report also recommends that some Government and parastatal personnel should be re-deployed where necessary, to other sectors of the economy and that a number of political personnel paid by Government must be reduced.

The reduction of personnel employed by the State will automatically reduce expenditure and that as social services have contributed much to the increase in current expenditure, recipients of these services should be asked to contribute directly to the cost of running these services.

In one recommendation, the Committee disapproves continued extensive travel on Party and Government business and calls for an immediate reduction of delegations.

"It is not necessary for

Zambia to attend each and every international conference or meeting," says the recommendation.

It also calls for measures to remove administrative bottlenecks which retard exports and recommends that all producers should be encouraged to produce more for domestic and export markets and that private sector be involved in export promotion efforts.

A four-point recommendation on the parastatal sector, recommends that Government should allow these bodies flexible pricing policies and stable management terms to enable them generate their own profits, reduce dependence on Government financial support, encourage production for export and improve general operational efficiency.

The Committee says in the report that it was informed during its sitting that Government makes a large allocation of funds to support projects undertaken by parastatal organisations.

"This has arisen largely because these bodies are not able to generate their own capital for plant renewal and new investments," says the report.

It cites an example of 1976 when the Government allocated K197.2 million to parastatal bodies out of a capital budget of K327.5 million.

"Poor management, absence of inventory control, overstaffing, inadequate pricing of products and political interference have been named as some of the reasons for poor performance of the parastatal sector," the report says.

Explosives coming back with 'Thanks For The Past' LP

JEFF Mulenga and the Explosives who took the Zambian music scene by storm last year with their "Journey To Kasama" album will shortly be cutting their second one which should be in the disc shops early next year.

Revealing this in Lusaka this week, Jeff told me their next album will be called "Thanks For The Past" and is likely to be recorded in Maputo, Mozambique.

"We have been rehearsing the new numbers behind closed doors and no-one has listened to them yet but I can assure our fans that the LP will be heavier than the Journey To Kasama album," said Jeff.

He added that the new LP will contain ten tracks including the ever-green traditional number "Kwa Mporokoso".

BY PATRICK FUNGAMWANGO



"LP will be heavier"

are "Chains of Love", "Mkazi Wako," "Scratch My Bank" and "Combat Commotion".

Back in the capital, ex-MOT conga drummer, Jesper Siliya Lungu said the other day that his first album "Black Image" on which he was backed by Paul Nyirongo and Tommy Mwale of the Ngozi Family, will be out in the shops some time this month.

"All I am waiting for are the albums' covers to be printed and the records will be in the shops," he said.

This is not Jesper's first recording stint as he already has a single on the market called "Peaceful Starvation" and another one yet to be released, "Music Is You".

Meanwhile, Jesper has released the much sought-after single which was recorded before



NEWS in DEPTH

NEXT WEEK: The Northern Rhodesia Government intimidates and suspends Chief Chitimukulu

THE TRAGEDY THAT BEFELL THE GWEMBE VALLEY TONGAS

BY SIKOTA WINA

I WAS ONE of the few independent journalists in a large group of international Pressmen, television crews and photographers called upon by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a last minute public relations effort to silence the stories of human atrocities by the police on the 50,000 Gwembe Valley Tonga.

The valley villagers were being forcibly removed from their ancestral homes in order to make way for the giant Kariba hydro-electric scheme, a showpiece of its time.

We arrived at Lusitu overlooking the Gwembe Valley on a hot Saturday afternoon in November with the thermometer reading 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

The creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 and the decision to build a gigantic power scheme on one of the country's rivers made heated public debate in the territorial capitals of Lusaka, Salisbury and Zomba centred on nothing but "the scheme" as it was called.

No one then, and thereafter, has ever seriously challenged the Federation's need for more power. But the decision that the power should come from Kariba aroused a storm among European politicians which threatened to burst the country asunder.

The only thing everybody agreed upon was that the Federation wanted power for, in order to gain economic strength rapidly, the Federation had to expand its industries not only for the great copper mines of the north, but also for the great untapped wealth of other mineral resources and the factories which had still to be established and put into production.

Copper prices were high then but production was threatened by a coal shortage. The existing thermal stations could not meet the demands and power was being imported from the then Congo and Mozambique.

A vast scheme in available power was urgently necessary and a hydro-electric scheme seemed the answer: a dam on one of the country's great rivers which would create a lake whose water could turn the turbines to create current.

Two alternatives were available on two great rivers, Kafue and Zambezi. Both had great gorges. Both were good. The argument, therefore, was not so much which gorge was better but solely a matter of intense regional pride.

So, Kariba was championed by Southern Rhodesians while Kafue by Northern Rhodesians. It was one of the biggest debates since the founding of the Federation.

Sir Roy Welensky himself was on the side of Kafue. Harry Nkumbula - president of the African National Congress - though opposed to anything "federal", was privately known to favour Kafue. They made strange bedfellows on the dam.

In public, however, Nkumbula clearly stated when asked about the scheme: "You are asking me to choose between two White Devils (Welensky and Malvern) and the deep blue sea. We are busy fighting the Federation. Let them build the thing anywhere. We shall take it over soon when Federation is broken up."

What thoughts went through Welensky's mind six years later when as Federal Prime Minister he poured the final bucket of concrete to complete the Kariba dam wall are not known.

Protagonists

The decision to build at Kariba instead of Kafue was settled for the protagonists by a world-renowned expert, Monsieur Andre Coyue, who made a survey and indicated that Kariba should be started as soon as possible. On March 1, 1955, Sir Godfrey Huggins, (now Lord Malvern), the Federal Prime Minister, announced that Kariba would come first and work should start there.

The cost would be 80,000,000 pounds sterling for the first stage only and the loans started to come in.

The World Bank announced it would make a loan of 28,000,000 pounds sterling to the Federal Power Board. Another 15,000,000 pounds sterling came from the Colonial Development Corporation and 3,000,000 pounds sterling from the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.

The Federal Government itself undertook to make loans to the Board totalling 28,000,000 pounds sterling from money borrowed from the Anglo-American and Rhodesia Selection Trust Copper Combines, the British South Africa Company, the Standard Bank and Barclays Bank. And as these large contributions kept pouring in the biggest engineering firms in the world were feverishly bidding for the Kariba tenders either individually or merging themselves into consortiums from Britain, the United States, Sweden, Italy and South Africa.

It would be a unique scheme, the world was told. The largest man-made lake ever made and a power generating centre far surpassing anything Africa has ever seen. The lake would have a surface area of 2,000 square miles and the quantity of water held in

check would be about 130,000,000 acre-feet. It would be one of the engineering marvels of the modern age, a second miracle of the Zambezi river, the first being the Victoria Falls.

Now this river which passes through widely varying types of country in its 2,000 mile journey to the Mozambique Coast, would in more ways than expected be truly the life line of the Federation.

The plum contract for the Kariba was awarded to the Italian firms owned by four Milanese companies on July 17, 1955.

As work started the attention of the world was turned to another important problem which would arise from the project: the fate of more than 500,000 wildlife - wild buck, elephant, hippo and a vast variety of other species which might be trapped by the rising water of the lake.

Once again an appeal was sent to the world for wild life experts to come to the rescue of these animals.

Highlands

The response was tremendous as hundreds of professional game rangers and amateurs from all over the world converged on Kariba and, as the waters rose, battled with bush pigs, waterbuck, kudu, grysbok, duiker, porcupine and the lot to bring them to safety on the highlands.

When it was discovered that ordinary rope tore the skin of buck, an urgent appeal was made to the world for ladies old silk stockings and more than 3,000 nylon socks, some of which had adorned the shapely legs of the beautiful women of society in Europe and America, were flown into Kariba. It was a field day for ornithologists.

"If the fate of the Ba Tonga of the Gwembe Valley roused interest in Britain it was nothing compared with the world wide furore and concern over the fate of wild life which might be trapped by the rising water of the lake," boasted a Federal Power Board publication!

And yet much as the world was dazzled by this spectacle, it had become increasingly clear that planners of this gigantic miracle had not taken into account the human element in all this excitement.

It was only later, much later, when the rising waters of the lake were lapping at the mud walls of the African settlements that the Federal Authorities awoke to the fact that they had given very little attention to explaining all this to the real people - the 50,000 Tonga inhabitants of the Gwembe Valley whose villages would be submerged by the lake.

Later on, it was fashionable for the Federal Government apologists to tell the outside world in self-defence that it was all the fault of Harry Nkumbula and the African National Congress propaganda that the Tonga people had not been moved to uplands, thus despite the fact that the ANC had been banned from entry to the Valley since construction work started at Kariba.

Concerned

They were telling the world that the people concerned, the Valley Tongas, were the most primitive tribe in Central Africa and that until Kariba was started, they had existed for centuries practically untouched by white man's civilisation.

The villagers had refused to believe that there would be a lake. It was all the fault of the tribal witchdoctors and the soothsayers who had influenced the villagers against moving to highlands.

All this, however, came too late as the Valley lay silent with its DEAD and the SMELL of GUNPOWDER in the air. What really went wrong?

As our bus entered the Lusitu resettlement area, we

were met by a busload of Federal Civil Servants from Salisbury and told to disembark beneath six large trees which gave shed to long tables covered with ice buckets and bottles of whisky, gin, brandy, beers, an assortment of wines, mineral waters and sweets and cakes.

At every table stood an African waiter dressed in crisp white starched uniforms and handing over drinks to the international press corps with the customary wide African grin on their faces.

The whole atmosphere was so incongruous and the setting in utter contrast to the brooding silence in the Valley.

"It is important to remember that we did all we could to move these people peacefully from the Valley," the voice of the Federal public relations man droned on. "But to no avail."

These people refused to believe that there ever would be a lake. When we told them that the white man would tame the Zambezi and turn it into a huge lake, the elders just grunted sceptically and continued to hoe their lands. The women took no notice whatsoever but just continued poking gulls through their noses and putting on the huge calabash hubble bubble pipes, drawing comfort from the smouldering grains of millet. . . . They are the most primitive tribe in Central Africa. . . .

The briefing went on and on in this fashion and soon the tables were being laid for a late lunch, still we had not moved even an inch into the area to talk to the people and to see for ourselves.

As the tables were being laid: cold ham, fried chicken, roast beef, sardines, hot soup - I sidled along. Hezekiah Habanyama, who had been brought in as Senior Administrative Officer to the Gwembe Valley Tonga Native Authority and pointedly asked him: "Is all this true about these villagers having been warned eighteen months ago about the coming floods and that they refused to believe?"

"No," he replied, "these concentrated efforts have only been made during the past few weeks. The Federal Government were too pre-occupied with saving wild life to think about these poor villagers."

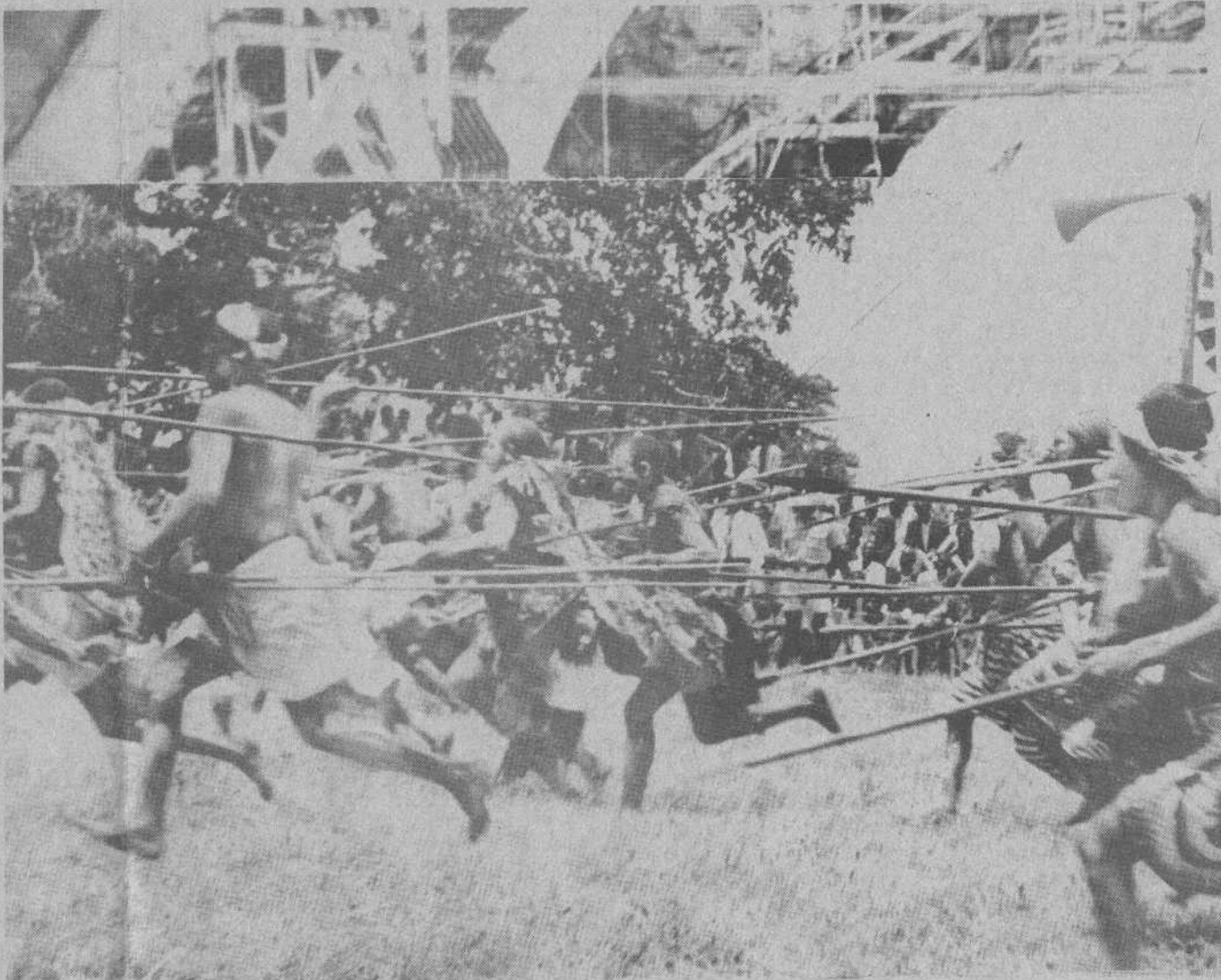
Then he suggested that I take a Land Rover and say I am merely going to the lake shores. If I turned in the opposite direction and headed for the hills and mountains I would reach villages along the resettlement rectangle where I would interview most of those who were wounded in the recent clashes with police. Everybody was having such a good time under the trees it would take time before I was missed.

So I went into the silent mountains overlooking a fairly flat valley paths of which had great scenic beauty. Below me I could see, half submerged, what were not so long ago clusters of African huts which were fairly thick in places along the river bed where the banks had once been sown with tobacco and maize. Much of it was now submerged.

Finally I reached a village in the new resettlement area of Lusitu and it was from the villagers there that the whole story of the tragedy at Lusitu unfolded. Some of these resettled families came from Chisamu village, long deserted, which was one of the sites of bitter fighting between the police and the villagers.

The weather had been perfect on the morning of Wednesday, September 10, 1958 in the Gwembe Valley. For several days and nights before, however, war drums had been beating around Chisamu village in the Valley.

From the surrounding villages along the ridge had poured warrior youths - the flower of the population of the Gwembe Tonga. This had been going on for days as the lorries



THE GWEMBE Valley Tonga lost their lives as they were forced to leave their homes.

which were supposed to have carried the villagers to the new Lusitu resettlement area and away from the rising waters of the dam surrounded the village. For several days now in this usually silent and haunted valley, the villagers performed war antics with spear and shield.

Warriors

As the sun rose on this tragic morning, the gathering of the Tonga tribal warriors accompanied by their wives was complete. The war antics of the warriors had greatly increased in fierceness and the police had called in for more reinforcements while more lorries arrived determined to carry away persons and possessions from Chisamu, whether the villagers liked it or not.

The atmosphere was tense as the police, shielding behind the removal lorries, advanced on Chisamu village, a group of young warriors danced their way towards the approaching

lorries, throwing spears in the air. Then a single shot was fired.

The battle of Chisamu village was on. It was a battle of unequal arms. Just as the white man's technology was sweeping great water tides over the ancestral graves of the Valley Tonga so that morning did the white man's guns overcome the native spear and axe.

It was all over in three quarters of an hour and eight villagers lay dead while thirty four were wounded among whom was a policeman.

The villagers surrendered and under police supervision, carried their wounded with them into the lorries. Goats, chickens and ducks were hurriedly rounded up, tethered and thrown into the open trucks. They drove towards the Lusitu Resettlement Area an arid unhealthy upland with serious water problems where previously a large scale cane sugar scheme introduced in 1957 and another, a cassava plantation, all failed because of poor conditions, the heat and bad water in the wells.

It was in Lusitu that during the next few weeks the villagers wandered foraging for themselves among the hills, eating wild fruits and digging wild roots for making drinks which caused them bacillary dysentery and diarrhoea.

The conditions got so bad that hundreds fled to Lusaka to report the deaths at Congress Headquarters. Harry Nkumbula appealed for a Gwembe refugee camping outside ANC offices. He also appealed to Government to conduct an inquiry into conditions in Lusitu.

Villagers

On January 13, 1959 Government confirmed that so far 81 villagers had died since the removal. These were only the deaths reported. Those which were not reported were said to be equally high.

It was a sad chapter in the history of these once proud people. During their forced move the people lost most of their property. They had left

behind them cultivated crop fields already planted with seed and moved to new areas where they were faced with desolation.

The people of Sintinkwi village alone lost 900 bags of maize and beans in a bushfire in the resettled area. They had to fend for themselves and although Government offered them compensation, this was not sufficient to see them started. It was too late in the season to start ploughing. For two years, therefore, up to 1960 these people lived a life of abject poverty and defection, leading to apathy and self-pity.

Today a little round church proudly stands on Kariba Heights. The church is dedicated to the memory of nearly one hundred men who gave their lives at the dam site itself during construction in the accidents with machines, electrocution and falling rock. There is no memorial to the villagers who died to make way for the water which would turn the turbines to create electricity for the industries which today benefit us all.

Your Stars Today

by MAGUS

MARCH 21 - APRIL 20 (Aries)

Your judgement may not be entirely reliable today because there are signs that an emotional mood clouds the issues. You'll adopt too personal and sensitive an attitude towards life. Leave major decisions until another day! Get! to bed early this evening and wake up refreshed for tomorrow.

APRIL 21 - MAY 20 (Taurus)

Any break in routine will tend to benefit at the present time, and if you take the initiative, you could bring about a period of change. If you wish to keep rivals off balance, it will pay you to do the unexpected. The evening brings visitors to your home and you will hear news that may surprise you.

MAY 21 - JUNE 20 (Gemini)

This is the right day for making a breakthrough into circles which have previously been closed to you with the help of a friend or two you could go places. Try to take a philosophical view of a personal matter which is causing you some worry because your troubles will soon be over!

JUNE 21 - JULY 20 (Cancer)

Today's stars are under contradictory influences - being favourable for friendships but unfavourable for close personal relationships. At work, you will be able to slog away at routine matters but not make much progress with larger issues. Carry on as usual, but don't expect to cover much ground!

JULY 21 - AUGUST 21 (Leo)

Discretion is called for today: It's not the right time to be asking favours or taking people for granted. Travel, business calls and correspondence are favoured, but forget business this evening, when you should relax and enjoy yourself! Don't forget a birthday which is looming up on the horizon.

AUGUST 22 - SEPTEMBER 22 (Virgo)

Travel plans are likely to be affected by minor problems which arise at the last moment. Don't trust to luck; but deal with things in plenty of time. A new friendship could lead to improvements of some kind, for this person will be particularly taken with you! Things are about to take a turn for the better!

SEPTEMBER 23 - OCTOBER 22 (Libra)

The present indications are that you are short of cash and maybe also experiencing minor difficulties with personal relationships. These problems will clear very soon-while you can look forward to a general optimistic and upward trend in several of your dealings. Try your luck with a small bet this week!

OCTOBER 23 - NOVEMBER 22 (Scorpio)

You are likely to find yourself at the beck and call of other folk today, but the signs are that they probably need your help more than you need theirs. Time any important meetings for the earlier part of the day or for immediately after lunch when influences are at their best!

NOVEMBER 23 - DECEMBER 20 (Sagittarius)

Changes are favourable and you can act on a new idea, but seek professional advice before committing yourself too deeply. You can learn a lot today by keeping your eyes and ears open and saying little. Forget a personal matter which has sad overtones, you are about to enter a happier phase!

DECEMBER 21 - JANUARY 19 (Capricorn)

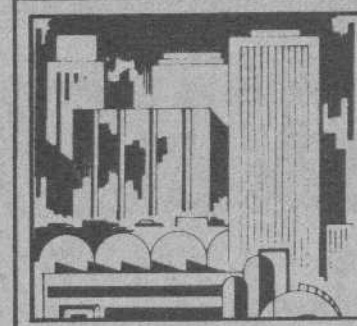
You should be able to find some useful shortcuts to aid present plans. Useful advice comes your way during the day and you should not put it in the back of your mind and forget about it! Relationships are favoured-you get on well with everybody and find things going your way.

JANUARY 20 - FEBRUARY 18 (Aquarius)

Current planetary grouping favour those who are about to set far-reaching plans into operation. You have the right ideas and aims this will be obvious to those who support you, and eventually to those who would oppose you. Your stars favour an honest approach at all times!

FEBRUARY 19 - MARCH 20 (Pisces)

Romantic matters may be very much on the mind of younger folk this morning as venus dominates their chart more and more. This makes them susceptible to the charms of the opposite sex and painfully aware of unrequited love. Older folk should be more understanding of the agonies involved!



BUSINESS MAIL

Personal moves

MR Vito Carella, who has been general manager in Zambia for Alitalia Italian Airlines for the past three and a half years, has been appointed general manager of Alitalia for Romania and Bulgaria. Mr Carella will be based in Bucharest, Romania.

TWO Zambian delegates, Mr William Sodala, general manager of Eagle Travel, and Mrs Jean Bates, travel manager of Leopold Walford in Kitwe, will join a dozen participants from the Central African region at a special British Airways Cultural Education seminar in UK this week.

Tobacco prices worry farmers

THE average price for tobacco paid to farmers by the Tobacco Board of Zambia this year has been described as a "severe blow" to the industry.

Addressing the 13th annual congress of the Virginia Association of Zambia in Lusaka last Friday, the chairman, Mr Brian Irwin, said that although better prices have been promised next season, the damage has already been done and some growers have been unable to obtain finance for this season.

surprising to find that a large number of growers failed to make any profit this year. These prices have been a severe blow to the industry," said Mr Irwin.

He added that there seems to be no doubt that had the auction system been continued this past season, the growers would have benefited greatly. The proposed supplementary payment by the board will go a little way towards alleviating the position but will bring the adjusted floor average up to only 125n per kilogramme "still below the average cost of production".

Mr Irwin said that the average low yields per hectare could not support the industry and, regrettably, the season has shown little improvement and the average yield is still well below

the 1,100-1,150 kilogrammes per hectare needed to produce a meaningful return.

"Unless growers strive to achieve this yield and succeed, they cannot hope to stay in the industry for very long," he said.

Certain factors remain outside the control of the growers, particularly on some of the TBZ schemes. Mr Irwin added: "Availability of imports is obviously of paramount importance and we welcome his Excellency's demand that agricultural spares must have a priority over other imports."

The chairman revealed at the congress that their production unit did not have such a successful season last year, mostly due to the drought in December and January.

Clothing

By Business Mail Staff

LUSAKA Clothing Factory, formerly Desco, is working on expansion and modernisation plans which will create employment opportunities for about 100 people.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by a spokesman for the factory, which was taken over by the Lusaka City Council last March following a Presidential directive that local authorities should be involved in certain industrial and commercial ventures.

He said that the change in management and name has not affected the high quality of products the factory has been known to provide since it opened in 1965. The factory produces a wide range of industrial and school uniforms.

"We are gratified to note that we have maintained our many customers even with the change from private management to a branch of the City Council. This is because the factory has continued to run as a viable commercial enterprise and this policy will be vigorously pursued," the spokesman said.

During its first seven months of operation, Lusaka Clothing Factory has made what the spokesman described as a reasonable profit, "evidence that we are still operating at the same level of efficiency as

Kitwe hall to have facelift

By Business Mail Staff

KITWE'S O.B. Bennett Hall which was donated to the Party by the City Council, will soon have a face-lift.

Tenders have already been invited from Zambian firms in the building and construction industry for various works but which is mainly on interior painting.

The decision to give the hall a new look follows its inspection by officials from the Zambia

National Holdings.

Apart from painting, the successful firm will also undertake repairs of various faults to the building. According to an announcement made in Kitwe, interested firms have until Thursday this week to submit their tenders.

The hall will be administered by a board of directors who will work out ways of utilising it to the best advantage of those concerned.

By Business Mail Staff

K1,150 per hectare. The average yield was 875 kilogrammes per hectare. Therefore, the average cost per kilogramme of tobacco sold was 131n per kilogramme.

"Costs have risen since then, particularly in labour, wages and machinery spares. Therefore, it is not

IRAQ ORDERS ITALIAN EQUIPMENT FOR NEW REFINERY

Baghdad, Iraq (econews). Iraq's State Organisation for Oil Projects recently signed a contract here with Italy's SNAM Progetti for the supply of machinery to produce lubricating oils for the new oil refinery located at Basrah.

The contract, which was signed by Iraq's Minister for Oil, Mr Tayeh-Abdul Karim, is valued at K114,439,460. The Italian machinery, which will be delivered within 35 months, will have an annual production capacity of 100,000 tonnes of lubricating oils.

SNAM Progetti, which is part of ENI, the Italian state-owned oil and petrochemical group, reported that the contract, which is of the turn-key type, is identical to another contract for similar equipment installed some years ago at the Daura refinery.

Punish poachers severely-call

By Business Mail Staff

LAW courts have been urged to impose deterrent sentences and fines on poachers in order to minimise their activities.

Convener of the wildlife rangers in the Zambia Wildlife Conservation Society, Mr Ernest Benson, said in Kitwe yesterday that some sentences and fines imposed on poachers by the courts were too light, adding that there must be stiff sentences and fines to

deter others a would-be poachers.

Mr Benson said that his society, which has about 1,300 members on the Copperbelt, was very concerned about the indiscriminate slaughter of animals by poachers.

Unless more punitive measures are taken against the poachers, some of the most valuable and attractive animals will completely be wiped out by them, he added.

Wildlife rangers are a

voluntary organisation in the Conservation Society and operate very closely with Zambia Police Force in the "war" against poachers. Members help out on such duties as manning roadblocks in game areas and patrols.

Mr Benson revealed that the society's wildlife rangers, working in conjunction with the police, recently helped in apprehending five poachers in the Mpongwe-Machiya area. They were found in possession of

government trophy without licences.

In another case, some poachers were caught with five elephant tusks in the Mkushi area and have since appeared in court.

He said that the society was stepping up the anti-poaching campaign and arrangements were in an advanced stage for the screening of a series of films on Television Zambia about the importance of preserving wildlife in Zambia.

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Why there are more divorces

ZDM 26:10:77

By Mail Reporter

ECONOMIC constraints, education and the coming together of different tribes have greatly contributed to the break up of marriages in Zambia, a top church leader has said.

Speaking after a three-day United Church of Zambia workers' conference in Kitwe, church president Reverend Phillip Kazhila called on the nation to renew the spirit of stable marriages for a stable nation.

Reverend Kazhila, who said the subject of marriage was one of the conference's

major discussions, added that customary marriages in particular, must be valued.

He said in modern Zambia, young educated people, particularly women, did not value traditions that concern marriages and thus the frequent breaking up of their marriages.

Economic problems, as well as the mixing of customs from different tribes in the urban areas, have also contributed to the differences among couples in marriages.

He said Zambians must now renew the spirit of

stable marriages through prayers and preservation of traditions.

"Marriages in our society must be consolidated through prayer. Traditions that existed in our society must be valued and not condemned as unChristian."

"Marriages are more important than anything else because they are the backbone of any nation," he explained.

The UCZ president said the conference, attended by over 120 delegates from six Presbyteries was also addressed by Minister of Finance, Mr John Mwana-

katwe.

Reverend Kazhila said that the Minister stressed the importance of the role of the church in the diversification of the national economy from dependence on copper to agriculture.

"The Minister talked to the conference on the seriousness of the nation's economy but also of the importance of optimism among the people in the nation," he added.

The church must impress upon its members the importance of responding to President Kaunda's call of going back to the land, he said.

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Sealed tenders on prescribed forms and marked "TENDER FOR FABRICATION OF GIRDER BRIDGE AT KASAVASA" to be submitted to the Secretary Railway Tender Board P.O. Box 935 Railway Station, Lusaka. Tender Box at the Supplies Branch Headquarters before 1400 hours on Monday the 7th November 1988.

Tenders shall be opened publicly at 1430 hours on Monday the 7th November 1988 at the Hall of the Zambia Railways Training Centre. Late tender will not necessarily be accepted.



Zambia

Daily Mail

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VILLAGERS in the Gwembe district are reported to be up in arms against the Ministry of Education because hundreds of school children in the area are sitting on the floor during their classes. Three prominent members of the community in the area have also claimed that the Member of Parliament in the area, Chief Munyumbwe, was also aware of the plight of the children.

It appears the reason for concern on the part of the villagers in the area is that the Ministry of Education is said to be doing nothing about it.

This is more so when these prominent villagers express amazement that twelve years after independence school children in the area should be learning in schools with no stools and in buildings which can collapse at any time.

That Zambia has been independent for twelve years is, indeed, a fact. What should amaze the country is the fact that twelve years after independence we should still produce villagers like those of Gwembe who cannot be persuaded to do something for themselves - such as organising their people to make benches for their children to sit on and to renovate the buildings of the schools where their own children are learning.

It is a shame that we still have people in the country who still look to the Government for simple items such as benches which can be made by the villagers themselves at no cost.

Those leaders who went to school during the colonial days will remember that they did not enjoy such luxuries as sitting on benches, stools and tables during their time.

If there were any tables at all, they had to be made by the parents or by the school children themselves.

Admittedly, there was not enough money in those days for items like benches, stools and tables.

But the truth is that we do not have all the money we need today just because we have been independent for twelve years.

As a matter of fact, if ever there was any time when we need to save more money for our many social facilities it is today when we are providing free education and medical services.

Members of Parliament and other leaders close to the masses in the villages should do their level best to instil a sense of self-reliance among the villagers.

The villagers must take pride in doing things for their own communities instead of looking to the Government for everything.

Villagers must take pride in showing visitors to their areas the schools they have built with their own hands and the clinics they have built for their own people.

They must take pride in showing the visitors to their areas the bridges they build and the roads they have constructed in their areas which have made life better for their people.

Chief Munyumbwe will do well to go back home and tell those villagers who have been complaining about lack of benches for their school children that they would do well to make the benches themselves instead of allowing their children to sit on the floor because they are lazy to make such simple items as benches for their children.

Chief Munyumbwe should tell these villagers that the country will only sympathise with them when after the villagers have built clinics and new schools in their areas Government will fail to provide staff to run these clinics and schools.

No desks, so pupils sit on floor

By Mail Reporter

HUNDREDS of school children in the Gwembe district attend classes sitting on the floor because the Ministry of Education has no money to buy desks and other furniture.

Disclosing this in Livingstone yesterday, three Gwembe villagers, Mr Leonard Hakantu, Mr Philemon Moonga and Mr John Hantombwe said that the Gwembe MP, Chief Munyumbwe, was aware of the plight of the children.

The three men claimed that Bondo, Chamwe, Zumbo and Buyeta primary schools which were built during the colonial era were now unsuitable for human use unless immediate renovations were made to them.

"Is it not a wonder that the ministry has to let buildings like these schools go to waste. Twelve years is a long time for anybody to realise that a building needed a new coat of paint," Mr Hakantu said.

The three men, who are staunch Party members said that Chief Munyumbwe had promised to take up the matter with the Ministry of Education authorities in Livingstone.

Gwembe District Governor, the Reverend Philemon Chipeso, could not be contacted for comment yesterday but Southern Province Chief Education Officer, Mr John Mwendah, promised to investigate the allegations.

Mr Mwendah added that his office had no records of pupils attending classes sitting on the floor. "If the story is true we shall take action to remedy the situation," he said.

Meanwhile, pupils of Ipafu Primary School in Chingola will have to return to the old grass-thatched school when the new term begins next Monday because the contractor who was building the new burnt-brick school has allegedly abandoned the project.

District education officer, Mr. Kalumukwa Libi, confirmed the alleged abandonment of the project yesterday.

Daily Mail, 12.1.79

PLOT TO OUST TWO MPS UNCOVERED

By Mail Reporter

A PLOT aimed at denting the image of two Members of Parliament has been uncovered in Gwembe and Sinazongwe districts in the Southern Province.

Revealing this in Lusaka yesterday, the two Members of Parliament, Bernard Haanyimbo Munyumbwe for Gwembe and Mr Maxwell Beyani, for Sinazongwe, warned that unless the Party investigates the activities of a gang which is using villagers in its campaign, the situation would eventually turn into a political war.

The two MPs said the reports that hundreds of school children in Gwembe were attending classes while sitting on the floor were calculated cheap lies aimed at discrediting the good reputation of the MPs and particularly Chief Munyumbwe.

"It is a pity that we have a political gang in our areas working day and night trying to

oust us particularly Chief Munyumbwe," said Mr Beyani.

The Sinazongwe MP said three villagers were being used to spread malicious reports against the MPs in the area.

He said as far as he knew there were no school children who were attending classes sitting on the floor and there was no primary school in the area whose building could be described as "condemned and unsuitable for human use."

He said all Party, Government and civic leaders in the area could not have deliberately ignored the fate of their children if there were no desks in schools.

Mr Beyani said every school has a parent-teachers association which looks into such problems.

He said the three villagers were agents of a "political gang - a powerful underground movement trying to win parliamentary seats during the coming general elections."

Daily Mail, 14.1.77