Irrigation may save Gwembe

By Times Reporter

THE Gwembe District Development Committee has appealed to the Government for urgent funds to establish an irrigation scheme and enable the farmers to plant in time.

An extraordinary meeting held on Monday expressed concern about the scarcity of rain and feared that farmers would not be able to grow enough food next season.

The late coming of the rains had caused a critical shortage of water in the area.

The DDC decided to establish irrigation schemes to supply the farms with enough water.

The governor, the Reverend Philimon Chipeso, said the matter had been handed to the Provincial Development Committee for discussion when it meets today.

Mr Chipeso said that since the rain season started the area had some showers only once.

He said most of the area was dry making farming difficult.

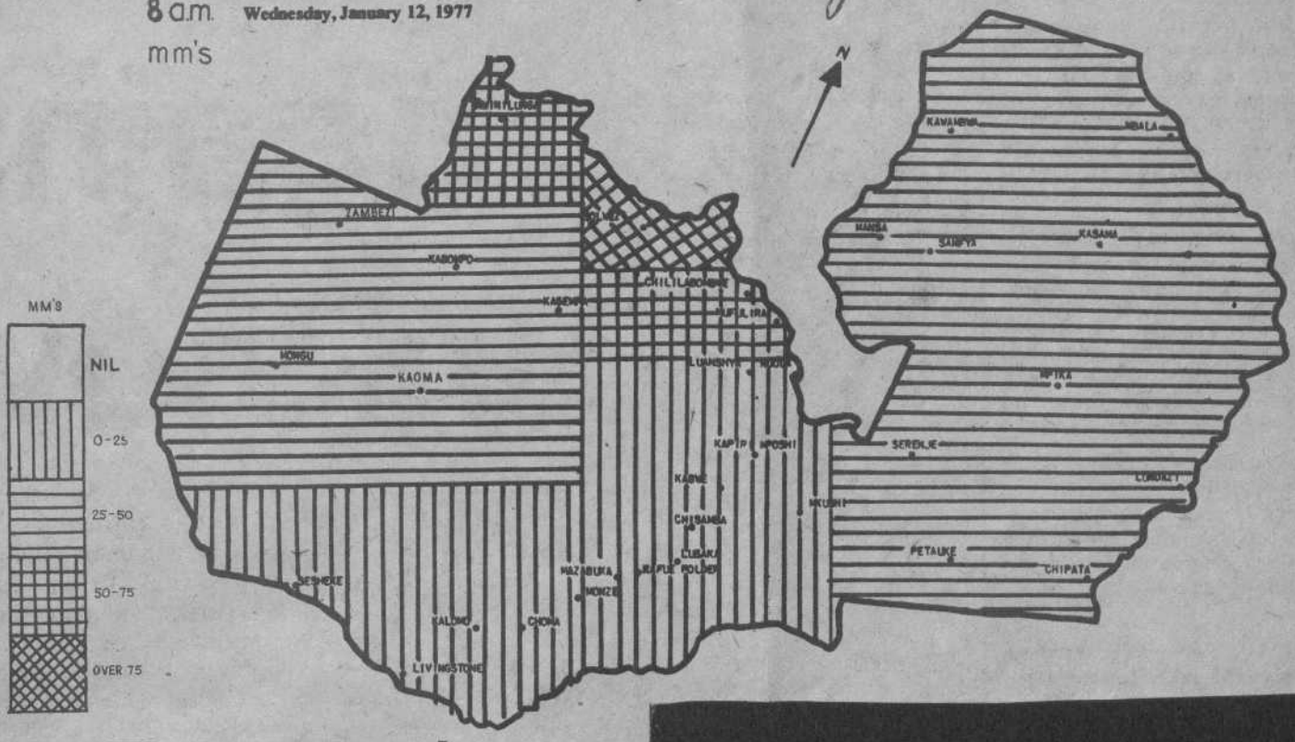
It was necessary that farmers should use the irrigation system if they were to expect any good results, he said.

The governor said that the National Agricultural Marketing Board had already delivered seeds and fertilisers to farmers in the district.

Times of Zambia, 28.12.76.

Gossner Mission

Daily Mail, 14.1.77.



Drought continues in the South

By Business Mail Staff

THE drought which has hit the Southern Province since the beginning of the rain season still persists.

According to rainfall figures released in Lusaka yesterday by the Meteorological Department for the week ending January 12, 1977, most parts of the Southern Province recorded light rainfall during the period.

For example, Livingstone had only 26 millimetres of rainfall. In normal times, the town and its surrounding areas should have received 50 millimetres of rainfall.

Another part of the country that has begun receiving rainfall below normal is the Central Province. Lusaka, an area which has been receiving fairly good rainfall lately, recorded rainfall below normal.

The observation post at the Lusaka International Airport recorded 10 millimetres of rainfall during the period under review when in normal times it should have been 49 millimetres. The observation post at the meteorological head offie in Lusaka recorded a meagre four millimetres of rainfall. In normal periods, the figure should be around 51 millimetres.

Kafue recorded three millimetres of rainfall instead of the normal 52.

The spokesman said that moderate rainfall was reported from most parts of the Western, Eastern, Luapula and Northern provinces and from the southern portions of the Copperbelt and North-Western provinces while the northern portions of these two provinces received fairly heavy rainfall.

Commenting on the rainfall figures throughout the country, the spokesman said that the amount received was sufficient to sustain crop production.

The influencing factors for the weather conditions during the period under review are that the main rainbelt lay over the extreme northern parts of the country practically throughout the week except on January 7 when it moved slightly southwards.

Farmers are not only the people expressing concern about the erratic rainfall this season.

Chairman of the Water Board, Mr Boniface Zulu, this week warned that inadequate rainfall may affect the volume of water in lakes and rivers. Should the country continue to receive less rainfall, there will soon be a need to create catchment areas in dams and rivers so as to hold more water.

The drought may also necessitate the deepening of boreholes in order to get as much of underground water as possible.

Gaster Mission

Association of Zambia appear
ar after year in spite of the fat
gets from soccer matches. Day
ociation is broke. Only recently,
chief, Wilfrid Wonani, was
current camp for the national
forthcoming from some spirited

why FAZ could not afford that
ng called before the beginning of
iation's coffers were dry. Admit-
FAZ abound.

is stringency in the expenditure
. The numerous committee meet-
olds from time to time in various
very unnecessary expenditure.

ittee meeting being held in Ndola
twe at the Edinburgh Hotel, and
being extended to the Inter-
aka. Members travelling to these
avelling allowances. In addition,
f the meetings must be payed for

say on the committee meetings:
mittee will meet at the Inter-

"This is essential if various sports bodies have to maintain their independence."

Mr Nyirenda said this in a press statement when he thanked the Bank of Zambia for their K1,500 donation to the Zambia Olympic, Commonwealth and All-Africa Games Association (ZOCAGA).

• NYIRENDA

Thanking the bank on behalf of the association, Mr. Nyirenda told Mr. C. Mwanza, the Bank of Zambia secretary: "Your contribution could not

UNZA to participate in world volleyball tourney

By Sports Reporter

THE University of Zambia (UNZA) men's volleyball team has been invited to take part in this year's World Cup tournament to take place in Bulgaria.

Chairman of the Zambia Amateur Volleyball Association (ZAVA), Emilio Palatella, said in Kitwe yesterday that the invitation which came through his office, has requested UNZA to participate in the global universities tournament which is organised annually.

The competition will takes place in August in the capital, Sofia, and nearly all the world universities will send their teams there.

Palatela revealed that his association had asked UNZA to sponsor themselves if they are to participate in the championships.

"We have asked the university team to sponsor themselves because we do not have funds. We are at present faced with financial problems, especially with the hosting of zone 7 of the Africa Nations Cup tournament ahead of us which will be held in Zambia", said Palatella.

"Meanwhile the chairman appealed to various business houses in the country to assist the university in its much needed funds for the trip to the World Cup championships in the Bulgarian capital.

matc
agains
unknow

By Pat Fu

ZAMBIA's entrants in thi
Cup of Champion Club
African Cup of Cup Win
Wanderers and unpredict
tively have been drawn
and weaker sides in the co

According to the draw releas
vice-chairman Wilfrid Wonani
against Maseru United of Leso
in Zambia at a venue yet to be

The return match will be in e

Should Wanderers beat their Les
able task of facing the winners bet
and the equally unpredictable Yam

Wanderers had a taste of things t
they were held to a 1-1 draw in Ta
African clubs championship.

The "mighty" did not meet the d
different group.

However, it is general knowledge
play hard and tough soccer.

The encounter with Maseru Unite
formality for moving into the secon
who played City of Lusaka a few
problem for the Shinde boys. The st
was, then, quite incomparable to te

**DAR ES SALAAM. – Keny
Somalia won through to the fina
club soccer championship yester**

**Luo Union, the defending cha
1-0 in the semi-finals here, wh
Kampala City Council 1-0.**

The film is tomorrow.

**Luo Union's lone tally was
Simba defender Aloo Mwitu. T
before Mwitu connected, so he h**

**The goal came when Luo ins
powerful shot and Mwitu despe
attempt to block the shot. – Reu**

league.

In all, there are 29 teams compet
Clubs and Wanderers must come u
the competition which features son
clubs that Africa can produce.

Zambia's hope for the African C
have been drawn against the winn
Matlama and an unknown soccer c
of Tanzania.

The duel between Ndola and R
scheduled to take place in Zambi
decided.

The team to face Ndola betwee
will be known at the end of next m

Like in Wanderers' case, Ndola
training schedule if they ever hop
Cup Winners in which 25 teams ar

Wonani said venues for these in
announced after the FAZ executive
Labour and Social Services headqu

Wonani also disclosed that as fr
out of the national team for indis
from playing for his club.

The decision has been taken
indiscipline among national footba
Zambia not doing well in internatio

Wonani further revealed that FA
from players picked to play for the
for their clubs for one reason or the

FAZ has already written to every
in Luanshya that it will no longer t

"We are also not going to tolerat
The nation must come first and not
much effort, we expect the player
warned Wonani.

CENTRAL SUPPLY AND TEN
MF/PTC/217: LUSAKA–CHIP

Gossner Mission

DROUGHT VICTIMS CONSULT GODS

By Times Reporter

BECAUSE of the severe drought threatening their area, some Southern Province villagers are now praying to their "ancient gods" for rain.

Villagers of Chief Mukuni near Livingstone spent two days at the cemetery singing and beating drums and asked the spirits of their ancestors to bring them rain.

The entire village which was led by Chief Mukuni were dressed in "chitenges" and danced to throbbing drums.

They drunk home brew to mark the ceremony.

The headmen poured beer on graves to the accompaniment of singing by women.

The chief said food production in the area would be affected if there was no rain.

TIMES of Z. 11.1.77

COPY NOT FOR PUBLICATION

OPINION

TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11.1.77.

FROM forecasts made so far Southern Province appears headed for a very dry spell later in the year. Reports from the area indicating that at this late hour some farmers have not even started planting, show the need for efficacious planning by everybody to counteract the effects of drought.

A two-pronged approach is necessary. Obviously steps should be taken to replenish available food stocks through a famine relief programme.

Annually Zambians consume four million-plus bags of maize. Last year eight million bags were produced. Unless this food is handled imprudently no one need die from starvation anywhere in the country.

What is required now is an accurate assessment of the food requirements so that there is no unwarranted overstocking of relief supplies. Plans by the minister's office in Livingstone to discover areas needing Government assistance, are a step in the right direction.

When a correct forecast of this year's output is known, people to experience food shortage should be told the bare facts to forestall panic when the drought worsens.

A bit prompt action should be taken now to safeguard livestock which will be worst-hit if the drought gets out of hand. We do believe in what one farmer said in Lusaka recently that if the worst comes to the worst "we can't do anything except to go to church on Sunday and pray hard to God to give us rain."

God helps those who help themselves. Farmers should start cutting grass now for hay to feed their animals.

The Water Development Board too should begin deepening wells, boreholes and conserve the little water available in rivers and dams before it runs away to the Indian Ocean.

The current beef shortage in the country should spur authorities to take all the necessary steps to avert slaughter of livestock by thirst. If this happens we may have a beef crisis on our hands.

The ract that Southern Province is a major cattle rearing area in the country makes the thought of a drought in that part more frightening.

We also suggest that a national "relief fund" to deal with other effects of rain be set up. There are reports sometimes of floods rendering certain areas inaccessible after bridges or roads are washed away.

In some cases food has to be flown to villagers marooned by floods. District officials complain of lack of funds to restore communication. The fund we have in mind could be used in such eventualities to quickly reconstruct damaged roads or bridges.

Gossner Mission

Times of Zambia, 11.1.77.

South braces for drought aid

By Times Reporter

THE Southern Province cabinet minister's office is taking measures to get relief supplies of maize from other provinces following an anticipated food shortage.

The province's under secretary Mr Bishop Chabafwimbi said yesterday that the Standing Orders would be applied if the situation got serious.

Mr Chabafwimbi said that district governors and district secretaries would compile reports on the expected output and make an accurate assessment of the food supplies which would be required.

The provincial minister's office would then apply for funds from the cabinet office.

In the event of shortages of food in the province the Government would assist the people by getting maize from other areas which were doing well.

The anticipated starvation has been caused by the drought which has hit the province.

There has been no rain in the province for more than a month and the situation has caused panic and worry among peasant and commercial farmers.

As a result, most of the farmers have not started planting crops for the next season.

Most of the seeds which were planted during the early rains had withered.

The Water Development Board of Zambia was also preparing itself to help out if the province did not have rains by the end of February.

The chairman Mr Boniface Zulu said at the weekend that the board did not want to be caught unwares.

Kessner Mission

Unsere Zeit, UZ, 4.1.77, S 4

Ideologie-Export nach Sambia

Bericht aus dem südlichen Afrika von Hugo Braun (Schluß)

Mit einem letzten Bericht und einem Kommentar zur Entwicklungshilfe beendet UZ-Redakteur Hugo Braun heute seine Berichterstattung über Sambia und das südliche Afrika. Die anderen Beiträge erschienen am 26., 27., 28., 29. 12. 1976 und am 2. 1. 1977.

Auf dem Wege von Sambias Hauptstadt Lusaka in den Kupfergürtel liegt wenige Kilometer abseits der Hauptstraße in Mulungushi das „President's Citizenship College". Hier wird in einem modernen Gebäudekomplex die politische Elite des Landes in Kursen von unterschiedlicher Dauer auf spezielle gesellschaftliche Aufgaben vorbereitet. Führungskräfte aller Art erhalten hier ihren politischen Schliff. Präsident Kaunda hat die Schirmherrschaft über diese wichtige staatspolitische Bildungsstätte übernommen und seinen persönlichen Sekretär Emanuel Chalabesa mit der Leitung beauftragt.

Aber: Bezahlt wurde das Unternehmen von der SPD-eigenen Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Sie ließ mit harter DM die Bauten errichten und die komplette Einrichtung herbeischaffen. Sie stellt einen Teil der Verwaltungskräfte, des Lehrpersonals und den stellvertretenden Direktor. Sie trägt 50 Prozent der laufenden Kosten — das sind monatlich 60 000 DM — und unterhält nebenher den hochdotierten Stellvertreterjob des Dr. Markus Corman. „Wir halten hier eine strategisch wichtige Position", hat der sozialdemokratische Entwicklungshelfer erkannt, der über sich selbst sagt: „Präsident Kaunda wollte auf diesem Posten einen älteren, gemäßigten Mann."

Direktor Chalabesa, hinter dessen Schreibtisch eine originalgetreue Vergrößerung eines 1000-DM-Scheines hängt, weiß soviel politische Fürsorge zu honorieren: „Wir haben viel Sympathien für die Sozialdemokratie."

Solch aufwendige Sympathiewerbung für sozialdemokratische Ideologie wird natürlich nicht von den kleinen Parteibeiträgen beglichen. Für solche zukunftsträchtigen Projekte gibt es im Bundeshaushalt unter anderem im Einzelplan 23 des Bundesministeriums für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit den Titel 686 04 zur „Förderung der gesellschaftspolitischen Bildung in Entwicklungsländern". Für 1976 sind hier 59 Millionen DM eingesetzt, die „nach vertraulichen Erläuterungen bewirtschaftet" werden und die zur „Heran- und Fortbildung von Führungskräften in gesellschaftspolitisch bedeutsamen Institutionen der Entwicklungsländer im Sinne freiheitlich-demokratischer Ordnung" dienen.

„Freiheitlich-demokratische Ordnung" exportiert

Beträchtliches muß der Steuerzahler auch für die Arbeit der Kirchen in den Entwicklungsländern abzweigen. Der Titel 686 05 sah für 1976 immerhin 105 Millionen DM vor.

Der Export „freiheitlich-demokratischer Ordnung" — wie kapitalistische Marktwirtschaft feinsinnig umschrieben wird — wird hier ergänzt durch die Konservierung überholter Strukturen. Ausnahmen bestätigen nur die Regel.

Die antikommunistisch eingefärbten Vorstellungen des Sekretärs des Bischofs von Chipata, einem Angehörigen des Ordens der „Weißen Väter", ließen daran ebensowenig Zweifel aufkommen wie ein Besuch in der „Mindola Ecumenical Foundation" in der Industriemetropole Kitwe, die im wesentlichen vom Weltkirchenrat unterhalten wird.

Beispiel Nr. 1: Zu der starken, aber heftig befehdeten Emanzipationsbewegung der afrikanischen Frauen hieß es in einer noch druckfrischen Schrift in Mindolo: „Frauen spielen eine wichtige Rolle als Hausfrauen und Mütter. Sie ist ihres Mannes Privatsekretärin, die einzige, zu der sich der müde Philosoph flüchten kann ... Eine Frau ist das Symbol alles Erdhaften." Man dürfe die Entwicklung nicht überstürzen, verteidigte ein junger bundesdeutscher Pastor diesen Unsinn.

Beispiel Nr. 2: Die Bibliothek der Mindolo-Stiftung enthält alle abgestandenen Heilslehren bürgerlicher Ökonomen, deren Unzulänglichkeit im krisengeschüttelten Westeuropa täglich neu bewiesen wird, jedoch keinen modernen Autoren auf der Grundlage des historischen Materialismus.

Widersprüchliche Rolle der Kirchen

Natürlich gibt es auch den anglikanischen Bischof Collin Winter (vergl. UZ vom 26. 12. 1976), den der antiimperialistische Kampf an die Seite der Sozialisten geführt hat. Und es gibt im Süden Sambias im Gwembe-Tal die ideenreichen Helfer der Goßner-Mission, die sich ein kritisches Verhältnis zu ihrer Umwelt, zu ihrer Kirche bis hin zu den Berufsverboten für DKP-Mitglieder im kirchlichen Bereich bewahrt haben.

Doch auf einem Gebiet wird die Kirche in Schwarzafrika wieder mit den progressiven Kräften zusammengeführt: Das ist ihre vorbehaltlose Unterstützung der Befreiungsbewegungen.

Erbe des Kolonialismus: Slum in der Industriestadt Kitwe. Foto: Braun

Gossner Mission

Silvesterball der Hüttenarbeiter

DKP-Betriebsgruppen von Hoesch feierten mit 750 Personen bei Barup

Von unserem Korrespondenten Jochen Mandel

Trubel und ausgelassene Stimmung kennzeichneten auch den zweiten Silvesterball der DKP-Betriebsgruppen der Hoesch-Hüttenwerke und ihrer Betriebszeitungsredaktion „Heiße Eisen" im Dortmunder Parkhaus Barup. Die 750 Teilnehmer, Hüttenarbeiter mit ihren Familien, ihren Freunden und Bekannten, feierten den Jahreswechsel mit Musik und Tanz bis in den frühen Morgen. Gerngesehene Gäste waren Herbert Mies, der Vorsitzende der DKP, Manfred Kapluck, der Vorsitzende des DKP-Bezirks Ruhr-Westfalen, und weitere Mitglieder des DKP-Präsidiums. Rolf Priemer, Mitglied des DKP-Präsidiums, wünschte den Teilnehmern des Silvesterballs in einer kurzen Ansprache ein erfolgreiches und gesundes Jahr 1977.

Ein gelungenes Fest — darüber gab es keine Meinungsverschiedenheiten bei den Teilnehmern. „Ich bin zum erstenmal hier. Ich habe auch schon viele gelungene Veranstaltungen besucht, aber was ich hier an Stimmung und Kollegialität erlebt habe, ist Spitze", sagte zur UZ Horst Thiel, Bergmann auf der Zeche „Minister Stein", der auf Einladung seines Schwagers, eines Hüttenarbeiters, den Ball besuchte.

„Ich bin zum erstenmal hier, aber ich bin begeistert. Vor allem beeindrucken mich die Organisation und der Einsatz der vielen freiwilligen Helfer", sagte der Elektriker Hans Bekier. Ein Lob, das volle Unterstützung verdient, denn auch dieser zweite Silvesterball der DKP-Hoesch-Betriebsgruppen wurde nur durch den Einsatz der zahlreichen freiwilligen Helfer möglich. Hausfrauen, Studenten und selbst Ärzte und Krankenschwestern zapften Bier, verkauften Brötchen, standen an der Garderobe oder betätigten sich als „Taxi-Chauffeure".

Begeistert war auch der Hüttenarbeiter Günter Pawelkiewicz: „Ich war im vergangenen Jahr schon hier", sagte er, „und es gefiel mir hervorragend. Deshalb bin ich in diesem Jahr wieder hier und

Stimmung und gute Laune herrschten in der Dortmunder Gaststätte Barup. Bis in den frühen Morgen hinein wurde getanzt. Elf Hüttenarbeiter wurden Mitglied der DKP. Fotos: Mandel

Künftig schwitzen b

Ein Jahr Gnadenfrist für Pferdestärken und Kalorien

Genau ein Jahr bleibt den Pferdestärken (PS) noch Gnadenfrist — und nicht nur ihnen. Vom 1. Januar 1978 an haben viele gewohnte Maßeinheiten ausgedient: Schulkinder werden bei 303 „Kelvin" statt 30 Grad Celsius hitzefrei bekommen, wir rechnen unseren Diätfahrplan in „Joule" statt in Kilokalorien aus, und der Reifendruck wird statt in „Atü" in „Bar" gemessen. Wir müssen umlernen.

Schuld an dem drohenden Nachhilfeunterricht ist ein auf internationaler Ebene ausgeknobeltes Maßeinheitensystem. Um im Zeitalter der Automatisierung und des weltweiten Handels die Zusammenarbeit zu erleichtern, trat das Gesetz über „Einheiten im Maßwesen" in der Bundesrepublik bereits am 5. Juli 1970 in Kraft. Die Übergangszeit zur Einführung der neuen Bestimmungen läuft in einem Jahr ab.

künftig statt 60 PS nunmehr 44 Kilowatt unter der Motorhaube haben (ein PS wird zu 735 Watt oder 0,735 Kilowatt), denn Automobilfirmen geben bereits seit längerem beide Leistungsgrößen an. Damit wird nicht länger zwischen der Leistung elektrischer Apparate und der von Dampfmaschinen, Turbinen und Verbrennungsmotoren unterschieden.

„Grad") entspricht der absolut tiefstmöglichen Temperatur von minus 273 Grad Celsius. Bei 273 Kelvin ist der uns vertraute Nullpunkt erreicht, bei 303 Kelvin herrschen 30 Grad Celsius. Außen-, Zimmer-, Bade- und Fieberthermometer dürfen jedoch weiter ihren Dienst versehen. Celsius und Kelvin leben vorerst gleichberechtigt nebeneinander.

Länge und Zeit bleiben gleich

Die Zeiten, da Großmutter ein Schock Eier (60 Stück) kaufte, sind längst vorbei. Trotz Dezimalsystem fehlt bislang jedoch international eine einheitliche Normierung für

Africa Contemporary Record; annual survey
and documents 1974-1975. Hrsg.v.Colin Legum.
London, Rex Collings 1975

Zambia

Zambia's tenth anniversary, celebrated on 24 October 1974, saw a silver lining spreading across the dark Zambezi horizon. The triumph of the Republic's African allies in neighbouring Angola and Mozambique—achieved with not inconsiderable risk to Zambia—marked the beginning of the end of its most dangerous neighbour, the Rhodesian rebel regime, as well as the possibility of establishing a different *status quo* in southern Africa. The collapse of Portuguese colonialism[1] gave President Kenneth Kaunda a chance to develop a major diplomatic initiative culminating in the Lusaka Agreement on Rhodesia in December; this had followed on the Lusaka Agreement of September between Portugal and Frelimo. In 1969 Zambia's capital had also given its name to the famous Lusaka Manifesto.[2] All these events serve to underline the important role that Lusaka has come to play as a major African political capital under President Kenneth Kaunda's leadership.

Political gains along Zambia's frontiers also brought prospects of economic relief from the acute transport problems which surround the land-locked country on all sides—upsetting its copper exports to the coast and adding to the perilously high living costs, due partly to expensive imports. The 1973 closing by Rhodesia of the Zambezi frontiers[3] had alone cost the country 186.7 m kwacha by early 1974, of which only less than one-fifth has been made good by international aid. With promising new transport links developed in recent years to the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean—through Angola, Tanzania, Kenya and Malawi—and with the possibility of reopening the line through Mozambique to Beira as well as with the completion of the Chinese-built Tazara railway line by early 1976, the country could again breathe more freely: the danger of being besieged in its land-locked position, which had once threatened it, seemed to have passed permanently.

The vital copper mining industry was brought more firmly under national ownership and control through new agreements with the two copper-mining giants of colonial days; and although the world price of copper rose and fell erratically, Zambia's economy continued to weather the difficult period brought by the world economic crisis.

The new one-party system of government became fully operative in 1974 with predictably mixed results as the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) tried to establish a stable political equilibrium between the different regions and tribal communities. But the power of President Kaunda was far greater than it had ever been; only the future could show whether he could succeed in converting his power into influence to enable him to convert Zambia into the Humanitarian Society which he sees as the principal goal. But it must have seemed to him, at times, that his ideals of humanitarianism were viewed with a degree of cynicism by even some of his closest colleagues.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Zambia's tenth anniversary independence celebration on 24 October 1974 was not only a lavish and generous occasion but one of special political importance both in terms of demonstrating the country's international standing and as an opportunity for secret diplomacy. Apart from five African Heads of State (Tanzania, Zaire, Botswana, Lesotho and Samora Machel, President-Designate of Mozambique) delegations came from Western Europe, the Americas, the Communist countries

(with an especially high-powered delegation from Peking), and the Third World. Kenneth Kaunda had not forgotten to invite any of his many personal friends who had helped him during his career: these ranged from elderly mission teachers (one was the midwife at his birth) to African, Indian, British and American friends who had helped him during the anti-colonial struggle. He had even invited his old political adversary—Sir Roy Welensky; but the invitation had arrived too late, and Sir Roy—once the most reviled politician in Zambia—finally came as an honoured guest in January 1975. Afterwards Sir Roy spoke[4] of how 'thoroughly' he had enjoyed his visit: it was, he said, the first non-racial country 'apart from Brazil' he had ever visited; but what had impressed him most of all, after not having seen Zambia since its independence, was the enormous progress made by women—it was no longer 'a country where an old colonial law actually regularized line-of-rail marriages to African women for £4.50 or £5;' now there were women in the Cabinet in every important role'. He spoke warmly of the responsibility and experience of Presidents Kaunda, Nyerere and Seretse Khama, men in whom he felt confidence about helping to resolve the Rhodesian problem peacefully. All in all, an historic event—perhaps a real harbinger of the change in relations between the old white dominators and their black challengers.

In the great crush of independence guests, few noticed the unpublicized presence of two envoys of the South African Government.

THE ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT

Like his closest friend and ally, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda is both a tough politician and a moralist. As a political leader he can be firm though never ruthless, uncompromising at times but never unwilling to forgive, slow to anger but very angry when betrayed or when he feels he has been badly let down; he is an experimenter in political ideas, and flexible about making changes if things don't work out. His two most difficult political tasks are to hold the balance between the different regions and tribes, and especially to keep in check the numerically more numerous Bemba of the Northern Province where he was born, and where his old comrade-in-arms of the anti-colonial struggle, Simon Kapwepwe, is now in voluntary exile, quietly farming and carrying on business: whether he is also a political back-number it is still too early to judge. Kaunda's second difficulty is to get his moral principles accepted as the ethic for the new nation he is attempting to build.

As a moralist, KK combines Christian pietism with a Gandhian philosophy of non-violence, democratic principles and a loathing of racism. Out of these diverse strands he has, over the years, patiently evolved a Philosophy of Humanism which, although official UNIP doctrine, it is by no means widely accepted or practised. On the occasion of the tenth independence celebrations he produced Phase Two of his Humanist Philosophy in which he acutely and honestly analyzed the weakness of Zambian society and elaborated his ideas for a perfect democratic socialist society. Unusual in a politician, he believes that Man is Perfectible, and that the Ideal Society is attainable; without this belief, he argues, there is no goal to set before the world community.

In his major address on 26 October 1974[5] when he received an honorary LL.D from the University of Zambia, he held out the hand of friendship to South Africa and warned against the dangers of black racism. 'The world,' he said, 'must be wary of a "black backlash". We must work to guarantee that each and every individual in this part of the world, irrespective of race, colour, creed or station in life, has an opportunity in shaping the destiny of the country in which he or she lives.' Warning that 'a military victory for the Smith regime is impossible, a black victory is inevitable

Gossner Mission

in Rhodesia', he nevertheless added: 'We do not desire to see an escalation of conflict in southern Africa. The consequences of such an escalation are too grave both in material and human sacrifice to be permitted either by design or by default.'

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN 1974

THE RULING PARTY

The President faced 1974 with a fresh Cabinet appointed in December 1973 just after the country's first election as a one-party State.[9] More important than Ministers under the new constitution' are the members of the Central Committee*—at least that is notionally their position, but relations between the two institutions were very far from clear in 1974. The new Cabinet of 23 included six out of the 10 MPs nominated by the President; the other four were made junior Ministers. Their selection reflected the President's desire to form a team with whom he could work; but it caused dissatisfaction among different groups. Backbenchers, elected by popular vote, felt they had been ignored; others felt resentful about the appointment of a number of technocrats rather than politicians; and while the Bemba, Tonga and Lozi were well-represented among the Ministers, the communities of the Eastern Province (which had given the most solid support to the President in the elections) felt decidedly under-represented. The Bembas chosen to be Ministers were not from the circle surrounding Simon Kapwepwe Kaunda's former lieutenant in the liberation struggle and ex-Vice-President*.

Eastern Province dissatisfaction and elements of Party opposition to the compositon of the Cabinet and Central Committee delayed other important appointments for several months. The statutory functions, portfolios and composition of the Government were gazetted on 14 January 1974. Several important changes were made: mainly affecting the structure of the powerful parastatal organizations and the allocation of Ministerial portfolios (see below). Only on 8 May were the first 18 appointments announced for the parastatals. The entire diplomatic service was thoroughly shaken up. Eight new Ambassadors (among them one woman, Miss Gwen Konie) were appointed.

Gwen Konie) were appointed.

The real difficulty facing the new institutions under the 1974 Constitution—apart, of course, from personality clashes—was the relationship between the Cabinet (the top policy-making body of the State) and the Central Committee (the supreme body of the Party) which takes precedence over the Cabinet; thus the Party's secretary-general (Gray Zulu who comes from the Eastern Province) is second only to the President, while the Prime Minister, Mainza Chona, ranks third. In practice, however, it is the Ministers who are concerned with the day-to-day running of the country; it is they who are the Members of Parliament (no Central Committee member is a National Assembly man); it is they who are responsible to Parliament. Thus the Ministers are extremely busy people, while the more important members of the Central Committee have much less hard work to do and must busy themselves with theoretical and organizational affairs. Also, having lost their constituencies—a requirement of the Constitution—they lost much of their power base. Few of them seemed to realize the full implications of their new position when they agreed to their 'promotion'; most of them were former Ministers; while some belonged to the 'Old Guard' (including some 'deadwood' who had stopped the advancement of younger men), others were young, ambitious and, now, frustrated politicians.

Thus the year saw a continuous private battle waged between the two institutions and, more subtly, between the Easterns and the others. The Central Committee's policy-making sub-committees drew their membership from the Cabinet, the Civil Service and in some cases also from non-government personnel.

Joint meetings of the Central Committee and Cabinet were held periodically with the President in the chair. Ministerial decisions can be overturned only by a collective decision of the Central Committee. When attempts were made to reverse a Ministerial decision, the confrontation was bound to be heated. One such issue was over the steelworks near Solwezi, (see Economic Affairs below). The original scheme was adversely reported on by Mindeco experts, which did not please Humphrey Mulemba, the chairman of the Central Committee's sub-committee concerned with finance and economic matters. He had originated the project when he was still Minister of Mines. This led to a tussle between the Ministry and the experts, on the one hand, and the Central Committee on the other. The President appeared to favour the scheme because it would develop a backward area; but the experts felt that, given the world oil situation, the technical process was not ideal since it would depend on naphtha, which would have to be produced for this specific purpose by Ndola's oil refinery and not as a by-product. Other questions related to the size and the type of iron ore deposits; there are other suitable occurrences, some close to the coal deposits, which would provide cheaper feed-stock. In the end, the issue became personal between the Minister of Mines and Industry, Andrew Kashita, and Humphrey Mulemba. Shortly after completing the complicated new mining agreements (see Economic Affairs below) which, too, had been started during Mulemba's tenure of office, Kashita was somewhat ignominiously dismissed from the Cabinet in January 1975, without any explanation. He also ceased being an MP, having been one of the President's nominees.

Another issue was over food prices. When the Minister of Commerce, Rajah Kunda, a newcomer to the frontbenches, introduced higher food prices in November 1974, the President revoked this decision. The reason the Prime Minister gave to Parliament was that the Central Committee had felt indignant about not having been consulted.

Apart from a challenging Central Committee and a strong Cabinet, there was also a strong Parliament. It included over 50 Bemba Members, many of them professional men. Parliamentary debates were heated at times and, on several occasions, the MPs forced through amendments to important Bills. One such example was the Constitutional Amendment Bill, which was debated during July. It sought to provide for a termination period of a detainee's claims for compensation going to the civil courts; a special tribunal was to deal with the question of claims. Student protests and backbench oppositon brought major amendments, enabling the Bill finally to be passed in August, with most of its teeth drawn. Former detainees will still be able to go to court with claims over physical or mental injury.

OPPOSITION POLITICS

Pockets of political opposition continued in 1974. An unexplained incident was the detention on 15 July of 12 members of the Mineworkers' Union who had wished to contest a Mufulira branch election. In their absence, the old officers were elected, and the detained men were released 11 days after their arrest. Talk of a revival of the banned United Progressive Party (UPP)[10] began during July and was subsequently confirmed on 21 August by the Minister of Home Affairs when he visited the Copperbelt, where police showed him leaflets asking for the party's revival. On 13 October Kaunda berated his team for disloyalty and banned top officials from travelling to the Copperbelt for one month without permission from the responsible Minister. During February, nine leading members of the banned UPP began court proceedings against the State for damages allegedly incurred during detention. Simon Kapwepwe was awarded K30,000 libel damages against the State radio and television services for alleging he had sent people for military training outside Zambia. Similar

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allegations in the *Times of Zambia* and the *Daily Mail* had resulted in the former paying Kapwepwe K20,000 damages and the latter K10,000.

Former members of Harry Nkumbula's African National Congress, who had voted to merge with UNIP in 1973,[11] were also becoming restive. On 19 August, Peter Matoko warned of 'dangers of tribalism' in Livingstone, where emotions between Tonga and Lozi voters had run high during the general election. In December 1974, Harry Nkumbula was reported to have complained that former ANC members were being discouraged from joining UNIP. He told the Press that 'certain UNIP elements' were trying to stop ex-ANC men participating in the next general election, especially at the primary level; ex-ANC men were 'mocked' when trying to join UNIP, particularly in Lusaka, and were not allowed to participate in branch elections if their membership was less than three years old. According to the agreement signed between Nkumbula and Kaunda in Choma during mid-1973, all ex-ANC members were asked to join UNIP and the President had instructed officials not to make it difficult for them to do so. ANC members were said to be joining the Watch Tower sect in protest against UNIP.

SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Border incidents continued to exacerbate relations between Rhodesia, South Africa and Zambia throughout 1974; there were also violent attacks on liberation movements inside Zambia. The Lusaka-Livingstone railway line was sabotaged near Nega Nega on 21 April. Eight days earlier, a representative of the SA African National Congress was killed by a parcel bomb in Lusaka's Liberation Centre. Another bomb blew up the Zanu offices on 2 October. Three people were hurt in a parcel bomb blast in Kabwe. Shots were exchanged at the border post at Kazungula between Zambian and South African defence personnel on 10 April. According to Rhodesian reports, however, Zambia had begun to withdraw its troops from the Victoria Falls border in February, and concentrated them instead at the flashpoint Kariba Dam wall.

Zambian police had detained several foreigners under suspicion of espionage in February. Two cases were brought to court. One extraordinary case involved an accused with a British passport, which, in fact, belonged to a person then serving a prison sentence in Pretoria. The accused, originally charged under the name in the passport, was later accused under the name of Clive Goby. The case was withdrawn, but the man was detained. Another South African detained was Henning Buitendag. Both were suspected of having links with BOSS (South Africa's Bureau of State Security).

Three Zambians were found guilty of treason in Lusaka's High Court in July. They had been charged with allegedly recruiting and taking 99 Zambians for military training into Namibia—an operation the prosecutor alleged was organized by South Africa in an attempt to overthrow the Zambian Government in 1971 72. Similar charges were made in September against four other detainees, including an ex-mayor of Livingstone.[11]

Total armed forces number 5,800. Defence expenditure in 1974 amounted to 50 m kwacha ($78 m). The army of 5,000 comprises 4 infantry battalions, 1 reconnaissance squadron, 2 artillery batteries, 1 SAM battery, 1 engineer squadron, 1 signals squadron, Ferret scout cars; 105 mm guns; 20 mm AA guns; Rapier SAM.

The Air Force of 800 has 18 combat aircraft, 1 COIN squadron with 4 Soko J-1 Jastreb, 1 COIN squadron with 8 SM-260MZ, 1 COIN squadron with 6 MB-326GB armed trainers, 2 transport squadrons with 5 DHC-2 and 5 DHC-4A, 8 Bulldog trainers; 3 AB-205, 2 AB-47, 1 AB-212 helicopter (6 MB-326GB and 22 AB-205 on order). Para-Military Forces comprise 1,200 Home Guard.[11]

* * *

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Zambia's foreign policy achieved new heights in 1974 when Dr Kaunda and his new Foreign Minister, Vernon Mwaanga, brought off a number of diplomatic coups. The most daring was the secret exploration with South Africa's Prime Minister, John Vorster, which produced the Lusaka Agreement for a Rhodesian settlement in December.[15] An earlier Lusaka Agreement had marked the agreement between Portugal and Frelimo for the independence of Mozambique on 9 September.[16] Kaunda also played a prominent role with his close ally, President Nyerere of Tanzania, in bringing about unity among the divided Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) liberation groups as well as between the Angolan liberation movements. He also re-established relations with Dr Banda of Malawi and maintained close links with Zaire and Tanzania in their informal Mulungushi Club.[17] He kept up a principled stand against Amin's Uganda. At the OAU Summit in June 1974, Zambia's Foreign Minister ran as a candidate to stop the election of Somalia's candidate to the sensitive post of Secretary-General of the OAU.[18] The President made overseas visits to both China and Russia. Zambia's relations with Britain improved significantly after the return of a Labour Government in February.[19]

RELATIONS WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA

President Kaunda has always been aware of Zambia's vulnerable position in the frontline in the South/North confrontation. The country has suffered physically and economically since Rhodesia's illegal declaration of independence in 1965 and the start of the armed struggles in Mozambique in 1963 and in Namibia in 1964. Support of the liberation movements has always been open and generous, but Zambia always insisted that it does not have guerrilla bases on its territory although it permits right of transit across Zambia. Despite support for the armed struggle, Kaunda has long feared a 'racial Vietnam', polarizing whites and blacks in southern Africa; with Nyerere he always favoured the option of a peaceful settlement in the area on the terms originally offered in the Lusaka Manifesto.[20] The opportunity to explore such an option occurred again once Portugal had decided to withdraw from Africa after the 25 April coup. The earlier tenuous contracts between Zambia and South Africa had been broken in 1971 by Vorster when he unilaterally published correspondence between himself and Kaunda.[21] In mid-1974, Kaunda revived his contacts with Pretoria, which eventually led to the Lusaka Agreement.[22] An account of the secret diplomacy of this period will be found in the essay in this volume on *Southern Africa: The Secret Diplomacy of Detente.*

* * *

RELATIONS WITH THE ANGOLAN FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

Zambia's role in Angola was more difficult but, in the end, successful. Its difficulties stemmed, in part, from the fact that the conflicts within one of the three Angolan movements, the MPLA, had occurred in 1973 on Zambian soil and had led to Zambia taking the side of Daniel Chipenda's wing of MPLA against that led by Dr Agostinho Neto. One of the camps of Neto's supporters was over-run by Chipenda, who had been a military commander on the Angolan eastern front abutting on Zambia. A second attack on a camp near Lusaka was repulsed. Zambia was very angry about the clashes, which were kept secret. However, Chipenda emerged as the principal MPLA spokesman in Lusaka after the Lisbon coup, and appeared to be favoured by Zambia whose Government Press published articles critical of Neto. However, Zambia's position towards Chipenda changed as a result of a series of meetings held in Lusaka and Brazzaville to mend the quarrels. These events are described in the chapter on Angola.

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ECONOMIC AFFAIRS *(1.51 kwacha = £1 sterling)*

The world price of copper rules Zambia's economy which consequently rose and fell with the wildly fluctuating prices of 1974. It was also affected by the general downward trend in the world economy, and by special problems caused by the 1973 border closure with Rhodesia. Copper prices rose to a record of £1,400 per ton in April 1974 before a dramatic decline to £600 in September. By December, cash wirebars were c. £532 a ton. The rise and fall in prices were dramatic even for a commodity as erratic as copper. As always, they were in line with stocks held in the London Metal Exchange warehouses. Thus in July, stocks stood at c. 23,500 tons and were high at the end of 1974. Copper producers attempted concerted action to stop the drift. Zambia was host to the fifth CIPEC (*Conseil Intergouvernemental des Pays Exportateurs de Cuivre*) conference in June. The Prime Minister, Mainza Chona, berated the four members-States—Zambia, Zaire, Chile and Peru—for maintaining only a 'debating society', and called for more positive action and a revision of CIPEC's charter. CIPEC States introduced a quoted shipment from 1 December 1974 to prop up the prices; but their action had little effect. Even their decision to cut production by 10% not only failed to halt declining prices; demand fell even more rapidly than output, with consumers reluctant to build up stocks at a time of gloomy industrial prospects and high interest rates. CIPEC countries contribute c. 40% of the world's copper production and 70% of all exports. At the Lusaka meeting, CIPEC producers gave £800 per ton as the floor price.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

At mid-1974, the balance of payments estimate for 1973 was only K3.8 m, a tremendous improvement on the 1972 deficit of K102.7 m. This was partly attributable to the copper price, which rose by an average of 50% during 1973. The balance of payments was also affected by reduced imports due to import licensing and transport constraints, following the Rhodesian border closure.

MINING

The 1973 share of the mining sector of the GDP increased from 23.9% to 29.1%, mainly due to higher prices, and not increased production. The value of output increased by over 52%. Copper production was held back by technical difficulties in smelter capacity, delays in the full recovery of Mufulira after the 1970 accident, and shortages of input items caused by the Zambezi border closure.

President Kaunda had directed the Restructured Mining Industry in August 1973 that the agreements[1] with Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) should be changed to make the companies 'self-managing' and to end management contracts with the minority partners: Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa for NCCM, and the multinational American Metal Climax (Amax) for RCM. Kaunda's main directives were that the outstanding amount on the bonds for the State's 51% share in each company should be repaid (this was immediately done); and a wholly-owned Zambian metal marketing company formed. This was registered in September 1973.

BUDGET (1975)

The Minister of Planning and Finance, Alexander Chikwanda, presented the 1975 Budget to the National Assembly on 31 January. He announced a number of price increases on wines and spirits, cigarettes, petrol and cosmetics but personal tax remains unchanged and the duty on motor vehicles was reduced. Mr Chikwanda also announced various incentives for both local and expatriate farmers in order to increase food production.

The total recurrent budget amounts to K515.4 m. This is broken down as follows: personal emoluments K110 m; recurrent departmental charges K103 m; grants K22.1 m; subsidies K69.8 m; other payments K3.4 m; special expenditure K3.5 m; pensions K6.3 m; emergency expenditure K15 m; and constitutional and statutory expenditure K182.3 m. The total capital expenditure proposed for 1975 is K240.1 m. Against the total recurrent and capital expenditure of K755.5 m the estimated total revenue is K644.1 m. The shortfall of K111.4 m will be covered by further internal and external borrowing.

Mr Chikwanda warned that Zambia faced a difficult year ahead because the economy was almost irrevocably tied to copper and whereas last year copper was selling at K1,953 a ton, today it was fetching only K750. He said that unless Zambians deliberately decided to move away from dependence on copper, the country's economic future would not be a happy one.

Mr Chikwanda said that according to the latest estimates Zambia's gross domestic product grew by only 0.3% in 1973, as against the earlier estimate of 0.7%. The performance of the economy in 1974 has hardly been better. The GDP is estimated to have grown only slightly above 1%. This is far below the rate of 7.4% target in the second national development plan. The reason for the slow growth, the Minister explained, arose partly from world economic conditions and partly from domestic problems. Although measures taken in 1974 had had the effect of increasing liquidity to some extent, the overall problem remained and an adverse balance of payments situation was expected in 1975.

In 1974 the value of total exports is expected to amount to K854 m, as against K744 m in 1973. The overall trade balance is expected to fall from K395.2 m in 1973 to K352 m in 1974. This is due to increased imports in terms both of volume and price. Prices are estimated to have increased by around 22%. Oil imports, including lubricants, have gone up from K16.6 m in 1973 to c. K45.5 m in 1974.

MAJOR EXPORTS (million Kwacha)

	1971	*1972*	*1973*
Copper	450.2	490.9	698.3
Zinc	11.5	16.4	16.7
Lead	4.6	5.6	5.4
Cobalt	3.7	8.6	4.9
Tobacco	3.5	2.7	4.8
Maize	0.2	0.1	2.6
Timber	0.4	0.1	—
Total exports	479.6	536.0	738.0

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IMPORTS (million Kwacha)

	1971	1972	1973
Food	48.2	37.1	24.3
Beverages and tobacco	1.4	1.3	1.0
Crude materials	7.6	7.9	5.4
Mineral fuels and electricity	32.2	26.5	33.3
Oils and fats	4.5	3.9	4.3
Chemicals	31.7	33.0	35.1
Manufactures[1]	84.8	87.9	77.3
Machinery	160.1	168.0	138.9
Transport equipment	37.3	35.4	25.4
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.4	1.4	1.8
Others			
Total	399.3	1.4	346.9

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS (million Kwacha)

	Imports			Exports		
	1971	1972	1973[1]	1971	1972	1973[1]
United Kingdom	97.1	94.9	74.7	79.2	107.6	148.3
Rhodesia	21.1	11.6	7.5	0.4	1.1	0.3
South Africa	60.9	59.4	41.1	10.4	10.8	2.1
East Africa	14.2	9.7	12.3	2.5	2.0	3.1
France	—	7.4	—	—	49.7	—
West Germany	17.6	21.5	22.6	45.5	45.5	75.5
Italy	—	21.9	—	—	67.2	—
EFTA (excluding UK)	15.1	15.5	20.0	29.2	28.6	27.5
Other Europe[2]	5.9	10.8	26.4	36.9	30.4	40.8
Japan	26.8	38.8	31.2	99.7	110.6	178.9
US	43.4	35.0	31.3	4.6	2.3	3.9
China	4.1	9.8	9.6	32.1	12.6	13.5

[1] provisional.
[2] including Soviet bloc.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Kwacha)

Current Account	1971		1972		1973	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Goods (f.o.b.)	479.2	401.3	543.2	404.5	743.6	348.9
Services	23.4	134.4	40.6	149.4	45.4	146.3
Investment income	22.3	65.9	13.9	88.0	12.0	73.4
Private transfers	2.0	110.6	2.0	99.5	2.0	90.1
Government transfers	1.9	1.1	2.0	0.6	10.0	0.5
Total	526.8	713.3	601.7	742.0	813.0	659.2
Balance	-176.5		-140.3		+153.8	

CAPITAL AND MONETARY

	1971		1972		1973	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Private capital	154.2	142.7	76.2	13.9	Net	223.0
Government capital	23.5	4.2	24.1	9.6	135.2	2.9
Monetary (net)	6.8	—	8.4	—	0.8	—
SDRs	5.8	—	7.3	—	—	—
Reserves etc.	181.5	—	96.1	—	9.2	—
Total	371.8	146.9	212.1	23.5	145.2	225.9
Balance	+224.9		[1]886.6		-80.7	
Errors and omissions	-48.4		-48.3		-73.1	

NOTES

1. See essay on *Portugal's Year in Africa* in this volume.
2. See *Africa Contemporary Record* (*ACR*) 1969-70, p. C 41.
3. See *ACR* 1973-74, pp. B 319ff.
4. Speech to Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association, London, 26 February 1975.
5. *Southern Africa: A Time for Change*; Zambia Information Services.
6. See *ACR* 1973-74, pp. V 319ff.
7. *Ibid*, pp. C 121ff.
8. *Ibid*, p. B 330.
9. See *ACR* 1970-71, p. C 124.
10. See *ACR* 1971-72 pp 283ff; pp. C 183-5.
11. See *ACR* 1973-74, pp. B 326ff.
12. *X-Ray on Southern Africa*; Vol IV, No 9, June 1974; Africa Bureau, London.
13. Source: *The Military Balance 1974-75*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London.
14. See *ACR* 1973-74, p. B 329.
15. See essay on *Southern Africa: The Secret Diplomacy of Detente*; also see chapters on Rhodesia and South Africa.
16. See Documents Section, p. C 42.
17. The Mulungushi Club was originally established in the early 1970s as an informal gathering of Presidents Obote of Uganda, Nyerere of Tanzania and Kaunda. After Obote's over-throw in 1971, Uganda was omitted but President Mobutu of Zaire became a new member. They usually meet quarterly.
18. See essay on *The Role of the OAU in 1974*.
19. See essay on *Britain's Year in Africa*.
20. See *ACR* 1969-70, p. C 41.
21. See *ACR* 1971-72, p. B 266; p. B 365.
22. See chapter on Rhodesia.
23. See Documents Section, p. C 41
24. See Documents Section, pp. C 148ff.
25. See essay on *The US Year in Africa*.
26. See chapters on Tanzania and Kenya.
27. See *ACR* 1969-70, pp B 240-1.

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Tagespiegel

30.1.76

Präsident Kaunda verhängte über Sambia den Ausnahmezustand

„Wir befinden uns im Krieg" — Verstärkung der Sicherheitsorgane

Lusaka (AP). **Angesichts des Vormarsches der prosowjetischen MPLA in Angola und anderer bedrohlicher Entwicklungen in der Nachbarschaft hat Präsident Kaunda in der Nacht zum Donnerstag den Ausnahmezustand über die afrikanische Republik Sambia verhängt und warnend auf Umtriebe der Sowjetunion hingewiesen. In einer Rundfunkansprache verlas er eine lange Liste von internen und regionalen Problemen und erklärte: „Wir befinden uns im Krieg. Wir müssen in kriegsmäßiger Weise reagieren."**

„Wir müssen uns auf das Schlimmste vorbereiten", sagte der Präsident bei der Ausrufung des Ausnahmezustandes, der die Ausnahmebestimmungen reaktiviert, die pro forma schon seit der einseitigen Unabhängigkeitserklärung des Nachbarn Rhodesien vor über zehn Jahren in Kraft waren. Er erläuterte nicht im einzelnen, welche Sondervollmachten er übernimmt, sondern kündigte lediglich an, daß die Polizei und andere Organe der Sicherheit verstärkt würden. Ausländer würden ausgewiesen, wenn sie gegen die Regierung handelten.

In offenkundiger Anspielung auf die die MPLA in Angola unterstützende Sowjetunion sagte der Präsident, Afrika habe die Kolonialisten und Rassisten aus Angola vertrieben, doch „ein räuberischer Tiger mit seinen tödlichen Jungen" schleiche sich dafür ein. Die Wirkungen dieser ausländischen Intervention machten sich auch in Sambia bemerkbar. Innere und regionale Probleme bedrohten die Stabilität in seinem Lande und verschlimmerten „die ernste Sicherheitslage".

Kaunda sagte weiter, Tausende von Flüchtlingen kämen aus Angola nach Sambia. Auf der anderen Seite sei die Lage in Rhodesien „sehr ernst" geworden. Die Afrikaner in diesem Land könnten nicht darauf warten, daß Ministerpräsident Smith den Übergang zu einer Regierung der farbigen Mehrheit nach seinem eigenen Zeitplan bestimme. Deshalb stehe die ehemalige britische Kolonie vor einem intensiveren bewaffneten Kampf. Auch seien die afrikanischen Nationalisten in diesem Land gespalten. Ferner bestünden keine Aussichten auf eine baldige Unabhängigkeit von Namibia, dem ehemaligen Südwestafrika, von der Südafrikanischen Republik.

„Saboteure und subversive Elemente" säten Zwietracht in Sambia, fuhr der Präsident fort. Sie versuchten, die Produktion und Verteilung von Nahrungsmitteln und Rohstoffen sowie die Dienstleistungen zu stören. „Einige Studentengruppen sind wie ein Orchester mit einem unsichtbaren Dirigenten, der auf der Gehaltsliste einer sozialistischen imperialistischen Macht steht", sagte Kaunda, der im Bürgerkrieg in Angola die prowestlichen Parteien unterstützt.

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Mit Spielzeug eine Marktlücke in Sambia entdeckt

Aus dem Bericht eines Entwicklungshelfers, der nach zwei Jahren Heimaturlaub in Berlin macht

Ein Zehlendorfer Maschinenbauschlosser und Sozialarbeiter, vom öffentlichen Dienst beim Bezirksamt derweil beurlaubt, vermittelt seit zwei Jahren jungen Leuten in Lusaka, der Hauptstadt der Republik Sambia, schulische Weiterbildung und handwerkliche Fertigkeiten; der jetzt 31jährige Helmut Lütt ist als Entwicklungshelfer des Deutschen Entwicklungs-Dienstes (DED) in einer Einrichtung der anglikanischen Kirche tätig. Nach zwei Jahren hat er jetzt gerade seinen ersten Heimaturlaub gehabt, einen Monat lang. Lütt hat hier einen Vertrag für Sambia um ein weiteres Jahr verlängert und wird noch diese Woche in seinen Wirkungskreis im anglikanischen „Waddington Centre" in Lusaka zurückkehren.

Bevor er sich beim DED beworben hatte, war Lütt in der Zehlendorfer Obdachlosenfürsorge tätig. Als er glaubte erreicht zu haben, was er sich dort vorgenommen hatte, zog es ihn zu einem anderen, wirksamen Wirkungskreis. Er absolvierte in Kladow den üblichen Vorbereitungskurs des DED.

Der DED wurde im Juni 1963 als Gemeinnützige Gesellschaft von der Bundesrepublik und dem Arbeitskreis Lernen und Helfen in Übersee gegründet und ist heute ein Zusammenschluß deutscher Freiwilligen- und Entwicklungsdienste. Er wird aus dem Bundeshaushalt finanziert.

Der Träger des Projektes in Zambia, die anglikanische Kirche, hatte um Entwicklungshelfer beim DED gebeten und den Helmut Lütt bekommen.

Lütt hatte sich mit dem sambischen Problem vertraut zu machen, das darin besteht, daß gegen 80 Prozent aller Grundschüler keine Chance haben, eine Oberschule zu besuchen, weil es zu wenig Schulen gibt. Die Hälfte aller Oberschüler schafft überdies den Abschluß nicht. Die derart auf der Strecke Gebliebenen hätten kaum Chancen, als Ungelernte eine Arbeitsstelle zu finden.

Neben einem Programm der Regierung („National Service"), das für Jugendliche eine militärische und handwerkliche Ausbildung vorsieht, hat sich in Lusaka das anglikanische „Waddington Centre" darangemacht, Jugendlichen — jetzt sind es etwa 50 — stufenweise Schulbildung und handwerkliches Können beizubringen. Das geschieht im Ganztagsbetrieb. Sie lernen nicht nur, Holzarbeiten zu verrichten und Kraftfahrzeuge zu reparieren, sondern man produziert auch, zum Beispiel Spielzeug. Spielzeug wird in Sambia somit importiert und sehr teuer verkauft.

Entwicklungshilfe in Sambia. Schulbildung und handwerkliche Fähigkeiten, darunter Holzbearbeitung, vermittelt in Sambias Hauptstadt Lusaka das anglikanische „Waddington Centre". Einer der Entwicklungshelfer ist der Zehlendorfer Helmut Lütt. Morgen kehrt er nach einem einmonatigen Heimaturlaub in den afrikanischen Staat zurück.

Diese Marktlücke entdeckte der Zehlendorfer Helmut Lütt mit seinen Jugendlichen und Helfern und füllt sie nach eigenen Angaben gut aus. Der Verkaufserlös ihres Spielzeugs fließt dem „Waddington Centre" zu, einmal als Entlöhnung für die Jugendlichen und zum anderen als Investition für den Betrieb. Die Jugendlichen bauen auch — um es billig zu haben — Gemüse an und halten sich Hühner. Sie seien fast autark in ihrem Zentrum.

Die Gruppen üben Mitbestimmung. Alle Entscheidungen werden gemeinsam getroffen. Ein Jugendlicher, der wegen langer und komplizierter Anfahrt oft zu spät kam, bekam bei der Gruppe Ärger. Da beschlossen die Jugendlichen, ihm ein Fahrrad zu kaufen — das freilich der Gemeinschaft gehört —, damit er besser zum Zentrum und zur Arbeit komme. Seither klappt seine Anfahrt gut.

Die Gruppen werden darauf trainiert, daß sie nach den drei Stufen der Ausbildung eine Gemeinschaftswerkstatt bilden können, um sich als Selbständige in der Holzverarbeitung niederzulassen. Das ist laut Lütt mit dem sambischen Erziehungsministerium und anderen Dienststellen abgesprochen. Auch für die Kfz-Gruppe gebe es in Sambia gute Chancen.

In diesen Tagen bekommt das „Waddington Centre" einen ungewöhnlichen Zugang aus der Bundesrepublik, eine Tischlerin des DED. Sie wird Lütt in der Praxis entlasten, damit er sich anderen Arbeiten zuwenden kann. Denn was vor 1974 als schwarz-weißer Club im anglikanischen Gemeindezentrum begonnen worden war, ist wie gesagt, inzwischen zu einer handfesten und mit Gewinn arbeitenden Unternehmung zur Förderung jugendlicher Arbeitsloser geworden. Lütt macht das Freude.

Was empfindet einer wie er, wenn er in seine Heimat Berlin zum Urlaub kommt. „Ich staune vor allem über den immensen Überfluß". Und das „Gehetze" nach der Uhr, das sind wohl die ersten Wahrnehmungen nach zwei Jahren im Entwicklungsdienst. Helmut Lütt fiel auch auf, daß die Haare junger Leute kürzer, die Gesinnung konservativer und die einstmals von ihm besuchten „Gammelstudentenlokale" kommerzieller geworden sind.

-erk

Tagesspiegel 28.1.76

Gossner Mission

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Veranstaltungen morgen

Wanderungen. 14 Uhr Gruppe Theuerkauff nach Konradshöhe, Treffpunkt: U-Bhf. Tegel. — 14 Uhr Gruppe Jelonek „Waldwanderung" Treffpunkt: „Alter Fritz", Tegel.

„Weltreise unter dem Kreuz des Südens", Dia-Vortrag von Dr. Thierbach, 17 Uhr 30, Urania.

„Leonardo da Vinci und seine technischen Entwürfe", Vortrag von Dr. K. Mauel zur Ausstellungseröffnung, 18 Uhr, TU, Straße des 17. Juni 135, Hörsaal H 0107.

„Gotische Kirchen in Burgund", Film- und Dia-Vortrag von Dr. Pett, 19 Uhr, Nathanaelgemeindehaus, Berlin 41, Grazer Platz 2.

„Bedeutung der Bäume in der Stadt", Vortragsveranstaltung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Landschaftsentwicklung, anschließend Diskussion, Leitung: Prof. Adolf Schmitt, 19 Uhr, Urania.

Liederabend Eleonore Poppenberg, 19 Uhr, Musikschule Wedding, Ruheplatzstr. 4.

„Friedrich Wilhelm I." — ein großer preußischer König, Referent: Günther Mensel, eine Veranstaltung des Salzburger Vereins, 19 Uhr 30, Rast. „Wienerwald", Schöneberg, Bayerischer Platz 2.

„Sind Christen konservativ?" Vortrag von Prof. Kern, 20 Uhr, Kolpinghaus, Tempelhof, Methfesselstr. 43.

„Kirche und politisches Handeln", Vortrag von Superintendent R. George, 20 Uhr 15, Europa-Club Berlin, Europa-Center, 19. OG

Geburtstag

Heute, 80 Jahre: Emilie D o n a t h, Berlin 31, Westfälische Str. 41

Mit Duellpistole gegen Polizisten

Mit einer Duellpistole schoß in der Nacht zum Dienstag gegen Mitternacht ein 41jähriger Mann in der Neuköllner Erk-/Ecke Donaustraße in die Luft. Als ein 50jähriger Polizist, der außer Dienst und in Zivil war, sich zu erkennen gab, wurde er von dem Mann mit den Worten angeschrien: „Hau ab, sonst leg' ich dich um!" Dabei richtete er die Schußwaffe auf den Beamten. Dieser versuchte, dem Täter die Waffe aus der Hand zu schlagen; bei dem Handgemenge löste sich ein Schuß, der jedoch nicht traf. Dem Polizisten gelang es schließlich, dem Täter die Waffe zu entwenden, ihn damit zu Boden zu schlagen und ihn festzunehmen. Der Mann wurde zur Blutprobe gebracht. Bei der Waffe handelte es sich um eine einschüssige Duellpistole des Kalibers 22. Der Festgenommene hatte noch fünfzig scharfe Patronen bei sich. Bei der Durchsuchung seiner Wohnung fand man fünfzehn Schwerter, Dolche, Messer und einen Morgenstern; der Besitz dieser Waffen ist laut alliierter Bestimmung verboten.

Schuß auf Wachtposten

Ein Unbekannter feuerte am Dienstag gegen 21 Uhr 20 aus einer Kleinkaliberwaffe einen Schuß auf einen britischen Wachposten des Spandauer Gefängnisses in der Wilhelmstraße ab. Der diensthabende Posten erklärte, daß das Projektil an seinem Kopf vorbeigeflogen sei. In dem Gefängnis ist Rudolf Heß inhaftiert. (Tsp)

Schädelverletzung beruht vermutlich auf einem Unfall

Die Ermittlungen der Mordkommission haben ergeben, daß der 55jährige Arzt, der am Montag vormittag in seiner Wohnung an der Bartningallee in Tiergarten lebensgefährlich verletzt und besinnungslos aufgefunden wurde, offenbar das Opfer eines Unglücksfalls geworden ist. Die Polizei hatte zunächst ein Verbrechen nicht ausgeschlossen. Der Arzt war mit einem Schädeltrauma bewußtlos ins Krankenhaus gebracht worden. Er befand sich auch gestern nach Polizeiangaben noch in Lebensgefahr und war nicht ansprechbar. Die Polizei ermittelte, daß der Mann vermutlich die Treppe heruntergefallen ist und sich dann noch in seine Wohnung schleppen konnte. (Tsp)

Aus dem Fenster gestürzt

Aus einem im ersten Stock gelegenen Fenster eines Hauses in der Techowpromenade in Wittenau stürzte am Montagabend gegen 2 Uhr 30 ein 53jähriger Mann auf die Straße. Nach Angaben der Polizei hatte er mit Bekannten Alkohol getrunken und vermutlich das Gleichgewicht verloren, als er sich aus dem Fenster lehnte. Der schwerbeschädigte Mann erlitt eine Unterschenkelfraktur. (Tsp)

Koalitionsausschuß muß über Senatsdarlehen entscheiden

Die angestrebte Einigung von SPD und FDP auf ein neues Modell für Einrichtungsdarlehen (ihre Vergabe wurde am 31. Dezember 1975 eingestellt) blieb gestern im Senat aus: Jetzt muß der Koalitionsausschuß entscheiden. Der Tagesspiegel hat darüber bereits am Sonntag berichtet. Das Gremium, dem jeweils fünf Vertreter von SPD und FDP angehören, tagt turnusmäßig am kommenden Montag. In der SPD-Fraktionssitzung führte der Regierende Bürgermeister Schütz den längeren Krankenhausaufenthalt von Finanzsenator Riebschläger als einen der Gründe für die Verzögerung an. Der Senat werde um eine Fristverlängerung bitten. Er war beim Hauptausschuß im Wort, bis zum 31. Januar ein neues Konzept vorzulegen. In einer Senatskommission konnten sich die Vertreter der Finanz-, Arbeits-, Jugend- und Wirtschaftsverwaltung bisher nicht auf eine gemeinsame Regelung einigen. Dem Vernehmen nach hat vor allem Riebschläger in einigen Punkten Bedenken gegen die FDP-Vorschläge. (Tsp)

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Gossner Mission

Daily Mail 1.6.76

Z. Airways, Lufthansa to start new service to Frankfurt

● Group Captain Haimbe

BY BUSINESS MAIL STAFF

ZAMBIA Airways and Lufthansa, the German airline, are to start running a joint passenger service between Lusaka and Frankfurt as from July 1 this year, it was announced in Lusaka yesterday.

In a joint statement by Zambia Airways and Lufthansa, it was said that in the first phase of the venture a Zambia Airways Boeing 707 will be deployed and will be serviced in Frankfurt by Lufthansa.

The cabin attendants will be composed of both Zambia Airways and Lufthansa hostesses and stewards, and Lufthansa will be jointly responsible with Zambia Airways for the catering and general service in first and economy classes on the flight.

"This flight will be fully integrated in the Lufthansa network and will therefore be linked to the airline's world-wide computerised reservation system. Under this arrangement the partnership flight will also benefit from many other facilities which are part of Lufthansa's service.," the statement said.

It was said that the exercise will be run on a basis which promises to benefit both the passenger and the operating partners as a commercially sound and reliable continuous flight operation.

Commenting on the joint venture, Zambia Airways managing director Group Captain Enos Haimbe said that he was looking forward confidently to the success of the new service which was a logical development for the national carrier.

Apart from catering for the needs of the considerable business traffic between Central Africa and the European mainland, it will also stimulate tourist traffic to Zambia from Germany, other countries on the European mainland and Scandinavian countries.

He said that Zambia Airways was pleased to be introducing this new flight in association with Lufthansa, a long established and very experienced airline. He looked forward to a long, successful and mutually beneficial association in years to come.

According to the schedule, a Boeing 707 jointly operated by Zambia Airways and Lufthansa will leave Lusaka International Airport every Thursday evening for Frankfurt where it will touch down the following morning, after having called at Rome.

This new Zambia Airways/Lufthansa partnership flight is scheduled to have good connecting facilities in Lusaka for passengers joining the overseas bound Boeing from the Copperbelt, Livingstone, Blantyre, Francistown and Maputo.

The partnership flight will depart from Frankfurt on Friday (via Rome), arriving at Lusaka International Airport on Saturday morning.

Gossner Mission

tires from nal soccer

We will persuade him to continue playing for the squad-FAZ

• CHAMA . . . in action

By Wellington Kalwisha

THIRTY-YEAR-OLD national team skipper Dick Chama of Green Buffaloes is to retire from representative football at the national level at the end of this year.

Chama announced his intention to retire from the national team on arrival yesterday from Malawi where he led Zambia to a 1-0 win over Malawi in the second leg of the World Cup first round qualifying match of the Africa Zone.

airport yesterday by the chairman of the Youth and Sports sub-committee of the Central Committee Mr Andrew Mutemba, who had accompanied the team to Malawi for the match.

Mr Mutemba said he had personally admired Chama as a footballer and since his first international in 1967, he has set a good example of a true sportsman which all national team players should emulate.

"I am personally gratified and satisfied with Chama's contribution to the nation and I urge all the players to follow his remarkable sportsmanship conduct."

Chama, who was earlier this year voted the Sportsman of

oes both in league and inter-club international tournaments.

Chama said that during the eight years that he has been with the national team, he has noted with disappointment that the Zambians had not given the national team enough support, especially in defeats.

"We Zambians think victory always comes first, but this is not strictly correct because in sport, mere participation is also very important and for a national team, there must be support from all Zambians."

He said the award he received should act as an incentive to other plays to try and maintain consistency with the

ROKANA OFF TO NIGERIA

By Sports Reporter

Gossner Mission

7.6.76

Zambia Daily Mail

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DEPARTURE TO NOWHERE. .?

IN Zambia, it may not be long before we begin treating new ventures with deep suspicion, especially in aviation. For although they are launched with fanfare, making the traveller and the taxpayer think aviation is going places, it is discovered in the end it did not actually get anywhere.

We are referring to last week's announcement that Zambia Airways and Lufthansa, the German airline, are to pilot a joint passenger service that should jettison our national airline into a new world of commercial flying.

In the first phase of the venture, a Zambia Airways Boeing 707 will be deployed and will be serviced in Frankfurt by Lufthansa. Among other things, cabin attendants will be composed of both Zambia Airways and Lufthansa hostesses and stewards. Lufthansa will also be jointly responsible with Zambia Airways for the catering and general service in first and economy classes on the flight.

Our business section on June 1, 1976 quoted the joint statement as saying: "This flight will be fully integrated in the Lufthansa network and will therefore be linked to the airline's world-wide computerised reservation system. Under this arrangement the partnership flight will also benefit from many other facilities which are part of Lufthansa's service."

The exercise promises to benefit both the passenger and the operating partners as a commercially sound and reliable continuous flight operation. Apart from catering for the needs of the considerable business traffic between Central Africa and the European mainland, it is believed that it will stimulate tourist traffic to Zambia from Germany.

The venture may sound new but we think it is just the case of new wine in old wine-skins all over again.

It has been tried twice before and it does not seem to have miraculously dissolved the problems of the national airline. On the contrary, these partnerships, co-operatives or whatever name one calls them, seem to have compounded the difficulties. For it is not so easy to pinpoint the difficulty areas. There is so much of buck passing when too many cooks are involved in preparing the broth.

After the break-up of the Central African Airways (CAA) system, we had the national airline managed by the Italian airline, Alitalia. What didn't they do that the Germans are going to do? The Zambia Airways DC 8 was deployed and serviced in Rome by Alitalia. Cabin attendants composed of both Zambia Airways and Alitalia, hostesses. Additionally Alitalia were jointly responsible with Zambia Airways for the catering and general service on flights.

In fact, one could look at the whole statement of the partnership and just substitute Alitalia for Lufthansa, Rome for Frankfurt and Italy for Germany and appreciate that what is being done now was attempted before.

Exit Shaw – enter Haimbe

Alitalia actually had a management contract with Zambia Airways. They flooded the airline with the so-called experts. Even the water that passenger drank was imported from Italy! There was an outcry: Is this a Zambian airline or an extension and dumping ground for Alitalia?

Then came the Joseph Shaw "Show". Little known Aer Lingus got involved in the management. The airline denied it had signed an Alitalia-type agreement with the Irish airline. After Shaw's exit, enters Captain Haimbe with his Lufthansa scheme. The strange thing about such contracts or agreements is that everybody in them seems so optimistic, hitches are regarded rare and an impossibility. Yet they are the lifeblood of business and cannot be discounted and they are the ones administrators have to look at, long and hard – NOT the optimistic litanies of the super salesmen.

We challenge the airline to prove to the taxpayer that adequate market research has been done to confirm viability of the project and assure that they have read the small print so that there are no fears that either of the partners can get the upper hand.

We understand that with the suspension of the holiday allowance, very few people are going abroad on holiday. Does Zambia Airways know this and is it prepared to fly to Europe virtually empty with the hope of making up with foreign tourists?

In going into the partnership, has the airline learnt from the lessons offered by past blunders? And has it worked out adequate safeguards?

The country is going through a very difficult period economically. In its task to overcome obstacles it requires the assistance of everybody and this includes airlines. This means that prestige projects like changing lettering every five years and burning up vital fuel to high sounding destinations with few passengers and little gain is out.

This is no time to go into business ventures with both eyes closed.

Time for vigorously flapping away wings without take off is long gone. The stationary business (sic) should strictly be for the stationer not the airliner. But if Zambia Airways are convinced that their partnership venture can get off the ground, gain height and continue in flight – then good luck to them

Kasisi Mission

WHY CO-OPS WILL CONTINUE TO FAIL

Daily Mail 22.3.76

CO-OPERATIVES have failed and will continue failing as long as policies and approaches are not clearly defined and guided, the Credit Union and Savings Association manager Mr Dux Halubobya, declared yesterday.

Mr Halubobya said this when he was addressing a management seminar for board members of credit union and officials of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) at the President's Citizenship College. He said if training programmes were not co-ordinated it could not be determined in the whole country what type of co-operative education was being given and what level of standard was being reached.

If there was no proper co-ordination on promotion it could not be known what groups have formed credit unions and what education was necessary for leaders and where these groups were, he added.

Mr Halubobya said: "Abuse of power by some leaders in these groups will not be checked since nobody will know where they are and who could control misuse of power."

The manager also pledged that his association would help the Party and Government in stamping out the exploitation of man by man from society.

He said that his association would not allow credit unions to grow as grounds of influence for the benefit of a few people and those who joined credit unions with a view of exploiting others by a way of getting large loans would not be tolerated.

He said, President Kaunda's stand on credit unions helps every citizen to develop initiative to save and learn the habit of using the savings for productive purposes.

This, he explained, helps every worker to regard problems of the country as his own and to learn to solve them voluntarily. – Mail News Services.

Mission

Pumpen ersetzen Eimer

In Sambia heissen sie nur die McManus-Pumpen, etwa 400 davon wurden in den letzten drei Jahren in Betrieb genommen. Drei oder vier Dollar kostet so eine Pumpe.

Für Joe McManus sind sie jedoch nur einfache Pumpen, die er nach einem bekannten Entwurf weiterentwickelt hat. Sie halfen, viel Arbeit auf zahlreichen Farmen einzusparen und die Angst vor der Dürre zu bannen. Ein 54 Jahre alter, auf Metallurgie spezialisierter Ingenieur, wohnhaft in der Cotman Strasse 32, Norwich, England, wurde von der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen für Industrielle Entwicklung (UNIDO) engagiert, um der Regierung von Sambia zu helfen, die Metallindustrie aufzubauen.

Er war in Lusaka stationiert, wo sich das Büro der Rucon Industries Limited befindet, jene staatliche Organisation, die die Werkstätten in ländlichen Gebieten kontrolliert. Um die auf dem Land vorherrschenden Bedingungen kennenzulernen, musste er in entlegene Gebiete reisen, wo das Leben einfach und manchmal auch hart ist. Verbindungsmöglichkeiten, über Strasse oder Telefon, sind oft primitiv und es war daher wichtig, möglichst engen persönlichen Kontakt zu erhalten.

Als McManus die Leute kennenlernte, war er von der Tatsache betroffen, dass viele von ihnen das Wasser noch über Stricke und Eimer aus dem öffentlichen Brunnen holten. Man brauchte natürlich Pumpen, aber es gab keine Einrichtungen, um sie zu giessen. Deshalb entwarf er eine wechselseitige Pumpe, die oben mit einem normalen Hebel versehen ist. Die Pumpe kann aus gewöhnlichem Stahl leicht hergestellt werden, reicht bis in eine Tiefe von 40 Metern, und menschliche Kraft genügt, um einen gleichmässigen Wasserstrahl zu garantieren. Einige Fundamentarbeiten mussten gemacht werden, um sowohl Verluste an Wasser als auch an Metallteilen zu vermeiden, die ansonsten vielleicht „ausgeborgt" worden wären. Mit einem Schlag gab es zehnmal so viel Wasser. Ein noch grösserer Gewinn wurde vom hygienischen Standpunkt aus erzielt.

In den Dörfern und in der Hauptstadt war man bald über diese Idee begeistert. Die Regierung hatte bereits ernste Sorgen wegen einer herannahenden Dürre. In vielen Teilen des Landes konnte man nun sehen, wie Joe McManus dazu beigetragen hatte, die Wasserversorgung zu erleichtern.

McManus erhebt keinen Anspruch auf den Entwurf. „Zufällig kannte ich eine Pumpe dieser Art und konnte sie adaptieren," sagt er. Das Rohr im Pumpengehäuse hat einen Durchmesser von ca. 56 mm. Er schlug vor, Kunststoffmaterial dafür zu verwenden, um die Kosten zu senken und nicht vom Metall abhängig zu sein.

Die Pumpe entstand nur zufällig neben seiner Hauptarbeit. Er trug dazu bei, die Methoden in den ländlichen Werkstätten zu straffen und Kosten zu senken. Auf Grund seiner Vorschläge wurde in Lusaka eine Musterwerkstätte errichtet, die Formen herstellt, die auch ausserhalb der Hauptstadt erzeugt werden können. Er half bei der Berufsausbildung für ein zentralisiertes Einkaufs- und Verteilungssystems und entwarf selbst einige Gegenstände, wie etwa ein Bett unter Verwendung von besonders dehnbaren Drahtmaschen. Seit er in Sambia zu arbeiten begann, können Fortschritte verzeichnet werden, die so weit gehen, dass hochentwickelte Dachgerüste, Aufbewahrungsbehälter, holzbearbeitende Maschinen, Möbel, Einrichtungen für Farmen und Haushalt, Laufbänder für Industrien und Nähmaschinen von den Handwerkern in den Dörfern kommen.

Natürlich wird auch ständig nach mehr „McManus Pumpen" verlangt.

Gossner Mission

President's Mulungushi speech

Zambia Daily Mail TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1975

'SINCE the National Council in December last year, the Zambian people have continued to enjoy peace, stability and development. We have continued to grow in unity and strength. The impact of the Party has become greater. Its dynamism is felt in every institution.

'We thank God for the victories of the Zambian revolutionary masses and congratulate the militants for the victories and successes of our masses. The party militants have continued to increase their vigilance. They have continued their task of propagating the message of unity, peace and development on the basis of equality and in accordance with our national philosophy of Humanism.

'All sections of the masses of the Zambian people are more prepared today than ever before to participate fully in the heavy task of carrying out the great revolution in all its fronts. This is good for the United National Independence Party and good for the people.'

The President then mentioned recent changes in government, and paid tribute to former Prime Minister Mainza Chona, who is now Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General.

He went on to say that the stature, loyalty and commitment of the new Prime Minister Mr Elijah Mudenda were beyond question.

Dr. Kaunda then discussed the supremacy of the Party.

'The United National Independence Party is supreme over all institutions in our land. Its supremacy must not be theoretical nor is it enough to merely reduce it to a constitutional provision. More than ever before, our task now is to translate Party supremacy into something much more meaningful in the life of the nation.

PRODUCTIVITY

'What does it really mean? What does it entail for leaders and our militants? What does it mean to the masses of the Zambian people? These questions are central to the success of the United National Independence Party.

'The answer cannot be found in speeches or resolutions alone, but, above all, in **practical action.** the supremacy of the United National Independence Party must be demonstrated in its productivity and a very high standard of discipline – its usefulness to the Zambian society from whom it derives its power and authority. The United National Independence Party has met these criteria in the past in a very large measure.

- UNIP has provided the national philosophy of humanism and all its principles.
- UNIP has defined the policies upon which national programmes are built and has spearheaded their implementation.
- UNIP has built the foundations of peace and unity on which the political and economic strength of this nation and the social and cultural cohesion have been forged.
- UNIP is the vanguard of the Zambian revolution which has brought the new political, economic and social order, an has given our culture new meaning and restored its dignity.
- Life is what it is in an independent Zambia because of UNIP.

The supremacy of UNIP is thus founded in its over-riding responsibility for the well-being of the revolutionary people of Zambia. The immensity and mobility of the cause which is the embodiment of the nation give expression to ~~party~~ supremacy.

'We have thus declared unequivocally that **the cause of the Party is the cause of the people and the cause of the revolutionary masses, workers and peasants, is the cause of the Party.**

'The United National Independence Party is synonymous with the people and all their aspirations and their efforts in daily life to fulfil those aspirations. The revolution in Zambia, in all its dimensions is directed towards fulfilling the aspirations of the revolutionary masses. The Party exists for the people as their instrument for improving and defending their welfare.

'Clearly, it is not good enough merely to shout slogans about Party supremacy, nor is it enough simply to have it in black and white in our

SUPREMACY

constitution though this is a must. Our mental attitude, our revolutionary spirit and our deep commitment to our national philosophy and its principles must inspire us in our efforts to translate the concept of Party supremacy into practice.

'Work, work hard, is the only thing that will give Party supremacy true meaning in the lives of the masses of the workers and peasants. The supremacy of the Party means work, high productivity, discipline and self-sacrifice.

'Hard work is an expression of loyalty to the Party and commitment to the supremacy of UNIP. The harder you work, the more creative and productive you are, the greater the degree of supremacy the Party enjoys. The power of the Party is the power of the people. The power of the people is basically the result of their own efforts.

'The people are the vanguard of revolution.

'How do we ensure that the supremacy of the party has deep roots in the revolutionary masses?

'First: We must know and understand the masses and their aspirations. We must recognise their inherent intelligence and ability to support the party by action in fulfilment of their aspirations. We must have faith in the people and we must rely upon them to shoulder more and heavier responsibilitis in managing the revolution. Workers and peasants are not only intelligent and vigilant, but they also have a tremendous commitment to their cause. Once committed to a programme of action, they are the most reliable national resource for furthering the aims of the revolution and waging war against the enemy in all his manifestations.

Gossner Mission

commercial attitude to farming.

No one would suggest that credit unions offer a quick solution to the problems of rural development. But they do provide a means by which commercial attitudes to farming can develop in the rural population, together with providing the necessary facilities for saving and credit. This type of operation constitutes an intermediate financial policy for rural areas and is an essential adjunct to development through intermediate technology.

There are sufficient cash savings in rural areas to finance big improvements in village farmer productivity. An intermediate financial policy, cognisant of the social environment in which a commercial attitude has to develop is necessary in order to put these resources to work."

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'Second: Having known and understood the masses and their aspirations, we must equip them with the means to achieve their objectives which are the objectives of the party, relying on their own efforts. We must give them political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological means to strengthen them in their efforts and to improve their capacity to wage the the struggle against all our common enemies both natural and human. Of immediate importance to us is political education. Giving political education is like feeding the soil with a rich fertilizer mixture. Political education is a fertilizer which makes the Zambian minds even more fertile for revolution and enables the Zambian masses to increase their productive capacity.

'The Zambian people must know why there must be political change and the objectives of the new political order. The Zambian people must know the great changes in the economic structure and the objectives behind the change, and what the change means in the struggle to build our society on the basis of justice and equality. The Zambian people must know the great social and cultural revolution designed to create equal opportunity for each and every Zambian and resident alike and enhance the dignity and personal worth of all people, regardless of race, colour, religion or any other artificial distinctions.

'Political education, therefore, is the most potent weapon for inspiring the masses to revolution.

CHALLENGE

'Third: We must lead by practical example in all fields. This is the challenge of the Zambian leadership in the Party and government, the labour movement, the youth, the church and all our economic, social and cultural institutions, including the university and other institutions of learning. Leaders are not leaders except in relation to the people they lead. The Zambian leaders are leading the masses of workers and peasants with revolutionary ideals and objectives. Therefore, whether a person is a true leader can only be decided by us or her actions. We only need to find out how he or she stands in relation to the revolutionary workers and peasants and their aspirations and we should know what he or she is.

'The most important criterion of leadership is found not in mere declarations but in practical action. How do you actions stand in relation to the people and their interests? We all must answer this question in everyday life. Yes, you shall know your leaders by their humility, their spirit of self-sacrifice, loyalty to the Party and its principles and how hard they work.

'Fourth: Hard work and harmony in the efforts of leaders on one hand and the revolutionary workers and peasants on the other, are essential in giving the true meaning to the supremacy of the Party. Unless such harmony is built, the power and authority of the Party will be called into question by the people without convincing explanation. These, among others, are some of the most important factors which, if deliberately inculcated into the minds of the masses, will also help strengthen the roots of Party supremacy amongst the people.

'Building the Party and all party work must be based on a very firm and clear **political line.** Capitalism is not our **political line.** Therefore, those who promote the line of capitalism are acting outside the line of the Party. Any work deliberately calculated to support the line of capitalism is against the political line. Dictatorship in any shape or form is not our political line. Imperialism, colonialism, racism and fascism in any shape or form are not the political line of the United National Independence Party. Any action calculated to promote any or all these evil phenomena is against the Party **political line. We are working for their total elimination. This is our political line.**

PRINCIPLES

'The political line of the United National Independence Party is clearly defined and all Party work must be closely associated with that Party line because UNIP's political line is the line of the masses. The political line of the United National Independence Party derives all its principles from our national philosophy of Humanism. Among the most important principles of Humanism are:–

1. Man-centredness. 2. Communalism and mutual aid. 3. Non-exploitation of man by man. 4. Respect for human dignity. 5. Self-reliance. 6. Hard work. 7. Respect for the aged and infirm. 8. Co-operative effort. 9. Inclusiveness (egalitarianism). 10. The extended family system, 11. Patriotism and respect for authority. 12. Reciprocal obligation.

'Our aim is to build a humanist society based on justice and equality.

- We aim to strengthen all the institutions upon which **participatory democracy** is built.
- We aim to promote the spirit of hard work as an instrument for strengthening **self-reliance** which must be the basis of development in our nation.
- We aim to strengthen our efforts to fight for the elimination of exploitation wherever it rears its ugly head.

'We will strengthen our efforts to fight poverty hunger, desease, crime with all vigour relying on the masses to wage the militant struggle against the enemies of our revolution.

This then is the **political line** of the United National Independence Party. Those who oppose our efforts in the war we are waging are the enemies of the masses and their revolution and the masses will in turn continue to intensify their struggle against them.

'Women throughout Zambia are also a revolutionary force on whom the Party can depend for its successes. The women's brigade must increase its efforts even further to mobilise women in all corners of the country, in towns and villages.

'The Zambian youth must also be patriotic and be a dynamic creative force and the true custodian of the national heritage. The youth must ensure that the revolution remains ever-green. I know the problem of the youth today. It is expressed in the attitude "we know everything". Such a mental attitude is not a monopoly of the Zambian youth. It is a world-wide phenomenon. Nor is it a character peculiar to the youth of today. It has existed in various forms and degrees before and expresses itself in many forms. Consequently, while guarding against the misled youths, We must not be too intolerant in our efforts to mould our youth into a responsible and creative human resource, into an instrument for rejuvenating our society.

LEADERSHIP

'So our political line is very clear. This country shall for all time be run by the people for the people. The people must lead. That must be our slogan.

'In giving leadership to the people, we mean to increase their responsibility. But we must ensure that people are in a position to receive that power and through their own efforts use it for their own good. This is why in our political line, decentralisation of power and authority in all its various aspects is cardinal.

'We want to decentralise the functions of the Party and government even more so that the people in our sections in urban areas and villages can have a clear programme of work with clear objectives and targets in political work, in economic, social and cultural development.

'Our people, under the leadership of the Party, must rely on their own efforts in mobilising and developing their resources to improve their lives based on self-reliance. This is what will increase their freedom, guarantee their rights and thus generally strengthen our participatory democracy.

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some obtained on credit, together with some instruction by extension officers. This policy has not succeeded.

The initial error was to overestimate the farm managerial capability of the villager. He was expected to manage the high levels of technology that were thrust upon him. This mistake is now generally recognised and 'intermediate technology' typified in the rural context by the use of animal draught power in place of tractors, is now thought to hold the key to increasing the productivity of the rural Zambian.

But reliance on intermediate technology alone will not solve the problem. A villager may well find draught animal cultivation easier to handle than tractor technology, but the villager remains a villager. He still does not have a commercial attitude then, granted the occasional mistake due to ignorance or excessive ambition, or both, he will fit into the technology best suited to his own circumstances. For a few farmers, this means tractors and a high level of other purchased inputs, but for most it will involve simple improvements such as the use of good quality seed, fertilizer, insecticide and, where suitable, animal draught power.

To attempt quickly to instill commercial attitudes in a villager is as great a mistake as expecting him to leap successfully into advanced agricultural technology. The process is an educational one and, like other education processes, is long term. The specific need is for a programme of financial education with the emphasis on the mobilization of savings for productive investment.

One way of organizing such a programme is through the Credit Union Movement. A Credit Union is a group of people, with a common bond, such as residence in a village or membership of a church, who pool their savings. From this pool, loans are given to members at reasonable rates of interest. A major part of credit union activity is education, both in the value of savings and in opportunities for the sound use of credit. Thus a credit union is a type of banking institution with the special feature that it is operated by the members themselves, under supervision, and is therefore close, in every sense of the word, to those who need to develop a

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'In my long introductory remarks, I have identified some of the obstacles which stand between us and success.

'I want now to take this opportunity to cover some of these in detail. I have thought it right to make my reports in two different ways. I will discuss with you in detail some of these points, as I have already said, but I have also produced written reports which should be studied by all members of the National Council seriously as ever and then, of course, my colleagues and I expect you to take some serious decisions.

'These written reports are as follows:-

'Report No. 1 (a). This shows the serious economic situation we face. I outline in this the major problems as we see them in the Central Committee. It should be read as one with my speech.

'Report No. 1 (b). This is a brief one. It shows a list of people who have been caught taking money out of the country illegally. Obviously many more have not been caught. I will be saying more on this one a little later.

'Report No. 2. This is a comparative study of the trend of crime in the country. It is a report covering the first quarters of 1973, 1974 and 1975. I think it is important that councillors are exposed to these figures. Crime is one of the ugly things in the field of exploitation of man by man that we are determined to fight and destroy.

UNHAPPINESS

'Report No. 3. This is from the Mechanical Services Branch. It is equally revealing. It shows the state of affairs that existed when I gave orders that the department should come under the army control. So many people expressed unhappiness when I took that action. Some said I was showing the army how to misbehave. Others said the army should not run the department, and so many other reasons were given to show how wrong I was. The report speaks volumes for itself. These Zambian militants have performed wonders and it is a pride to see young Zambians behave in such a responsible manner.

'There have been problems such as public relations. At the moment, Defence Regulations say that when an installation is under the Army, it is out of bounds for security reasons. This is the point I did not explain to the public and I wish to apologise. However, I am working on the establishment of a public relations officers unit and it is through them that members of the public will be served by their own army.

'The three above reports will all be circulated to provincial sub-committees of the National Council for serious study.

'Comrade Chairman, the first report I would like to make is on the Leadership Code.

The President explained that the objective of the National Council is the creation of a Humanist state.

'UNIP's political line as explained earlier is to achieve this objective. Thus, the Party has to work to a specific programme. This programme is designed to fight and defeat the following:-

'Capitalism, and its off-shoots of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Fascism, and racism on the one hand and poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease, crime and, above all, the exploitation of man by man, on the other.

MILITANT

'Every member of this National Council, every leader in the Party, from section and village committee to the Central Committee of the Party; every Party militant whether in the civil service, parastatals, in the armed forces, indeed every supporter of the Party must understand the meaning of this objective. This is so because whatever any true UNIP man, woman or youth does or is required to do must be explained in terms of fighting one or two or more, if not all, these evil forces I have mentioned above.

'Life itself becomes meaningless if the heart of this revolution is not understood, accepted and vigorously pursued in terms of implementing it. We should all note that –

'(a) If one is given to doing what can be described as fighting these evil forces, one is a revolutionary; and

'(b) If one is given to doing what can be described as supporting and promoting the interests of those evil forces then one is a reactionary and counter-revolutionary.

'Every man is born with an animal in him. This animal is called greed. The task of a revolutionary is to defeat this animal.

'Where this animal is allowed to grow, man invariably makes decisions in favour of exploiting his fellowmen, that is, he puts his own personal interests first at the expense of those of the rest of society. He ignores the fact that without the rest of society he cannot be.

'Our revolution is demanding from each and everyone of us the taming of this animal within us. This, then, is the reason why we have found it necessary to govern the behaviour of our leaders in this society by the Leadership Code.

'First: I would like to deal with a few points relating to the Leadership Code. I am glad to say that the response from Members of the Central Committee, Cabinet Ministers, and Ministers of State has been excellent. Leaders in these categories have given the example required. There are some cases which the Leadership Code Committee is still dealing with. When they are through, they will obviously refer them to me for action.

'On the other hand, a number of fellow workers – especially among the civil servants – have not responded all that well. The Leadership Code Committee has reported to me that they gave everybody concerned a complete year to meet this new challenge. I have, therefore, decided that time has come for us to impose on each one of those who have not responded, some form of penalty.

HANDICAPPED

'The penalty is going to be loss of a month's salary. This will be collected by the Party and be put into a fund. I hope that certain service organisations such as Zambia Flying Doctor Service, Mission Medic Air, orphanages, settlement for our blind and handicapped as well as our lepers and, indeed, those organisations which are pushing rural development will benefit from this fund. What is more, I hope that after this there will be no more procrastinations. Everybody who is in the schedule of leadership in the nation must respond quickly. This fine, if one can call it that, will be paid in two monthly instalments.

'Second: I am very glad to see that some of our leaders have taken advantage of the various options that we have provided in the Kabwe Declaration. Some of these are in the different professions. Yet others are running businesses. After studying the recommendations of the Leadership Code Committee, I have accepted the majority of these. The leaders concerned will continue to serve the Party and government in various capacities as Members of Parliament, Ministers of State, Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Central Committee.

'But they will be paid by their respective enterprises and not by the State. Certain allowances may be paid to them when travelling on duty, for instance. Of particular interest to the experiment we are carrying out is the group of businessmen and women who are turning their businesses into some form of co-operatives. I am praying very hard that these will succeed because we may use them as

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would rule out the offer of short term service, but would not necessarily imply a life time offer.

THE CREDIT UNION AS A MEANS OF "DO IT YOURSELF DEVELOPMENT"

The destruction of Zambian Rural society began with the slave trade and has continued with the commercialization of everything from the brewing of beer to "education" as a means of entering the wage earning sector of the economz. There can be no going back to a nostalgic past of self-sufficient village communities living in bucolic peace, nor can we encourage the people who occupy the rural areas of Zambia to believe that happiness and prosperity is just around the corner for them if they migrate to the towns. The fact of the matter is that there can be no life for the majority of people in Zambia except where they are. If the copper price does not fall too low, rural people can expect a benevolent Government to provide certain of the infra-structural services such as main roads and marketing depots,. education and health services, and certain basic extension services. However, as the Turner Report has clearly shown, the provision of infra-structural services alone does not bring about the development of peoples in rural areas. For example the provision of a secondary school in a remote area with a curriculum unrelated to the real needs of the local community only serves to drain the area of its most intelligent and progressive youths. The issues have been very clearly stated by Richard Roberts a research worker in the "Agricultural Labour Productivity Project" run jointly by the Universities of Nottingham and Zambia.

"A villager is a farmer only to the extent that he finds it necessary to cultivate gardens in order to obtain food. This type of farming is part of village life and is not thought of as being a source of cash. The villager will certainly sell a crop surplus if he is lucky enough to have one, but production of a marketable surplus is not the aim of his farming operations; farming is not regarded as a source of regular cash income. More than this, obtaining a cash income is not a part of the life of a villager.

Efforts to help increase saleable surplus from village farming have largely consisted of technological improvements,

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some sort of schools which would be very useful additions to all our institutions of learning, each one of which – from now onward – must provide basic practical education for a socialist worker.

'I should also like to report that a good number of our leaders have decided to dispose completely of what excess property they had. Most, in this group, have already done so.

'Third: I would like to take this opportunity to deal with a very important question which has been raised from time to time at the various seminars which I have had the opportunity to address and learn from. Repeatedly, I have been asked whether the Leadership Code was a fair deal.

'It has been contended that we were tying the hands of those who fall within the Leadership Code control, thereby victimising the loyal, the dedicated and the committed while leaving the field wide open to those who do not fall within the Leadership Code control. This is a legitimate question. But it is only so before we understand the full meaning and import of part II of the Philosophy of Humanism.

DISTRIBUTION

'Once we understand that the ultimate in Zambia, when we have achieved the establishment of a humanist state, is that there will be no private enterprise, then we realise, almost automatically, that the problem is non-existent. It is a question of how quickly we can organise ourselves to reach the point in time when, in God's grand design for man, the working people will control the means of production as well as distribution. The right question from now on should be:– WHAT MUST WE DO INDIVIDUALLY AS WELL AS COLLECTIVELY TO BRING THIS CHANGE ABOUT?

'Fourth: The working people are the eyes of the Leadership Code. I know that this point has been discussed by our militants in the Press from time to time. However, I want to clear this by emphasising the point already made by Comrade Secretary-General that the Leadership Code Committee cannot on its own, detect all dishonesty. Each and everyone of us must be the honest eyes of the Leadership Code Committee. We must inform the Committee about any of our leaders who might be dishonest when dealing with matters of the code. I say it again. It is the sacred duty of every militant to report any indiscretion on the part of leaders. Any militant who has been made free by the spirit of Humanism will not fear anyone at all when he is reporting what he knows to be true. Remember, it is more important for UNIP that leaders must be respected rather than feared. Anyone who has been made free from fear by the spirit of Humanism must, in fact, feel so free as to be able to confront the person concerned directly, preferably, in the presence of two or three other colleagues.

CONFRONTATION

'The purpose of such confrontation is not to abuse or destroy, but to help the morally weak in terms of meeting the challenges of the code. Our tasks, as militants of the Party, are many and varied. But one of the most important is the removal of contradictions in our midst. Like many a nation, we have our fair share of them. I would like to emphasise, therefore, that indiscretion on our part as leaders can only be removed if steps are taken to correct us.

'But steps cannot be taken to correct us if members of the Leadership Code Committee are not informed about these indiscretions. The ball, therefore, is in the court of every militant of the party and indeed in that of every honest Zambian citizen or resident.

'Comrades, having dealt with the important question of response to the call of the Leadership Code, let me now discuss with you the Leadership Code in general terms. I feel this is important because some of the comrades we are going to punish will suffer more as a result of ignorance than opposition to the code. Where things are not clearly explained and people begin to suffer in silence, the roots of democracy are destroyed, and a sense of oppression takes the place of the feeling of freedom in democracy.

'Here I must emphasize two points. The first of these is that it is important for all of us to realise that the Leadership Code is a continuous one. It is a way of life. It is something we must live with. What I mean here, for example, is that a leader may have declared a 'nil' return last year or, indeed, this year on his "declaration form" he may have stated that he has no assets or liabilities worth declaring. But, later this year, or some other time in the future, if he acquires a house on loan from a bank or a building society, he will again be required to make another declaration showing his house as an asset and the loan as a liability.

AMENDMENT

'Having said this, let me announce to the Council, and through the Council to the nation as a whole, that already one fundamental amendment is being made to the code. This is to include a spouse in the definition of a leader, so that we block the big loophole in the present code which makes it possible for a leader to transfer property to his wife or her husband. It will be recalled that this was our original intention. In fact, Statutory Instrument No. 47 of 1974 which was published on 20th March last year contained such a provision. But we realised that this contravened certain provisions of the republican constitution. So we had to withdraw the statutory instrument. But now we are going to amend the constitution to overcome this obstacle. It is important for me to make it clear here that this amendment of the Leadership Code will not affect a husband and wife who are both leaders but are earning salaries from regular employment.

'Some people who have not understood the meaning of what a "worker" is have gone so far as to suggest that husband and wife should not both be working. This is a wrong approach. A husband and a wife who are doing a day's honest job are very good assets to this republic. They are not parasites and everybody ought to know this. The sole aim of the amendment, therefore, is to prevent the possible illicit transfer of property from a leader to a spouse and its acquisition through the latter.

WARNING

'My final point on this important matter of the Code is a warning. The choice before us is either to build a truly "One Zambia One Nation" or to let develop in this country two nations in one, the affluent and the paupers or the exploiters and the exploited. We will not allow this. We hanker after the creation of a humanist state. This is our objective and this being the case, we have really nothing to choose from. Our duty is clear.

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with comparatively wealthy neighbours in the town, and it has established its own rhythm of life. It is only when the "outsider" has adjusted himself to that rhythm that he can begin to assist in quickening the pace of development.

All that has been said about the need for intermediate and appropriate technolpgies applies to the Zambian rural situation. However it is in the realm of human affairs, human understanding, and true education that the secret of development lies. The best way of learning to respect people for what they are is to live with them and share their daily life. For people who take it for granted that water comes out of a tap and that light is at the end of a wire, there must be a period of learning in how to live hygienically, healthily, simply and contentedly for a considerable period of time in a small house on a plain diet. This demands a level of commitment which can be expected only of those with a strong sense of vocation for rural living.

THE LIFE STYLE OF A RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The first task to be undertaken would be that of selecting the area in which the demonstration is to be made,

then to establish what are in fact the real needs of the people,

then to recruit a team of workers qualified to assist people to develop their own resources.

The leader of the team would establish a Team Headquarters at a central point in the area selected for the project. Accommodation and facilities for the whole team would be erected from simple materials at the headquarters so that team meetings could be held at regular intervals. However most of the team members would live in houses constructed from local materials at strategic points throughout the area at a distance of not more than ten miles from the centre. Only the team leader would have a motor vehicle, the others would travel on foot or by cycle.

At least six months in the first year of service would be spent in intensive language study. No "development" work would be expected by the team during the first year as it would be considered as a team doing field training and study. This

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'To build a humanist state we must build an egalitarian society first. We have already started and we are determined to forge ahead until this objective is achieved. I say this in order to encourage the committed and to warn the counter-revolutionary. To those committed, I say, do not be surprised when I tell you that there are some in our midst, and many more outside the stream of leadership of this nation, who are really doing everything to destroy the basis or the foundation of our revolution.

'In a revolution like ours you are bound to find back-peddlers, renegades and even ideological judases who are bent on turning the clock back. We can expect in our midst comrades who have acquired foreign tastes in various walks of life. These will always work to defeat the cause of our humanist revolution. As you know, I have already exposed some of these and I promise the nation I intend to leave no stone unturned to expose many more who may still be hiding. The revolution is gathering momentum. There is no going back.

'If there is anyone of us here, comrades, or any leader outside this hall who does not support the Leadership Code and the philosophy behind it, let him say so. Let him tell the people that he is not for it, that he is against our political line. If he is not resigning his position on his own then the Central Committee will help him decide on behalf of Zambian workers and peasants and all their allies in the struggle.

'Comrade Chairman and fellow Councillors, I am conscious of the fact that reporting to the National Council on what steps have been taken on decisions taken by past sessions of this council is primarily the responsibility of my colleague, Comrade Secretary-General. However, in some respects, there are subjects on which I have to report to the Council. One of these is the amendment of the Republican Constitution.

'A great deal of progress has been made in bringing the Republican Constitution into line with our new political system. I have already discussed the best way of making the Party supreme. Now, it will be recalled that in April, 1974 we in this Council resolved that:-

'Since the United National Independence Party is supreme and the sole custodian of the people's interests, the Republican Constitution should be appropriately amended to reflect the paramountcy of the Party over other institutions in the land."

'Accordingly, the Central Committee, as the principal executive organ of the Party, took a close look at the constitution and made appropriate draft amendments to reflect the spirit of the resolution.

'These have now been closely examined in accordance with our system by a joint meeting of the Central Committee and Cabinet. A Bill will soon be presented to parliament to give legal effect to these amendments.

DECISIONS

'Speaking about the necessity of amending the Republican Constitution and our laws from time to time, let me refer to the shock I had when I discovered, through the Local Government Association of Zambia conference held at Solwezi recently, that we had 40 odd pieces of legislation which have made it impossible for our colleagues and comrades at the Local Authority level to implement some of the more revolutionary decisions that the Party has taken.

'Discussions held with a few more of my colleagues show clearly that we have a lot more to do. This obviously is a great stumbling block. At this juncture, I would like to examine with you closely what is it that has gone wrong in this particular field, for without sorting out the source of all these legal problems, we will never really succeed in our revolution.

'The power and influence of law in effecting change in any given society can hardly ever be over-stated. Let me, therefore, take this opportunity to discuss with you what is required to be done in order that we can implement our revolutionary measures. When doing this it is important to bear in mind from the beginning that society is a homogeneous group of people. It is made of individuals, each one with separate characteristics and interests. The society is bound together by common norms, values and rules of conduct. These elements are based on interests. The Party's task is to look after the interests of the majority of the people.

'It is, therefore, reasonable that the greatest good of this society should prevail over the interests of a minority or an individual. In tackling this task, it is necessary to identify and fortify those interests which serve the majority of the people. I am not talking about the fundamental rights of the individual. I am talking about the interests of the society as a whole.

'The question that might now be asked is, how do we direct the society to certain desired goals? There can be no better method than to unshackle ourselves from the present constricting foreign legal institutions. We must change the institutions which run our society. Laws creating these institutions must also be changed for they are derived from a foreign legal system – the British common law – a system that is common to the British people, but not to Zambia which they once controlled.

'Briefly, the base of our legal system is punitive in essence; it protects the dual economic system where the rural regions, predominantly African, are intended to serve and enrich the urban enclave dominated by the expatriate community and some dubious Zambians. In some cases the enclave today uses innocent Zambians as fronts behind which they operate their outdated system.

'Zambian Humanism is socialistic in outlook; but the economy is largely controlled by capitalistic institutions which are legally protected by the principle of non-interference by the government. In legal terms this is known as **laissez-faire.** This principle is the basis of free enterprise and unmitigated capitalism which is today practised in capitalistic countries.

'Amendments to existing laws alone are not enough. This is merely nibbling at the edge of the real problem confronting our developing country. What is needed is to systematically overhaul the whole legal system. To do this we must first examine those laws which created institutions that are today clogging our desire to develop in the chosen right direction.

PRACTICES

'Examples which spring to mind are laws which created:- (a) The Legal System; (b) Parliament and committees; (c) Parastatals, (d) Associations; (e) Clubs; (f) Various organisations which are agents of the coercive force of the government; (g) Customary institutions and practices, etc, etc.

'Laws and institutions which have served the commercial and industrial interests of the British society should not have been transplanted **in toto** into the Zambian environment. A tree that flourishes and is evergreen by the riverside will not survive and be evergreen in a desert. This British legal theory hatched laws that created institutions which today bind us and hamper the development of our society and economy.

'It is dangerous to over-simplify the problem facing us in this direction. We have some lawyers who have imbibed the British legal system and regard it as sacrosanct. Their opposition to change is understandable. This is because no one discredits a system which has taught them how to protect their own interests. We must get our lawyers to think in terms of Zambian interests first. We call for revolution in our legal system to make it more just to our people and pave the way for development in humanism.

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THE METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The basic concept of the project is that authentic development comes by stretching the capacity of people to develop themselves.

Rural Development workers who come from outside wishing to influence the situation, and help to change it for the better, must recognise that their function is to act as a catalyst. They must so penetrate the local situation that they begin to see and to feel the problems that oppress those with whom they work.

Since the method implies a total approach to the total life of the people, it is necessary to send a team rather than one or two independent individuals. The composition of the team should be such that there is an even balance between related rural skills and between Zambian nationals and expatriates. Women would have as much to contribute as men.

The institutions through which the team operates should be as far as possible those which already exist in the rural situation, such as The Village School, The Village Productivity Committee, The Rural Council, The District Development Committee, and the Government Extension Services. Sometimes it will be necessary to create new institutions to meet special needs such as a Village Credit Union, or a Village Production Cooperative.

TECHNIQUES OF HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES

It must be understood from the outset that this project is attempting to do the most difficult of all development tasks, employing techniques which are much easier to describe in theory than to carry out in practice. Helping village people in Zambia to help themselves requires an adjustment to time scales which is foreign to the worker from the West and and to the Zambian brought up in the urban areas. Learning not to be in a hurry is the first technique to be studied and understood. However broken-down, exploited, destitute and hopeless a rural community may seem to be when looked at from outside, one must learn to understand that it has made its own arrangements for survival, it has adapted itself to living

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'Responsibilities of leadership in parliament: Need for discipline: Comrade chairman, I want here to stress the need for discipline in the National Assembly. Members of the National Council will recall that I have, in the past, warned against anyone using Parliament as a centre of subversion. I repeat this now very strongly indeed. On the other hand, I have on several occasions praised the Members of Parliament on the whole for the way they have performed their functions. I still feel that our Members of Parliament have done very well.

'However, it is always important to remember that Members of Parliament, by virtue of their position in society, are supposed to be exemplary in upholding the noble principles of our One Party Participatory Democracy.

CORRUPTION

'But ever since our last meeting the nation has been hearing strange outpourings from the National Assembly. Members of the Central Committee, Ministers and other Party and government leaders have been maligned. They have been accused of all sorts of oddities – tribalism, corruption, and so on. The Party and government have been severely criticised for alleged inefficiency and ineffectiveness. Some Members of Parliament have, in fact, been speaking as if they were not members of the Party and as if this government is not theirs.

'Their anti-Party and anti-government mouthings have, I am afraid, left some of us with the impression that they are seeking to be an opposition party in our one party participatory democracy. I think this is most unfortunate.

'But let me make it quite clear that in chiding them for their waywardness, I am not in any way trying to muzzle them. We live in a free society, where criticism – and by this I mean constructive criticism – is a most welcome socio-political catalyst in our humanist revolution. But constructive criticism is not the same thing as the cynicism, wild and malicious speculations and fanciful and distorted interpretations of the Zambian situation such as we have heard from some of our Members of Parliament in the House.

'The malicious attacks made on Party and government leaders have been most uncalled for. I cannot escape the conclusion that these comrades have taken undue advantage of parliamentary privilege to embarrass the Party and government and to mislead the people of this country.

'In the same way that Members of Parliament feel they have the right to criticise leaders in the Party and government, leaders and members of the public also have the same democratic right to answer back and defend themselves against unjust criticism by Members of Parliament. The only difference is that they do not enjoy Parliamentary privilege which insulates Members of Parliament against court and disciplinary proceedings outside the House. But 'strangers' – as non-Parliamentarians are called at the National Assembly – have the right to react to what their elected leaders say in Parliament. And I am sure this is what motivated Comrade Samson Mukando, Provincial Political Secretary for the Central Province, to say what he said on the 8th of February this year.

'Let me make it clear that when I took disciplinary action against Comrade Samson Mukando by suspending him from his duties for one month, I did so not because the substance of what he said was wrong, but because he too had not followed the established channels of communications.

'Furthermore, he made another statement after he had appeared before parliament's standing orders committee and after I had ordered all Party and government leaders to stop making further public statements on matters relating to the working of Parliament. I regarded Comrade Mukando's conduct as a serious breach of discipline.

MEASURES

'And I want to repeat what I said earlier that stern disciplinary measures will be taken against any leader or Party member who will make unauthorised Press statements on matters which can be sorted out through the normal administrative machinery of either the Party or the government.

'Comrades, from now on the Party and government will not stomach any indiscipline among Members of Parliament masquerading under Parliamentary privilege. And so I am now instructing Mr Speaker to take action in making disciplinary rules of the Party, part of the standing orders for which Members of Parliament could be punished for their breach within the precinct of parliament.

'Any Member of Parliament who attacks or makes wild and unfounded allegations against the Party and government and their officials should be proceeded against by the standing orders committee as having committed a breach of discipline. As Party members, Members of Parliament should at all times observe Party rules. They should also defend Party policies in the House, instead of attacking them. Policies and decisions made by this National Council are expressions of the people's will – they are the wishes of the majority and they should be respected.

'If any member of this Council holds a contrary view on any subject that is being discussed by the Council, he is free, as you all know, to argue his case. By so doing, he may or he may not influence the final decision of the Council. But once the Council has taken a decision on the matter, it is the duty of each one of us to respect that decision, and to defend or implement it as is expected of us.

'That is the essence of the democratic process. It is most unprincipled and undemocratic for a Member of Parliament who has had the chance to discuss Party policy in the National Council to somersault in the National Assembly and begin condemning a collective decision to which he was a party. We must accept the majority view, even if we may not agree with it. If we don't then as representatives of the people, we must resign our seats.

POLICIES

'In other words, dear brothers and sisters, we are bound by the decisions and policies we make here. If the National Council decides that certain action has got to be taken by the Central Committee or by the government in order to implement a given policy programme, that has got to be done. If it is legislative action that is needed to implement a policy decision of the council, the National Assembly as an arm of the Party, must act accordingly, without question.

'As I said earlier on, it is not my intention, or that of the Party and government, to muzzle Members of Parliament or anyone else, for that matter. You all know my assessment of the performance of our first Parliament in the Second Republic. I have said it several times before, I have said so already even today but I want to repeat it here again, that the quality of debate in the National Assembly is much higher today than it was under the multi-party system in the First Republic. This is a most welcome development, and we certainly look forward to seeing the standard of debate rise even higher. That is why I am concerned that the rot that appears to be setting in should not be allowed to spread in the House.

'Comrade Chairman, insofar as this question of discipline is concerned, we should of course realise that it is not just among Members of Parliament from whom we get irresponsible statements. We have had district governors and other Party officials making wild and general statements in the Press – boasting about powers which they do not have. More recently there have been general criticisms of members of the Central Committee and Ministers sneaking into the provinces, as well as general allegations about Leadership Code violations.

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disrupt and destroy non-agrarian production in the rest of the country, will cause additional unemployment outside, and will further accelerate the migration of destitute people into towns that cannot absorb them"

(E.F. Schumacher Report 1969)

"Although the Zambian primary school curriculum ostensibly prepares for secondary school or for pre-vocational training, these avenues of post-primary education are closed to most primary school leavers. In January 1970 50,000 of 63,000 1969 Grade 7 leavers were unable to find places in Form 1 of secondary school. Pre-vocational training opportunities for Grade 7 leavers are not only very limited, but decreasing. The same is true of employment opportunities. In 1970, there are a total of less than 9,000 jobs for juveniles with a basic educational qualification. Even these few opportunities are diminishing. Although Government encourages youth' to go back to the land', it has done little (in relation to need) to motivate or prepare youth for a career in imporved farming or other rural based income-earning occupations.

(The Primary School Leaver Crisis and Youth Programmes in Zambia. University of Zambia School of Education)

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The purpose of the project is to make a demonstration at a certain place in a given time, that life in Zambia's rural areas can restore dignity to the common man, it can provide the opportunity for communities to develop their own resources, and it can enable them to achieve economic, social and cultural freedom. In specifically christian terms this could mean The Poor discovering their blessedness and experiencing the life of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Since the purpose of the project is the restoration and transformation of rural living, it must be concerned with the total predicament of the existing rural society. It must give as much Hope to the very old as to the very young, and must be as concerned as well with the established farmer as with the umemployed primary school leaver.

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'Let us all remember the following rules which I have said again and again: 1. Party officials should be fully armed with the philosophy of Humanism to such an extent that they can explain the philosophy to the satisfaction of the members of the public. 2. Statements relating to Party or government policy, programme, principles and political line of the Party should only be made by the person authorised to make the statements on behalf of the Party or government. 3. All public utterances or statements must reflect the policy, programmes or the principles of the Party. There will be no public personal statements by a person holding a post in the Party or government. 4. Irresponsible statements or statements on security or defence shall not be tolerated. 5. Party officials should develop healthy and sound personal habits. 6. Party officials should maintain an exemplary standard of cleanliness in thought, word and deed. 7. Party officials should behave themselves with honour, dignity and proper manner in the eyes of the public and the nation. 8. Party officials must be punctual for their work and appointments, for meetings, discussions or other duties relating to the Party or government. 9. Party officials should be tireless to work in the interest of the Party and the nation without always looking for praise or remuneration. The Party is supreme, we must be proud to serve it to consolidate this supremacy. 10. Party officials should develop and demonstrate honesty, frankness and courtesy towards one another. 11. Party officials should strive to be highly principled in their approach to the main problems of life and that of the nation. 12. Party officials should not display immaturity or pettiness or inferiority complex. 13. Party officials should identify the enemies of the Party or other reactionary elements and confront them with convincing arguments. 14. Party officials should work hard and live a simple life. 15. Party officials should save. 16. No lavish consumption in the Party or by Party officials. 17. No snobbery and intellectual arrogance by Party officials. 18. No weakening of family ties or repudiation of one's poorer relatives. 19. No using wealth or superior education to manipulate decisions in one's favour. 20. No corruption and no nepotism.

EMPHASISE

'In winding up my remarks on the supremacy of the Party and the need for discipline in the Party of all leaders from section or village committee to Members of Parliament, governors, Ministers and Central Committee Members, I just want to make one or two observations very briefly.

'When we speak of the supremacy of the Party, we do not mean that the people who serve in the Party are supreme over all others. It is the institution that is supreme and not, I emphasise, the people who serve in the Party. This would go against the grain of the philosophy of Humanism. We must, therefore, remember, as a I have said already, that our day to day actions as leaders must reflect humility. Let us always remember that we are servants of the people and not their masters.

'The role of mass media in promoting humanist moral and cultural values: One cannot discuss the important question of moral standards without referring to culture. Let us therefore try to understand the meaning of culture within our philosophy before discussing the very important issue of morality. The political line of the Party is to promote and enhance the dignity of our culture and the moral foundations upon which Zambian culture is built.

'When, therefore, the last National Council passed the resolution declaring that moral standards in our society were not what we would like them to be and that this was largely due to Western influence, especially among the young people, the Council was in actual fact saying there has been a successful invasion of our cultural values by those of the West. Any erosion of our cultural values is a threat to Zambian personality. While we are free to borrow positive aspects of foreign cultures to enrich our own, we must defend ourselves against undermining our nationhood through cultural conquest.

'Quite rightly, the Council recognised the important role that can and must be played by the mass media in helping us as a people to remain what we should be in terms of morality. Let me, at this juncture, refer very briefly to my own personal observations as to what errors some of our colleagues behind the mass media have made. To do this properly I have to ask myself the question, as President of the Party, what role do I expect the Zambian mass media to play in developing the interests of the Zambian revolution, that is the interests of the masses of the working people of Zambia?

APPRECIATE

'FIRST: – They must, in their respective and personal capacities, be entirely committed to the philosophy of the revolution. They cannot do that unless they understand the philosophy, appreciate it and accept it in toto.

'SECOND: – They must accept that even if, in terms of the Leadership Code of Zambia, they do not qualify to be leaders, they are in fact leaders and militants of the revolution. Therefore, they are in the vanguard of it.

'THIRD: – They must be able to distinguish between factual truth on one hand, and opinion or even fiction on the other. When they are not able to distinguish between these because they do not have the facts to help them make the correct judgement of any given issue, they must restrain themselves from publishing or publicising anything – even if their emotional judgement urges them to do so – before they get the correct and relevant facts.

'FOURTH: – They must always remember their task is to promote the interests of the revolutionary and struggling masses of Zambia and those of the rest of the world, and to fight against those of the minority even if the latter are a vocal and powerful minority.

'Any Pressman or woman who does not see the role of the mass media worker as being what I have just defined should be honourable enough to resign, for if he or she does not, then the Central Committee will help ease him or her out of the job. With this value judgement of what the worker in the mass media should be doing, you can imagine my shock when the Times of Zambia newspaper printed a matter which was one of life and death for us who live on this troubled and torn sub-continent. I am referring here to the diplomatic initiatives that the leaders of Botswana, Tanzania, Frelimo and Zambia had taken to resolve the impasse over Rhodesia. This was really a very serious matter and for anyone, therefore – and particularly for a Zambian newspaper – to have treated any knowledge of what was going on as merely a scoop is, to say the least, most irresponsible and treacherously unpatriotic. It will be recalled that when I came back from Eastern Europe on the 9th December I promised the nation that I would take stern measures against the person who fathered that story, or ban the Times of Zambia if the culprit was not found.

'That, comrades, was not a joke and it was not a threat either. I do not, as you know, joke about serious things like that, nor do I believe in intimidation. I meant what I said and I am going to announce, fairly soon, the measures I intend to take, but let us leave this matter hanging for a while.

* * *

'In order to streamline our mass media, the Times of Zambia and Sunday Times of Zambia is now being taken over by the Party one hundred per cent. The party will also take over sixty per cent of the shares in the commecial side of both papers. Cinemas are also a very important wing of our mass media. We cannot have cinemas reflecting the values which are contrary to Zambia values and interests. We must, therefore, streamline the organisation of cinemas. The Party is committed to develop the cinema industry and raise the standards of decency which reflect our national values. The first step is for the government to take over the whole cinema industry in the country. However, the plan is to hand these to local authorities later.

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THE BACKGROUND SITUATION

The background to the need for a Rural Development Team sponsored by the Christian Church is as follows:

1. The rural areas of Zambia are suffering from thirty years of persistent exploitation.

" .... many of the most severe problems Zambia is now facing arise from internal pressures; particularly from the growth - in the midst of a basically poor subsistence agricultural population - of a high-income sector in the mining industry, in the growing public administration, and in the associated urban concentrations where the capacity of people to organize and press for further improvements in their income or for other facilities and concessions is much greater than in the widespread rural areas. This is a familiar problem in many less developed countries, but is especially great in Zambia because of the extreme contrasts involved and the very great difference in the earnings and bargaining power, between the high-earning employees of the most profitable mining centres at one extreme, and the poorest subsistence farmers in the most remote rural districts at the other end of the scale."

"The high pay of miners has acted as a target, which has pulled up pay levels throughout the country - and continues to do so. But in the process, the mass of the population in the villages has been left far behind."

(Report on Incomes Wages and Prices in Zambia ILO 1969)

2. "Unemployment" particularly of youth, is Zambia's growing and most urgent problem.

"The problem may be stated quite simply thus: What can be done to bring health to economic life outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages which still contain - in most cases - 80 to 90 per cent of the population? As long as the development effort is concentrated mainly on the big cities, where it is easiest to establish new industries, to staff them with managers and men, and to find finance and markets to keep them going, the competition from these industries will further

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CINEMAS

'As we streamline the mass media, our young revolutionary workers in this field – the Zambia Daily Mail, Times of Zambia, Zana, Radio and Television and cinemas must from now clearly reflect the official thinking of the Party and government. They must reflect the aspirations of the masses under the leadership of the Party and government.

'What I want to see is that: Times of Zambia reflect official Party and government thinking; The Sunday Times of Zambia must carry analysis in depth on the Party and government and the nation in general; Zana must collect news about the whole nation; TVZ must, apart from disseminating information, express in depth the various cultural aspects of this nation, apart from entertainment; Radio to continue disseminating information, providing entertainment and education in all its important aspects.

'Next – **Towards complete economic revolution:** Comrade Chairman, I would now like to go on to another matter of equal importance and this is the economy. The first paper is a very critical analysis of the way we have been running our economy. It shows how we have allowed the dangerous animal in man, to which I referred earlier, to develop. This is greed. Greed is not confined to one thing. It is greed for everything. Therefore, luxuriousness, lavishness and all forms of behaviour found in today's Zambia.

'To meet the cost of this luxurious and lavish behaviour, those involved have to find extra money and so dishonest methods have got to be worked out. I have described this in report 1 (a) society is sick and the Zambian economy cannot be more sick than the people who run it. What the economy is, apart from copper prices, is really what we Zambians are. Our task here is, therefore, to find means of creating an economic situation where our side of the bargain is clean so to speak.

'We can do nothing, absolutely nothing, insofar as inflationary situations in countries where our copper is marketed are concerned and the energy crisis, with all its consequences on world inflation. But we certainly can remove expenditure on luxuries and lavishness. We certainly can remove dishonesty. We can buy far much more from cheapest sources. We can look after our public property better, and we can work a lot harder to produce more of our own basic requirements. We can produce all the vegetables we need for home consumption and export. We can produce the wheat we need for home consumption and export. We can produce all the soya beans we need for home consumption and export. We can produce all the cotton we need for home consumption and export. We can produce all the tobacco we need for home consumption and export. We can produce all the cooking oil for consumption and export. We can produce all the meat we need for consumption and export. And I tell you we are going to do that and far more. Unfortunately we are not doing this. The result is the unsatisfactory state of our economy.

'The last thing I want to do here now is to report that I have already given instructions to the Zambia National Service that, God willing, I want the Rural Reconstruction programme and the Zambia National Service itself together with the farmers, whom I am asking to join in this campaign now, and through this National Council, to produce all the popular lines of vegetables like potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce, rape, carrots, beans, pumpkins, etc.

'TOBACCO INDUSTRY. – In future, we will put greater emphasis on agriculture. I have already mentioned the importance of agro-industries. Where we have the raw material we must produce the final product manufactured by ourselves. We must now control and give direction to the tobacco industry as well. Therefore, I am taking the following measures:

'1. We must have a more consolidated programme for growing tobacco in Zambia. 2. The Tobacco Board of Zambia shall now be the sole buyer and supplier of unmanufactured tobacco for Zambia's internal market. 3. The Tobacco Board of Zambia and the Central Cigarette Manufacturers shall enter into immediate negotiations aimed at establishing a joint venture with the Tobacco Board of Zambia holding controlling shares. 4. The Tobacco Board of Zambia shall be the sole agent for manufacturing and distribution of manufactured tobacco products and the related smoking requisites in Zambia. It shall also be the sole agent for the import and export of manufactured tobacco products and the related smoking requisites. 5. Apart from such items as fertilisers, the Tobacco Board of Zambia shall be the sole agent for importing the necessary imports needed by the industry.

'On May 27th this year I addressed a Press conference. I said, among other things, that Zambia would cease to organise on the basis of private enterprise. I understand this had sent a cold shiver through the business community in Zambia as well as outside. I understand further that as a result of this statement, some businessmen have not been banking the money they have got from their businesses.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

A paper prepared by

Rev. Merfyn M. Temple

Ministry of Rural Development
Lusaka, Zambia

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'There are some who have not placed orders for new supplies for their businesses as a reaction to my statement because they do not know which way we are going. Some others have even travelled to outside countries apparently to conspire against the state. One or two of them have even approached a foreign embassy in Zambia to ask them to enter into an arrangement in which they pay them K40,000 per month to meet the cost of running that embassy in Zambia so that they could be paid the equivalent in the capital of that country.

'I have the following to say. Insofar as my statement on private enterprise is concerned, I am unrepentant. What is surprising is that any businessman should be surprised. It is clear to me that those businessmen who have reacted in this way have not cared to follow political developments of this country under the leadership of UNIP.

'After the Kabwe Declaration, the Central Committee of the Party published "Humanism in Zambia and a guide to its implementation, Part II". From Chapter 1 to Chapter 17, including for that matter the introduction, the Party explains what we stand for. I would, therefore, like to use this shock to say it to all those who think we have been joking when we have said we have decided in favour of Humanism as against capitalism and the exploitation of man by man in any shape or form that we are very serious.

'We cannot turn Zambia into a socialist state we want it to be, let alone a Humanist one, in a short time. This is impossible. We have a long way to go and before that is done we have to suffer the presence of a degree of capitalism here.

'But let no enemy underrate us. Let me at this juncture reveal that I know and respect certain people in the capitalist camp, and I count them as friends, not only personal friends, but friends of Zambia as such. These are welcome. We shall continue to work with them in joint enterprises in which they are engaged.

INVESTORS

'This means that we are not against foreign capital per se. Therefore, to those who may wish to invest in Zambia again they are welcome provided the foreign capital meets our criteria. So I ask our investors to read Parts I and II of the philosophy of Humanism and see where and how we want them to invest. We need capital investment, it is true, although if you want my own beliefs, I will tell you that nothing is more important than the capital we have which is the five million Zambians and their vast natural resources.

'However, we have been brought up believing in the importance of capital as being money. Before we have re-educated ourselves, it is essential for us to have that capital. We have shown at every turn that this government deals honestly with other people's property. Whenever we decide to take over any enterprise we have paid fair compensation where there is proof of investment. We intend to keep our name clean that way but there is no turning back. We are building socialism here as an instrument of establishing a Humanist state.

'There are those capitalists with business here in Zambia. I say to them, take it from me, we do not like the capitalist way of running things but you are here. You too have a chance to choose how you may re-organise your enterprises in future. State participation is one way, turning enterprises into co-operatives is another way and finally, you have workers' participation on the basis of self-management or some such arrangement.

'Please read the philosophy of Humanism Parts I and II so that you can save yourself possible heart failures when I speak next. In short, therefore, you are assured of a future here. I hope you understand what the Party policy is now. Still addressing myself to our capitalist friends here in Zambia, economic report 1(B) reveals to the nation the amount of dirt that goes on in your world. I want to say to you that anyone found cheating by taking money out of Zambia illegally will not only be deported but will also have his business confiscated without compensation. Here I am not asking the National Council to decide. I have decided.

'Zambia has been very kind and very good to you. Why do you do this to us? Some of you have even got Zambian citizenship, yet as I have said in economic report 1(A), you prefer the Swiss franc to Zambian Kwacha and you enrich the franc at our expense. We will fight you and we are bound to catch up with you. So if you do not have the heart to be honest, then fear our wrath and behave accordingly.

HOARDING

'We are prepared to give you the reward of your capital from time to time and you can take that out at agreed intervals. You may now wish to go and bank your money – it is safer in banks. Here again, if we found you keeping money in safes and not in the bank, we are going to confiscate it. It will become public property. In the same way any businessman found hoarding goods will lose both his trading licence and will have his goods confiscated.

'The political line of UNIPon land is that this is a gift from God and cannot be sold and especially be made the subject of speculation by inhuman exploiters. The Party and government have, on several occasions, made this policy stand clear. In Humanism in Zambia Part I, it is stated that 'land obviously must remain the property of the state and in the Party's national policies for the next decade 1974-1984 it is even more explicitly stated that 'all land will continue to be vested in the President of the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the state' and that 'all existing freehold titles to any land will be replaced by leasehold titles for terms of 99 years.'

'In accordance with this policy, I have therefore decided to take the following measures. 1. FARMLAND: With effect from 1st July, 1975, all freehold titles to land are abolished and all land held by commercial farmers under freehold title is converted effective from that date to leasehold by present titleholders for a period of 100 years, not 99 years. Since the policy of the Party is that all land must be fully and effectively productive, unutilised tracts of farmland will with immediate effect be taken over by the state. We cannot afford to have large tracts of land lying idle. However, let me sound a note of warning. No individual or groups of individuals will be free to occupy any piece of land without the authority of the state or its lawful agency.

'2. **Land in residential areas in cities and towns:** With immediate effect no more land in urban areas will be sold by anyone. Freehold titles to land are also converted to leasehold for 100 years effective

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commercial attitude to farming.

No one would suggest that credit unions offer a quick solution to the problems of rural development. But they do provide a means by which commercial attitudes to farming can develop in the rural population, together with providing the necessary facilities for saving and credit. This type of operation constitutes an intermediate financial policy for rural areas and is an essential adjunct to development through intermediate technology.

There are sufficient cash savings in rural areas to finance big improvements in village farmer productivity. An intermediate financial policy, cognisant of the social environment in which a commercial attitude has to develop is necessary in order to put these resources to work."

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from 1st July, 1975. Developments on the land may be sold. The cost of vacant plots in and around Lusaka and other cities and towns is simply shocking, to say the least. What greed! What shameless day-light robbery! What exploitation! There are landlords who bought their one acre plots for K3,600 or less in 1970. Last year they were demanding K8,000, and this year for the same plot they want K10,000.

'Then there is the classic case of a plot in the Lusaka City centre and today I am exposing the facts. By a conveyance dated 3rd April, 1975, one George Louis Lipschild of Lusaka sold to a company known as Solar Investments (Zambia) Ltd, with registered office at Sackville House, Akapelwa Street, Livingstone, the following properties which are opposite the Lusaka City Council library, namely:–

'1. Sub-division 1 of sub-division A of Plot Number 29, size 0.0405 hectare (0.100 of an acre):

'2, The remaining extent of sub-division A of sub-division Number 29, size 0.0716 hectare (0.177 of an acre):

'3. The remaining extent of Plot Number 29 size 0.0927 hectare (0.229 of an acre).

'These three plots each less than a quarter of an acre (using old language) cost Solar Investments (Zambia) Ltd. K150,000.

'On the same day, 3rd April, by another conveyance made between Solar Investments (Zambia) Ltd, and the Development Bank of Zambia, our bank, handling public funds, the third plot, that is, the remaining extent of Plot Number 29, size 0.0927 hectare (0.229 of an acre), was sold for a sum of K100,000.

'This plot has never been developed and we, the public of Zambia, are being asked to pay K100,000, yet Solar Investments (Zambia) Ltd. bought three plots for K150,000, one of which has a building standing on it.

'This is not merely profiteering. This is insanity and we must put an immediate stop to it. Solar Investments (Zambia) Ltd., whatever the other names they have, must give back to the Development Bank of Zambia the money already paid to them for this plot. The vacant plot is immediately taken over. The Development Bank can have it from the State.

'As for the other two plots, I direct that the value of the building be immediately assessed. The building, together with the plot, is taken over. We will pay just for the value of the building and nothing else. I am being kind.

SQUANDER

'This is also a warning to the Development Bank of Zambia and other public institutions. It is ridiculous to say the least, it is criminal, for anyone to throw away public money like that unless they wish to share the spoils with the enemies of Zambia. This is a warning to Zambian leaders. In future, we will punish those who squander money in this way. As for Solar Investments (Zambia) Ltd. I say if these are your dirty deeds, then get out of Zambia now.

'I have also decided that all vacant plots and all vacant and undeveloped land in and around Lusaka and all other cities and towns will now be taken over by local authorities. All vacant plots around cities and towns of whatever size, already subdivided ready for sale will be taken over immediately and will come under either local authority ownership or central government as the case may be.

'3. **Real estate agencies:** We have no need for real estate agents. Therefore, all real estate agents must close down with immediate effect. All land under administration of real estate agents or any organisation dealing in real estate, including banks and law firms, is taken over by either local authorities or the central government. The functions of real estate agents connected with houses and buildings are properly the responsibility of the Zambia National Building Society.

'This is also a warning to the building contractors. Those who overcharge will certainly be cut to size, if not cut out altogether. We have declared war on exploitation and we intend to fight it to the end.

'No housing loans for expatriates on contract – With immediate effect, no expatriate on **contract** will be given loans for building houses in Zambia. As public corporations have responsibility for housing their employees, there is no need for expatriates on contracts to own fixed assets in Zambia.

'Building loans from the Zambia National Building Society for the purpose of constructing houses for renting will not be given to individuals, Zambians or not, nor to private companies but only to the Party, central government, local authorities, the National Housing Authority, public corporations or co-operatives.

'But Zambians must be fighters. The Party can only succeed in the war against exploitation if the masses join in the battle. Expose the exploiters in shops and factories, building sites – everywhere. This is the only way we can control inflation, reduce the cost of living. In the Kabwe Declaration we stated: In future no individual will be allowed to build houses for rent. The question of accommodation, therefore, must henceforth be left to the State, with its institutions like the Party, central government, local government, parastatal organisations and co-operatives. Individuals owning properties for renting should start phasing themselves out of this business in such a way that by the end of five years from 1973, they will have sold their properties at reasonable prices to the State. This is a field in which there is extensive exploitation of the common man. We will not allow it.

'This part of the Kabwe Declaration must now begin to have effective operation. Non-Zambians will not own blocks of flats for renting out to individuals. Local authorities will now take over blocks of flats belonging to non-Zambians in the country. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing must immediately compile a list of flat-owners and work out with local authorities a programme to take over. Non-Zambians concerned may not transfer or sell their flats to anyone else but only to local authorities. I want the money to go to the people through local government.

'In view of the prohibitive rents the public is called upon to pay, I feel that some action is required to end exploitation. Therefore, all rented buildings owned by individuals whose value or cost has been realised will have to be taken over by local authorities. Local authorities can then rent them to prevent exploitation and so that at least the proceeds are utilised for improving the welfare of the masses. Rents are simply exorbitant and UNIP cannot allow individuals to earn money by exploitation without effort.

'I also know that there are cases of Party officials and civil servants who have obtained loans and built houses in townships like Marrapodi, etc. I have decided to end this form of exploitation. Such

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some obtained on credit, together with some instruction by extension officers. This policy has not succeeded.

The initial error was to overestimate the farm managerial capability of the villager. He was expected to manage the high levels of technology that were thrust upon him. This mistake is now generally recognised and 'intermediate technology' typified in the rural context by the use of animal draught power in place of tractors, is now thought to hold the key to increasing the productivity of the rural Zambian.

But reliance on intermediate technology alone will not solve the problem. A villager may well find draught animal cultivation easier to handle than tractor technology, but the villager remains a villager. He still does not have a commercial attitude then, granted the occasional mistake due to ignorance or excessive ambition, or both, he will fit into the technology best suited to his own circumstances. For a few farmers, this means tractors and a high level of other purchased inputs, but for most it will involve simple improvements such as the use of good quality seed, fertilizer, insecticide and, where suitable, animal draught power.

To attempt quickly to instill commercial attitudes in a villager is as great a mistake as expecting him to leap successfully into advanced agricultural technology. The process is an educational one and, like other education processes, is long term. The specific need is for a programme of financial education with the emphasis on the mobilization of savings for productive investment.

One way of organizing such a programme is through the Credit Union Movement. A Credit Union is a group of people, with a common bond, such as residence in a village or membership of a church, who pool their savings. From this pool, loans are given to members at reasonable rates of interest. A major part of credit union activity is education, both in the value of savings and in opportunities for the sound use of credit. Thus a credit union is a type of banking institution with the special feature that it is operated by the members themselves, under supervision, and is therefore close, in every sense of the word, to those who need to develop a

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houses shall now be taken over by the local authorities who will also shoulder the liability for such loans. When the tenant has paid the full value of the house in rents, he must be given the certificate of ownership.

'As you know, townships have sprung up virtually from nowhere in many cities and towns as well as in the countryside. In future these will create immense social problems of which we already have enough. Therefore, from now onward local authorities must see to it that no unauthorised buildings are erected within their areas of jurisdiction. You have powers. Use them.

'Housing allocation:- We have heard so much about corrupt practices in the allocation of local authority houses. Corruption is not merely a deadly disease per se. It is also a form of exploitation which UNIP must fight against with vigour and dedication. There are thousands of people on waiting lists. But it is a fact that some of those who may be as low as number 1,000 or even 2,000 sometimes find themselves suddenly eligible for housing much earlier than those who appear first on the official waiting list. How can this be in a fair society? In future, waiting lists must be open to the public for inspection. Therefore, with effect from 1st July, 1975 I want these lists to be made public. I want fairness, I want justice. No favouritism, no nepotism.

'Social reforms:- I feel that time has come to streamline our health services. I therefore have decided that nursing homes shall forthwith be taken over by the Ministry of Health. These institutions are making a lot of money, but their service costs far more than it is really worth. It is common knowledge that all serious cases finally end up in our hospitals where there are specialists and equipment for all kinds of diseases.

'Even parastatals contribute to make it possible for their employees to go to nursing homes. With immediate effect, no parastatal organisation or any institution connected with government will make contributions to the Zambia Medical Association. I cannot allow taxpayers money to be used to fight the Party and government programmes for bridging the gap between the rich and the poor. In any case, why should government institutions be party to strengthening capitalism?

'I also wish to issue a word of warning to private doctors to stop over-charging and other malpractices. Do not lead the Party and government into temptation. We intend to wipe out exploitation in all institutions. So I want the Minister of Health to investigate the fees charged by private doctors.

'I also know that pharmacies indulge in malpractices and exploitation. I warn them to voluntarily end profiteering.

'In future no expatriate doctor employed by government will be allowed to set up a private medical business in Zambia even after termination of service with government. We simply cannot allow private doctors to come in using government as their vehicle to get rich quick at people's expense. This applies to all other professions such as lawyers, teachers, architects and so on. We are against this capitalist system of making money over the sick.

'As a result of these measures, it is now necessary for services in hospitals and in clinics to improve even further. I want the Minister of Health to pay particular attention to the out-patient wings in each hospital and to clinics. The out-patient wings must be reorganised to reduce the long queues of people merely waiting to get registration cards or files.

'The attitude of our workers in hospitals and clinics has improved but it still leaves much to be desired. Patients can still testify to rudeness by some of the young men and women serving us. This is contrary to Humanism. I can only say to them do not ill-treat people. Politeness costs you nothing, it earns you and the hospital a very good name. Rudeness can cost you your life.

'PRICES: - I know people are very deeply concerned about prices. Ever-since I announced some measures to cut down prices, the inflation in the world has grown worse. Zambia imports a very large number of commodities. I have already announced some measures. Comrade Prime Minister is already working on some more to streamline the pricing system.

'But let me say this. Two most important weapons are: 1. Price control by the consumers themselves. The public must be vigilant and fight the exploiting retailers in shops and supermarkets. I am calling upon all Zambians and residents alike, I am calling upon all Zambians and Youth Brigade to act as policemen and policewomen. Watch the prices of goods you buy. Watch out everyday for malpractices and report to the police immediately. The police are members of the public. They must act quickly. The courts are manned by members of the public who are also victims of these exploiters. I call upon them all to impose heavy sentences on these criminals. Those caught and convicted stand the danger of losing their licences. Non-Zambians will be deported.

'2. The real answer to the control of prices and to lowering the cost of living is self-reliance. We simply must eat home-grown food, produce clothes we wear and the many goods we use. I have thus decided that the savings from the cut-back on subsidies will go to: (A) development of water resources in the rural areas; (B) water conservation for irrigation; (C) production of new crops like wheat and rice etc. for which there is great potential; (D) production of other commodities currently on the import bill.

PROBLEMS

'TRANSPORTATION: - One of the greatest problems which has faced us is the crisis of transport and access to the sea. Now Mozambique is independent and we have ports in two sister countries. That is one problem solved. Furthermore, I am glad to inform the nation that at 1030 hours on June 7, 1975, the new TanZam railway track was successfully and happily joined to the old central line at Kapiri Mposhi. We now have a reliable route to the sea. Our challenge and that of Tanzania is to defend the project by using the railway effectively in the interests of our two peoples.

'PARASTATAL ORGANISATIONS: - At this point let me refer to the problem of parastatal organisations. These organisations consist of people led by fellow Zambians. They were created to benefit the masses. But a lot of them because of the attitude of our Zambian workers have earned themselves such a bad reputation that the name parastatal is now virtually a derogatory term.

'Some of them have made very heavy losses due to carelessness and outright robbery. We now will cut down the level of subsidies. I want the Zambians in these organisations to work even harder and earn their money.

'I also want to take the following measures:

'1. We must move towards a unified public service including the civil service and parastatals with the same conditions of service. Some parastatals are full of people who failed in government and yet were still employed by parastatals at higher salaries for doing less work. Now in future, anyone who leaves the Party and government on any account will not find employment anywhere in institutions serving the Party and government. We must simply blacklist them for a lot of them are either failures or thieves.

'FIRST: In the meantime, I want to see uniform condition of service including wages and salaries for all categories of workers in the parastatals. SECOND: There must be an establishment in each organisation, and a vacancy for each

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would rule out the offer of short term service, but would not necessarily imply a life time offer.

THE CREDIT UNION AS A MEANS OF "DO IT YOURSELF DEVELOPMENT"

The destruction of Zambian Rural society began with the slave trade and has continued with the commercialization of everything from the brewing of beer to "education" as a means of entering the wage earning sector of the economz. There can be no going back to a nostalgic past of self-sufficient village communities living in bucolic peace, nor can we encourage the people who occupy the rural areas of Zambia to believe that happiness and prosperity is just around the corner for them if they migrate to the towns. The fact of the matter is that there can be no life for the majority of people in Zambia except where they are. If the copper price does not fall too low, rural people can expect a benevolent Government to provide certain of the infra-structural services such as main roads and marketing depots,. education and health services, and certain basic extension services. However, as the Turner Report has clearly shown, the provision of infra-structural services alone does not bring about the development of peoples in rural areas. For example the provision of a secondary school in a remote area with a curriculum unrelated to the real needs of the local community only serves to drain the area of its most intelligent and progressive youths. The issues have been very clearly stated by Richard Roberts a research worker in the "Agricultural Labour Productivity Project" run jointly by the Universities of Nottingham and Zambia.

"A villager is a farmer only to the extent that he finds it necessary to cultivate gardens in order to obtain food. This type of farming is part of village life and is not thought of as being a source of cash. The villager will certainly sell a crop surplus if he is lucky enough to have one, but production of a marketable surplus is not the aim of his farming operations; farming is not regarded as a source of regular cash income. More than this, obtaining a cash income is not a part of the life of a villager.

Efforts to help increase saleable surplus from village farming have largely consisted of technological improvements,

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appointment which must be made by a central service commission. We must remove corruption and nepotism which is partly responsible for high recurrent costs and low productivity.

'Comrade Prime Minister will work out the details. But the implementation of these decisions is urgent. In the meantime I urge Zambians to be proud of their property in parastatals.

'Decentralisation of the Party and government: The measures I have taken today demonstrate our determination to increase the momentum in the process of decentralising the administration of the Party and government. This is in keeping with the Party's political line of giving more power to the people to run the affairs of their country, to shape their own destiny.

'Our aim is to ensure that at every level, the relationship between the Central Committee and Cabinet is fully reflected. At district level, the regional officials under the chairmanship of the district governor will ensure that the Party's political line is being strictly adhered to. The elected councillors will deal with the administration of the district.

'Already some of the very important functions have been transferred to the provinces and districts. It is our intention to transfer the responsibility for running clinics, dispensaries and health centres and primary schools to local authorities as soon as possible. I hope that with the revolutionary measures taken today, local authorities will have sufficient funds to assume some of these responsibilities by January 1, 1977. We have 18 months to prepare for a higher degree of self-government.

'CONCLUSION: DISCIPLINE. – Fellow countrymen, all these measures call for very stringent discipline in all our institutions. I call upon all disciplinary authorities to take very drastic measures for: – laziness, drunkenness, corruption, and many other offences stipulated in public service regulations. In future an officer guilty of drunkenness during working hours must face instant dismissal. This is a directive to the Public Service Commission, other service commissions and other disciplinary agencies.

'We cannot run this country without discipline among workers and peasants. Our revolution will fail unless we maintain discipline individually and collectively. The best form of discipline, of course, is one firmly rooted in self-discipline and total commitment to the cause of the masses which is your cause and mine.

'So now I call upon each and everyone of you in this hall, I call upon you, my fellow countrymen, wherever you are, in the Party, Civil Service, the Judiciary, in the Army, Air Force, Police and Prison services, in the labour and youth movements and the church, I call upon you peasants, to support me in word and action in this revolutionary programme.

'It is entirely up to you to wage this struggle to victory. As for me, I pledge my efforts to your service without reservation. I, therefore, say come with me and let us make Zambia a Humanist State and I hereby present my programme to this Council and the nation.'

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with comparatively wealthy neighbours in the town, and it has established its own rhythm of life. It is only when the "outsider" has adjusted himself to that rhythm that he can begin to assist in quickening the pace of development.

All that has been said about the need for intermediate and appropriate technologies applies to the Zambian rural situation. However it is in the realm of human affairs, human understanding, and true education that the secret of development lies. The best way of learning to respect people for what they are is to live with them and share their daily life. For people who take it for granted that water comes out of a tap and that light is at the end of a wire, there must be a period of learning in how to live hygienically, healthily, simply and contentedly for a considerable period of time in a small house on a plain diet. This demands a level of commitment which can be expected only of those with a strong sense of vocation for rural living.

THE LIFE STYLE OF A RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The first task to be undertaken would be that of selecting the area in which the demonstration is to be made,

then to establish what are in fact the real needs of the people,

then to recruit a team of workers qualified to assist people to develop their own resources.

The leader of the team would establish a Team Headquarters at a central point in the area selected for the project. Accommodation and facilities for the whole team would be erected from simple materials at the headquarters so that team meetings could be held at regular intervals. However most of the team members would live in houses constructed from local materials at strategic points throughout the area at a distance of not more than ten miles from the centre. Only the team leader would have a motor vehicle, the others would travel on foot or by cycle.

At least six months in the first year of service would be spent in intensive language study. No "development" work would be expected by the team during the first year as it would be considered as a team doing field training and study. This

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TIMES OF ZAMBIA

FORWARD WITH THE NATION

8 ngwee TUESDAY, July 1, 1975 No. 3,079

EINGEGANGEN 16. JULI 1975 Erledigt

EINGEGANGEN 10. JULI 1975 Erledigt

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
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OPINION

IN YESTERDAY's changes the only reform we have so far not foreseen and agitated for is the taking of 60 per cent by the Party in the ownership of the commercial side of the Times of Zambia and the Sunday Times.

Otherwise we have campaigned most vigorously at times to our own peril for the sweeping changes in favour of the masses

It is the nature of any watershed that at the dividing line the currents must move into a different direction but both the water and the terrain remain the same.

The masses of the peasants, workers and the many people as yet without jobs have started to move into a new revolunary direction under the leadership of the Party. It is both a privilege and a vote of confidence that we have been singled out to accompany the Party in the vanguard of the intensified revolution.

As the people of Zambia's leading national newspaper we are neither afraid of the change nor frightened of the awesome task before us. We have kept the lead because we have at every turn taken change in our stride.

We are certain the ever-swelling numbers of our readers which over the last six months has almost doubled will take the new changes in their stride too. The truth we write will not change, if anything it must become sharper and more penetrating.

The masses through the

KK reforms to boost economy

Jobless to go back to the land

A MASSIVE swing back to the land, involving the National Service, student teachers and the unemployed aimed at making Zambia self-sufficient in food production, has been promised by President Kaunda.

He also promised a 60 per cent cut-back on subsidies for parastatals, the slashing of luxurious imported foodstuffs and a crack-down on land speculators and landlords who were exploiting the people.

The long-awaited economic reforms announced by the President when he opened the UNIP National Council yesterday are important on two key issues: firstly the fact that Zambia is a poor country; and secondly that she can no longer continue relying on copper to keep her economic head above water.

Throughout his lengthy speech, Dr Kaunda reiterated the basic themes of Human-

● Dr Kaunda addressing the National Council yesterday.

by Richard Sakala, Tim Chigodo, Trevor Grundy and Saviour Chafungwa

State annexes nursing homes

WITH immediate effect, all nursing homes in Zambia will fall under the Ministry of Health.

President Kaunda said the move was aimed at streamlining health services in the country.

He said nursing homes were making a lot of money. But their service cost "far more than it was really worth."

He directed that from now, no parastatal organisation or any institution connected with

TIMES TAKEN OVER IN MEDIA SHAKE-UP

By Times Reporter

THE Government has taken over the Times of Zambia and its sister paper The Sunday Times of Zambia with immediate effect, President Kaunda announced yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said that in order to streamline the mass media, Times Newspapers Zambia Limited, proprietors of the two papers, was now being taken over by the Party 100 per cent and 60 per cent shares in the commercial side of both papers.

The Government had also taken over the whole cinema industry.

Dr Kaunda said cinemas were a very important wing of the mass media and the country could not have cinemas reflecting the values which were contrary to the Zambian way of life and interest.

"We must, therefore, streamline the organisation of cinemas," Dr Kaunda added. The Party would develop the cinema industry and hand them to local authorities later.

As the mass media was being streamlined, the President called on all journalists on the Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail, the Times of Zambia, Zana, Radio and Television Zambia and cinemas to clearly reflect the official thinking of the Party and Government.

"They must reflect the as-

Sunday Times of Zambia must carry in depth analysis of the Party and Government and the nation in general.

Zana must collect news about the whole nation while TVZ must, apart from disseminating information, express in depth the various cultural aspects of the nation in addition to entertainment.

The radio must continue to disseminate information, provide entertainment and education in all its important aspects.

Dr Kaunda said this called for mutual trust between policy-makers on the one hand and those responsible for disseminating and implementing policy on the other.

"We must understand that newsmen write things as they happen though they may not always express themselves correctly. Let us help them to do their work properly in the interest of the revolution," the President said.

He requested the Appointments and Disciplinary Subcommittee of the Central Committee to declare a "general amnesty" for all cases of indiscipline pertaining to the Press so that everybody would start afresh.

On the roles of the mass media in promoting Humanism and cultural values, Dr Kaunda said Pressmen must, in their respective and personal capacities, be entirely committed to the philosophy of the revolution.

They could not do that unless they understood the philosophy and appreciated and "accepted it in total." Pressmen must accept that even if in terms of the Leadership Code they did not qualify to be leaders they were in fact leaders and militants of the revolution.

They must be able to distinguish between factual given issue, they must not publish or publicize — even if their emotional judgment urged them to do so — before they get the correct and relevant facts.

Pressmen must always remember that their task was to promote the interests of the revolutionary and struggling masses of Zambia and those of the rest of the world, and to fight against the minority even if they were a vocal and powerful minority.

Any journalist who did not see the role of the mass media worker as explained should resign voluntarily or else the Central Committee would sack him.

The President said he had been shocked when the Times of Zambia printed a matter which was one of "life and death" for the people of the troubled southern Africa.

"I am referring here to the diplomatic initiative that the leaders of Botswana, Tanzania, Frelimo and Zambia had taken to resolve the impasse over Rhodesia," he said.

Dr Kaunda said the matter was very serious and for a Zambian paper to have treated such knowledge of what was going on as merely a scoop was "most irresponsible and treacherously unpatriotic."

The President said the Sunday Times of Zambia had carried out a systematic campaign against the decision of the National Council to ban sex films on the screens.

Violence in the world had reached such alarming proportions that if an answer could not be found soon, societies were bound to break up.

"For the information of these misguided men and women — whom I cannot call militants because they are reactionaries and counter-

cause we have at every turn taken change in our stride.

We are certain the ever-swelling numbers of our readers which over the last six months has almost doubled will take the new changes in their stride too. The truth we write will not change, if anything it must become sharper and more penetrating.

The masses through the leadership of President Kaunda have now put us in a position where we can, on their behalf, command facts from those sitting on them.

We shall continue with our alertness and the proven ability to probe and investigate and must come out with the fuller story than before. Nothing will be sacred.

Although in the past we worked alone, we nonetheless we endeavoured to give the correct line of the Party. The recent landlord problem which has provided the cornerstone to the current revolutionary land reforms is one of the innumerable examples.

The new measures by President Kaunda are different from all the measures that have gone before them in that for the first time they lay the foundation for a militant revolution by the masses. Before now the masses were participating in a revolution which in practice was slipping away from under their feet.

The control the people have regained over land, shelter and the promise for more work opportunity cannot be maintained by mere vigilance but by open and persistent militancy along the correct Party line.

Reform alone is not enough. The masses must now more than ever before rely on themlseves than on any people still unintegrated with them.

We can only hope that the members of the National Council will realise immediately the far-reaching scope of the changes and get down to formulating clear follow-up action programmes.

Nursing homes

WITH immediate effect, all nursing homes in Zambia will fall under the Ministry of Health.

President Kaunda said the move was aimed at streamlining health services in the country.

He said nursing homes were making a lot of money. But their service cost "far more than it was really worth."

He directed that from now, no parastatal organisation or any institution connected with Government should make any contributions to the Zambia Medical Association. In the past, even parastatals contributed to make it possible for their employees to go to nursing homes.

"I cannot allow taxpayers' money to be used to fight the Party and Government programmes for bridging the gap between the rich and the poor. Why should Government institutions be party of strengthening capitalism?" he asked.

President Kaunda also warned private doctors who overcharged to stop that and other malpractices or they would lead the "Party and Government into temptation."

It was the intention of the Party and Government to wipe out exploitation in all institutions, he said, and stressed that any institution found exploiting will either be taken over or will simply be closed down.

Dr Kaunda further directed the Minister of Health, Dr Mutumba Bull, to investigate the fees charged by private doctors, and told the meeting: "I can tell you I have no problem in getting the information I want."

He said he also knew that pharmacists indulged in malpractices and exploitation. He warned them to "voluntarily stop profiteering."

In future, no expatriate doctor employed by the Government would be allowed to set up a private medical business in Zambia even after termination of service with the Government.

nomic reforms announced by the President when he opened the UNIP National Council yesterday are important on two key issues: firstly the fact that Zambia is a poor country; and secondly that she can no longer continue relying on copper to keep her economic head above water.

Throughout his lengthy speech, Dr Kaunda reiterated the basic themes of Humanism Part Two and that its elitist structure should mushroom so that it would eventually grow so large that nothing else could move.

He warned several times about the danger of "two nations" existing side by side in Zambia — the exploiters and the exploited.

Dr Kaunda pointed out that this year Zambia would earn approximately half of what she earned from copper sales.

"I say to you comrades and countrymen, we have to behave as we are — a poor nation," he declared.

This year subsidies would be well over K100 million made up partly of large subsidies on mealie meal (K17.5 million) and fertilisers (K32.8 million).

A special document on the serious state of the economy had earlier been circulated to delegates to the National Council and the President asked them to take it and his speech as one and the same thing.

He promised to continue with the Government policy of slashing import bills and said subsidies to parastatals should be cut back by 60 per cent.

Those made redundant within industries would be drafted back to their home areas and student teachers (with one year experience at an agricultural college) would teach them farming techniques — thus ending Zambia's ten-year-old dependence on foreign foodstuffs.

Dr Kaunda said he hoped to see the National Service playing a major role within the agricultural sector of the economy.

District development committees would start identifying likely new industries.

He recalled that last month he said private enterprises had no long-term future in this country. But he said all of the Party's policy towards private investment had been clearly stated in Humanism Part Two.

Capitalism would remain in Zambia for the time being and Zambia would continue to keep its reputation with foreign investors. Zambia was still prepared to work with friends in the capitalist camp but businessmen could read the writing on the wall and invite State participation, co-operatives or workers participation, he said.

"Please read the philosophy of Humanism Part One and Two, so that you can save yourself a possible heart attack when I speak next," the President warned.

The President told of an outrageous story of how one local businessman had offered K40,000 a month to a foreign embassy. He was prepared to pay staff salaries, rent and so on in return for sums of money in foreign banks.

Other businessmen were keeping their money in safes; if found the money would be confisticated and treated as public property. Some of the President's toughest words were held for Zambia's embryonic landlord class.

He said speculation in land

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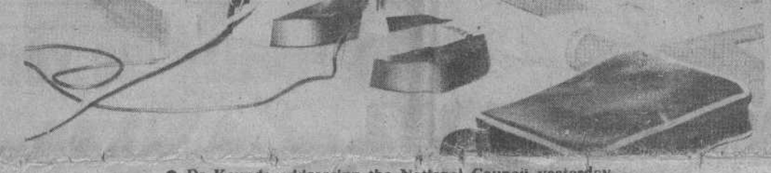

● Dr Kaunda addressing the National Council yesterday.

by Richard Sakala, Tim Chigodo, Trevor Grundy and Saviour Chafungwa

Code defaulters will lose their salaries

LEADERS who failed to comply with the Leadership Code will lose a month's salary as a punitive measure against them, President Kaunda announced.

The money would be paid in two monthly instalments. It would be collected by the Party and put into a charitable fund.

Dr Kaunda said a number of workers, particularly civil servants had not responded well to the Code requirements.

"I have, therefore, decided that time has come for us to impose on each one of those who have not responded some form of penalty," he said.

It was his hope that certain service organisations such as the Zambia Flying Doctor Services, Mission Medic Air, orphanages, settlements of blind and handicapped as well as the lepers and organisations pushing the rural development programme would benefit from the fund.

But the President said the response from Central Committee members, Cabinet Ministers and ministers of state had been excellent.

However, there were some cases which the Leadership Code Committee was still dealing with. These would later be referred to him for action.

The President said some leaders had taken advantage of the various options that had been provided in the Kabwe Declaration.

Some of these were in different professions and others were running businesses.

The leaders concerned would continue to serve the Party and Government in various capacities as members of the Central Committee, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Members of Parliament.

They would be paid by their various enterprises and not by the State. Certain allowances might be paid to them when travelling on duty.

The Party and Government were carrying out an experiment with a group of businessmen and women who were turning their businesses into some form of co-operatives.

The working people would control the means of production as well as distribution. They were the eyes of the Leadership Code.

People must inform the committee about any leaders who might be dishonest when dealing with Code matters.

The Code, he said was a continuous process and a way of life.

If a leader had declared a "nill" return last year, but later acquired a house on loan from a bank or building society, he would again be required to make another declaration showing his house as an asset and the loan as a liability.

The Constitution would be amended to withdraw the previous provision in the Leadership Code which allowed a leader to transfer property to a spouse.

This was found to contravene certain provisions of the Republican Constitution.

"We must, therefore, streamline the organisation of cinemas," Dr Kaunda added. The Party would develop the cinema industry and hand them to local authorities later.

As the mass media was being streamlined, the President called on all journalists on the Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail, the Times of Zambia, Zana, Radio and Television Zambia and cinemas to clearly reflect the official thinking of the Party and Government.

"They must reflect the aspirations of the masses under the leadership of the Party and Government," he said.

Dr Kaunda said he wanted to see the Times of Zambia reflect official Party and Government thinking. The Kaunda said Pressmen must, in their respective and personal capacities, be entirely committed to the philosophy of the revolution.

They could not do that unless they understood the philosophy and appreciated and "accepted it in total." Pressmen must accept that even if in terms of the Leadership Code they did not qualify to be leaders they were in fact leaders and militants of the revolution.

They must be able to distinguish between factual truth on one hand and opinion or even fiction on the other. When they were not able to distinguish between these because they did not have the facts to help them make the correct judgment of any

The President said the Sunday Times of Zambia had carried out a systematic campaign against the decision of the National Council to ban sex films on the screens.

Violence in the world had reached such alarming proportions that if an answer could not be found soon, societies were bound to break up.

"For the information of these misguided men and women — whom I cannot call militants because they are reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries — the violent activities on the part of the people in this country has been directly linked to what they see on the screen," Dr Kaunda said.

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DUE TO OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES, THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA IS UNABLE TO PUBLISH THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN FULL TODAY. IT WILL BE CONCLUDED IN TOMORROW'S PAPER. SEE PAGES 7 AND 10.

'Indisciplined MPs must quit'

THE Party and Government will not stomach any indiscipline among MPs masquerading under parliamentary privilege President Kaunda told the National Council.

He instructed Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, to take action in making disciplinary rules of the Party—part of the Standing Orders—under which MPs could be punished for their breach within the precincts of Parliament.

"We are going to deal with any cases of parliamentary indiscretion with utmost severity. In doing so the Party is going to use the very institution which some misguided MPs are using," he said.

The Party and Government would see to it that the Standing Orders Committee of the National Assembly was more effective as a disciplinary authority.

Once this was done, the President said, he expected the Prime Minister Mr Elijah Mudenda and Chief Whip would ensure that the rules of the game were strictly observed.

Dr Kaunda warned that any MP who attacked and made wild and unfounded allegations against the Party and Government and their officials would be punished.

"As Party members, MPs should at all times observe Party rules. They should also defend Party policies in the House, instead of attacking them," he said.

Dr Kaunda added: "Policies and decisions made by this National Council are expressions of the people's will. They are the wishes of the majority and they should be respected."

It was most unprinciple and undemocratic for any MP, who had the chance to discuss Party policy in the National Council to somersault in the National Assembly and begin condemning a collective decision to which he was a party.

However, Dr Kaunda said the quality of debates in the House was much higher today than it was under the multi-party system in the first Republic.

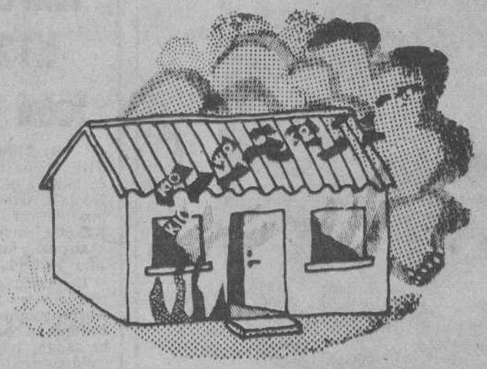
On discipline among governors, Dr Kaunda said they and Party officials were also guilty of making wild and general statements in the Press, boasting about powers which they did not have.

"More recently there have been general criticisms of Central Committee members and ministers sneaking into provinces as well as general allegations about Leadership Code violations," he said.

The President called on Party leaders to work even harder in implementing the supremacy of the Party.

Wise people save with Barclays

If you keep your money hidden at home and there's a fire . . . you'll lose not only your home but all your money too!



Go along to any branch of Barclays and ask for the leaflet which will show you the benefits of opening a Savings Account.

BANK AND SAVE

You're welcome at BARCLAYS

THE PROGRESSIVE BANK

BARCLAYS BANK OF ZAMBIA LIMITED (Registered Commercial Bank)

Lightfoot 3124C

Gossner Mission

NOTICE OF SHERRIFFS
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Goods specified in the schedule hereto have been seized under process is execution in case no. 1974/HN/646 between Hardware Mechants Zambia Limited plaintiff and Makumba's Mporingu Limited defendant will be sold by public auction at Plot 2706, Broadway Centre Ndola at 14.30 Hrs. in the afternoon of Wednesday 2nd July 1975.

26th June 1975 U. MBAMBIKO
Bailiff

THE SCHEDULE

I.N.C.R. cash register, 4 dress rails, 4 dummies, quantity of dresses, blouses, shoes, trousers, jeans, socks, underwear, nities, evening dresses and skirts.

56528/d-1

NCCM

VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following positions in the Medical Department of N C C M's Konkola Division.

NURSING SISTERS

Applicants must be in possession of either the SRN / SCM or ZRN / ZCM Certificates.

NURSING ASSISTANTS

Applicants must be in possession of ZEN and ZEM Certificates.

Salaries will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications giving personal particulars and full details of qualifications and experience should be sent as soon as possible to:-

The Personnel Manager
N C C M Limited
Konkola Division
PO Box 1
CHILILABOMBWE

After you've kissed it better, reach for Vaseline*!

GRANT 1-140

Police probe mystery deaths

By Times Reporter

COPPERBELT police are investigating the deaths of five people in Ndola and Kitwe over the weekend.

A spokesman said the police had not yet established the causes of the deaths, but they suspected foul play.

In Ndola, a man was found dead outside Victoria Hotel, a 13-year-old girl was found dead with injuries near Lubuto township and another body of a woman was found near Kantolomba.

Two bodies of a woman and her child were found with injuries in a house in Chief Mukutuma's area near Kitwe.

The police spokesman said the deaths were not linked.

● GOODS worth millions of Kwacha were destroyed by fire at Lusaka's Leeds furniture shop in the early hours of yesterday.

Unconfirmed reports said the fire was started by thieves who had forced their way into the offices behind the shop. When they failed to open the safe they set fire to the building and then sped off.

A Lusaka fire brigade spokesman said the fire started just before midnight. Firemen rushed to the shop. The spokesman said it took them four hours to put out the fire and by morning the gutted shop was filled with water.

The general manager Mr G. Patel said all the goods in the shop were destroyed. He said the goods were worth millions of Kwacha.

A police spokesman confirmed the fire but could not say whether they had made any arrests.

Right, what remains of the shop.

Man pleads not guilty of assaulting Kitwe DG

By Times Reporter

A MAN alleged to have beaten Kitwe governor, Mr Fenwick Chifunda last week, appeared in a senior resident magistrate court yesterday charged with assault

Special Njovu, 43, a driver of Ndeke township who is being defended by a Kitwe lawyer, Mr James Mporokoso, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

It was alleged that on June 26 Njovu assaulted the governor, occasioning bodily harm. The governor was admitted to hospital.

Senior resident magistrate Mr Okwuchuku Opene fixed the trial date in this case to July 15 when the State indicated to call four witnesses.

Njovu was released on a K2,000 bail with two sureties.

But before bail was granted, both the defence and prosecution were engaged in an argument over the application of bail.

Prosecutor, Mr S. Moonga objected to the application on grounds that the governor was still in hospital.

But Mr Mporokoso argued that this reason was weak to stand for the objection because the prosecution had not told the court whether the governor was in a critical condition.

He told the court that since the prosecution did not say anything on that, it meant that the condition of Mr Chifunda was improving.

Discharged

"Infact, your worship, I have information that the governor was discharged from the hospital at the weekend and besides, my client who is a Zambian, should not be denied bail facilities because he cannot run away," he said.

Mr Opene agreed with Mr Mporokoso and told the prosecutor that he saw no reason why the bail could not be granted because he was charged on a very light offence.

"It is possible that the governor was injured but it does not show how serious and further more if he was gravely injured, Njovu should have been charged with unlawful wounding, which is a much more serious offence than assault.

"On those grounds, I grant him bail to appear for trial on July 15 in this court," Mr Opene said.

POSTAL UNION CHIEF ATTACKS REBELS

By Times Reporter

DEPUTY chairman of the National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers, Mr Nicholas Kapepa, has charged that all those supporting the formation of a splinter union of workers were merely power hungry.

He made the charge in Lusaka yesterday in his reply to mounting demands by workers in Lusaka and Choma to form a seperate union which would represent telecommunication workers.

The workers claimed that the present union's leadership did not represent them effectively.

Mr Kapepa said the NUPTW would not bow down to such demands and appealed to members not to listen to them because "they are just power hungry."

"There is no room for a split and we are not going to tolerate such demands," he said.

He urged everyone to co-operate with the union executive while the workers' conditions of service were still being sorted out by the board of directors of the newly formed Postal and Telecommunications Corporation.

"Unity at this moment is as essential as the air we breathe," Mr Kapepa added.

Early last week, Mr Felix Makumba of Ndola called for the formation of another union to represent telecommunication workers whom, he said were not being properly served by the present executive.

His call was supported by workers in Choma.

College geared to boost farm production

30 YOUTHS TO ATTEND MINDOLO COURSE IN

MOTOR VEHICLE AUCTION KITWE

LAKES FISHERIES OF ZAMBIA LIMITED
MISESHI ROAD (FORMERLY CARDIFF ROAD)
INDUSTRIAL AREA, KITWE
FRIDAY 4TH JULY AT 15.00 HOURS (3 P.M.)

2 Land Rover pick-ups, 2 Ford 7 ton trucks, 1 Ford 3 ton truck, 1 Ford truck, 1 Ford Transit, 1 Ford Falcon, 1 Ford D-300, 3 Ford Escorts, 1 Toyota Hi-Ace, 1 Toyota Crown S/Wagon, 3 Renault 4's.

ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE — TERMS CASH
FIGOV'S AUCTION SALES

Gossner Mission

After you've kissed it better, reach for Vaseline*!

Your first aid for cuts and burns

Vaseline* White Petroleum Jelly soothes away pain-seals out infection-hastens healing. It's your first aid kit in a jar. Never be without pure, safe Vaseline* White Petroleum Jelly.

Remember, too, nothing protects baby's skin against nappy rash better than Vaseline* White Petroleum Jelly.

*VASELINE is a registered trademark of Chesebrough Pond's Inc

GRANT I-140

boost farm production

By Times Reporter

KALULUSHI Farm College is geared to become one of the largest commercial undertakings in the country, college director, Mr Wilberforce Kacholola, has said.

The college would increase its beef unit to 1,000 animals. About 100 breeding pigs were expected to produce 1,200 beasts a year.

The poultry unit would be expanded to produce 72,000 broilers and 6,000 layers annually.

This information is contained in an annual report submitted to Copperbelt Minister, Mr Joseph Mutale, when he presented certificates to 21 students at the college over the weekend.

Mr Kacholola also told the graduation ceremony that no efforts would be spared in expanding the college activities.

He said in his report that the college had embarked on a new commercial horticulture unit with a total investment of K330,000.

"When the plan is fully operational, an annual income of K336,000 will be generated," he added.

The college would undertake a major housing programme in the next five years.

Sixty houses would be built for married and single students, 40 for junior staff and a number of others for senior employees, he said.

Mr Kacholola added that the college would provide courses for 80 residential and 60 probation students.

The institution would also introduce short-duration and refresher courses to former students.

30 YOUTHS TO ATTEND MINDOLO COURSE IN LEADERSHIP

By Times Reporter

MORE than 30 youths from all Commonwealth countries in Africa are expected to attend a five-month youth leadership course starting in Kitwe today.

Organiser of the Mindolo Ecumenical Youth Centre, Mr Aaron Owoh, said yesterday that the course was intended to develop the minds of the youths and prepare them for future leadership.

The course would also be attended by representatives from South Africa and Rhodesia.

It was hoped that after the course the participants would become useful to their respective governments in solving youth problems.

Mr Owoh said the youths would be trained in various skills which would be of benefit to their countries.

Responsibility

The participants, he said, had a responsibility in managing the work of youth centres in their respective countries.

While on training they would develop leadership habits through the process of team work and managerial techniques.

MOTOR VEHICLE AUCTION KITWE

LAKES FISHERIES OF ZAMBIA LIMITED
MISESHI ROAD (FORMERLY CARDIFF ROAD)
INDUSTRIAL AREA, KITWE
FRIDAY 4TH JULY AT 15.00 HOURS (3 P.M.)

2 Land Rover pick-ups, 2 Ford 7 ton trucks, 1 Ford 3 ton truck, 1 Ford truck, 1 Ford Transit, 1 Ford Falcon, 1 Ford D. 300, 3 Ford Escorts, 1 Toyota Hi-Ace, 1 Toyota Crown S/Wagon, 3 Renault 4's.

ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE — TERMS CASH
FIGOV'S AUCTION SALES

56450/c-4

FIGOV'S AUCTION MART
Luanshya

WEDNESDAY 2ND JULY AT 14.30 HOURS (2.30 P.M.)
1968 Toyota Crown Station Wagon, 1968 Land-rover, 2 non-runner Motor Cycles and Spares, 2 glass showcase counters, wardrobes, dressing tables, desk, mattresses, easy chairs, parker knoll chairs, ladies cycle, 4 burner zoppas gas stove and tank, coffee table, kenwood chef, juvenile bed, air guns, carricot, hi-chair, single robe, double mattress, 2 walking dolls, writing desk, radiogramme, eight lounge suites, brand new 3-piece lounge suite, 8 mm projector, bamboo bar and stools, defy stove 4-plate space-saver, tyres, 22 x 13 carpet, tools, 40 piece dinner service, Monarch 2-plate stove, display cupboard, imported dining room suite, lounge chairs, 8 mm cine camera, hoover vacuum, washing machine junior encyclopaedia, elephant table, step-down robe, wardrobe cum dressing table, broom cupboard, beds and mattresses, ½ moon tables, dressmakers dummy.

ON VIEW 2 P.M. DAY OF SALE
TERMS: CASH

56452/d-2

Tublers plan K12,000 food centre

By Times Reporter

THE Ndola Round Table is to build a nutrition clinic at Ndola's Arthur Davison hospital at a cost of about K12,000, community services chairman, Mr Louis Quaye, said yesterday.

The clinic would have a lecture room and a kitchen where mothers taking their children to the hospital, would be taught how to feed their children and educate them on the proper methods of cooking and diet balancing.

Mr Quaye said that the decision to build a clinic at the hospital was taken after it was found that malnutrition affected more than 70 per cent of the population under five years in Zambia.

"The clinic will go a long way to help educate mothers on the proper methods of cooking because the cause of malnutrition is not poverty but rather the lack of knowledge of proper feeding methods among mothers," he said.

The project with the support of the Ministry of Health, and the hospital advisory committee would be launched immediately the organisation raised the money.

Feeling his way – thats Dennis

● MRS Melody Daughters holds her eight-month-old son, Dennis, in their New York home recently. By broadcasting silent sounds that return as audible echoes, Dennis — who was blinded since birth—"sees" much like a bat does. It is done through special equipment within a kind of beanie cap worm on the head. Dennis is apparently the first blind baby in the world ever to experiment with a sonar device.

Stonehouse must go back~court

MELBOURNE, Monday.

RUNAWAY British MP John Stonehouse and his former secretary, Mrs Sheila Buckley, will be extradited to England, a court ruled today.

Chief city court magistrate Mr C. J. Thompson approved extradition warrants for the pair.

He said there was sufficient evidence to send Mr Stonehouse for trial on a total of 21 charges and Mrs Buckley for trial on six charges.

Mr Stonehouse, 49, a former British government minister, faces charges of theft, fraud, forgery and conspiracy involving more than K255,000.

His attractive 28-year-old secretary is accused of theft and conspiracy.

The extradition case has been going on for more than three months.

Mr Stonehouse faked his own death by drowning in Florida last November. But he was picked up by police in Melbourne on Christmas eve under an assumed name and was originally accused of entering Australia on a false passport.

On June 9, Mr Stonehouse was arrested at Melbourne airport as he tried to board a Jumbo jet for London in defiancce of his bail restrictions to address a House of Commons debate on his expulsion.

Taken to Pentridge maximum security prison, he at first refused to speak and staged a hunger strike in protest against being prevented from returning to address the Commons.

But he called off his protest after three days when the expulsion debate was postponed, and the following day was remanded on bail.

By this time, in addition to extradition proceedings, he faced a charge of obstructing justice.

After the magistrate's finding, lawyers for Stonehouse began questioning a psychiatrist about Stonehouse's present state of mind.

Under Australian law, no person can be extradited until at least 15 days after an extradition ruling.

During any such period application may be made for a further hearing in a higher court.

● STONEHOUSE

● MRS BUCKLEY

Mr Thompson, giving a reserved judgment, said there was sufficient prima facie evidence to send Stonehouse before a jury on charges of theft, fraud and conspiracy.

The charges related to the MP's use of false birth certificates and a false British passport after his faked disappearance.

In earlier proceedings here, the prosecution said Stonehouse forged applications in England for birth certificates in the names of two dead Britons — Joseph Arthur Markham and Donald Clive Mildoon.

He was also said to have obtained a passport is the name of Markham and to have used it to enter Australia last December.

The magistrate told Mrs Buckley there seemed a close conspiracy between her and her employer on several of the charges.

"I am convinced that as early as last July, Stonehouse planned his disappearasce by seeking two new identities and false documents," he added.—Reuter.

World in Action

LAGOS, Monday.

THE leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola, Dr Agostinho Neto, has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the Nigerian federal military government.

Dr Neto, who flew into Lagos with the Nigerian delegation to the Mozambique independence celebration, is expected to have discussions with federal government leaders on preparations for Angola's independence next November. He will also brief leaders here on the outcome of the recent peace meeting in Nakuru, between him and leaders of the other rival nationalist movements in Angola.

KINSHASA. — President Amin, accompanied by his wife, Madina, told reporters at the airport he had come to extend the greeting of his countrymen to the people of Zaire.

NEW DELHI. — Eighty people were believed to have been drowned in a boat disaster on the rain-swollen Ganges River in India's northwestern state of Bihar.

PARIS.—French police said they were convinced that a man who shot dead two counter-espionage agents and their prisoner on Friday was still hiding in Paris.

SYDNEY. — A Pan-American flight from Sydney to Hong Kong was postponed after two seagulls collided with the airliner as it was taking off.

LAGOS. — Twenty Nigerian pilots undergoing training in Europe will return home by the end of this year to

Ennals to hold final talks with Smith

SALISBURY, Monday.

BRITISH deputy Foreign Secretary David Ennals today enters his final round of talks with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leaders before leaving for London to report on his findings.

Yesterday he spent 90 minutes with Mr Smith, talked for almost two hours with the ANC, had two sessions with "Foreign Minister" Pieter van der Byl and met delegations from two of Rhodesia's opposition parties.

A member of Mr Ennals' staff said that the British minister would be holding further talks with Mr Smith and the ANC today.

There has been no leak of any kind on how the talks are progressing. Mr Ennals

Russia may be bugging US domestic phone calls – CIA chief

WASHINGTON, Monday.

CIA Director Mr William Colby suggested today that the Soviet Union monitors domestic telephone calls in the United States using equipment at its embassy in Washington.

Asked if such monitoring took place, he told television interviewers: "There are an awful lot of antenna on top of the Soviet embassy and I think they are there for a purpose."

Agency, Mr Colby said he felt such a change would be regarded by the Press as merely cosmetic.

The proposal was made by a commission headed by former ambassador Robert Murphy to study the orga-

Gandhi acts on prices

NEW DELHI, Monday.

PRIME Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has made her first move for economic reform under the present state of emergency.

Traders throughout the country have been instructed to display clearly the prices of all essential goods and their stocks of each commodity.

State governments have been told to monitor the prices and availability of the goods.

An official spokesman claimed today that the prices of several items, including wheat, sugar and cooking oil, had shown "a very healthy downward trend" since Mrs Gandhi assumed her sweeping extra-parliamentary powers last Thursday.

The spokesman attributed this to the impact of the declaration of the emergency. Traders have been given three days to comply with the orders on essential goods.

The government spokesman declined to give new figures for the number of people arrested under the emergency laws. But he said it was "obviously much larger" than the previous official figure of 900.—Reuter.

SOMALIA SNUBS PRESSMEN

BERBERA, (Somalia), Monday.

AN international group of journalists specifically brought here to disprove claims that there is a Soviet missile base in this Somali port town, were today refused permission to inspect certain installations.

The group, including a television team from the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), had been brought here by the Somali government in an effort to refute US allegations that there is a Soviet missile handling and storage as well as a naval bunkering and supply facility here.

After a three-day journey to this sweltering desert coast of the Gulf of Aden, the outcome was an angry and flat refusal by Somali officials to allow the team access to what was described as "a Somali military installation."

The team had requested permission to see two areas which the US State Department had labelled in satellite photographs high-bay checkout assembly building and bunkers. — Reuter.

Dockers protest

LAGOS. — Nigeria faced a pile-up of ships following a general boycott by workers of the state-owned Nigerian Ports Authority demanding the removal of soldiers from Lagos ports. — Reuter.

RECKITT & COLMAN (ZAMBIA) LIMITED

NDOLA

STOCKTAKING

WE ADVISE ALL OUR CUSTOMERS THAT OUR NDOLA WAREHOUSE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY FOR STOCKTAKING PURPOSES ON FRIDAY, 4TH JULY, 1975.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

56531/d-3

FREIGHT HOLDINGS OF ZAMBIA LIMITED

RADIO TECHNICIAN

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM ZAMBIANS QUALIFIED ON RADIO RECEIVERS AND TRANSMITTERS IN H.F. RANGE.

Candidates should have past experience in mobile communications and knowledge of transistors and test equipment is necessary.

Applications with copies of references and qualifications to be submitted to:

The Personnel Officer,
Freight Holdings Limited,
P.O. Box 2026,
LUSAKA.

56539/d-3

Underground Trainees

An accelerated training course in the Mining Department at Mufulira Division will be commencing shortly.
Trainees will start as workmen underground, but will then progress through a wide range of Mining operations, and those who can prove their ability at this stage could reach Section Boss level (K199·60 per month) within two years and possibly Shift Boss R.B.S. level (K303·70 per month) after five years. Others may be sponsored for technical training, for example in ventilation or survey methods, if they can demonstrate technical ability during the first part of the training.

Applicants must be Zambian citizens with a full Cambridge School Certificate. Trainees who specialise in technical subjects must possess G.C.E. 'O' levels in English Language, Mathematics and a relevant Science subject. All trainees must be physically fit and healthy, and further qualities such as determination, self-reliance and dependability are also essential.

Applicants who appear to meet the minimum requirements for this training will be invited to attend for tests and interviews at Mufulira.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and any previous industrial experience should be addressed to:-

The Personnel Superintendent,
Roan Consolidated Mines Limited,
Mufulira Division,
PO Box 67,
MUFULIRA.

BARGAINS FOR NDOLA RESIDENTS

	Usual Price	Our Price.
SERVANTS' UNIFORMS OVERALLS	~~K 7.00~~	K 6.45

three days to comply with the orders on essential goods.

The government spokesman declined to give new figures for the number of people arrested under the emergency laws. But he said it was "obviously much larger" than the previous official figure of 900.—Reuter.

to what was described as "a Somali military installation."

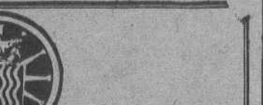
The team had requested permission to see two areas which the US State Department had labelled in satellite photographs high-bay checkout assembly building and bunkers. — Reuter.

BARGAINS FOR NDOLA RESIDENTS

	Usual Price	Our Price.
SERVANTS' UNIFORMS		
OVERALLS		
SHIRTS	~~K 7.99~~	K 6.45
SAFARI SUITS	~~K21.00~~	K16.40
JEANS	~~K 6.55~~	K 4.90
TROUSERS	~~K12.99~~	K10.65

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE IN NDOLA

CHEAP CHEAP (56427/tfm-30)



ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM SUITABLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED CANDIDATES TO TAKE UP THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS IN THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF ZAMBIA RAILWAYS:-

LEGAL OFFICER

Duties and Responsibilities:

1. To act on behalf of the Railways in cases of litigation.
2. To handle conveyancing matters and to take over and control the Estate Section of the Railways.
3. To prepare all legal documents for execution as and when required by the General Manager and, from time to time, to give legal advice to Management.

Qualifications:

A Zambian citizen holding a L.L.B. degree and a qualified Advocate of the High Court.

Salary:

Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications with photostat copies of testimonials and certificates should reach the undersigned.

The Personnel Manager,
Zambia Railways,
P.O. Box 935,
KABWE.

BEFORE 25TH JULY, 1975.

56335/c-15

SYDNEY. — A Pan-American flight from Sydney to Hong Kong was postponed after two seagulls collided with the airliner as it was taking off.

LAGOS. — Twenty Nigerian pilots undergoing training in Europe will return home by the end of this year to take over from expatriates on the state-owned Nigerian Airways.

NEW YORK — A father on a week-end pass from jail was arrested and charged with throwing his two young daughters from a building — the same case for which he is in prison.

REBELLION LOOMING

PORT MORESBY. — A leader of the Bougainville secessionist movement warned that open confrontation could occur if the Papua New Guinea central government attempted to financially squeeze the people into accepting unity.

Mr Leo Hannett said: "We will not be blackmailed into accepting a partnership in a united Papua New Guinea.—Reuter.

MINISTER OFF

BONN. — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left here for a 10-day tour of four African countries aimed at increasing co-operation. Mr Genscher is expected to visit Zambia, Malawi, Ghana and Liberia. —Reuter.

Eteki visit

LAGOS. — OAU Secretary-General Mr William Eteki Mboumoua, arrives in Lagos today to begin a four-day official visit to Nigeria.—Rtr.

ster Ian Smith and black nationalist leaders before leaving for London to report on his findings.

Yesterday he spent 90 minutes with Mr Smith, talked for almost two hours with the ANC, had two sessions with "Foreign Minister" Pieter van der Byl and met delegations from two of Rhodesia's opposition parties.

A member of Mr Ennals' staff said that the British minister would be holding further talks with Mr Smith and the ANC today.

There has been no leak of any kind on how the talks are progressing. Mr Ennals has stated repeatedly that he is here purely to "sound out" opinion on convening a full constitutional conference and that there is no question of any negotiation.

Mr Ennals, arrived here from Pretoria, where he had met the South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller.

After a brief discussion with Mr van der Byl, Mr Ennals was driven to Mr Smith's official residence in Salisbury for an unexpected early meeting with the rebel leader.

According to his schedule Mr Ennals was to have met Mr Smith today, and yesterday's meeting was believed to have been at Mr Smith's request.

Mr Smith himself had made a flying visit to Pretoria on Saturday for an informal meeting with Mr Vorster.

Mr Ennals had lengthy meetings with delegations from two of Rhodesia's opposition parties, the Rhodesia Party and the multi-racial Centre Party.

The five-man ANC delegation was led by President, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who said after the meeting there had been "a very, very good discussion."

Bishop Muzorewa refused to be drawn on details of what had been said and when asked if he had been encouraged by the meeting, he replied: "Half and half."

Last night Mr Ennals ended his formidable round of talks by dining with Mr van der Byl and other Rhodesian regime ministers.—Reuter.

– CIA chief

WASHINGTON, Monday.

CIA Director Mr William Colby suggested today that the Soviet Union monitors domestic telephone calls in the United States using equipment at its embassy in Washington.

Asked if such monitoring took place, he told television interviewers: "There are an awful lot of antenna on top of the Soviet embassy and I think they are there for a purpose."

Press reports have said the Embassy can monitor microwave transmissions used by American telephone companies. The US is said to have a similar capability in the Soviet Union.

Testified

Mr Colby has testified to a number of Senate committees on CIA activities following disclosures that it carried out illegal domestic activities and engaged in assassination plots against foreign leaders.

A Senate Select Committee headed by Democrat Senator Frank Church of Idaho, is trying to establish the chain of command in the alleged assassination plots.

Mr Colby declined to discuss the assassination issue on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" programme today, saying some of the facts were not well known.

Not clear

In an apparent reference to the possibility of presidential involvement in such plots, he said: "Some of the degree to which people within and outside of the agency were a part of any such activity is not very clear."

Senator Church has said his committee found no direct link between the President and assassination plots.

Asked for his view on a proposal that the CIA should be changed to the Foreign Intelligence Agency, Mr Colby said he felt such a change would be regarded by the Press as merely cosmetic.

The proposal was made by a commission headed by former ambassador Robert Murphy to study the organisation of the foreign policy arm of the US Government.

In reply to another question, Mr Colby denied that the CIA had tried to overthrow Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.—Rtr.

"I am convinced that as early as last July, Stonehouse planned his disappearasce by seeking two new identities and false documents," he added.—Reuter.

Dockers protest

LAGOS. — Nigeria faced a pile-up of ships following a general boycott by workers of the state-owned Nigerian Ports Authority demanding the removal of soldiers from Lagos ports. — Reuter.

Four shot dead

BOGOTA. — Four left-wing guerrillas were killed in a clash with army troops in the north just hours before Colombia was placed under a state of siege. — Reuter.

possess G.C.E. 'O' levels in English Language, Mathematics and a relevant Science subject. All trainees must be physically fit and healthy, and further qualities such as determination, self-reliance and dependability are also essential.

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Roan Consolidated Mines Limited,
Mufulira Division,
PO Box 67,
MUFULIRA.

RCM

100 die in Beirut clashes

PARTIAL CURFEW IMPOSED

BEIRUT, Monday.

MORE than 100 people were killed and several hundred others injured during fighting between left and rightwing gunmen in Beirut yesterday, police sources said today.

Sporadic firing and explosions echoed through the tense Lebanese capital this morning and the state-run radio advised people to stay indoors.

Police said the latest casualty figures were only approximate. They said more bodies were being found. The latest figures brought the casualty toll for the past six days of fighting to at least 155 dead and more than 400 wounded.

The gunmen appeared to have ignored premier-designate Rashid Karami's appeal over radio and television for an end to the factional fighting, now in its seventh day.

State-run Beirut radio continued to warn people in its hourly news programmes that all roads in and outside Beirut were dangerous.

At least 560 people have now been killed during the on-off violence over the past three months, and unofficial estimates say it is likely the figure could be more than 800.

Mr Karami has sought for more than one month to reconcile deep and bitter differences between the almost exclusively Christian rightwing Falangists and the mainly Moslem leftwingers.

The Moslems have been demanding more say in running the country's affairs.

Meanwhile Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam arrived in Beirut for talks. He is also expected to help mediate between the Falangists and the Moslem factions.—Reuter.

How healthy is your family?

If you really care about your family, you'll spare 5 minutes to read this.

Are you feeling on top of the world — full of energy and go, or do you find yourself more often feeling a little tired and listless? Are your children not joining in all the fun and games at school? Is your husband run down and not able to concentrate at work? Now ask WHY ?

We'll tell you why. You see, every human body needs various types of minerals and vitamins to keep them going — just as a car needs petrol, oil and water. Our bodies take in these elements through meat, fruit and vegetables, and these foods ultimately get them from the soil. But in many countries the soil does not contain all of them and so local meat and vegetables cannot supply our bodies with them. So, we must find another source.

The answer is **MEDOX. MEDOX** syrup and tablets provide all those elements so necessary for all the family. Children love a teaspoon of syrup every day, and it is so easy for you and your husband to take a tablet each morning. Ask your doctor — he'll tell you — you and your family NEED **MEDOX.**

medox

UNIPHARM (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED
Dubendorf, Switzerland.

Gossner Mission

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

INTRODUCTION OF SUBSCRIBER TRUNK DIALLING SYSTEM — CHOMA

STD has been introduced at Choma. The code is 0322. The time bought for 3 ngwee on STD calls to and from the above exchange is graduated as follows:-

Chilanga	20	Seconds
Chililabombwe	10	,,
Chingola	10	,,
Kabwe	20	,,
Kafue	20	,,
Kalulushi	10	,,
Kitwe	10	,,
Livingstone	20	,,
Luanshya	10	,,
Lusaka	20	,,
Mazabuka	30	
Mufulira	30	,,
Ndola	10	,,
Solwezi	10	,,

Charges on operator connected calls remain the same. For operator assistance please dial '100' and not '0'.

56532/d-2

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTION REQUIRES

ONE SENIOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT (M) AND TWO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANTS (FEMALE AND MALE)

Duties:

Senior Community Development Assistant (male) will implement social and recreational activities.

Qualifications:

1. Form III or its equivalent.
2. Must be a certified Community Development worker from a recognised training centre.

Community Development Assistants (male and female) will organise Community Development activities for both adult and youth groups.

Qualifications:

1. Form II or its equivalent.
2. Previous experience is an advantage.

Handwritten applications together with photostat copies of formal qualifications and references should reach the under-

Gossner Mission

BUSINESS REVIEW

Copper users asked to find stable prices

Business Review Reporter

COPPER consumers—mainly industrialised countries—have been called upon to assist copper producing countries in finding measures that will help bring about a stable and agreeable price for the commodity.

Consumers would have themselves to blame if a price squeeze, similar to the one brought about by oil producing countries, ever came into being because of reluctancy to co-operate at the moment when the going was still good.

The warning is contained in a market report of the latest Mining Mirror issue.

"Consumers will only have themselves to blame when the production cut-back begins to bite, for they have maintained a low profile at this time when they should be doing something in co-operation with exporters," the report said.

In spite of the fact that the copper production cuts might have come too late to maintain the prices at profitable levels, news of the possibility of industrial activity picking up in industrialised countries may give this move teeth to begin bitting, the report added.

Climbed

If production in these countries climbed to the pre-1973 period, the resultant effect would be a rise in demand for base metals like copper.

Given that production on the copper mines would run 15 per cent below normal, a scramble for the metal might result, forcing prices to soar beyond the April 1974 levels.

In view of the prevailing high oil costs this would obviously escalate further the costs of production in various industries in developed countries.

This was what CIPEC was trying to avoid, by calling

EGYPT GETS K49m AMERICA 'IMPORTS' LOAN

CAIRO, Monday.

THE United States is to provide Egypt with a K49 million loan to finance essential imports from the US under an agreement signed here today.

The loan will be used to import US agricultural and

West Africa economic group faces tough future~paper

LONDON, Monday.

THE Times newspaper today published a special report on West Africa, tracing the area's recent history and assessing the chances of success for the newly-formed Economic Community of West African States.

The 12-page survey in the influential British paper said that West African co-operation faced considerable economic and political barriers and it would not be possible to gauge the community's effectiveness until the 1980s.

As well as articles on past co-operation in West Africa and its political and economic situation, the survey included advertisements from companies operating there and two full page advertisements on behalf of Togo and Nigeria.

The countries covered in the survey were Cameroun, Chad, Dahomey, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

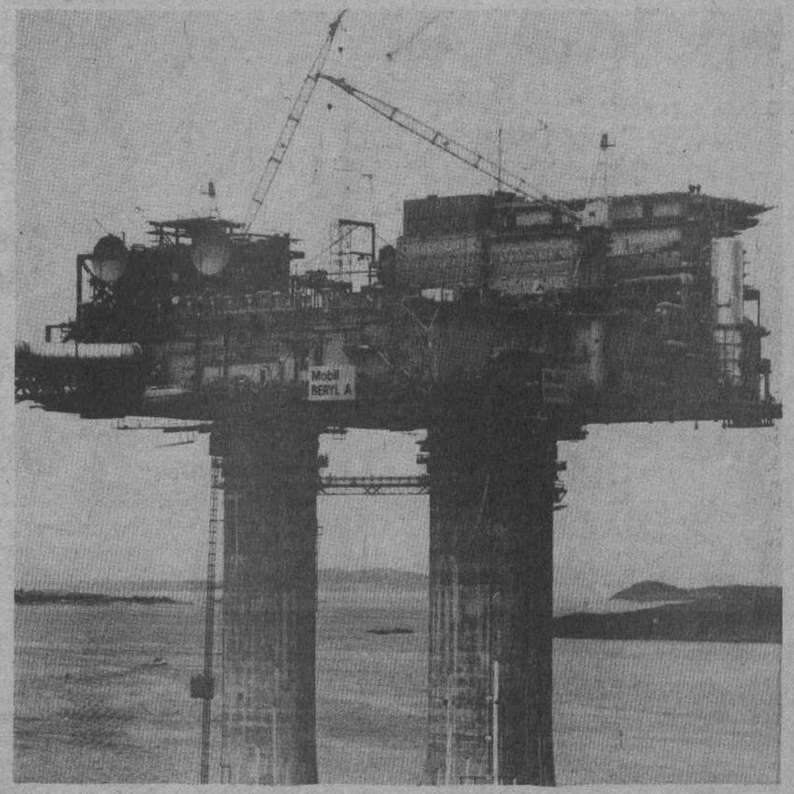
The first article in the survey said that geographically and

FRENCH STUDY BOOST

Business Review Reporter

THE French government has offered ten scholarships a year to the Zambian Government to help civil servants improve their knowledge of French in international relations, commerce and diplomacy.

A spokesman for the French Embassy said in



● **Mobil's newly completed rig, named Berly is pictured off Stavanger, Norway. The rig has a three-way function of drilling, processing and storing oil for its owners, Mobil North Sea limited.**

Recently it was floated out on the sea by seven giant tugs delivering 70,000 horsepower. It is so heavy that it rests on the sea bed under its own weight.

Breweries deposit rates shoot up

Business Review Reporter

ZAMBIA Breweries has increased its deposit rates on beer bottles and crates to ensure that businessmen returned them when buying fresh supplies of beer.

The company's chief marketing manager, Mr Mike Sichalwe, said in Ndola yesterday that the deposit on one plastic crate would now be 60n instead of the previous 50n and K2.40 instead of K1.20 for 24 bottles.

"Any customer buying beer from the breweries will pay K5.76 for beer and K3 extra if he has no empty bottles and crates from today," he said.

Mr Sichalwe warned businessmen not to increase the price of beers as a result of the increased of beer remained the same.

He explained that his company had decided to increase the deposit rates because many bottles and crates were not returned to the breweries by some customers and this forced the company to keep ordering more crates and bottles.

"The other reason is that the cost of buying bottles from Kapiri Glass Factory and plastic crates had gone up and the company does not want to keep spending more

POOR PLANTS BLAMED FOR SHIPS PILE-UP

LAGOS, Monday.

THE pile-up of ships in Nigerian ports was caused by insufficient, poorly maintained and over-used plants as well as poor railway service and access roads to the sea.

Federal Commissioner for Transport Captain Olufemi Olumide said yesterday that low productivity and cumbersome customs procedure were other causes of the backlog.

Needed

Captain Olumide said an order for urgently needed plants and equipment had been placed but pointed out that the long-term solution lay in providing increasing and adequate facilities to handle the ever-increasing volume of traffic into the country.

He said several more berths were being built in Lagos, Port Harcourt and other coastal ports in the country to meet the pres-

1. Form III or its equivalent.
2. Must be a certified Community Development worker from a recognised training centre.

Community Development Assistants (male and female) will organise Community Development activities for both adult and youth groups.

Qualifications:

1. Form II or its equivalent.
2. Previous experience is an advantage.

Handwritten applications together with photostat copies of formal qualifications and references should reach the undersigned not later than 14th July, 1975.

The Personnel Manager,
Zambia Railways,
P.O. Box 935,
KABWE.

56337/c-8

Tender Notice

Supply of Fertilizers

The National Agricultural Marketing Board of Zambia invites tenders for the supply of various types of fertilizers mentioned hereunder for the 1976/77 Planting Season:

1. Complex Fertilizers Total Quantity: 124,500 tonnes
2. Straight Fertilizers Total Quantity: 4,320 tonnes
3. Nitrogenous Fertilizers Total Quantity: 56,650 tonnes

TENDER DOCUMENTS containing details of the descriptions and compositions of the various mixtures and other conditions are obtainable from the Secretary, Tender Committee, NAMBoard, P.O. Box 122, Lusaka, or Room 3, Fourth Floor, Kwacha House, Cairo Road, Lusaka.

Tenders must be submitted either in sealed envelopes addressed to the Secretary, Tender Committee, NAMBoard, P.O. Box 122, Lusaka OR by hand also in sealed envelopes to be deposited in the Tender Box, Third Floor, Kwacha House, Lusaka, OR by telex to NAMBI ZA 4231 marked for the attention of the Secretary, Tender Committee.

All tenders must be received by 17.00 hours on Friday, 1st August 1975. Late tenders will not be considered and the Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Dated at Lusaka the 23rd day of June, 1975.

The Secretary,
Tender Committee,
NAMBoard,
P.O. Box 122,
LUSAKA.

Lightfoot 3189

NAMBOARD NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD

AMERICA 'IMPORTS' LOAN

CAIRO, Monday.

THE United States is to provide Egypt with a K49 million loan to finance essential imports from the US under an agreement signed here today.

The loan will be used to import US agricultural and industrial equipment, spare parts and other commodities improve and expand production in Egypt.

As in an K50 million loan agreement signed last February, the loan is repayable over 40 years with an annual interest of two per cent for ten years and three per cent during the remaining 30 years.

The agreement was signed by Finance Minister Ahmed Abu-Ismail and US ambassador Hermann Eilts.

Yesterday an accord was signed here under which the US will provide Egypt with a K30.8 million loan to build two huge grain and flour silos.—Rtr.

Unions flex muscles

BUENOS AIRES. — Argentina's powerful union leaders hold emergency talks following signs of growing rebellion against President Maria Estela Peron's decision to slash massive wage increases they negotiated with employers.

Leaders of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and the "62 organisations" — the political branch of the Peronist labour movement — will decide whether to carry their fight for higher wages into open confrontation with the President who has been in power for just over one year. — Reuter.

period, the resultant effect would be a rise in demand for base metals like copper.

Given that production on the copper mines would run 15 per cent below normal, a scramble for the metal might result, forcing prices to soar beyond the April 1974 levels.

In view of the prevailing high oil costs this would obviously escalate further the costs of production in various industries in developed countries.

This was what CIPEC was trying to avoid, by calling upon the consumers to co-operate now before the situation got out of hand at a time when their demand for the metal would have been critical, the report said.

It suggested various ways in which the consumers could co-operate with the producers.

Stabilise

To stabilise and maintain prices at acceptable levels, consumers should co-operate with the suppliers in order to gear production to their requirements.

The report called upon people to start looking at copper as a possible commodity for their investment, especially now that it was becoming clear that the recession was not here forever.

New uniforms for airline workers

EAST African Airways has introduced a new uniform for the ground staff, which consists of two dresses, a skirt, two short sleeved cream blouses and a scarf.

The change in the type of the uniform was in conformity with the airline's growing activities and particularly in order to promote the East African image.

EXCHANGE RATES AT YESTERDAYS DATE

			BUYING	SELLING
STERLING	per	K1.00 £.	0.715	0.690
U.S.A.	per	K1.00 $	1.570	1.545
SOUTH AFRICA	per	K1.00 R	1.125	1.100
KENYA	per	K1.00 K SH	11.220	11.015
MALAWI	per	K1.00 MK	1.330	1.310

You're welcome at Barclays
BARCLAYS BANK OF ZAMBIA LIMITED (Registered Commercial Bank)

EASTERN BLOCKS LTD.

THE LOWEST PRICES FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

100	4" Blocks	K14	Mosaic & Marble Tiles
100	6" Blocks	K17	20 x 20 sq. metre K5
100	8" Blocks	K20	25 x 25 sq. metre K6
100	Fancy Blocks	K25	30 x 30 sq. metre K6

Prices Ex Factory. Transport available

SALES OFFICE:
NKWAZI ROAD, CORNER CHA CHA CHA ROAD
TELEPHONE: 73580 LUSAKA P.O. BOX 2565

54449/mxtf-k

US gold up for sale

WASHINGTON, Monday.

THE United States government will tomorrow auction a small fraction of its 275 million ounces of gold to bankers, dealers and possibly ordinary citizens.

Early indications are that bidding will be heavy. Banking sources said European banks and bullion houses have shown substantial interest in the auction, leading to speculation that the US Treasury would be flooded with bids.

The government has revised the bidding method after its first gold sale, in January, attracted little interest although it ended a ban on U.S. citizens owning gold.

Only 59 of the 209 bids received were accepted in January and only 754,000 ounces of the two million ounces on offer were sold.

The successful bidders paid anywhere from a low of K108 an ounce to a high of K126 with the average at K116.

This time the general services administration, acting for the Treasury, will use the so-called "Dutch auction" method when it begins opening bids. — Reuter.

Business Review Reporter

THE French government has offered ten scholarships a year to the Zambian Government to help civil servants improve their knowledge of French in international relations, commerce and diplomacy.

A spokesman for the French Embassy said in Lusaka yesterday that this was part of putting into practice the technical co-operation between France and Zambia.

"From this year, ten scholarships will be offered every year by the French government so that these civil servants may go to France and put into practice their knowledge of French in various fields of their specialisation," the spokesman said.

co-operation in West Africa and its political and economic situation, the survey included advertisements from companies operating there and two full page advertisements on behalf of Togo and Nigeria.

The countries covered in the survey were Cameroun, Chad, Dahomey, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

The first article in the survey said that geographically and historically there were considerable differences between countries, and "the economic differences are no less marked."

"At one end of the scale is Nigeria, the oil-rich giant of black Africa, with a capital investment programme of more than K30,000 million over the next five years.

"At the other is Upper Volta, one of the poorest countries in the world, whose budget last year amounted to only K38 million."

The Economic Community for West Africa (ECOWAS), whose treaty was signed by 15 states in Lagos last month, was the most comprehensive grouping yet established for West Africa, the article said.

"The ECOWAS is an umbrella recently unfurled over a pullulating mass of lesser organisations," it added in a review of other co-operation agencies in West Africa.

The difficulties facing the ECOWAS were manifold, the article continued. There were political differences between members.

In addition, France and Britain, the former colonial powers in the area, had left "a cultural legacy of different languages and different ways of thinking," it said.

"Many countries grow the same crops and have contrasting monetary and fiscal systems, so that trade between them is negligible.

"The roads and railways are designed to evacuate raw materials from the interior for export to Europe," the article stated.

"Then there is the fear of domination by Nigeria, whose population of about 70 million is greater than that of the other 14 countries together," it added.— Reuter.

VITRETEX PAINTS

FULL RANGE OF DECORATIVE AND INDUSTRIAL PAINTS AVAILABLE NOW

NDOLA
TELEPHONE: 3443
2962

LUSAKA
TELEPHONE: 73179

54770/z-tq

deposit on one plastic crate would now be 60n instead of the previous 50n and K2.40 instead of K1.20 for 24 bottles.

"Any customer buying beer from the breweries will pay K5.76 for beer and K3 extra if he has no empty bottles and crates from today," he said.

Mr Sichalwe warned businessmen not to increase the price of beers as a result of the increased deposit rates on empty beer bottles and crates because the price

company had decided to increase the deposit rates because many bottles and crates were not returned to the breweries by some customers and this forced the company to keep ordering more crates and bottles.

"The other reason is that the cost of buying bottles from Kapiri Glass Factory and plastic crates had gone up and the company does not want to keep spending more money replacing unreturned bottles and crates," he said.

Needed

Captain Olumide said an order for urgently needed plants and equipment had been placed but pointed out that the long-term solution lay in providing increasing and adequate facilities to handle the ever-increasing volume of traffic into the country.

He said several more berths were being built in Lagos, Port Harcourt and other coastal ports in the country to meet the pressing demand. Nearly 170 ships were waiting to berth here last week.—Reuter.

POUND PLUNGES LOWER

LONDON, Monday.

STERLING today plunged to new lows against most leading currencies, as its decline on foreign exchange markets gathered pace.

The British currency fell another 0.8 per cent by midday compared with Friday night, one of the sharpest drops since parities were realigned in 1971.

The pound's depreciation against other major currencies over the three years stood at 28.4 per cent at midday.

Against the dollar, sterling was today down to 2.1950 compared with 2.22ss on Friday—a loss of three cents.

Dealers said the Bank of England appeared to have given little if any support to sterling, and seemed to be allowing market forces to determine the rate.

The market believes the central bank will refrain from using the reserves to bolster sterling until the Labour Government produces its promised package of anti-inflationary measures.

The Government has promised its programme by the end of July or sooner. The need to scale down inflation has been given increased urgency by the deterioration of the pound on the currency markets.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson today gave a pledge that the anti-inflationary measures would not lack courage and determination.

He reaffirmed that the government wants to win the consent of both trade unions and management.

Mr Wilson added in a speech at the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show: "We reject panic solutions, we reject the advice of those who want to see us thrashing about wildly, seaching for some melodramatic solution which would make good headlines but would not work." — Rtr.

"BY APPOINTMENT"
EXCLUSIVE STOCKISTS

MENS SUITS BY
Simon Jersey

SOMETHING SPECIAL!

LUSAKA
HARRIS OF ZAMBIA
NAIK & CO.
KALIDAS
GET KNOTTED
KINKY ME
D.B. BROS.
TRINITY OUTFITTERS

KABWE
KUNTAWALA

MAZABUKA
ABDUL STORE

LIVINGSTONE
RAO & CO.
SHOPPERS VILLAGE
BHUKHANS

Gossner Mission

Appointments

PRESIDENT'S CITIZENSHIP COLLEGE
VACANCY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM SUITABLY QUALIFIED ZAMBIANS FOR APPOINTMENT AT THE PRESIDENT'S CITIZENSHIP COLLEGE — MULUNGUSHI — NEAR KABWE, FOR THE POST OF:

CATERER

Salary Scale:
AS/2: K2,928 x K168 — K4,272 per annum.
Entry point in this Scale will depend on qualifications and experience.
Other attractive Conditions of Service are offered including accommodation.

Qualifications:
Applicants must be Zambians who must have a Diploma in Home Economics or Catering Management or related Training.
Applicants must indicate years of experience in a big Institution, such as Government Hostels, Hotel, hospital or college. Applicants should have some knowledge in Book-keeping.

Duties:
The successful applicant will be responsible for managing and controlling the Kitchen and Dining Hall Staff; ordering of all food stuffs, and preparing suitable meals for up 300 students.
Experience in Book-keeping will be an advantage.
Applications together with certificates and testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 25th July, 1975.

The Principal,
President's Citizenship College,
P.O. Box 415,
KABWE.

56540/d-1

VACANCIES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM SUITABLY QUALIFIED OR EXPERIENCED ZAMBIANS TO FILL THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES.

(a) DISIGNER AND CUTTER — 2
(b) TAILORS - MACHINIST — 24
(c) QUALITY CONTROLLER — 2

SEND REPLIES TO:-

The Manager,
Strand Tailors Limited,
Kitwe City Council,
P.O. Box 1934,
KITWE, (Z).

NO PERSONAL CALLERS.

CLOSING DATE 5TH JULY, 1975.

56474/c-3

PFIZER LIMITED — ZAMBIA
WISH TO ENGAGE A
TECHNICAL ADVISOR SALES REPRESENTATIVE IN THE VETERINARY DIVISION

Applicants should meet the following requirements:

1. Zambian Citizen, male between the ages of 25 and 35 years.
2. Have a diploma in Animal Husbandry/ Animal Health or equivalent.
3. Have no less than 4 years practical experience.
4. Have a desire in assisting livestock producers and promote Company product.
5. Have own accommodation in Lusaka.
6. Have a valid driving Licence.

Applicants in own handwriting with full details to:

P.O. Box 2010,
LUSAKA.

8004/d-2

THE ZAMBIA STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
SFDC FINDECO
AGRICULTURAL LOANS OFFICER

THE CORPORATION REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURAL EXPERT TO RUN ITS NEW AGRICULTURAL LOANS' SECTION.

Qualifications:
* Applicants must have a recognised University degree or diploma in agriculture.
* At least two years experience in a similar position.
* Only Zambian citizens.
* Aged between 25 and 45 years of age need apply

Duties:
* The successful applicant will be responsible for the processing of farmers loans.
* Will work closely and give advice to farmers.
* Will devise and maintain a proper loans system.

Closing Date:
20th July 1975.

Apply now to the:-

Personnel Manager,
Zambia State Insurance Corporation Limited,
P.O. Box 894,
LUSAKA.

56492/d-2

NPF
ZAMBIA NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND BOARD
POST OF ACCOUNTANT

THE ZAMBIA STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
SFDC FINDECO
LIBERAL ARTS GRADUATE

THE CORPORATION REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A LIBERAL ARTS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE TO UNDERTAKE A MARKETING POSITION:

Qualifications:
* Zambian citizen.
* University graduate in Humanities and Social Sciences.
* Must have a marketing personality and be eloquent.
* Be willing to learn new techniques.

Closing Date:
20th July 1975.

Apply to the:-

Personnel Manager,
Zambia State Insurance Corporation Limited,
P.O. Box 894,
LUSAKA.

56490/d-2

RCM
REQUIRE FOR THEIR CENTRAL ENGINEERING DIVISION IN LUANSHYA
ENGINEERS/ ENGINEERING DESIGNERS/ DRAUGHTSMEN
OF THE FOLLOWING DISCIPLINES

PROJECT
CIVIL
STRUCTURAL
MECHANICAL
ELECTRICAL

Qualifications Required:

Gossner Mission

ZAMBIA NATIONAL
PROVIDENT FUND BOARD

POST OF
ACCOUNTANT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM SUITABLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED CANDIDATES TO FILL AN IMMEDIATE VACANCY FOR AN ACCOUNTANT.

Qualifications and Experience:
Applicants must be reasonably mature Zambians who are holders of recognised qualifications such as, I.P.F.A., A.C.A., C.A. and A.C.M.A. with at least two years post qualifications experience in a large and busy commercial enterprise or Public Service Sector.

But applicants who are part finalists of the same institute who have at least five years experience and show proof that they are still studying to qualify for full membership will also be considered.

Knowledge of Real Estate Administration will be an added advantage though not necessary.

Duties:
This is quite a fairly senior position and the successful candidate will be required to do a variety of accounting duties with minimum supervision. In addition he will also run a large accounting unit.

Conditions:
The Board offers very attractive salary and generous conditions.

Applications should be submitted in own handwriting to the Director stating qualifications and experience etc. Only photocopies of certificates, testimonials and references must be enclosed.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS IS 1ST JULY, 1975.

Director,
Zambia National Provident
Fund,
P.O. Box 2990,
LUSAKA.

62778/z-29

Closing Date:
20th July 1975.

Apply to the:-

Personnel Manager,
Zambia State Insurance Corporation Limited,
P.O. Box 894,
LUSAKA.

56490/d-2

Zambia Airways

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS CORPORATION

YOUR NATIONAL AIRLINE

REQUIRE

A CUSTOMER AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM SUITABLY QUALIFIED ZAMBIANS FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED POSITION IN OUR COMMERCIAL DIVISION.

Qualifications:
Cambridge School Certificate or its equivalent with credit in English language or GCE pass.

* minimum age of 25 years.
* Must be of pleasant personality.
* Must be in possession of a recognised professional qualification in Journalism.

Experience:
The required candidate should have not less than 3 years experience in this field and should be well versed in the Public Relations Functions.

The ability to write and present publications will be an added advantage.

Duties:
The responsibilities among other functions will include dealing with the public, handling the public relations activities and Press relations.

Applications should be addressed to:-

The Personnel Manager,
Zambia Airways Corporation,
City Airport,
P.O. Box 272,
LUSAKA.

CLOSING DATE 10TH JULY, 1975.

62790/z-29

OF THE FOLLOWING DISCIPLINES

PROJECT
CIVIL
STRUCTURAL
MECHANICAL
ELECTRICAL

Qualifications Required:

HIGHER NATIONAL CERTIFICATE	Or equivalent qualifications.
MINIMUM OF 5 YEARS EXPERIENCE.	In a similar capacity in heavy industrial engineering.

A lesser qualification will be considered but substantially more experience than that quoted above would be required.

FRINGE BENEFITS

END OF CONTRACT GRATUITY	
ACCOMMODATION	With basic hard furnishings at a subsidised rental.
MEDICAL TREATMENT	At a sub-economic subscription rate
SPECIALIST FUND	At a low subscription rate.
EDUCATION TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	For children under 18 years of age.
GENEROUS LEAVE	
OVERSEAS PASSAGES	
ANNUAL BONUS	

For expatriate employees:

Contracts will normally be of 3 years duration. Suitable Zambian applicants will be engaged on local conditions of service.

APPLICANTS

Should write to the Administration Officer at the address stated below, giving details of:

Age
Qualifications
Marital Status
Experience
Availability and present
occupation and employer

Present employers will not be approached for a reference until written permission is obtained from applicants.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of certificates of qualifications, current employment permit or details of residential status. They should also provide two references from previous employers.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS 31ST JULY, 1975

Applications received after this date will not be considered. Only applications which merit further consideration will be acknowledged.

CENTRAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
ROAN CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED
P.O. BOX 493 LUANSHYA

56472/mx-1

Gossner Mission

ENTERTAINMENTS

ZAMBIA CINEMAS

Astra KITWE 14.30, 17.15, 20.15	Kung Fu action— GROWLING TIGER U
Rokana KITWE 17.30, 20.30	Charles Bronson in THE STONE KILLER X
Mine Club MUFULIRA 17.00, 20.15	Black Action— MELINDA X
Nestra CHINGOLA Wed., Sat., Sun., 15.00, 20.00 otherwise 20.00 only	Great Action— ON THE BACK STREET U
Vega CHILILABOMBWE 17.00, 20.15	Kung Fu— DUMB BOXER U
Roan LUANSHYA Wed., Sat., Sun. 14.30, 17.15, 20.15 otherwise 17.15, 20.15	Turbulent action in A PLACE CALLED TODAY X
Vista KABWE Wed. 14.30, 20.15: Fri., Sat., Sun. 14.30, 17.15, 20.15 otherwise 20.15	THE RELENTLESS FOUR U

"Now showing at the Mine Club, Mufulira."

POP IN AND SEE US FOR
YOUR SUIT
TO WEAR AT THE TRADE FAIR
WE'RE A FRIENDLY LOT AT
MACKINNON'S
ON PRESIDENT AVE.
NDOLA
56479/mwt-3

CHINGOLA THEATRE
THE CRUCIBLE
T.A.Z. FESTIVAL ENTRY
ADJUDICATION NIGHT: SATURDAY 28TH JUNE
ALSO ON
3rd, 4th, 5th July
8 p.m.
BOOKING TEL. 2551
10—12.00 and 4—5
6160/d-1

OVERALLS FROM	K 3.50
DUST COATS FROM	K 4.90
SERVANTS' UNIFORMS FROM	K 7.30
JACKETS FROM	K 7.30
SAFARI SUITS FROM	K10.15
SHIRTS FROM	K 4.15
APRONS	K 2.35
BELTS FROM	K 1.99
MATERIAL FROM	K 1.60
TROUSERS FROM	K 9.65
SHIRTS FROM	K 4.90

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
AS FROM TODAY
1st JULY
THE NDOLA INN

The Zimbabwe struggle

A time for soul searching if unity is the goal

THIS IS THE FINAL INSTALMENT OF A TWO PART SPECIAL ON ZIMBABWE WHICH FIRST APPEARED ON SATURDAY

by PRINCE KAGUVI

IN TIME ZAPU came to be known as a "progressive" organisation as it joined in the Sino-Soviet dispute in favour of the Soviet stand in the dispute, while ZANU supported China. It was a comic affair.

The Sino-Soviet dispute is a Marxist problem concerned with world revolution and the overthrow of capitalism. It is not an affair for reactionary tribalists such as the established nationalist leadership of Zimbabwe. Yet they came out and read a few books, and began to talk about big power chauvinism, imperialism, revisionism, disarmament etc. They could not settle the tribal problem at home.

They could not settle the problem of unity of the oppressed masses at home, they could not inject the spirit of love amongst ourselves, but they came out and talked of the solidarity of the world working class and world revolution. At home they opposed working class ideas and extolled tribal chauvinism, abroad they talked Marxism! They still do!

That the Soviet Union and the Chinese have continued to have links with this leadership in the face of its crimes against the Zimbabwe revolution is, as far as I am concerned, mere opportunism on either side. For ZAPU and ZANU could at no time have become Marxist oriented organisations, notwithstanding their rhetoric and phraseology. They were and have always been since 1963 ethnical groupings, defending the interests thereof.

Yet international support grew and has raised monsters in our midst for which the nation of Zimbabwe has paid dearly in the last 12 years. A leadership has emerged in Zimbabwe which towers over the nation like the banyan tree, under whose shadow nothing grows.

All efforts aimed at solving division amongst ourselves and transforming the resistance movement into a unified revolutionary force are being frustrated by the self-centred and short-sighted political visions of this leadership, which is willfully refusing to learn from its past mistakes or from the experiences of other liberation movements that have been successful in mobilising their people for protracted struggle against foreign domination.

Degenerated

And some of them talk of armed struggle! But what can armed struggle achieve, even with a million armed men if the leadership is tribalist, sectarian and reactionary? Armed struggle under such leadership can only degenerate into banditry and this is what we have had and will have so long as this leadership is at the helm.

For in the final analysis, if in the realm of political ideas, if in world outlook concerning the basic conflicts that place social classes in opposite camps, you believe in the same political ideas, have the same outlook and are motivated by the same values as those of the enemy, you will end up regardless of your personal integrity or sincerity an ally of the enemy, defending and protecting him against those forces that may destroy him. For since your world outlook is identical with that of the enemy you will fear that the downfall of the enemy and what he stands for can be a prelude to your own doom.

Some Zimbabwe leaders defend the most backward and reactionary ideas, that is why they turn guerrillas against each other. So what we need first are correct political ideas capable of winning the minds and hearts of the people to carry out successfully in unity the task of liberating themselves.

In order to achieve this primary task we need first of all to destroy through political education and struggle, the spirit (which is the devil amongst us) of sectarianism and if this means the discarding of some leaders into political limbo irrespective of how indispensible the world and those leaders consider themselves to be, then it must be done.

Zimbabwe is a nation in mourning. We must sort ourselves out, taking into account all the difficulties we are facing. We must take into account all the different aspects of this struggle, talk sharp to each other, discard our past attitudes and remain united. We must go through a period of soul searching.

Accountable

We are still accountable to the people for the errors and crimes we have committed against ourselves since 1963 and as far as this is concerned, no-one's hands are entirely clean. The difference is that of degree, but on the question of sectarianism which created the unhealthy atmosphere in which tragic events have taken place, the entire Zimbabwe leadership is guilty.

We are not yet united. We must work hard for this unity. It must be a revolutionary unity embracing all the forces that have merged in the years of our disunity, including the armed forces. There is no need for the old institutionalised leadership to fight now to re-establish itself, using old structures whose past decisions have not been helpful, to say the least.

We must smash those old structures. They were created in the old days of legal struggle. We are now in a state of armed conflict with the enemy. This is what we understood by the unity accord signed between the ANC, ZAPU, FROLIZI and ZANU. As the late Amilcar Cabral once said, we must "tell no lies, mask no difficulties, mistakes, failures. Claim no easy victories."

Hope

The congress which had been set for June 21 and 22 this year has been postponed. Reason has prevailed in Zimbabwe, for we are about to be taken back to square one. Some, in the old tradition of Zimbabwe politicians, may already be indulging in breast beating sessions, claiming they have defeated so and so.

Yet the postponement of congress is merely a partial victory for the resistance movement, in its new form, in search of unity. This victory will only be meaningful if correct conclusions are arrived at, aimed at cementing the unity of the resistance movement by creating conditions whereby the movement and the entire Zimbabwe nation can apply themselves to the task of overthrowing the Smith regime by all means at their disposal. The movement and the people, must henceforth, cease to be used as an instrument in the hands of any politicians from any former organisation now in the ANC for the purposes of advancing sectarian ambitions.

It would be wrong to assume that we are as yet out of the woods. Vigilance both towards the principal enemy and those in our own ranks who might in future change their political stance when conditions suit them must be maintained more vigorously than before.

In the course of the controversy over congress, different personalities, and I am sure for different reasons have banded together in opposition to it.

All those who have made themselves vocal over this issue have stated to a man that they could not countenact any development in the movement which might result in the removal of the leadership of Bishop Muzorewa. Others have said that nobody but the Bishop could hold the ANC together and others stated that the people of Zimbabwe "were happy" and "satisfied" with the Bishop's leadership and his present executive.

I only hope that this is the true and only reason for their objecting to congress. But if the real reason for their objecting to congress is that party branches which support a particular former organisation or organisations are not as "numerous" as others, or if for that matter others only objected to congress on the grounds that they are presently in exile and therefore unable to "campaign" for the leadership of the ANC, then it shall not be long before we get into another wrangle over congress.

I say this because the whole question of party branches, including some provinces which have more branches than others has figured very prominently during this controversy. Now what really amused me was this;' If the supporters of those who opposed congress had party branches at par with or more than the branches of those who supported congress, then there would have been no opposition to congress.

Logical

If this is the case then the logical thing is that those who opposed congress on the grounds of party branches must now busy themselves with the task of organising branches equal to or more than those of their so-called opponents, and when they think they are ready, they will then say "let's have congress."
NOTHING DOING.

If we are to learn any lessons from the near disaster of the past few weeks, regarding the attitudes that must be adopted to safeguard the unity of the resistance movement in the light of the extraordinary circumstances in which the people of Zimbabwe are waging their struggle, we must conclude that the WHOLE IDEA OF BRANCHES MUST BE DONE AWAY WITH.

If some of the interesting statistics we have read recently regarding the branches of the ANC in Zimbabwe are true, who authorised such a sloppy way of structuring the movement? This question of branches is allowing some of our leaders to work freely along tribal lines, raising all kinds of demons amongst the people and giving them false hopes of a peaceful solution of the Zimbabwe problem.

The resistance movement must see to it that in this state of war, between the settlers and our people, war and clandestine attitudes must be adopted in order on the one hand to protect the people and their struggle from being exploited by unscrupulous politicians and on the other hand to protect structures of the organisation from being infiltrated at will or dismantled by the enemy through arrests. Clandestine branches are what is necessary now, whose task will be to coordinate the resistance in its various forms.

We do not need branches whose office bearers are known to the enemy (since all these branches must be registered) and which can be used for untimely congresses as if we were still in the late 50s or the early 60s. The enemy has prepared, psychologically, its racists supported within the country by maintaining a permanent state of emergency. But in spite of the war situation we still cling to old methods and styles of struggle. We must make a state of emergency of our own people, by doing away with the branches to start with.

Once bitten...

Some will say but you see, the ANC is a legal organisation in Zimbabwe, so we need these branches, etc etc . . . No! We have seen to what use these branches can be put! Once bitten, twice shy! As to the notion of the legality of the ANC in Zimbabwe — it is nothing but a hostage of the Smith regime, and can be arrested at any time. So the organisation must be given self perpetuating underground structures to cope with the demands of the situation. We must overhaul and restructure the entire Zimbabwe resistance.

● This Zimbabwean's banner says it all — We Want Unity

● Ian Smith

Gossner Mission

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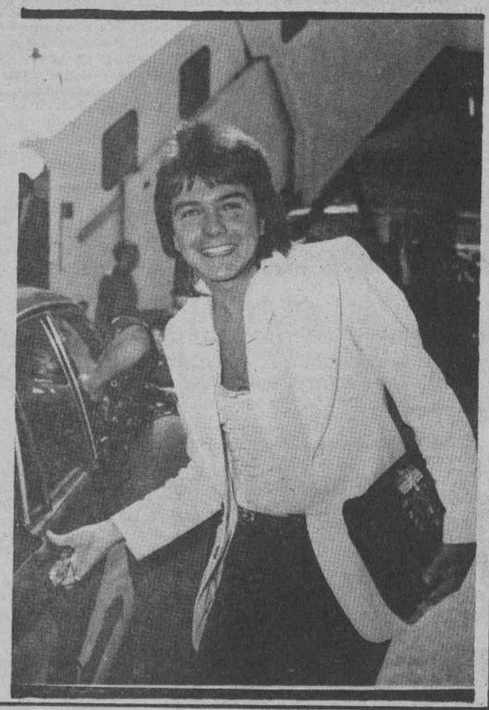
DAVID FLOORS HIS FANS

●POP star David Cassidy was mobbed by about 50 fans when he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport a week ago for a private visit.

The girls became hysterical when airport officials were seen trying to smuggle him away, and the experience proved far too much for some of them.

● Three girls (right) find the experience of seeing their idol too much and collapse in tears! At left Cassidy slips away.



LETTER

Come to the AA meeting

IN an endeavour to revive interest in the Automobile Association of Zambia, particularly on the Copperbelt, an inaugural meeting will be held tomorrow in the offices of the National Road Safety Council, President Avenue, Ndola, starting at 1715 hours.

It is usually sufficient to ask all interested persons to attend, but in this case it is of great importance to all motorists on the Copperbelt that they make the effort to attend and to elect a committee fully to represent motorists' interests in this area.

Off-hand, one can think of the commission of inquiry into garages, the problem of spare parts during the current recession, the dual carriageway from Ndola to Kitwe, not to mention local problems which should be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

Much needs to be done and action can only be taken by those drivers interested enough to raise their voices. Please, therefore, exercise your rights and come to the meeting — even if you are determined not to be elected into office and only wish to voice your opinion on your pet hate.

J. A. STILLWELL,
Ndola.

ADDRESS your letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 394, Lusaka. And remember, if you are publicity-shy, we will accept pen-names for publication. But on your original letter, please accompany your pen-name with your own name. This is for the sake of our records.

Gossner Mission

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

FULL text of the address by President Kaunda, to the National Council of the Party yesterday.

"IT is a pleasure for me today to convey my personal greetings to you all comrades and countrymen. On behalf of the Central Committee I welcome you to this first National Council this year. This session is late and on behalf of the Central Committee I wish to tender my apologies to the council, the entire Party and the people. This delay has been occasioned by other equally important programmes in the first half of this year.

Since the National Council in December last year, the Zambian people have continued to enjoy peace, stability and development. We have continued to grow in unity and strength. The impact of the Party has become greater. Its dynamism is felt in every institution. We thank God for the victories of the Zambian revolutionary masses and congratulate the militants for the victories and successes of our masses.

The Party militants have continued to increase their vigilance. They have continued their task of propagating the message of unity, peace and development on the basis of equality and in accordance with our national philosophy of Humanism.

All sections of the masses of the Zambia people are more prepared today than ever before to participate fully in the heavy task of carrying out the great revolution in all its fronts. This is good for the United National Independence Party and good for the people.

Last month we had some changes in the Party and Government. Comrade Mainza Chona requested to be relieved of the post of prime minister. As I said last month, on May 27th in this very hall, his decision to leave this national post was not sudden. The length of time it took me to accede to his request only demonstrated by great reluctance to allow him to step out of this very important area of national responsibility.

Comrade Mainza's decision was as non-controversial as his entire service during his term of office both as vice-president and prime minister. He is one of the finest examples of loyalty and total commitment to the Party, Government and the people of Zambia.

He, indeed, still remains totally committed to the national cause and will continue to be a cornerstone of our Party. In his new capacity as Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, the nation will continue to utilise his service fully. We Government administrative machinery with great vigour and effectiveness.

The nation is fortunate that, in the field of leadership, we have talent in abundance which the nation can draw upon at any time when need arises. We have known Comrade Elijah for many years. His loyalty and commitment to the Party and his stature as a national leader stand out and are completely beyond question.

The success of the new Prime Minister will not come about by a miracle. His success will depend upon the continued practical support we give him in the Party and Government.

Our militants in the Party and Government administration must carry out our policies and implement our programmes with increased efficiency and complete dedication.

We all must carry out our functions with increased effectiveness. People in all our institutions in towns and villages must know, stand and carry out the programmes as directed by the Party. Of particular importance are those of our young administrators who are immediately responsible for running our institutions on daily basis.

Equally, the other changes I made in the Central Committee and Cabinet are all intended to strengthen further our unity of purpose and consolidate our revolution. The men and women in these positions are all known to you as Party militants and for their dedication to the cause of the masses, which is the cause of the United National Independence Party.

UNIP is supreme over all institutions in our land. Its supremacy must not be theoretical nor is it enough to merely reduce it to a constitutional provision. More than ever before, our task now is to translate Party supremacy into something much more meaningful in the life of the nation.

What does it really mean? What does it entail for leaders and our militants? What does it mean to the masses of the Zambian people? These questions are central of the success of UNIP.

The answer cannot be found in speeches or resolutions, alone, but, above all, in practical action. The supremacy of UNIP must be demonstrated in its productivity and a very high standard of discipline — its usefulness to the Zambian society from whom it derives its

● UNIP has defined the policies upon which national programmes are built and has spearheaded their implementation.

● UNIP has built the foundations of peace and unity on which the political and economic strength of this nation and the social and cultural cohesion have been forged.

● UNIP is the vanguard of the Zambian revolution which has brought the new political, economic and social order, and has given our culture new meaning and restored its dignity.

● Life is what it is an independent Zambia because of UNIP.

The supremacy of UNIP is thus founded in its over-riding responsibility for the well-being of the revolutionary people of Zambia. The immensity and mobility of the cause which is the embodiment of the nation give expression to Party supremacy.

We have thus declared unequivocally that the cause of the Party is the cause of the people and the cause of the revolutionary masses, workers and peasants, is the cause of the Party.

UNIP is synonymous with the people and all their aspirations and their efforts in daily life to fulfil those aspirations. The revolution in Zambia, in all its dimensions is directed towards fulfilling the aspirations of the revolutionary masses. The Party exists for the people as their instrument for improving and defending their welfare.

Clearly, it is not good enough merely to shout slogans about Party supremacy, nor is it enough simply to have it in black and white in our Constitution though this is a must. Our mental attitude, our revolutionary spirit and our deep commitment to our national philosophy and its principles must inspire us in our efforts to translate the concept of Party supremacy into practice.

Work, work hard, is the only thing that will give Party supremacy true meaning in the lives of the masses of the workers and peasants. The supremacy of the Party means work, high productivity, discipline and self sacrifice.

Hard work is an expression of loyalty to the Party and commitment to the supremacy of UNIP. The harder you work, the more creative and productive you are, the greater the degree of supremacy the Party enjoys. The power of the Party is the power of the people. The power of the people is basically the result of their own efforts.

The Zambian people, under the leadership of UNIP, are the driving and creative force revolution designed to create equal opportunity for each and every Zambian and resident alike and enhance the dignity and personal worth of all people, regardless of race, colour, religion or any other artificial distinctions.

Political education, therefore, is the most potent weapon for inspiring the masses to revolution.

THIRD— We must lead by practical example in all fields. This is the challenge of the Zambian leadership in the Party and Government, the labour movement, the youth, the church and all our economic, social and cultural institutions, including the university and other institutions of learning.

Leaders are not leaders except in relation to the people they lead. The Zambian leaders are leading the masses of workers and peasants with revolutionary ideas and objectives.

Therefore, whether a person is a true leader, can only be decided by his or her actions. We only need to find out how he or she stands in relation to the revolutionary workers and peasants and their aspirations and we should know what he or she really is.

The most important criterion of leadership is found not in mere declarations but in practical action. How do your actions stand in relation to the people and their interests? We all must answer this question in everyday life. Yes, you shall know your leaders by their humility, their spirit of self-sacrifice, loyalty to the Party and its principles and how hard they work.

FOURTH — Hard work and harmony in the efforts of leaders on one hand and the revolutionary workers and peasants on the other, are essential in giving the true meaning to the supremacy of the Party.

Unless such harmony is built, the power and authority of the Party will be called into question by the people without convincing explanation. These, among others, are some of the most important factors which, if deliberately inculcated into the minds of the masses, will also help strengthen the roots of Party supremacy among the people.

Party work must, therefore, be directed towards developing the minds of the people and increasing their ability and dedication to defend their freedom and independence and improve their living standards. Our success in this will also guarantee our success in building the supremacy of the Party on very firm ideological and political grounds.

Building the Party and all Party work must be based on a very firm and clear political line. Capitalism is not

we are waging are the enemies of the masses and their revolution and the masses will in turn continue to intensify their struggle against them, and I am calling upon the workers and peasants to unite and co-ordinate their efforts until victory is won.

Let us have faith in the masses as we wage this struggle. The masses of workers and peasants in every field, whether Party officials, Government officials, teachers, labour leaders, industrialists, students and so forth, will finally determine our success in mobilising and utilising our human and natural resources respectively to achieve our objectives.

Factory workers, office workers, miners, farmers, construction workers, etc, are men and women whose efforts determine our material success in the great change we desire.

Women throughout Zambia are also a great revolution force on whom the Party can depend for its successes.

The Women's Brigade must increase its efforts even further to mobilise women in all corners of the country, in towns and villages and improve the effectiveness of their organisation and discipline.

This will lead to higher productivity among our women. I call upon the Zambian women under the leadership of the Women's Brigade to help lead in the struggle against our common enemies.

The Zambian youth must also be patriotic and be a dynamic creative force and the true custodian of the national heritage. The youth must ensure that the revolution remains evergreen.

Even in the most difficult times, our youth must understand the source of Party strength, that is, the people, and help thoroughly prepare them for translating the ideals and goals of our society into practice.

I know the problem of the youth today. It is expressed in the attitude "we know everything." Such a mental attitude is not a monopoly of the Zambian youth. It is a world-wide phenomenon. Nor is it a character peculiar to the youth of today. It has existed in various forms and degrees before and expresses itself in many forms. Consequently, while guarding against the misled youths, we must not be too intolerant in our efforts to mould our youth into a responsible and creative human resource, into an instrument for rejuvenating our society.

I call upon the Zambian youth, under the leadership of the Youth Brigade, to rise up to the challenge of the Party to make them more patriotic and productive. The

it right to make my reports in two different ways. I will discuss with you in detail some of these points, as I have already said, but I have also produced written reports which should be studied by all members of the National Council seriously. Of course, my colleagues and I expect you to take some serious decisions.

These written reports are as follows: Report No. 1 (A): This shows the serious economic situation we aface. I outline in this the major problems as we see them in the Central Committee. It should be read as one with my speech.

Report No. 1 (B): This is a brief one. It shows a list of people who have been caught taking money out of the country illegally. Obviously many more have not been caught. I will say more on this a little later.

Report No. 2: This is a comparative study of the trend of crime in the country. It is a report covering the first quarters of 1973, 1974 and 1975.

I think it is important that councillors are exposed to these figures. Crime is one of the ugly things in the field of exploitation of man by man that we are determined to fight and destroy.

I should emphasise this is crime as reported to the police force.

This is from the Mechanical Services Branch. It is equally revealing. It shows the state of affairs that existed when I gave orders that the department should come under the army control.

So many people expressed unhappiness when I took that action. Some said I was showing the army how to misbehave. Others said the army could not run the department, and so many other reasons were given to show how wrong I was. The report speaks volumes for itself. These Zambian militants have performed wonders and it is a pride to see young Zambians behave in such a responsible manner.

There have been problems such as public relations. At the moment defence regulations say that when an installation is under the army, it is out of bounds for security reasons. This is the point I did not explain to the public and I wish to apologise.

In terms of putting the rot right, the nation could not have done better. The workers in MSB who have gone through the Zambia National Service have come back more ready and more determined to serve this nation more loyally, more faithfully and more honestly.

The three above reports will all be circulated to provincial sub-committees of the National Council for serious study in conjunction with my

of the Party must understand the meaning of this objective.

This is so because whatever any true UNIP man, woman or youth does or is required to do must be explained in terms of fighting one or two or more, if not all, these evil forces I have mentioned above.

Life itself becomes meaningless if the heart of this revolution is not understood, accepted and vigorously pursed in terms of implement it.

If one is given to doing what can be described as fighting these evil forces, one is a revolutionary, and if one is given to doing what can be described as supporting and promoting the interests of those evil forces then one is a reactionary and counter-revolutionary.

Every man is born with an animal in him. This animal is called greed. The task of a revolutionary is to defeat this animal. First of all, he must defeat it within himself. And only after that should one try to help others in this fight.

Where this animal is allowed to grow, man invariably makes decisions in favour of exploiting his fellowmen, that is, he puts his own personal interests first at the expense of those of the rest of society.

He ignores the fact that without the rest of society he cannot be. It is this animal which has made it necessary for the society of man to be governed by law and various regulations and so on.

Our revolution is demanding from each and everyone of us the taming of this animal within us. At the moment we are all conscious of the fact that we have not as yet completely succeeded to respond to God's will for each one of us, that is, that we shall do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

Hence the need for society, as I have just said, to be governed by law, regulations, institutions, organisations, etc.

This, then, is the reason why we have found it necessary to govern the behaviour of our leaders in this society by the Leadership Code.

Response to the Leadership Code.

First: I would like to deal with a few points relating to the Leadership Code. No doubt the National Council and the whole nation would like to know what response we have had from those of us who are required to comply with the Leadership Code. I am glad to say that the response from members of the Central Committee, Cabinet ministers, and Ministers of State has been excellent.

Leaders in these categories have given the example

very useful additions to all our institutions of learning, each one of which — from now onward — must provide basic practical education for a socialist worker.

I must say I am very excited about the possibilities that exist in this particular field.

I should also like to report that a good number of our leaders have decided to dispose completely of what excess property they had. Most, in this group, have already done so.

Third: I would like to take this opportunity to deal with a very important question which has been raised from time to time at various seminars which I have had the opportunity to address and learn from. Repeatedly, I have been asked whether the Leadership Code was a fair deal. It has been contended that we were tying the hands of those who fall within the Leadership Code control, thereby victimising the loyal, the dedicated and the committed while leaving the field wide open to those who do not fall within the Leadership Code control.

This is a legitimate question. But it is only so before we understand the full meaning and import of Part II of the Philosophy of Humanism. Once we understand that the ultimate in Zambia, when we have achieved the establishment of a humanist state, is that there will be no private enterprise, then we realise, almost automatically, that the problem is non-existent.

It is a question of how quickly we can organise ourselves to reach the point in time when, in God's grand design for man, the working people will control the means of production as well as distribution. The right question from now on should be: What must be done individually as well as collectively to bring this change about?

The working people are the eyes of the Leadership Code: I want to clear this by emphasising the point already made by comrade Secretary-General that the Leadership Code committee cannot on its own detect all dishonest leaders. Each and everyone of us should be the honest eyes of the Leadership Code committee.

We must inform the committee about any of our leaders who might be dishonest when dealing with matters of the code. I say it again. It is the sacred duty of every militant to report any indiscretion on the part of leaders. Any militant who has been made free by the spirit of Humanism will not fear anyone at all when he is reporting what he knows to be true.

Remember, it is more important for UNIP that leaders must be respected rather than

"The purpose of such confrontation is not to abuse or destroy, but to help the morally weak in terms of meeting the challenges of the code. Our tasks, as militants of the Party, are many and varied. But one of the most important is the removal of contradictions in our midst.

Like many a nation, we have our fair share of them. I would like to emphasise, therefore, that indiscretion on our part as leaders can only be removed if steps are taken to correct us.

But steps cannot be taken to correct us if members of the Leadership Code Committee are not informed about these indiscretions. The ball, therefore, is in the court of every militant of the Party and indeed in that of every honest Zambian citizen or resident. Each one of us has a duty to make Zambia a cleaner place to live in in terms of thought, word and deed.

Comrades, having dealt with the important question of response to the call of the Leadership Code, let me now discuss with you the Leadership Code in general terms.

I feel this is important because some of the comrades we are going to punish will suffer more as a result of ignorance than opposition to the code.

It is only fair to discuss this matter in a limit more detail by way of explanation. This type of approach to problems is very important to the strengthening of our democratic institutions.

Where things are not clearly explained and people begin to suffer in silence, the roots of democracy are destroyed, and a sense of oppression takes the place of the feeling of freedom in democracy.

Here I must emphasise two points. The first of these is that it is important for all of us to realise that the Leadership Code as a continuous one. It is a way of life. It is something we must live with. What I mean here, for example, is that a leader may have declared a 'nil' return last year or, indeed, this year on his "declaration form." He may have stated that he has no assets or liabilities worth declaring.

But, later this year, or some other time in the future, if he acquires a house on loan from a bank or a building society, he will again be required to make another declaration showing his house as an asset and the loan as a liability.

Another example is, if he acquired a car. Worth the other point is that earlier on I did point out that we have had of necessity to implement the Leadership Code through the only reliable

tant area of national responsibility.

Comrade Mainza's decision was as non-controversial as his entire service during his term of office both as vice-president and prime minister. He is one of the finest examples of loyalty and total commitment to the Party, Government and the people of Zambia.

He, indeed, still remains totally committed to the national cause and will continue to be a cornerstone of our Party. In his new capacity as Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, the nation will continue to utilise his service fully. We wish him continued success.

Comrade Elijah Mudenda, who I appointed new Prime Minister, is a staunch Party militant and organiser. We can all rely upon him to run the supremacy into something much more meaningful in the life of the nation.

What does it really mean? What does it entail for leaders and our militants? What does it mean to the masses of the Zambian people? These questions are central of the success of UNIP.

The answer cannot be found in speeches or resolutions, alone, but, above all, in practical action. The supremacy of UNIP must be demonstrated in its productivity and a very high standard of discipline — its usefulness to the Zambian society from whom it derives its power and authority. UNIP has met these criteria in the rest in a very large measure.

● UNIP has provided the national philosophy of Humanism and all its principles.

The Zambian people, under the leadership of UNIP, are the driving and creative force in transforming the character of our nation from a capitalist to a humanist society and in scoring the new historic victories. They are the vanguard of the revolution. Party supremacy must, therefore, have deep roots in the minds and hearts of the masses.

How do we ensure that the supremacy of the Party has deep roots in the revolutionary masses?

FIRST — We must know and understand the masses and their aspirations. We must recognise their inherent intelligence and ability to support the Party by action in fulfilment of their aspirations. We must have faith in the people and we must rely upon them to shoulder more and heavier responsibilities in managing the revolution.

Workers and peasants are not only intelligent and vigilant but they also have a tremendous commitment to their cause. Once committed to a programme of action, they are the most reliable national resource for furthering the aims of the revolution and waging war against the enemy in all his manifestations.

SECOND — Having known and understood the masses and their aspirations, we must equip them with the means to achieve their objectives which are the objectives of the Party, relying on their own efforts.

We must give them political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological means to strengthen them in their efforts and to improve their capacity to wage the struggle against all our common enemies both natural and human.

Of immediate importance to us is political education. Giving political education is like feeding the soil with a rich fertiliser mixture.

Political education is a fertiliser which makes the Zambian minds and even more fertile for revolution enables the Zambian masses to increase their productive capacity. The Zambian people must know why there must be political change and the objectives of the new political order.

The Zambian people must know the great changes in the economic structure and the objectives behind the change, and what the change means in the struggle to build our society on the basis of justice and equality. The Zambian people must know the great social and cultural

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Party work must, therefore, be directed towards developing the minds of the people and increasing their ability and dedication to defend their freedom and independence and improve their living standards. Our success in this will also guarantee our success in building the supremacy of the Party on very firm ideological and political grounds.

Building the Party and all Party work must be based on a very firm and clear political line. Capitalism is not our political line. Therefore, those who promote the line of capitalism are acting outside the line of the Party.

Any work deliberately calculated to support the line of capitalism is against the political line. Dictatorship in any shape or form is not our political line. Imperialism, colonialism, racism and fascism in any shape or form are not the political line of UNIP.

Any action calculated to promote any or all these evil phenomena is against the Party political line.. We are working for their total elimination.. This is our political line.

The political line of UNIP is clearly defined and all Party work must be closely associated with that Party line because UNIP's political line is the line of the masses. The political line of UNIP derives all its principles from our national philosophy of Humanism. Among the most important principles of Humanism are. 1. Man-centredness; 2. Communalism and mutual aid; 3. Non-exploitation of man by man; 4. Respect for human dignity; 5. Self-reliance; 6. Hard work; 7. Respect for the aged and infirm; 8. Co-operative effort; 9. Inclusiveness (egalitarianism); 10. The extended family system; 11. Patriotism and respect for authority; 12. Reciprocal obligation.

These have been defined by the Department of National Guidance and Culture.

Our aim is to build a humanist society based on justice and equality.

● We aim to strengthen all the institutions upon which participatory democracy is built.

● We aim to promote the spirit of hard work as an instrument for strengthening self-reliance which must be the basis of development in our nation.

● We aim to strengthen our efforts to fight for the elimination of exploitation where ever it rears its ugly head.

We, Zambian militants, are against colonialism, racism and fascism and we will fight for the total liberation of Africa. We will strengthen our efforts to fight poverty, hunger, disease, crime with all vigour relying on the masses to wage the militant struggle against the enemies of our revolution.

This then is the political line of UNIP. Those who oppose our efforts in the war minds of the masses, will also help strengthen the roots of Party supremacy among the people.

I call upon the Zambian youth, under the leadership of the Youth Brigade, to rise up to the challenge of the Party to make them more patriotic and productive. The future of Zambia is in the hands of our gallant and patriotic youth.

So our political line is very clear. This country shall for all time be run by the people for the people. Consequently, in our Party work, it is our duty to encourage the people and make it possible for them to participate in shaping the destiny of their own country, in running their own affairs and managing their own revolution. In this way the Party will respond to the people and their aspirations. The people must lead. That must be our slogan.

In giving ledership to the people, we mean to increase their responsibility. But we must ensure that people are in a position to receive that power and through their own efforts use it for their own good. This is why in our political line, decentralisation of power and authority in all its various aspects is cardinal.

We want to decentralise the functions of the Party and Government even more so that the people in our sections in urban areas and villages can have a clear programme of work with clear objectives and targets in political work, in economic, social and cultural development.

Our people, under the leadership of the Party, must rely on their own efforts in mobilising and developing their resources to improve their lives based on self-reliance. This is what will increase their freedom, guarantee their rights and thus generally strengthen our participatory democracy.

In my long introductory remarks, I have given a general view of what Zambia is and what Zambia should be. I have identified some of the obstacles which stand between us and success.

I want now to take this opportunity to cover some of these in detail. Normally reporting back on what progress we have made is the responsibility of my colleague, Comrade Secretary-General. However, you have also given me the latitude of reporting back from time to time on certain major issues and I am taking advantage of that today.

However, if I were to include all my reports in my speech, you might sit here listening to me until tomorrow morning: with the help of a glass of water I would manage that, but you may be fast asleep.

I have, therefore, thought

world-wide phenomenon. Nor is it a character peculiar to the youth of today. It has existed in various forms and degrees before and expresses itself in many forms. Consequently, while guarding against the misled youths, we must not be too intolerant in our efforts to mould our youth into a responsible and creative human resource, into an instrument for rejuvenating our society.

As is well known by now, the Central Committee reports on the activities of the Party to the nation through this National Council. This body then takes a general review of the activities of the Central Committee and it then gives new directives.

Both the report of the Central Committee to the National Council and the general review which this body makes of the activities of the Central Committee are carried out with certain objectives in mind.

The objective is the creation of a humanist state. UNIP's political line as explained earlier is to achieve the objective.

Thus, the Party has to work to a specific programme. This programme is designed to fight and defeat the following:

Capitalism and its offshoots of imperialism, on the one hand and poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease, crime and, above all, the exploitation of man by man, on the other.

Every member of this National Council every leader in the Party, from section and village committee to the Central Committee of the Party, every Party militant whether in the civil service, parastatals, in the armed forces, indeed every supporter

lation is under the army, it is out of bounds for security reasons. This is the point I did not explain to the public and I wish to apologise.

In terms of putting the rot right, the nation could not have done better. The workers in MSB who have gone through the Zambia National Service have come back more ready and more determined to serve this nation more loyally, more faithfully and more honestly.

The three above reports will all be circulated to provincial sub-committees of the National Council for serious study in conjunction with my speech so that important decisions which are bound to have far-reaching effects on the economy of the nation can be taken in combating economic crimes by Zambians, economic crimes by non-Zambians and general crime.

Comrade chairman, the first report I would like to make is on the Leadership Code.

Slightly over two and a half years ago, this National Council made history by giving the nation what has come to be known as the Kabwe Declaration.

In the pamphlet entitled "A Nation of Equals" leaders are required to behave in a certain way. On your behalf, the Central Committee has been working hard to give practical meaning to this important declaration. Because of the nature of the subject matter, the implementation of the decision had to be on the basis of trial and error.

Inevitably, it has taken a long time to get to the state where it is today when we are ready to say to the National Council and through the National Council to the nation and the world at large.

haviour of our leaders in this society by the Leadership Code.

Response to the Leadership Code.

First: I would like to deal with a few points relating to the Leadership Code. No doubt the National Council and the whole nation would like to know what response we have had from those of us who are required to comply with the Leadership Code. I am glad to say that the response from members of the Central Committee, Cabinet ministers, and Ministers of State has been excellent.

Leaders in these categories have given the example required. There are some cases which the Leadership Code Committee is still dealing with. When they are through, they will obviously refer them to me for action.

On the other hand, a number of fellow workers—especially among the civil servants—have not responded all that well.

The Leadership Code committee has reported to me that they gave everybody concerned a complete year to meet this new challenge. I have, therefore, decided that time has come for us to impose on each one of those who have not responded, some form of penalty.

This penalty is going to be loss of a month's salary. This will be collected by the Party and be put into a fund. I hope that certain service organisations such as Zambia Flying Doctor Service, Mission Medicair, orphanages, settlement for our blind and handicapped as well as our lepers and, indeed, those organisations which are pushing rural development will benefit from this fund.

What is more, I hope that after this there will be no more procrastinations. Everybody who is in the schedule of leadership in the nation must respond quickly.

This is fine, if one can call it that, will be paid in two monthly instalments.

Second: I am very glad to see that some of our leaders have taken advantage of the various options that we have provided in the Kabwe Declaration. Some of these are in the different professions. Yet others are running businesses. After studying the recommendations of the Leadership Code committee, I have accepted the majority of these. The leaders concerned will continue to serve the Party and Government in various capacities as Members of Parliament, Ministers of State, Cabinet Ministers and members of the Central Committee.

But they will be paid by their respective enterprises and not by the State. Certain allowances may be paid to them when travelling on duty, for instance. Of particular interest to the experiment we are carrying out is the group of businessmen and women who are turning their businesses into some form of co-operatives.

I am praying very hard that these will succeed because we may use them as some sort of schools which would be

us should be the honest eyes of the Leadership Code committee.

We must inform the committee about any of our leaders who might be dishonest when dealing with matters of the code. I say it again. It is the sacred duty of every militant to report any indiscretion on the part of leaders. Any militant who has been made free by the spirit of Humanism will not fear anyone at all when he is reporting what he knows to be true.

Remember, it is more important for UNIP that leaders must be respected rather than feared.

Anyone who has been made free from fear by the spirit of Humanism must, in fact, feel so free as to be able to confront the person concerned directly, preferably, in the presence of two or three other colleagues.

year on his "declaration form." He may have stated that he has no assets or liabilities worth declaring.

But, later this year, or some other time in the future, if he acquires a house on loan from a bank or a building society, he will again be required to make another declaration showing his house as an asset and the loan as a liability.

Another example is, if he acquired a car. Worth the other point is that earlier on I did point out that we have had of necessity to implement the Leadership Code through the only reliable method of trial and error. We have had to amend the code several times.

● Continued on BACK PAGE.

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BOURNE — Alan, deepest sympathy to Lorraine and family. From Yvonne, Mick, Gery and Sean. 22482/d-2

BOURNE — Alan. Deepest sympathy to Lorraine and family from all his workmates in the Smelter, R.C.M., Luanshya. 22483/d-1

BOURNE — Alan, died tragically in a road accident on Friday, 27th June, 1975. Deeply mourned by mum and dad in U.K. Deepest sympathy to Lorraine and children. 22480/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, tragically killed in a road accident on Friday, 27th June, 1975. Deeply mourned by Terry and Anne and children, Tracey and Stephen. Deepest sympathy to Lorraine and kids. 22479/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, tragically killed in a road accident on Friday, 27th June, 1975. Deeply mourned by his wife Lorraine and children, Stephen and Sharon. Rest in peace. 22481/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, tragically killed in car accident. Will miss you always. Mum and Dad Smith. 22485/d-2

BOURNE — Alan. To dear Lorraine and children with our deepest sympathy from Joyce, Chic and children. 22486/d-2

BOURNE — Alan. To Lorraine and children with deepest sympathy from members of Luanshya Caledonian Society. 22487/d-2

BOURNE — Alan. With our deepest sympathy to Lorraine and children, from Sylvia, Mac and Katrina. 22488/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, deepest sympathy to Lorraine and children, Margaret, Gorden, Linda Willie and families. 22489/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, God only takes the best. Sympathy to Lorraine and children, Peggy and children, England. 22490/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, Deeply missed by us all, a dear brother and friend. God bless. Toney, Beryl and children. 22491/d-2

BOURNE — Alan. Sadly missed by us all we are with you in spirit. Lorraine, all friends and relations in England. 22492/d-2

IN MEMORIAM

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CONTRACT Engineering Ltd, the most modern engine reconditioning workshop in Lusaka. For crankshaft grinding and cylinder reboring etc. We specialise in the overhaul of Land-Rover, Volkswagen, Leyland 400, BMC 3.4 and 5.1 litre diesel engines and the entire Mercedes range. — Luanshya Road, Lusaka, tel. 73407, Mr Bennie. 22381/d-17 July

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SELCO Engineering Ltd: — Shortages! - Shortages! - Shortages! Try Selco Engineering Ltd. who can now offer ex-stock the following items:- Portable diesel welding sets; various machines and machine tools; special steels; stainless steel sinks; sanitary ware; Latco valves; expanded metal; copper busbar; shovels; cotton waste. Please write or phone — Sales Manager, P.O. Box 1189, Kitwe, or phone Kitwe 3862 or 3869. 1974/xt-1

ITALIAN technicians repair washing machines, fridges, stoves. — K.G.A.S., Accra Road, phone 3723, Kitwe. 6184/mxwtf-31 July

TARA
jobbing and construction
NEW BRANCH IN KITWE
P.O. Box 689, Independence Ave
(Next to Choice Provisions)
TEL. 4348

TARA
jobbing and construction
lusaka 73350 73716
Kitwe 4348
Zambia's leading jobbing specialists in: building and alterations- burglar barring- carpentry- decorating- electrical work- fencing- flooring- landscaping- plumbing- steel work etc.

WE undertake duplicating and secretarial work. — Inquiries Central African Trust, Zambia Way, Kitwe, telephone 2460. 7246/d-4

BOATING AND CARAVANS

10 ft. fibreglass fishing boat and trailer K200: Honda lighting plant 1.5Kw. as new, K320. — Phone 66757, view at 79, Independence Avenue, Kitwe. 7308/d-1

COLEMAN centre for cold boxes and jugs. Visit Ashy's Service Station, Cairo Road, Lusaka, tel. 73905. 8019/d-4

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

A BAD MOVE? Not if you call in the specialists. Trek Express Services for fast and safe removals, In conjunction with A.M.I. Zambia Ltd., we can move offer to pack and or freight or seafreight your effects to anywhere in the world. We can also pack and move your household effects from one town to another, or from one country to another, or we can safely store your effects if required.

We give free advice, quotations and estimates. No job is too big or too small. For all inquiries phone:-
Lusaka 75381, 77957, 74851.
Ndola 3294, 4146.
Premier Secretarial Services, Kingstons Building, Chingola, Mufulira 2408.
Kitwe 891019.
Livingstone 2131. 19912/mxwtf-3 May

HOLIDAY AND TRAVEL

NORMAN Carr's new Luangwa Safari camp now open, children welcome. Schedule flights from Lusaka direct charter flights from Copperbelt, only 70 minutes flying every Friday and Sunday. — Contact any Travel Agent. 6773/d-9

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

1100 saloon, 1966, taxed end of June, roadworthy certificate valid to May 1976, good condition, K850 o.n.c.o. — Tel. Kitwe 81580.

1968 Toyota Corolla, breaking for spares, good engine, gearbox etc. — Flat 10, The Terraces, Freedom Avenue, Kitwe. 7723/d-3

1969 Ford Capri 1600 GT good

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

BENZ, 1970 model, lefthand drive, workshop maintained throughout, K5,500. — Star Motors, 74911/8, Chirwa, Lusaka. 8014/d-2

BMW 1600, owner leaving shortly, offers. — Kalulushi 688. 6191/d-2

CHEVROLET II for sale, engine recently overhauled, new tyres, seats, still in good condition. — Phone 2316, ext. 66, Ndola. 0623/d-1

COLT Galant 16L, 1973, 4-door, with radio 27,000 km, K2,650 o.n.c.o. — Phone Kitwe 66692. 7368/d-3

CORTINA 1600 XL, 1971, good condition, radial tyres, 30,000 miles. — Tel. 4451 ext. 351 day, 81332 evening, Mr Northwood. 7314/d-2

DATSUN Fairlady Sports 1965, good condition, K850 o.n.c.o. 72734 Lusaka. 8013/d-2

EXCELLENT Toyota Crown s/wagon, 1970, K1,800 o.n.c.o. — Phone 3480, Ndola. 7963/fmxwt-3

FIAT 850 coupe, K1,000 o.n.c.o. — Contact 72144 ext, 30/37, Lusaka. 6727/d-1

FIAT 128, 1973, 23,000 km, K2,250 o.n.c.o. owner leaving. — Pohne 74710, Lusaka. 8021/d-1

COMMERCIAL Motors Limited Phone Ndola 2955/3181.

1972 Zephyr	K900
1974 (Dec.) VW 1200	K2,450
1973 Toyota Corona	K3,300
1973 Ford Cortina	K3,100
1972 Opel Station Wagon	K2,450
1972 Opel Rekord	K2,450
1972 Datsun 180B	K3,150
1972 Fiat 124 s/wagon	K1,950
1972 Toyota Crown s/wagon	K2,400
1972 VW Kombi	K950
1972 Peugeot 504	K3,560
1972 Holden s/wagon	K2,200
1967 Opel Rekord	K1,400
1976 Rover 2000 automatic	K2,200

FIAT 127, 1975 model, going for only K2,000 o.n.c.o., very good condition. — No. 7, Maxwell St., Nkana East, tel. 81734, Kitwe. 0637/d-1

FIAT 124 s/wagon, imported, 1970, low mileage, in good running condition, for K1,500 o.n.c.o. Phone 4568, or call at 38B, Lewanika Street, Ndola. 0632/d-1

FIAT 850, nice engine, 2 gearboxes and accessories K350 o.n.c.o. — See Godwill Chisumbu, Kohima Barracks, main gate, Kabwe. 0650/d-3

FIAT 124, imported, K1,400, owner leaving. Please phone 4148 work hours, or contact at 78, Geddes St., Kitwe. 7322/d-2

FIAT 132 Special, immaculate condition, 9,700 km only. — Phone Factory Manager, 75961 ext. 21, Lusaka, view after office hours, 3, Chibote Court, Roan Road, Kabulonga. 6887/wtfmx-1

FOR the executive, 1969 Jaguar 420 G, immaculate condition, genuine 32,000 miles, air conditioning and radio. — Phone Kitwe 66961 7284/d-2

FOR SALE, Morris 1000 four-door, 33,000 miles only, very good condition, K975. — Tel., 52989, (home), Lusaka. 8024/d-2

FOR SALE, Fiat 124 S, low mileage, used four months only, colour 1/blue, K3,000 o.n.c.o. — Phone 4431, office hours, Kitwe, or write to Box 1634, Kitwe. 6188/d-2

FOR SALE, 1974 late, Fiat 128 coupe sports, imported 1,500 km, 9 months old, fitted with radio, cassette player, well maintained, K3,350 cash or nearest offer. With more decorations. — View at Ndola Stationers, tel. 4819, or 4820, Ndola. 7985/d-3

FORD Escort '72, good runner, fine new tyres, K1,000 br near offer. — Phone 50168, Lusaka. 6993/d-2

FORD Fairlane 500, 1969, good condition, K1,500 o.n.c.o. — Kitwe 7529, office hours. 7291/d-2

FORD Transit van, good condition, only 25,000 km. — 6, 17th Avenue, Kitwe, 84194, K2,500. 7369/d-3

FORD Cortina 1300 saloon, 1970, good condition, spares, 2 sets accessories, K1,450. Tel. Telephone Ndola 83203. 0636/d-1

FORD Falcon vanette, late 1974, model, in good condition, low mileage, fitted with tape deck, K3,500 o.n.c.o. — Contact 73288/73264, Lusaka, mornings only. 6992/d-2

FORD Cortina 1600L, 1971, good condition, require an offer. — Contact Zamtan Flat 4, Freedom

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

VOLVO 144, 1972 model, driven 60,000 km, in good condition, automatic transmission, two spare wheels, some extra spare parts. — Tel. 51544 ext. 287, Lusaka. 6721/tx-1

VW Camper, excellent condition, bargain at K2,500 o.n.c.o. — Chipgola 4811. 7243/d-1

VW Variant, LE, 1970, 31,000 miles, K1,750. — Phone 66857, Kitwe, B29, Riverside. 7366/d-3

VW 1300 Beetle, 1971, best cash offer, owner leaving. — Phone 4451 - 297, Kitwe, work. 7228/d-4

VW 1300, very good condition, low mileage K1,950. — Contact 5, Brunell Flats, Luanshya Road, Lusaka. 8005/d-1

VW VARIANT estate, 1967, reconditioned engine, good reliable car, good condition, K1,000 o.n.c.o. — Graham, Mufulira 7491 or 2659. 6575/c-1 July

VW pick-up, 1972 model, engine requires attention K500; Holden Belmont pick-up, 1973 model, K1,800; Land-Rover s.w.b., 1971 model, K1,500, plus box trailer K200; Ford Cortina 1600, 1968 model K1,500. — Phone Kitwe 2852, working hours. 7242/fmx-1

ZODIAC, complete, damaged front, o/s only, K450 o.n.c.o. — Kitwe 81985 or 7507. 7334/d-2

WANTED

CASH offered for clean used cars. — Peart & Sons Limited, Ndola. 15717/xt-tc

SUNDRIES

1964 Bedford 1½-ton spares, 1 complete diff., 1 gearbox, engine and 4 complete steering. All in perfect condition. Any offers on each? Kamwazya Stores, Masaiti Boma, Box 183, Luanshya. 0611/d-2

FOR SALE, various spares for Triumph 1300 or Spitfire. — View 7, Chibote Avenue, Kitwe, between 2.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. 7351/d-2

FOR SALE, 1 trailer 15-ton, 1 semi trailer, 37 ft. long, 30-ton. For more information — Phone 3950, between 1.00 and 2.30 p.m., Ndola. 0622/d-2

MERCEDES 250 engine, mag-wheels fit Escort, Zephyr V6 Mk 4, all spares. — Tel. Kitwe 2152/2160. 7338/d-2

MINING AND MACHINERY

FOR SALE, MF/Harlo rough terrain tractor type fork lift, good condition, K3,500. — Rycus Eng. Ltd., P.O. Box 2119, phone 4277/9, Kitwe. 7318/d-2

PETROL driven lawnmowers, pumps and generators, all sizes. Back up spares and service, now available — Bernards Motorcycles, Accra Road, phone 2219, Kitwe. 20334/xt-tc

JUST YOUR LUCK
by Zodiac

ARIES (March 21-April 20): Travel-risks that much greater this weekend, so stay put unless you have absolute necessity to make journeys. If you must get about, pay extra attention to safety precautions. Friends will be good company, but relatives or inlaws may rub you up the wrong way.

TAURUS (April 21-May 20): Keep in circulation as much as possible this weekend, but keep your mind entirely off business — this is not the right time to try to combine it with pleasure. Weekend which favours the companionship of close friends and relatives, but a time to play safe with romance.

GEMINI (May 21-June 21): Joint arrangements get tangled up this weekend — you might unwittingly cause other people inconvenience by doing things without giving them notice beforehand. Best to keep romance in one corner for the time being — otherwise it may land you in awkward situations.

CANCER (June 22-July 23): You may be wanting to get some work done this weekend, but companions will see to it that you leave it alone. Change of scene will do you good now, so be ready to go places with friends and relatives.

LEO (July 24-August 23): Better weekend for work than play; socially, you won't get much enjoyment from keeping company with friends. Find things to do at home if you have nothing else in the way of jobs to keep you occupied now — at least you won't be wasting your time if you keep busy.

VIRGO (August 24-September 23): Benefic influences prevail over romance this weekend; and it's a favourable time for seeking entertainment elsewhere than at home. The domestic scene will be one of tension and muddle — leave it to other members of the household to sort things out there.

LIBRA (September 24-October 22): A stay-at-home weekend; duty will probably keep you there. Family problems need to be discussed, so call the clan together for this purpose. Curb suspicions you're entertaining today; they will prove groundless ones.

SCORPIO (October 23-November 22): Good weekend for family get-togethers and for extending hospitality to neighbours; but don't involve yourself in any business transactions today — someone might be pulling the wool over your eyes, businesswise.

SAGITTARIUS (November 23-December 22): You will be sadly disillusioned about someone who has had your trust, but though they have let you down badly your best course is to forgive and forget. Stick to your usual weekend routine — anything out of the ordinary would not add to entertainment, and it would probably lead into unwarranted expense.

CAPRICORN (December 21-January 19): You are best of all among the zodiac types this weekend; you'll be in an up and doing mood, and everything you do will go well. Good weekend for travel, for sociable gatherings — see to it that you make your presence felt among people with whom you are mingling.

AQUARIUS (January 21-February 19): A mood of withdrawal takes possession of you; you feel the need to be on your own this weekend. If possible, seek rural surroundings—they will have a tonic effect on you; but don't brood on personal problems — especially if they hinge on friendships.

PISCES (February 20-March 20): Very lively weekend socially; you may find it a bit of an effort to keep pace with friends, however much you enjoy their company. At home, things are not as they should be — but don't fret about this; they'll soon return to normal.

IF IT'S YOUR BIRTHDAY

Today: New friends give you a fresh outlook on life and turn your ambitions in new directions. But be careful not to mistake the shadow for the substance — carnevalise, there are danger signals flashing. Tomorrow: May be one of the best years of your life, as Jupiter is now in Pisces; and Jupiter is the symbol of good luck and prosperity. Make sure that you take full advantage of opportunities put your way now; don't let the grass grow under your feet.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

No. 15,384

ACROSS

DOWN

1 Trendy wag on strike (4, 2)
2 Shooting men on holiday of the most unusual kind (6)
3 Diminutive sergeant-major everybody followed (5)
4 Utopian sort ot cactus (7)
6 River snake about which

1 But it's hardly the place for the factory dance! (8)
5 A beetle that causes irritation? (6)
9 Infernal place in which an intractable person contronts us (8)
10 Non-Arab figures in colour

2248 9/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, God only takes the best. Sympathy to Lorraine and children, Peggy and children, England.
22490/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, Deeply missed by us all, a dear brother and friend. God bless. Toney, Beryl and children.
22491/d-2

BOURNE — Alan, Sadly missed by us all we are with you in spirit. Lorraine, all friends and relations in England.
22492/d-2

IN MEMORIAM

WALISKO — Roma has left us but memories will live for ever. Ellen, Horace, Langlois family.
7354/d-1

ZIMBA — Patrick. Days, weeks and months have changed into two years since you departed from us so tragically to go beybnd our reach. Words alone cannot fully express the sad loss of the one so dear. We shall never find another you. Leonard. Evelyn and the children.
0646/d-3

CLUB NOTICES

B.C.E.L. Club, Ndola. — Tombola every Tuesday night commencing at 2000 hours. Snowball K950 and Mini Draw K50. Snacks and bar facilities available.
15792/mxtc

PERSONAL

A K5 reward to the person who brings back my big black fluffy half tailed cat, which jumped from the car at the Pony Club or somewhere in Ndola. Please phone Miss Willy at 2405 business or evening 4470 or 4511.
22478/xtf-4

ALL friends and ex-students of Professor R. Leaper. Please contact — Secretary, Box RW 369, phone 50311, Lusaka, to arrange meeting during his visit to Zambia in August.
8022/d-1

ARE you leaving, do you have a car to sell, if so write to Box 1667, or tel. 73185 with details — Carmatic Services will handle the sale of your vehicle through our vehicle exchange and purchase scheme. We may have a buyer now for your car. Lusaka.
6873/d-1

ITALIAN
RESTAURANT-LUSAKA
Real Italian food by a real Italian chef. Italian wines at realistic prices. Open daily from 10.00 am to 10.30 pm except Mondays. Take-away service available. SPECIALITY IS PIZZA (after 7 pm) deliciously baked in a wood-fired oven. Restaurant is on the Kafue Road, 150 yards on left after Makeni Turn-Off. Tel. 73235.

BIDDULPHS for long distance removals and doors to door service.
20287/x-tc

INVEST in "The Big Five" David Shepherd's latest limited edition, consisting of a set of 5 prints (elephant, rhino, buffalo, lion and leopard), each oversigned by the artist and limited to 850 copies. Also in stock Shepherd's animal prints, framing Winsor and Newton artists requirements, glassware, gifts etc., at the Purple Shop, opp. Post Office, Lusaka.
6723/d-2

Powerfully stimulating
CAPSOLIN
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for heat and warmth
for relief of fatigue
LIGHTFOOT 3H8

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THE EXPERTS IN POSTAL TUITION
Offer courses for:
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Write for FREE Prospectus To:-
Careers Adviser, Dept. RFZ, P.O. Box 8119, WOODLANDS, LUSAKA.
IAP 1609

MUSICAL NEWS

LATEST hits! Jimmy Cliff, Witch, Tinkles, Peace, plenty more. — Pianohouse.
5996/d-6 July

SANTOS, Fantastic Brazilian guitarist! Kitwe July 2; Ndola July 3. — Phone Boehler, 2487. Book early!
5978/d-4 July

WANTED to form band, bass guitarist, lead/rhythm guitarist, organist, male/female. — Phone Kitwe 3201 ext. 184, Mr Grainger.
7360/d-2

LOST AND FOUN D

A K5 reward to the person who brings my big black fluffy cat, which jumped from the car at the Pony Club or somewhere in Ndola. Please phone Miss Willy 2405, business or evening 4470 or 4511.
22477/xtf-4

EMPLOYMENT

Send copies of testimonials and not originals when replying to advertisements.

Please quote your reference number.

OFFERED

ACCOUNTS clerk/credit controller, an experienced Zambian gentleman or lady is required immediately to take charge of a section of our accounts unit. Applicants must have good educational background and must be experienced in at least debtors/creditors accounts, cash bokk and bank reconciliations. Apply in writing to — The Manager, Box 3092, Lusaka, or telephone 74424, for an appointment.
6971/d-2

BURROUGHS machine operator senior machinist required. Applicants with minimum of five years experience and proficiency certificate only will be considered. Attractive salary offered. — Phone Accountant, Lusaka 73081.
6919/tfmxw-2

FIRST-CLASS carpenters and bricklayers required by Tara Jobbing and Construction Company Ltd. Please apply in person with references to office at Pangarani Road, Lusaka.
6739/tmxw-2

KITWE company seek full-time bookkeeper. The post involves daily posting, wages, and general financial routine. Full-time secretary typist for general office work, to be able to work with minimum supervision, a generous salary is offered to the posts. — Apply to Box 1832, Kitwe.
7275/mxf-4

SITE agent required for large housing projects. Applicants should have at least five years experience in a similar capacity and be acquainted with all aspects of building. Conditions, salary etc. negotiable. — Reply TZ 8002, Box 394, Lusaka.
8002/d-1

URGENTLY required experienced mechanic/engine assembler. — ERZ (Kitwe) Ltd, Prescott Road, phone 4729 or 4234.
7362/d-5

PROPERTY WANTED

ACCOMMODATION urgently required in Kabwe. Please contact Mr Opperman at 8253, office hours, Kabwe or 3287/8, Ndola, 73969, Lusaka. 22463/fmxw-2

CENTRAL African Trust Ltd. have clients wanting to purchase houses in Kitwe. — Phone 2460, or 2028. 7245/d-4

TO BUY 2/3-bedroomed house or cottage with large plot within 15 miles of Lusaka. — Phone 75485, Lusaka. 6962/fmx-1

TWO or three-bedroomed flat or house urgently required to rent in Lusaka by a well established company. — Phone 75485, Lusaka.
6961/fmx-1

Atlas Copco
URGENTLY REQUIRES
ON LONG LEASE HOUSES AND/ OR FLATS FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION
Reply:
Company Secretary, P.O. Box 267, NDOLA.
OR
Telephone 4628/9 during office hours.
56522/d-2

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY
requires in Lusaka a
FLAT OR SMALL HOUSE ON TWO YEAR LEASE.
Please Phone 74464 or 75216 Lusaka.
56538/d-1

ANDY CAPP

DEEP freezer 7 cu. ft., automatic washing machine, Kenwood Chef and liquidiser, automatic kettle, steam iron, electric sewing machine, curtains and kitchenware. — Northwood, tel. Kitwe 4451 ext. 351, or 81332.
7321/d-2

FOR SALE, numerous items including household goods, books, dressing records, toy etc. — Phone Kitwe 84125 or call 53, Geddes St.
7347/d-3

FOR SALE, Mothercare push-chair/also cot. — Call afternoons only. Flat 15, Carlisle Court, Kalela Avenue, Kitwe.
7355/d-1

FOR SALE, Philips TV, GEC fridge 9 cu. ft., bicycles, curtains, cookery, clothes. — 321, Independence Ave., or phone 50752, Lusaka.
6930/d-1

FOR SALE, sewing machine K160 o.n.c.o.; television set 23" K250 o.n.c.o. — Contact Mr E. Foschi, Poinsettia Avenue, No. 3, Chelston, Lusaka.
6935/d-28

GAS stove with cylinder, good condition, K80. — Phone 713421, Lusaka.
7002/d-1

HIGH chair, pram, baby relax, food mixer. — 3187, Kitwe.
7343/d-1

HI-FI system 40w x2 K800 o.n.c.o.; Tandberg tape 4-track K230 o.n.c.o.; Mothercare baby carrier K11; baby cot, mattress and mosquito net K65. — Kitwe 81985 or 7507.
7332/d-2

HOUSEHOLD sale, imported TV 24", beds, curtains, clothing etc. — Call at 13, Mapanza Ave., Ndola.
7345/d-1

HOUSEHOLD goods for sale, everything must go, bargains galore. — Tel. Kitwe 84979, 8, Maxwell St. 'A', Nkana East.
7294/d-1

HOUSEHOLD, pram (Mothercare), baby bath, beds with mattress, new, Sony Earth-orbiter radio, coffee percolator, rugs, iron, ironing board, linen box, clothes etc. — 2, Chibote Court, Roan Road, Lusaka.
5383/fmx-1

KENWOOD Chef with attachments K140; Hoover vacuum cleaner K95; Philips stereo table record player K60. — Phone 66757, Kitwe.
7307/d-1

LARGE wardrobe, chest of drawers, play-pen, potted plants, electric cooker, curtains, etc., (all imported. — Call 386, Independence Avenue, Woodlands or telephone Lusaka 62653.
8011/d-1

NAVY-BLUE silver cross collapsible pram, immaculate condition, complete with navy/white cotton sun canopy K110; modern Danish lampshades K5; Mothercare bouncing cradle K10; lobster playpen K20; baby alarm K6. — 28, Maxwell Street, Kitwe.
7203/d-2

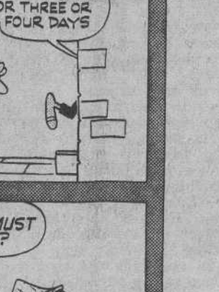
OBODIN Superautomatic washing machine, typewriter, Philips transistor, sewing machine. — Call 7, Masaisa Close, off Bwinjimfumu Road, Lusaka.
6994/d-1

GOOD home wanted for four lovely kittens. — Morton, 82806, 79, Kabelenga Avenue, Ndola.
0643/d-1

HIGHLY pedigree Alsatian pups for sale, K80 each. — Phone Lusaka 75537.
6952/d-2

SPECIALIST SERVICES

CONTRACT Engineering Ltd., the most modern engine reconditioning workshop in Lusaka. For crankshaft grinding and cylinder reboring etc. We specialise in the overhaul of Land-Rover, Volkswagen, Leyland 400, BMC 3.4 and 5.1 litre diesel engines and the entire Mercedes range. — Lusanshya Road, Lusaka, tel. 73407, Mr Bennie.
22381/d-17 July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TELEPHONE KITWE 2382/3 LUSAKA 75450

E.R.Z. (Livingstone) Ltd. for crankshaft grinding, cylinder reboring, conrod standardising and engine overhauls. Also diesel pump and injector repairs, P.O. Box 294, Balewa Rd., telephone 3044.
22383/d-17 July

HOLIDAY AND TRAVEL

NORMAN Carr's new Luangwa Safari camp now open, children welcome. Schedule flights from Lusaka direct charter flights from Copperbelt, only 70 minutes flying every Friday and Sunday. — Contact any Travel Agent.
6773/d-9

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

1100 saloon, 1966, taxed end of June, roadworthy certificate valid to May 1976, good condition, K850 o.n.c.o. — Tel. Kitwe 81580.
20461/d-3

1968 Toyota Corolla, breaking for spares, good engine, gearbox etc. — Flat 10, The Terraces, Freedom Avenue, Kitwe.
7723/d-3

1969 Ford Capri 1600 GT, good condition, white, owner leaving, no reasonable offer refused. — Call 3952, Lunsemfwa Drive, Riverside, Kitwe.
7273/d-1

1969 Pontiac Le Man saloon, automatic power steering, factory fitted radio, reasonable mileage, bargain K3,750. — Phone Ndola 4276/7 ext. 37, view 12, Kuomboka Cres, Kansenshi, after 1700 hours.
0644/d-1

1970 Toyota Hi-Ace, pick-up, K1,750 good condition, — Phone 72760, Lusaka.
6976/d-1

1970 Ford Zephyr, ideal for taxi or large family, K1,100 o.n.c.o. — Tel. 51648, office, Lusaka.
6990/d-1

1971 Cortina GXL, recently respayed, pale yellow with vinyl roof, K2,000. — Phone 713421, Lusaka.
7001/d-1

1971 Toybta Corolla, two-door, one owner, offers, over K1,600. — Phone 2628, Chililabombwe.
7310/d-2

1971 Ford 8-ton D750, completely overhauled excellent condition, respayed, new tyres, price K4,500. — Phone day 75724, night 53306, Errol, Lusaka.
7004/d-2

COMMERCIAL MOTORS LTD.
Freedom Way-Lusaka
SECOND-HAND CARS IN STOCK

1970 Peugeot 504	K3,200
1970 Peugeot 504	K3,200
1972 Peugeot 504	K3,500
1973 Fiat 124S	K2,400
1973 Opel Rekord	K2,500
1974 Holden Pick-up	K2,900
1975 Fiat 128 S/W	K2,800

1972 Cortina 1600 GT, 44,000 km, immaculate condition. — 66975, Kitwe.
6147/d-30

1972 Ford Cortina pick-up, K1,700, good condition. — 3187, Kitwe.
7342/d-1

1973 Colt Galant 16 L coupe, seat belts, alarm etc. only 22,000 miles, immaculate K3,000. — Davidson, 1 Hammarskjoeld Avenue, Mufulira 2379.
7371/d-3

1973 Fiat 132 imported, 2,400 km, K3,150; 1973 station wagon Fiat 124 with tape recorder and speaker 6,700 km, K2,450. — Contact G. M. Naik, 73113, working hours, after 5.30 p.m. 74782, or view at Mike Service Station, c/o Star Motors, Cairo Road, Lusaka.
7018/d-2

1975 Canter, 8,000 km, K4,200 o.n.c.o. for immediate sale. — Tel. Mr Petkar, 73920, Lusaka.
7010/d-2

A HONDA LN360, late 1970 model, perfect condition, K1,200. — Lusaka 72352.
7016/d-2

ALWAYS available, biggest and best selection of guaranteed used vehicles. — Peart & Sons Ltd., Ndola.
15521/sxt-tc

AUSTIN 1800, 1966, K850 o.n.c.o. — Phone 3274 ext. 34, Ndola.
0640/d-4

AUSTIN Maxi 1970 excellent condition, 55,000 miles. Bargain. — Ndola 83672.
0649/d-2

AUSTIN 1800 Mk II, Dec. 1971, good condition, K1,900 o.n.c.o. — Tel. Kitwe 66406.
7313/d-2

AUSTIN Maxi 1750cc, 1971, excellent condition, must sell, reasonable offers. — 81725, Kitwe.
7309/d-1

FORD Fairlane 500, 1969, good condition, K1,500 o.n.c.o. — Kitwe 7529, office hours.
7291/d-2

FORD Transit van, good condition, only 25,000 km. — 6, 17th Avenue, Kitwe, 84194, K2,500.
7369/d-8

FORD Cortina 1300 saloon 1970, good condition, spares, cover, accessories, K1,450. — Telephone Ndola 83203.
0636/d-1

FORD Falcon vanette, late 1974, model, in good condition, low mileage, fitted with tape deck, K3,500 o.n.c.o. — Contact 73288/73264, Lusaka, mornings only.
6992/d-2

FORD Cortina 1600L, 1971, good condition, require any offer. — Contact Zamtan Flat 4, Freedom Avenue, after 5 p.m., Kitwe.
7280/d-1

IMPORTED Fiat 125 Special, middle 1972, low mileage, left-hand drive, well looked after, beautiful interior, with spots music holder and many accessories, price K2,700 o.n.c.o. — Phone 2657, Ndola.
0624/d-3

MAZDA 1300, 1972, K1,800, first owner. — Phone 73423/72543, Lusaka.
6968/d-1

MERCEDES Benz 220 S, good condition, 1964 model, bargain at K1,300. — Phone Kitwe 66651.
7365/d-2

MERCEDES Benz 200 petrol, 1971 model, in good condition with radio, four speakers, twin spotlights, colour ivory with red upholstery, cash only, K6,550. — Phone Lusaka 75537.
6953/d-2

MORRIS Marina 1.8, 1974, one blue, one white, K3,000 o.n.c.o. — Tel. 75761/75437, Lusaka.
6859/wtfmx-4

MORRIS Mini 1000, 1972, very good condition, roof rack, K1,250 o.n.c.o. — Phone Kitwe 81387 or call 5 Jameson St., after 5 p.m.
7359/d-3

MUSTANG 302 GT air conditioning, excellent condition, K3,500 72734 Lusaka.
8012/d-4

OCTOBER '69, 404 estate with extras K1,800. — 4, Reedbuck Walk, or 2832, Chililabombwe.
7320/d-2

OPEL Commodore, 1970, good condition with radio, K1,750 o.n.c.o. — 5, Livingstone Street, Kitwe 81376.
6037/d-1

OPEL Rekord, 1967, K1,200, good condition, Ford Corsair K750. — Tel. Kitwe 2152/2160.
7337/d-2

PEUGEOT 404 pick-up with metal back, K1,600 o.n.c.o. — Phone 3913/4, Kitwe.
7327/d-2

PEUGEOT 204, model 1967, excellent condition, K1,250. — Phone 2444, Kitwe.
7336/d-7

PEUGEOT 504, late 1971, excellent condition with cassette recorder, K3,200. — 5, Livingstone Street, Kitwe 81376.
6036/d-1

RENAULT 4, 63,000 miles, reliable, valid m.o.t., K575. — Kitwe 4311 ext. 351 or call 45, Chibote Avenue, after 1700 hours.
7329/d-1

SALE Mazda 1300, Dec. 1972, in good condition, price K1,800 o.n.c.o. — Contact Mr F. Mwape, House No. 269, Musamba, Chilanga or phone 303 ext. 248, working hours.
7000/d-2

TOYOTA estate, 1967, what offers? — Phone 83255, or 4, Kabengele Crescent, Ndola.
0645/d-1

TOYOTA Corolla, 1968, good condition, K900. — Phone 81348, Kitwe, 19, Stanley St., Nkana.
7357/d-1

TOYOTA Celica, 1972, excellent condition, K3,000 o.n.c.o. — Phone Lusaka 72304/73574.
6991/d-2

TOYOTA Hi-Ace panel van, 1974, 16,000 km, rear seat and tow hitch fitted, K3,200 o.n.c.o. — Phone Kitwe 84919.
7344/d-3

TRIUMPH TR 6 Sports, excellent condition, many spares K2,500. — 72734 Lusaka.
8010/d-4

VAUXHALL Victor 2000, 1969 model, runner, K950 o.n.c.o. — Contact B. L. Mulenga, 2617, Ndola.
0612/d-1

VIVA, late 1969, good condition, low mileage, K1,000 o.n.c.o. — Kalulushi 541 ext. 20.
7374/d-2

VOLVO 145 S, 1971, K2,450, ideal car for Zambia, stereo cassette. — Write Smith, P/Bag 52, Mazabuka.
6766/d-2

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

No. 15,384 ACROSS

1 But it's hardly the place for the factory dance! (8)
5 A beetle that causes irritation? (6)
9 Infernal place in which an intractable person contronts us (8)
10 Non-Arab figures in colour conference (6)
12 Abusive remark about a gold electrical fitting (9)
13 Not goods I've returned to the capitals of Luxembourg and Sweden (5)
14 Old 24 who dealt exclusively with the Welsh (4)
16 Characters of actor with first-class return for a Slav land (7)
19 Coming out call reversed by a busy social worker (7)
21 A girl put it inside Burlington House (4)
24 One who has power to impose a rigid measure? (5)
25 I'm to intercede without delay (9)
27 New centre? Well, fairly new (6)
28 Uncivil aristocrats given positions of command (8)
29 Gnarled trees fringing a remote island (6)
30 Extremely bad contrast! (4, 4)

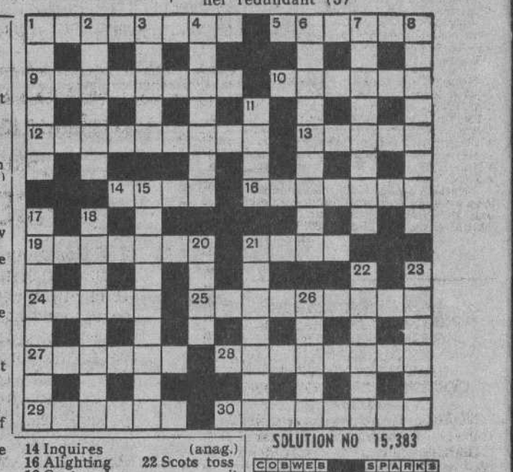
DOWN

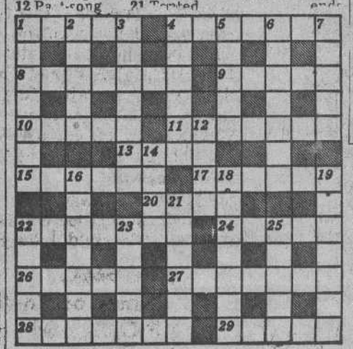
1 Trendy wag on strike (4, 2)
2 Shooting men on holiday of the most unusual kind (6)
3 Diminutive sergeant-major everybody followed (5)
4 Utopian sort of cactus (7)
6 River snake about which there's high tension on the Broads, maybe (9)
7 Crotchety followers of fashion (8)
8 Hot tears shed to control resistance (8)
11 A boy the Queen takes in charge (4)
15 Sweet smell of chaff in an E E C country (9)
17 Variety of repartee that should ultimately bear fruit (4-4)
18 Security devices (8)
20 No company? (4)
21 Odd sort of game to go through (7)
22 Capital set-up? (4-2)
23 A steed freshly combed out (6)
26 The washing-machine made her redundant (5)

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Magnificent
4 Peeress
8 Shelters
9 A snake
10 Cabs
11 A dog run (anag.)
13 Rich
15 Holds up
17 Taken away
20 Leg-joint
22 To muddle
24 Nails
26 Short
27 & 1 dn. Assume (4, 3, 7)
28 Rectified
29 Unpleasant

DOWN
1 See 27ac.
2 Take possession of
3 A ruling line (anag.)
4 Dreary
5 Lid?
6 Explain
7 A scrap
12 Pa'-song
14 Inquires
16 Alighting
18 Captured
19 To ruin again
21 Torched it
22 Scots toss
23 Not well
25 Sleeve-





SOLUTION NO 15,383

C	O	B	W	E	B		S	P	A	R	K	S		
A	A	C	B		S	A	A	U						
B	U	R	G	L	A	R		W	A	G	E	W	A	R
L	R	A		E	W	E		A	H	E				
E	D	I	C	T		A		E		N	A	I	L	S
D	E			O		T		O		D	O	T		
		G	R	E	E	K	A	L	P	H	A	B	E	T
		T		N		O		A						
U	N	C	O	N	D	I	T	I	O	N	A	L		
B	A		W	A		R	A							
U	T	T	E	R		A	T		L	A	B	E	L	
F	U		O		T	W	O		A		I	A		
F	O	R	T	U	N	E		E	Q	U	A	T	O	R
E	A	T		R		S		C		E		M		
R	E	L	I	E	F			C	H	O	R	U	S	

Yesterday's Quick Solution

ACROSS: 7 Decent, 8 Sought, 10 Culvert, 11 Thong, 12 Twig, 13 Keels, 17 Rebut, 18 Plan, 22 Hazel, 23 Upstart, 24 Creche, 25 Marvel. DOWN: 1 Educate, 2 Acclaim, 3 Infer, 4 Portals, 5 Igloo, 6 Stage, 9 Strenuous, 14 Healthy, 15 Algarve, 16 Instils, 19 Chick, 20 Aztec, 21 Usual.

Gossner Mission

THE LIQUOR LICENSING ORDINANCE
(Section 19 (4) and (6))
NOTICES OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT OR RENEWAL OF A LIQUOR LICENCE

Notice is hereby given that Dolatrai Ranchhodji Naik of Box 275, Choma, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Southern Province for the grant of a Retail Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Plot 46 ME, Livingstone Road, Choma.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Sardiwalla & Company, Sackville House Akapelwa Street, P.O. Box 3, Livingstone.

0125/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Donald Leslie Lindale of P.O. Box 151, Livingstone intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Southern Province for the grant of an Airport licence in respect of the premises situate at Livingstone Airport.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Sardiwalla & Company, Sackville House Akapelwa Street, P.O. Box 3, Livingstone.

0126/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Emmanuel Mubanga of The National Club, Box 448, Kitwe, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Copperbelt Province for the grant of a Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at 1356, Blantyre Road, Kitwe.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the above address.

6121/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Ernest Chisela of P.O. Box 47, Mpika, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Northern Province for the grant of a Retail Liquor (Restricted) licence in respect of the premises situate at Kapoko's Village, Mpika District.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Kamalondo & Co., 11, Hotel Victoria Building, Freedom Way, Box 1267, Lusaka.

6678/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Mrs Margaret E. Dodgson of P.O. Box 2027, Lusaka, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Central Province for the grant of a Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at The Lusaka Gymkhana Club, The Showground, Plot 2374, Great East Road, Lusaka.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: P.O. Box 3336, Lusaka.

6692/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Mr Thakorbhai Chhaganbhai Patel of P.O. Box 54, Mbala, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Northern Province for the renewal of a Wholesale licence in respect of the premises situate at Plot T-61, President Avenue, Mbala.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the above address.

6761/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Mr Thakorbhai Chhaganbai Patel of P.O. Box 54, Mbala, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Northern Province for the grant of a Wholesale licence in respect of the premises situate at Kasama.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the above address.

6762/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Margaret Monteiro of P.O. Box 452, Lusaka, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Central Province for the renewal of a General Bar Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Farm 397A, Sub. Division 31, Lusaka.

Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Monty's Highway, P.O. Box 452, Lusaka.

6894/d-2

THE TRADES LICENSING ACT
NOTICES OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A TRADING, (WHOLESALE) LICENCE/TRADING (RETAIL) LICENCE

Full name of applicant: Nkonkalufu Sunday.
Postal address: House No. 220/2, Kantanshi Township, Mufulira.
Business name: Chileke Chiye.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Name of Street: Butondo St.
Town: Mufulira.
District: Mufulira.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
0127/d-2

Full name of applicant: Kasama Enterprise Corporation Limited.
Postal address: P.O. Box 8, Kasama.
Business name: Kasama Enterprise Corporation Limited
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No. 9.
Shop No. 2.
Name of Street: Independence Way, Kasama.
Town: Kasama.
District: Kasama.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
0128/d-2

Full name of applicant: James Kaneya.
Postal address: P.O. Box 129, Lusaka.
Business name: Kondwelani Butchery.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No, M29, Mwaziona Comp.
Town: Lusaka.
District: Lusaka.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
6697/d-2

Full name of applicant: Bornwell Chimweeya Mweene.
Postal address: P.O. Box 3014, Lusaka.
Business name: Mweene Store.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Village: Shakeemba Village, Chief Shakumbila.
District: Mumbwa.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
(a) in a prescribed area
6794/d-2

Full name of applicant: Mr David Martin Ngwural Musingah
Postal address: P.O. Box 1332, Lusaka.
Business name: Matero Service Station.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No. 73,
Name of Street: Commonwealth Avenue.
Town: Lusaka.
District: Lusaka.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
(b) for prescribed goods only
6823/d-2

Full name of applicant: Mackson Chifwalo.
Postal address: House No. 1891, Ndeke Township.
Business name: Chisokone Grocery.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No. Ndeke Township.
Name of Street: Nakambala.
Town: Kitwe.
District: Kitwe.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
7263/d-2

Full name of applicant: Hoechst (Zambia) Ltd.
Postal address: P.O. Box 1998, Kitwe.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No. 5018.
Name of Street: Luanshya Road,
Town: Lusaka.
District: Lusaka.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence

THE CITIZENSHIP OF ZAMBIA ORDINANCE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR REGISTRATION

NOTICE is hereby given that George Anthony Harold Day-Lewis, of House No. 14-14th Street, Luanshya is applying to the Minister of Home Affairs 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 the facts within twenty-eight days from the date of this publication to the Citizenship Officer, P.O. Box 104, Lusaka.

A. MILNER,
Minister of Home Affairs.

6883/d-2

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS
In the Estate of
IRENE MAY DAWSON
Deceased, late of Kitwe
in the Republic of Zambia

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having an interest in or claim against the Estate of the above named deceased who died at Salisbury, Rhodesia on the 17th day of May 1970 should give notice thereof in writing to A. E. Clark and Co., Advocates, Anchris House Kaunda Square, P.O. Box 145 Kitwe, Agents for the Administratrix of the Will of the said Deceased, not later than two calendar months from the date hereof, after which time the Administratrix intends to distribute the Estate of the Deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said A. E. Clark and Co., Advocates

A. E. CLARK AND CO.
ADVOCATES FOR THE ADMINISTRATRIX.
56529/d-1

LANDS AND DEEDS REGISTRY ACT CAP. 287
SECOND SCHEDULE,
REGULATION II
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF LOST DEED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Agricultural Finance Company Limited a subsidiary of the Rural Development Corporation of Zambia Limited and successors to Credit Organisation of Zambia intends applying for certified duplicate copies of a Mortgage and Further Charge between Credit Organisation of Zambia and DAYA PURBHOO LALLA dated 24th April, 1969 relating to Farm No. 1457, Kabwe in the Central Province of the Republic of Zambia. All persons having objections to the issue of such a copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Lands and Deeds within thirty days of publication of this notice.

Dated at Lusaka 26th day of June 1975

CENTRAL SUPPLY AND TENDER BOARD

TENDER MF/W/2925:

CONSTRUCTION OF 10 x 311 TYPE HOUSES AT TWIN PALM TRANSMITTING STATION — LUSAKA.

Tenders are invited from experienced contractors registered with the Buildings Branch in category "D2" and above for the work noted above.

Tender documents may be obtained on application from the Secretary, Central Supply and Tender Board, P.O. Box 1009, Lusaka on payment of a fee of K50.00. This amount will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide tender.

Tenders must be submitted in accordance with the General Instructions contained in the tender documents.

The closing date for the receipt of tenders is 25th July, 1975.

G. D. SIWALE
Secretary,
Central Supply and Tender Board.

56459/fx-1

ZAMBIA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED
SOUTHERN AREA.

LUSAKA DISTRICT.

TO ALL RESIDENTS — KABULONGA AREA

The clearance of trees etc. obstructing the Medium Voltage distribution system including individual house services will commence on Monday 30th June, 1975 and throughout the month of July, 1975.

Consumers are liable to temporary interruptions of their supply during normal working hours only Monday to Friday inclusive. All mains to be treated as ALIVE at all times.

Your co-operation in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

G. MWINANYAMBE,
Area Manager, (South).

56518/d-2

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Zambia National Building Society invites applications from members of the public to purchase any of their Houses types NC, NA, NB, ND or NE in Ndola's Kansenshi Area. Viewing will start on Thursday, 4th July, 1975.

RDC

CATTLE FINANCING COMPANY OF ZAMBIA LIMITED

VEHICLE SALE BY TENDER

Tenders are invited for the sale of Vehicle No. AAB 2520 Fiat Saloon 1974 Model Registered in October, 1974.

The vehicle may be inspected at KULIMA HOUSE. All interested people wishing to view the vehicle should contact the Administrative Officer, Telephone 72951/72181 Extension 119.

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Vehicle Tenders" should be addressed to:- Manager, Cattle Financing Company of Zambia Limited, P.O. Box 1970, Lusaka.

Closing date for tenders is 8th July, 1975.

56520/d-1

NPF

ZAMBIA NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

TENDERS

1 **Tenders are invited for the purchase of Board's two motor vehicles and one motor cycle detailed below**

ISUZU VANETTE	EV 1583
LAND ROVER	ES 6581
HONDA MOTOR CYCLE	EV 5983

2 The vehicles and motor cycle may be inspected at the Provident House by arrangement with the office Superintendent.

3 The vehicles and motor cycle which are not in running condition will be sold as they stand and no guarantee will be given as to their condition.

4 **Tenders in sealed envelopes marked 'Tender for Motor vehicles' must reach the undersigned by 31st July and addressed to:**

The Acting Director,
Z.N.P.F.,
P.O. Box 2990,
LUSAKA.

S. L. Mulozi

Board of the Northern Province for the grant of a Wholesale licence in respect of the premises situate at Kasama.
Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the above address.
6762/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Margaret Monteiro of P.O. Box 452, Lusaka, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Central Province for the renewal of a General Bar Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Farm 397A, Sub. Division 31, Lusaka.
Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Monty's Highway, P.O. Box 452, Lusaka.
6894/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Margaret Monteiro of P.O. Box 452, Lusaka, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Central Province for the renewal of a Restaurant Bar Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Farm 397A, Sub. Division 31, Lusaka.
Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Monty's Highway, P.O. Box 452, Lusaka.
6895/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Mr Maganbhai Nathabhai Patel of P.O. Box 2380, Lusaka, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Central Province for the removal of a Retail Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Stand No. 719, Freedom Way, Lusaka to Stand No. 3026, Nalikwanda Road, Woodlands, Lusaka.
Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: P.O. Box 2380, Lusaka.
6966/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Kitwe Thistle Society of Drury Lane, Kitwe, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Copperbelt Province for the renewal of a Club Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Drury Lane, Kitwe.
Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Box 721, Kitwe.
7298/d-2

Notice is hereby given that Mishek Solomon Daka of P.O. Box 57, Ndola, intends to apply to the Provincial Licensing Board of the Copperbelt Province for the grant of a Retail Liquor licence in respect of the premises situate at Plot No. 14, Ndeke Township, Ndola.
Notices and other documents may be served on the above-named at the following address: Messrs Ellis & Co., P.O. Box 1536, Ndola.
53550/d-2

LANDS AND DEEDS REGISTRY ACT CAP. 287
SECOND SCHEDULE, REGULATION II
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF LOST DEED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Agricultural Finance Company Limited a subsidiary of the Rural Development Corporation of Zambia Limited and successors to Credit Organisation of Zambia intends applying for certified duplicate copies of a Mortgage and Further Charge between Credit Organisation of Zambia and PARBHOO GOSAI dated 24th April, 1969 relating to Farm No. 1460 'Celiana Extension' Kabwe in the Central Province of the Republic of Zambia
All persons having objections to the issue of such a copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Lands and Deeds within thirty days of publication of this notice.
Dated at Lusaka 26th day of June 1975
F. S. Chuunga
ASSISTANT CORPORATION LAWYER
56541/d-1

Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No. Ndeke Township.
Name of Street: Nakambala.
Town: Kitwe.
District: Kitwe.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
7263/d-2

Full name of applicant: Hoechst (Zambia) Ltd.
Postal address: P.O. Box 1998, Kitwe.
Premises at which the business is to be carried on:
Stand No. 5018.
Name of Street: Luanshya Road.
Town: Lusaka.
District: Lusaka.
Details of licence it is intended to apply for:
(2) Trading (Retail) Licence
(b) for prescribed goods only
Ellis & Co., P.O. Box 1536, Ndola.
53551/d-2

Organisation of Zambia intends applying for certified duplicate copies of a Mortgage and Further Charge between Credit Organisation of Zambia and DAYA PURBHOO LALLA dated 24th April, 1969 relating to Farm No. 1457, Kabwe in the Central Province of the Republic of Zambia.
All persons having objections to the issue of such a copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Lands and Deeds within thirty days of publication of this notice.
Dated at Lusaka 26th day of June 1975
F. S. Chuunga
ASSISTANT CORPORATION LAWYER
56542 d-2

AUCTION SALE

CONTENTS OF

SHOP

Wednesday 2nd July 1975 14.30 Hrs.
At Plot 2706 Broadway Centre Ndola, N.C.R. cash register 4 dress rails, 4 dummies, large quantity of dress, blouses ladies and kids shoes, skirts, blouses, trousers, jeans, underwear, socks and stockings, evening wear and items too numerous to mention.

1930 Hrs. — 2 July 1975
At Karen Limited, President Avenue, Ndola 1 Leyland truck (runner), 1 Bedford, 1 Fiat 600, 1 Diahatsu, 1 Corsair non-runner, 5 beds cabinet model, T.V., washing machine, cooker, lounge suite, dressing table, desk, sideboard glassware, piano, 1 roll chitenge, clothing, books items too numerous to mention.

KAREN LTD. AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
Box 485 Phone 4110, Ndola
Household auction 6 Tufunard 26/7/75
Customs auction 30/7/75
Household auction 5 Siankandoba 2/8/75
56527/d-2

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

REQUIRES

OFFICE MANAGER

1. The Company operates from the Light Industrial Estate in Lusaka.
2. It offers a challenging position and a correspondingly high salary to an informed person with the ability to control subordinate staff.
3. The ideal candidate will have a knowledge of import and customs procedures, stores control payroll records and commercial accounting.
4. Applicants must be of Zambian citizenship who have held a similar position for at least five years and should be nearing the final stage of a recognised accounting qualification.
5. Candidates should write in their own handwriting giving details of career to date together with further relevant information and salary required.
6. Photocopies of certificates and testimonials should be sent together with the application.
7. Only applicants who meet the above qualifications will be considered.
8. Applications should be sent to:

TZ 56543,
Times of Zambia,
P.O. Box 394,
LUSAKA.
56543/d-3

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Zambia National Building Society invites applications from members of the public to purchase any of their Houses types NC, NA, NB, ND or NE in Ndola's Kansenshi Area. Viewing will start on Thursday, 4th July, 1975.

Letters should be sent to:-

Zambia National Building Society,
P.O. Box 420,
LUSAKA.

or

Zambia National Building Society,
Northern Area Office,
P.O. Box 901,
NDOLA.

IAP 1938

zambia national building society

BLACKWOOD HODGE

BLACKWOOD HODGE (ZAMBIA) LIMITED

REQUIRE A

SALES ADMINISTRATOR/ CO-ORDINATOR

TO BE DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE PLACING AND PROGRESSING OF ORDERS FOR HEAVY EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT ETC. FROM WORLDWIDE SUPPLIERS.

Previous experience of handling of import licences and shipping documents and a knowledge of insurance is essential, and a basic understanding of accountancy will be an advantage. Applicants must have the ability to work on their own initiative without close supervision, and have a good command of English. Comprehensive records need to be maintained and accurate information has to be available at all times for Sales Departments.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons and should be in writing addressed to:-

The Company Secretary,
Blackwood Hodge (Zambia) Limited,
P.O. Box 2700,
KITWE.
56511/d-1

4 **Tenders in sealed envelopes marked 'Tender for Motor vehicles' must reach the undersigned by 31st July and addressed to:**

The Acting Director,
Z.N.P.F.,
P.O. Box 2990,
LUSAKA.

S. L. Mulozi
Acting Director
56537/d-2

AGIP (ZAMBIA LTD.)

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Agip Zambia Ltd. invite applications from suitably qualified persons for vacancies which have arisen in their expanding organisation.

VACANCIES

1. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

a) MARKETING SUPERVISOR (one post)

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QUALIFICATIONS:

Post a) G.C.E. 'O' Levels in five subjects to include Mathematics, English, Commerce or any one Science subject.

Post b) Three — five years sales experience in a responsible position. Experience in the oil industry will be an added advantage.

CONDITIONS

— A probational period of three months will apply:
— Salaries will be commensurate with experience and are negotiable.
— Successful candidates may be put on further training.
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APPLICATIONS

1. Only Zambian citizens need apply.
2. Applications which do not meet the minimum qualifications as stated above will not be replied.
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The Personnel Manager,
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P.O. Box 2353,
LUSAKA.

A Member of the Zambia National Energy Corporation Group of Companies.
56533/d-2

Gossner Mission

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 7

This is so because we want thorough and fair. After all its implementation to both justice is at the core of the code. Justice and fair play are the cause and the end of our code. Inevitably the code will be found wanting in some respects as its implementation proceeds. It is our duty to seal any such loopholes.

Having said this, let me announce to the council and through the council to the nation as a whole, that already one fundamental amendment is being made to the code. This is to include a spouse in the definition of a leader, so that we block the big loophole in the present code which makes it possible for a leader to transfer property to his wife or her husband.

It will be recalled that this was our original intention. In fact, Statutory Instrument No. 47 of 1974 which was published on 20th March last year contained such a provision. But we realised that this contravened certain provisions of the Republican Constitution. So we had to withdraw the Statutory Instrument. But now we are going to amend the constitution to overcome this obstacle.

Illicit

It is important for me to make it clear here that this amendment of the Leadership Code will not affect a husband and wife who are both leaders but are earning salaries from regular employment.

Some people who have not understood the meaning of what a "worker" is have gone so far as to suggest that husband and wife should not both be working. This is a wrong approach.

A husband and a wife who are doing a day's honest job are very good assets to this republic. They are not parasites and everybody ought to know this.

The sole aim of the amendment, therefore, is to prevent the possible illicit transfer of property from a leader to a spouse and its acquisition through the latter. I do not think, after having explained this, I need say here that there should be no fears at all for those of us who are honest.

My final point on this important matter of the code is a warning. The choice before us is either to build a truly "One Zambia One Nation" or let develop in this country two nations in one. The affluent and the paupers of the exploiters and the exploited.

We will not allow this. We hanker after the creation of a humanist state. This is our objective and this being the case, we have really nothing to choose from. Our duty is clear.

To build a humanist state we must build an egalitarian society first. We have already started and we are determined

has been made in bringing the Republican Constitution into line with our new political system. I have already discussed the best way of making the Party supreme. Now, it will be recalled that in April, 1974 we in this council resolved that:-

● Since the United National Independence Party is supreme and the sole custodian of the people's interests, the Republican Constitution should be appropriately amended to reflect the paramountcy of the Party over other institutions in the land.

Accordingly, the Central Committee, as the principal executive organ of the Party, took a close look at the constitution and made appropriate draft amendments to reflect the spirit of the resolution.

These have now been closely examined in accordance with our system by a joint meeting of the Central Committee and Cabinet. A Bill will soon be presented to Parliament to give legal effect to these amendments.

Speaking about the necessity of amending the Republican Constitution and our laws from time to time, let me refer to the shock I had when I discovered, through the Local Government Association of Zambia conference held at Solwezi recently, that we had 40 odd pieces of legislation which have made it impossible for our colleagues and comrades at the local authority level to implement some of the more revolutionary decisions that the Party has taken.

Discussions held with a few more of my colleagues show clearly that we have a lot more to do. This obviously is a great stumbling block. At this juncture, I would like to examine with you closely what is it that has gone wrong in this particular field, for without sorting out the source of all these legal problems, we will never really succeed in our revolution.

Implement

The power and influence of law in effecting change in any given society can hardly ever be over-stated. Let me therefore take this opportunity to discuss with you what is required to be done in order that we can implement our revolutionary measures.

When doing this it is important to bear in mind from the beginning that society is a homegenous group of people made of individuals, each one with separate characteristics and interests. The society is bound together by common norms, values and rules of conduct.

These elements are based on interests the Party's task

unification of our customary and legal norms and govern the behavioral conduct of her people.

The goodness of doing so is that we would be basing the running of our Government and society on homegrown norms of conduct which are not only pertinent to our type of life, but which are ingrained in our traditions and customary rules.

The question that might now be asked is, how do we direct the society to certain desired goals? There can be no better method than to unshackle ourselves from the present constricting foreign legal institutions. We must change the institutions which run our society.

Laws creating these institutions must also be changed for they are derived from a foreign legal system — the British common law — a system that is common to the British people, but not to Zambia which they once controlled.

We must understand clearly that the acquisition of colonies was for the benefit of the British commerce and industry and their expansion.

Coercive force

Colonialism was an instrument of the industrial revolution in Britain. That was the time, when the positivist capitalistic) legal theory came into prominence. Its purpose was to safeguard private enterprise in Britain and abroad and facilitate its expansion.

When the common law was transplanted into the colonies like Northern Rhodesia, it was not the British civil law, but the penal code which was projected. What was the reason for so doing? the answer is simple.

First: The British used the colonies as private areas, or private property, from which to extract raw materials to need their expanding cosmopolitan industries.

Second: They had to rely on the coercive force of the penal code to ensure complete obedience to the colonial officials and private enterprise by the colonised peoples.

Third: It was to make the positivist capitalist law and institutions to safeguard the interest of expatriate entrepreneurs.

Forth: To assure these businessmen of the predictability of the law which protected them.

Businessmen bank heavily on the safety of their business transactions and so demand certainty that their investments are secure. The legal system gave them this certainty at the expense of the oppressed and exploited people

hatched laws that created institutions which today bind us and hamper the development of our society and economy. We are unable to direct the Zambian society to our cherished and desired goal of Humanism because we have not changed the laws creating our institution which run our daily lives.

It is dangerous to oversimplify the problem facing us in this direction. We have some lawyers who have imbibed the British legal system and regard it as sacrosanct. Their opposition to change is understandable.

Dilemma

This is because no one discredits a system which has taught them how to protect their own interests. The legal system of the United States and United Kingdom, among others, are instruments for furthering the interests of private enterprise even at the expense of the interests of the majority.

This is our dilemma. We must get our lawyers to think in terms of Zambian interests first. They must cease to be oriented by the individualistic approach of capitalism.

We call for revolution in our legal system to make it more just to our people and pave the way for development in Humanism.

Responsibilities of leadership in Parliament:

On the other hand, I have on several occasions praised the Members of Parliament on the whole for the way they have performed their functions. I still feel that our Members of Parliament have done very well. For example, all Bills the Party and Government have proposed, passed through Parliament. As usual, there were bound to be blacklegs as there is always a black sheep in every flock.

However, it is always important to remember that Members of Parliament, by virtue of their position in society, are supposed to be exemplary in upholding the noble principles of our one Party participatory democracy.

Need for discipline: Still dealing with matters that the past sessions of the National Council have dealt with and events that have taken place since our last National Council, let me now specifically deal with matters pertaining to our National Assembly.

Subversion

Comrade chairman, I want here to stress right away the need for discipline in the National Assembly. Members of the National Council will

ernment, leaders and members of the public also have the same democratic right to answer back and defend themselves against court and disciplinary proceedings outside the House.

But "strangers" — as non-Parliamentarians are called at the National Assembly — have the right to react to what their elected leaders say in Parliament.

And I am sure, this is what motivated Comrade Samson Mukando, provincial political secretary for the Central Province, to say what he said on February 8 this year.

Let me make it clear that when I took disciplinary action against comrade Samson Mukando by suspending him from his duties for one month, I did so not because the substance of what he said was wrong, but because he, too, had not followed the established channels of communications.

I know that the statement that he issued was not authorised either by his Cabinet minister or by the Provincial Political Committee.

Furthermore, he made another statement after he had appeared before Parliament's Standing Orders Committee and after I had ordered all Party and Government leaders to stop making further public statements on matters relating to the working of Parliament.

Serious breach

I regarded comrade Mukando's conduct as a serious breach of discipline.

And I want to repeat what I said earlier that stern disciplinary measures will be taken against any leader or Party member who will make unauthorised Press statements on matters which can be sorted out through the normal administrative machinery of either the Party or the Government.

I think we have been talking too much for too long, and a stop has now got to be put to this unproductive competition in seeking cheap publicity through speechifying by leaders.

Coming back to what has been going on in Parliament lately, I want to say that there is no doubt that certain members of Parliament have used their Parliamentary privilege to further their own personal interests and those of their counter-revolutionary masters.

Some of the allegations that they have made against leaders and about the state of affairs in the nation are simply unbelievable in their falsehood.

They have claimed that the Central Committee and Cabi-

immune from disciplinary action outside the purview of Parliamentary processes, they have chosen to abuse their privileges.

But let me warn them that they are being clever by half.

They are biting the very hand that feeds them. As I have said time and time again, the Party is the mother of all our institutions the Government, Parliament and the rest.

It is supreme over all other institutions in the land, and let nobody entertain any doubts about that.

Because the Party is supreme, and because it is the medium of expression of the power and will of the people, it has the power and the means to deal with any individual Member of Parliament who may be tempted to abuse their positions in Parliament.

Indiscretion

Comrades, from now on the Party and Government will not stomach any indiscipline among Members of Parliament masquerading under parliamentary privilege.

And so I am now instructing Mr Speaker to take action in making disciplinary rules of the Party, part of the Standing Orders for which Members of Parliament could be punished for their breach within the precinct of Parliament.

We are going to deal with any cases of parliamentary indiscretion with utmost severity. In doing so, the Party is going to use the very institution which some misguided Members of Parliament are misusing.

We are going to see that the Standing Orders Committee of the National Assembly is more effective as a disciplinary authority.

Once this has been done, I expect that comrades Prime Minister and Chief Whip will ensure that the rules of the . . . game are strictly observed.

Any Member of Parliament who attacks or makes wild and unfounded allegations against the Party and Government and their officials should be proceeded against by the Standing Orders Committee as having committed a breach of displine.

People's will

As Party members, Members of Parliament should at all times observe Party rules. They should also defend Party policies in the House, instead of attcking them.

Policies and decisions made by this National Council are expressions of the people's will they are the wishes of the

rity view, even if we may not agree with it.

If we don't then as representatives of the people, we must resign our seats.. Otherwise, we are not honest and true to the wishes of the majority.

In other words, dear brothers and sisters, we are bound by the decisions and policies we make here. If the National Council decides that certain action has got to be taken by the Central Committee or by the Government in order to implement a given policy programme, that has got to be done.

If it is legislative action that is needed to implement a policy decision of the council, the National Assembly as an arm of the Party, must act accordingly, without question.

Comrades, I think I have said enough about the attitude and conduct of some Members of Parliament in the National Assembly and the need for them to change for the better.

If I have been a little too harsh, it is because I want all of us to understand fully the essence of our One-Party Participatory Democracy and the Humanism revolution.

As I said earlier on, it is not my intention, or that of the Party and Government, to muzzle Members of Parliament or anyone else, for that matter. You all know my assessment of the performance of our first Parliament in the Second Republic.

Most welcome

I have said it several times before, I have said so already even today. But I want to repeat it here again, that the quality of debate in the National Assembly is much higher today than it was under the multi-party system in the First Republic.

This is a most welcome development, and we certainly look forward to seeing the standard of debate rise even higher. That is why I am concerned that the rot that appears to be setting in should not be allowed to spread in the House.

The National Assembly, as an arm of the Party, is the highest legislative authority in the land, and so its image should never be allowed to be tarnished by a few misguided selfish individuals.

Members of Parliament should engage in its debates with the dignity that benefits its status. They should speak as honourable members should — with a wealth of factual information at their fingertips and should never base their contributions to the debates of the House on rumours or speculations. This means that Members of Parliament should

ing between some Members of Parliament and others outside. The rest of us would have been tempted to take sides.

To pay tribute to Mr Speaker insofar as handling this particular matter is concerned, is not underrate, in any way, the way he has handled Parliament as a whole ever since he came to assume this very difficult job.

Comrade chairman, insofar as this question of discipline is concerned, we should of course realise that it is not just among Members of Parliament that we get irresponsible statements. We have had district governors and other Party officials making wild and general statements in the Press—boasting about powers which they do not have.

From Page 1

Times taken over

Few people were able to judge the value of entertainment contained in films. They took it for granted that was what life was or what it should be.

Dr Kaunda wondered if people were going to sit idle and do nothing to protect the society against the invasion of decadent moral values simply because a person in the Sunday Times of Zambia with the initials "MTP" did not agree with the cultural values.

"This particular person and occasionally the editor had carried out a systematic campaign against the decision of the National Council," the President said.

He reminded the council that some time back the Times of Zambia had insulted the Party and Government when they were compaigning against nude pictures in the Press by saying that the Government could not see "beyond the buttocks of a naked woman. They were speaking of a Party, Government and the President elected by the people," he said.

He added that he believed in teaching and the editor of Sunday Times of Zambia and "MTP" had been told what they were required to do.

This is Zambia with its own way of life and not Europe. This is Zambia and not the United States of America. We take our cultural values very seriously," the President said.

He also attacked the Zambia Daily Mail for criticising TVZ on the sex film ban. "How can one Government medium of expression attack another? This cannot be allowed. We are in one revolution. We cannot undermine each other's efforts," he declared.

On Radio Zambia, Dr Kaunda noted that sometime back a ruling was made by the authorities that there was going to be a higher percentage of local and African music. He said the reaction was bad. Some workers even went to the extent of destroying some local records by slashing sharp instruments across them.

While at Mfuwe he saw that a similar directive had been given. The General Service workers were a "distinct disappointment."

"As a matter of hitting back at the authorities, they played songs which were not of current popularity in Zambia. Some of these were popular in the late forties and early fifties during the days of Franklin's Sauce radio," the President said.

If Kung Fu films were not stopped it would mean that within the next ten years Zambia would have "chaps going round and hitting every-

From Page 1

Jobless to go back to the land

was now "shocking" and was exploitation. He described some transactions as "broad daylight robbery" and that no one would be able to rent property within five years.

Landlords should now start phasing out and should sell their houses and flats to the State at reasonable prices.

Dr Kaunda announced far-reaching land reforms aimed at curbing unscruplous land speculation. With effect from today, no more land in urban areas would be sold to anyone. Freehold titles to land would be converted to leasehold for 100 years.

All freehold farmland has been abolished. Commercial farmers will be given a leasehold of 100 years.

With immediate effect, all real estate agencies have been ordered to close down. The agencies, he said, were partly responsible for the deplorable trice structure of land.

No housing loans would be given to expatriates on contract. Only Zambians wishing to build residential houses, not for rent, will be allowed to obtain housing loans from the Zambia National Building Society.

Rent will be controlled by local authorities which have been given the mandate to take over flats from non-Zambians and to determine a humanistic rent structure.

He said: "I have also decided that all vacant plots and undeveloped land in and around Lusaka and all other cities and towns will now be

Gossner Mission

Nation" or let develop in this country two nations in one. The affluent and the paupers of the exploiters and the exploited.

We will not allow this. We hanker after the creation of a humanist state. This is our objective and this being the case, we have really nothing to choose from. Our duty is clear.

To build a humanist state we must build an egalitarian society first. We have already started and we are determined to forge ahead until this objective is achieved. I say this in order to encourage the committed and to warn the counter-revolutionary.

To those committed, I say, do not be surprised when I tell you that there are some in our midst, and many more outside the stream of leadership of this nation, who are really doing everything to destroy the basis or the foundation of our revolution.

Judases

I say do not be surprised but I should have added that do not be in a revolution like ours you are bound to find back-peddlers, renegades and even ideological Judases who are bent on turning the clock back.

We can expect in our midst comrades who have acquired foreign tastes in various walks of life.

These will always work to defeat the cause of our humanist revolution. As you know, I have already exposed some of these and I promise the nation I intend to leave no stone unturned to expose many more who may still be hiding. The revolution is gathering momentum. There is no going back.

On that historic day of 3rd December, 1972, we decided on behalf of the struggling masses, by the adoption of the Kabwe Declaration, to institute these measures and carry them out to the end and we intend to do exactly that.

If there is anyone of us here, comrades, or any leader outside this hall who does not support the Leadership Code and the philosophy behind it, let him say so. Let him tell the people that he is not for it, that he is against our political line. If he is not resigning his position on his own then the Central Committee will help him decide on behalf of Zambian workers and peasants and all their allies in the struggle.

Comrade chairman and fellow councillors, I am conscious of the fact that reporting to the National Council on what steps have been taken on decisions taking by past sessions of this council is primarily the reponsibility of my colleague, comrade Secretary-General.

However, in some respects, there are subjects on which I have to report [illegible] One of these is the amendment of the Republican Constitution.

A great deal of progress will be required to be done in order that we can implement our revolutionary measures.

When doing this it is important to bear in mind from the beginning that society is a homegenous group of people made of individuals, each one with separate characteristics and interests. The society is bound together by common norms, values and rules of conduct.

These elements are based on interests the Party's task is to look after the interests of the majority of the people. As I said earlier, we have solemnly promised that this country shall for all time be run by the people, for the people in their own interests.

It is, therefore, reasonable that the greatest good of this society should prevail over the interests of a minority or an individual. In tackling this task, it is necessary to identify and fortify those interests which serve the majority of the people. I am not talking about the fundamental rights of the individual. I am talking about the interests of the society as a whole.

In implementing such changes cohesion is necessary. The most powerful instrument or force in achieving compliance by individuals in a society is the legitimate government — one that protects the interests of the majority of the people.

Thus, the Government has to balance the interests of the individual against those of the majority. By so doing, it will be eliminating contradictions in societal behaviour. It will bring conflicting interests in line with the desired goals of development in the socio-economic field.

Examinations

The introduction of change in a society requires a careful and specific examination of methods to be used. This study must focus attention on the existing customs, institutions and the legal system.

These are based on the nature of the component groups of the society which we may call communities, tribes, if you call them so. At the same time it is possible to find some basic norms and customary rules of conduct which may become our Zambian common denominator.

However, there are people who believe that it is impossible for the Government to find a standard common denominator for Zambians because of the diversity of our communities. This is obviously overrating the problem. History is full of instances when different small communities found a common spirit in order to resist tyrannical practices like those of the ancient Romans and the ancient Greeks.

Zambia has gone through such an experience, and experience, as we all know, is the basis of knowledge. I submit that Zambia can find her own common denominator which would accelerate the institutions to safeguard the interest of expatriate entrepreneurs.

Forth: To assure these businessmen of the predictability of the law which protected them.

Businessmen bank heavily on the safety of their business transactions and so demand certainty that their investments are secure. The legal system gave them this certainty at the expense of the oppressed and exploited people.

Briefly, the base of our legal system is punitive in essence. It protects the dual economic system where the rural regions, predominantly African, are intended to serve and enrich the urban enclave dominated by the expatriate community and some dubious Zambians.

Real problem

In some cases the enclave today uses innocent Zambians as fronts behind which they operate their outdated system.

Zambian Humanism is socialist in outlook, but the economy is largely controlled by capitalistic institutions which are legally protected by the principle of non-interference by the Government. In legal terms this is known as laissez-faire. This principle is the basis of free enterprise and unmitigated capitalism which is today practised in capitalistic countries.

Amendments to existing laws alone are not enough, this is merely nibbling at the edge of the real problem confronting our developing country. What is needed is to systematically overhaul the whole legal system.

To do this we must first examine those laws which created institutions that are today clogging our desire to develop in the chosen right direction.

We must identify the negative elements of all these institutions, and finally, change the institution-creating laws in order to bring them in line with the common spirit of the Zambian people.

Examples which spring to mind are laws which created: (A) The legal system; (B) Parliament and committees; (C) Parastatals; (D) Associations. (E) Clubs. (F) Various organisations which are agents of the coercive force of the Government. (G) Customary institutions and practices, etc etc.

Laws and institutions which have served the commercial and industrial interests of the British society should not have been transplanted into the Zambian environment. Norms, rules of conduct and environmental circumstances of Zambia and those of Britain are not similar.

A tree that flourishes and is evergreen by the riverside will not survive and be evergreen in a desert. Conditions are different and these including other factors, account for the unwise transplant anything from its usual environment into another land.

This British legal theory

past sessions of the National Council have dealt with and events that have taken place since our last National Council, let me now specifically deal with matters pertaining to our National Assembly.

Subversion

Comrade chairman, I want here to stress right away the need for discipline in the National Assembly. Members of the National Council will recall that I have in the past warned against anyone using Parliament as a centre of subversion. I repeat this now very strongly indeed.

But ever since our last meeting the nation has been hearing strange outpourings from the National Assembly. Members of the Central Committee, ministers and other Party and Government leaders have been maligned. They have been accused of all sorts of oddities — tribalism, corruption, and so on.

The Party and Government have been severely criticised for alleged inefficiency and ineffectiveness. Some Members of Parliament have, in fact, been speaking as if they were not members of the Party and as if this Government is not theirs. Their anti-Party and anti-Government mouthings have, I am afraid left some of us with the impression that they are seeking to be an opposition Party in our one Party participatory democracy. I think this is most unfortunate.

Catalyst

But let me make it quite clear that in chiding them for their way-wardness, I am not in any way trying to muzzle them. We live in a free society where criticism — and by this I mean constructive criticism — is a most welcome socio-political catalyst in our humanistic revolution. But constructive criticism is not the same thing as the cynicism, wild and malicious speculations and fanciful and distorted intepretations of the Zambian situation such as we have heard from some of our Members of Parliament in the House.

The malicious attacks made on Party and Government leaders have been most uncalled for. I cannot escape the conclusion that these comrades have taken undue advantage of parliamentary privilege to embarrass the Party and Government and to mislead the people of this country. They have taken advantage of the fact that some of the leaders — like most members of the Central Committee — whom they are attacking do not have the same forum to answer back. This — as comrade Mainza Chona, then as leader of the House said in a very well—reasoned reply to the wild allegations is most unfair and most undemocratic.

In the same way that members of Parliament feel they have the right to criticise leaders in the Party and Gov-

there is no doubt that certain members of Parliament have used their Parliamentary privilege to further their own personal interests and those of their counter-revolutionary masters.

Some of the allegations that they have made against leaders and about the state of affairs in the nation are simply unbelievable in their falsehood.

They have claimed that the Central Committee and Cabinet are riddled with corruption and tribalism.

But even under the protective umbrella of Parliamentary privilege, they have failed to substantiate these allegations. Nor have they taken steps to report these alleged malpractices to the Investigator-General appointed constitutionally and specifically for this purpose.

Abuse

They know, or should know, as members of the Party, that acting in a manner likely to bring the name of the Party into ridicule or contempt or carrying on false information or propaganda which tends to injure the reputation of the Party or any of its officials is an offence under Standing Order 5 (2) of the Party.

But because they know that the law of the land, as it stands, makes them

People's will

As Party members, Members of Parliament should at all times observe Party rules. They should also defend Party policies in the House, instead of attcking them.

Policies and decisions made by this National Council are expressions of the people's will they are the wishes of the majority and they should be respected.

If any member of this council holds a contrary view on any subject that is being discussed by the council he is free, as you all know to argue his case.

By so doing and may or he may not influence the final decision of the council.

But once the council has taken a decision on the matter, it is the duty of each one of us to respect that decision, and to defend or implement it as is expected of us.

That is the essence of the democratic process. It is most unprincipled and undemocratic for a Member of Parliament who has had the chance to discuss Party policy in the National Council to somersault in the National Assembly and begin condemning a collective decision to which he was a party.

We must accept the majo-

should never be allowed to be tarnished by a few misguided selfish individuals.

Members of Parliament should engage in its debates with the dignity that benefits its status. They should speak as honourable members should — with a wealth of factual information at their fingertips and should never base their contributions to the debates of the House on rumours or speculations. This means that Members of Parliament should do their own research so that whatever they say is backed by facts. For honesty alone is not enough. Honest people can go wrong and work even more effectively for the enemy if they are ignorant. As elected representatives of the people, they should know that they demean themselves in the eyes of their voters if they make serious allegations which they cannot support by even the slightest thread of evidence.

Mr Speaker

The last point I want to make is that when dealing with this so-called Mukando affair, we have all to pay tribute to Mr Speaker who adopted procedures in Parliament which prevented any recurrence to the Mukando affair during the debate. I am sure that had Members of Parliament been allowed to debate this issue there would have been a lot of mud-sling-

for rent, will be allowed to obtain housing loans from the Zambia National Building Society.

Rent will be controlled by local authorities which have been given the mandate to take over flats from non-Zambians and to determine a humanistic rent structure.

He said: "I have also decided that all vacant plots and undeveloped land in and around Lusaka and all other cities and towns will now be taken over by local authorities."

disappointment."

"As a matter of hitting back at the authorities, they played songs which were not of current popularity in Zambia. Some of these were popular in the late forties and early fifties during the days of Franklin's Sauce radio," the President said.

If Kung Fu films were not stopped it would mean that within the next ten years Zambia would have "chaps going round and hitting everybody because they want to and were able to do that."

In Zambian culture anyone who did that in a village was a rogue. He was a human monster and in the past society found a way of getting rid of him.

SHOES
LOOK FOR TRADEFAIR SPECIALS AT
NDOLA
Shu
PARLOUR
Open
lunch hours

Husband freed of manslaughter

The State has withdrawn a case in Ndola High Court in which a villager, Kolala Njinyinga, 45, of Kanyembo Village, had pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of his wife.

At a preliminary inquiry in Solwezi the court heard that the body of Mrs Mandelela Kalaba was found hanging on a rope from a tree the day after she had quarrelled with her husband at a dance.

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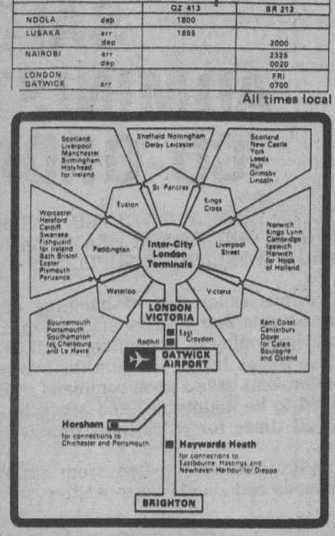

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And if that is not enough to cover all eventualities we offer a Limousine Service from Gatwick to connect with any other flights out of London's other Airport, Heathrow.
Another time saver is that all our flights are non-stop to London from Nairobi. Every Thursday night our Boeing 707 superjets take off for London.
In-flight entertainment is available on all flights showing the latest movies and has 8 sound tracks of music at a nominal extra charge, and our tartan-clad hostesses offer a standard of service envied throughout the world.

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USPG NETWORK

Women Power p2
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March 1975 — New Network No. 32 — 3p

Sad Story of 'Alice' in Blunderland

THE VORSTER TAKE-OVER

The South African government's expropriation of the inter-racial and inter-denominational Federal Theological Seminary at Alice—which called forth protests from many parts of the world—is still a live issue.

The Council of the seminary is trying to get the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development to revoke the order which violated a promise made thirteen years ago on behalf of the government. This said: 'the authorities would not wish to expropriate the land even if they had the right to do so.'

What was previously Seminary land has now, since 26 December, been held technically on lease, and under the terms of the lease (the precise terms are not yet known) the neighbouring government-run Fort Hare university for black students will have right of access to the seminary. The implications of this have not so far been spelt out.

The reason given by the government for the expropriation order—when first announced in late November—was the need for land for the extension of Fort Hare university. It has been pointed out, however, that there is plenty of unused land the university could expand on

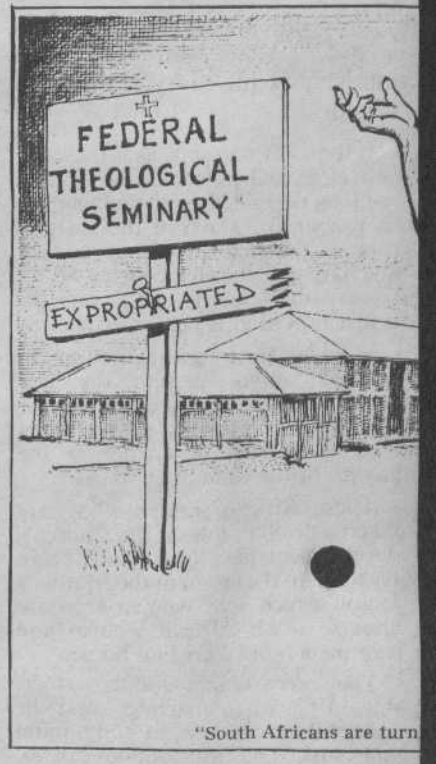
The Alice Seminary has made great strides in recent years (in striking contrast to the government-sponsored all-black seminary attached to Fort Hare which has lacked adequate staff and students).

After receiving what appeared to be a government assurance in 1961 of security of tenure the Churches sponsoring the Alice Seminary—the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian—invested about half a million pounds on purpose-built colleges and administrative buildings. Over £200,000 was raised in the United Kingdom.

Anglican students at the Seminary are cared for by the Mirfield Fathers, and USPG has been associated with the seminary from the start. Fr Theodore Simpson, CR, is the seminary's president, and there are altogether about 150 students, mainly Africans and Coloureds. (Under South African law white students are banned but the staff at both Alice and Fort Hare is white).

The site which has been expropriated was donated to the Church of Scotland by a local chief for use by the Christian church for evangelistic and educational purposes. The Church of Scotland gave it to the Federal Seminary. Scottish missionaries worked on the site in the early years of the last century.

The expropriation order may be the death-blow to inter-racial training of theological students in South Africa. The Group Areas Act will make the setting up of another 'Alice' impossible. In the 50's it virtually closed the Bishop Gray Theological College in Capetown for coloured and white theological students, several of whom then went to Alice.



"South Africans are turn

The cartoon is reproduced from th published from the Ecumenical Cen

EXIT — A

The expropriation of Alice is more than just another incident in the running conflict between the South African Government and the Churches. Alice is a model of ecumenical cooperation as well as 'an island of truth'. It is the positive practical embodiment of a

Island of Truth

WOMEN POWER

RUTH STRUDWICK, who worked with the Mothers' Union for 23 years in Zambia, says the Church in Africa has for a long time depended on the ministry of its women. She says: 'the African woman has great power' and points out how this power is being used for Christian social purposes.

The Mothers' Union has been taking a long and penetrating look at itself, and its mission, just as the Church in general has.

What has emerged?

Paternalism is out; legalism is out. Partnership is in; lay ministry is in. Lay training is urgent.

It sometimes sounds as if these are new ideas, but in Africa the Church has long depended on the ministry of its women for much of the pastoral care of the sick and bereaved, for marriage guidance for couples cut off from tribal society and for the instruction of girls before marriage.

Women have great power in African society despite the late development of formal education for African girls. Is this power being used to prevent or encourage the growth of the Church?

Those African women who have taken a leading role in the Church's development have often done so in response to the vision of the Mother's Union which sent women missionaries to teach African women and help them build Christian homes.

They were taught about partnership in Christian marriage, and the care of their children, in body, mind and spirit. They learnt about prayer, and taught their children to pray. They learnt about the Bible and about the love of God. As members of the Mothers' Union they promised to be faithful members of the Church; and they were strengthened by the worldwide fellowship (of love and prayer) with other mothers.

I remember about ten years ago in Zambia the first time we invited husbands to a Mothers Union event. The women were acting Bible scenes and explaining what they had learnt. The men were astonished at the knowledge and ability of the women who were less-educated than they were. The men wanted to know why only women had the chance of learning about the Bible!

As for the women, they were not content merely to learn; they wanted to pass on to others what they had been taught. So the emphasis switched from teaching to Leadership Training. The full-time worker trained branch leaders and diocesan officials. She tried to work herself out of a job gradually so that development would continue without her.

Volunteers

In some dioceses the Mothers Union is self-supporting. All the leaders are volunteers. In others, much training remains to be done. This is in areas where educational standards are low, or the Mothers Union membership still very small. Here a full-time worker is still needed.

The full-time worker can be either an expatriate or a national of the country. Support for a national can come either from her diocese or—if the Bishop requests this—from the Mothers Union Overseas Fund.

There are now altogether one hundred and twenty workers supported, wholly or in part, from the fund. Less than twenty are expatriates.

The Overseas Fund consists of nearly £100,000 a year, raised mainly in dioceses in the British Isles through a variety of fund-raising events, as well as from direct gifts (of members of the Mothers Union and others).

Some contributions come from Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Tribal vacuum

Once a year there is a giant Overseas Sale to which members from many countries send gifts for sale.

So what does all this achieve?

We can summarize under nine headings what a well-developed Mothers Union contributes to the life of the church and community.

Marriage guidance: The Mothers Union has encouraged the study of what the Bible says about marriage, and discussions of the implications of this in everyday life. Help is always available to couples facing difficulties.

Work among unmarried girls: In many countries Guilds for Girls have been formed to prepare them for marriage, and to encourage them in the Christian life.

Training the wives of ordinands: In most parts of Africa there is recognition of the important part that the wife of a priest can play in the life of the Church. She has to receive visitors and help people in trouble. Other women look to her for a lead. She can be a great support to her husband, and the priest's home should be a model of Christian family life.

Service in the Church: In every congregation there are chores to be done. Traditionally Mothers Union members are ready to help in practical ways, from the care of Church buildings to providing hospitality for visitors.

Service in the Community: In other words helping anyone in adversity.

Social problems: Mothers Union members, in pursuit of other aims, cannot help becoming aware of social problems in a wider context: helping an individual can bring one up against the needs of the many. But these social problems are more complex. They can only be tackled in cooperation with other bodies and government departments. They include issues like the position of widows and orphans, the status of women, and so on.

Mothers Union members are active in new villages helping to settle families, and plant crops.

Urbanisation: In countries where there has been rapid social change through industrialisation Mothers Union members help towards trying to fill the vacuum created by the breakdown of tribal life. By joining the Mothers Union women find a new sense of community and purpose.

Race relations: In multiracial communities the Mothers Union provides a meeting place for women of all races sharing a common loyalty.

Literature: The production and spread of literature in different vernaculars has helped to broaden the understanding, and increase the knowledge of women.

This is how the Mothers Union carries out its mission; by training women—as wives, as mothers—to be full partners in the ministry of the Church, wherever it may be.

Gossner Mission

Der Ruf, 6/74 (Nov. Dez.)

Ausschnitte aus einem Exklusiv-Interview mit dem Präsidenten von Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda

Günter Kaiser, Vereinigte Presbyterianische Kirche in USA, interviewte im September dieses Jahres den Präsidenten von Zambia. Die folgenden Ausschnitte kreisen um das Problem der Minderheitsregierungen in Afrika. Die Vermittlerrolle des Christen Dr. Kaunda kommt deutlich zum Ausdruck.

Frage: Herr Präsident, aus welchen Motiven heraus haben Sie die Portugiesen und die Frelimos an den Konferenztisch gebracht?

Antwort: Das ist ja in der Tat ein Teil des Programms unserer Philosophie vom Humanismus. Wir versuchen, zum Völkerverständnis einen Beitrag zu leisten, der über die Schranken der Hautfarbe, der Religion, der Abstammung und natürlich auch der Sprachen gehen muß. So verstehen wir die christliche Verkündigung, anderen zu tun, was man für sich selbst wünscht. Aus diesen Gründen handelt Zambia.

Frage: Nachdem nunmehr Portugal und Frelimo ein Abkommen unterzeichnet haben, welches im Juni 1975 Mozambique die volle Unabhängigkeit bringen wird, ist nun zu fragen, welche Rolle die Weltgemeinschaft, nach Ihrer Meinung, spielen soll?

Antwort: Die Geburt einer Nation ist immer schwierig. Darum muß sich die Weltgemeinschaft gegenüber der neuen Nation Mozambique verantwortlich fühlen. Wir müssen alle zusammenarbeiten, bis diese neue, delikate Nation ihren eigenen Weg für alle ihre Bürger allein gehen kann.

Frage: Durch die Lusaka-Erklärung haben Sie Ihre Bereitschaft erklärt, zum Gespräch zu ermutigen und alle Wege des Dialogs auszunutzen, bevor Sie je irgendeine Form von Gewaltanwendung gutheißen können. Wie lange können Sie eine solche Position noch halten?

Antwort: Ich halte diese Position bis jetzt und hoffe, dieses auch in der Zukunft zu tun. Doch hängt das nicht immer von einem allein ab. Der Druck, den jene fühlen, die unterdrückt sind, ist ausschlaggebend. Wenn die Unterdrücker maßlos werden, ist die Reaktion des Volkes dementsprechend. Wer selbst im Trockenen sitzt, hat kein Recht zu sagen: „Wendet keine Gewalt an", da diese Leute ja nur auf eine explosive Situation reagieren. Diese Menschen werden von Minderheitsregierungen durch Gewaltmittel und Gewaltmaßnahmen kontrolliert und regiert. In unserem Fall (gemeint Zambia) waren wir in der Lage, den Unabhängigkeitskampf vollkommen gewaltlos durchzuführen. Wir hatten es mit der englischen Regierung zu tun, die zugegebenermaßen ein Gewissen hatte und auf die öffentliche Meinung in England hörte. Doch hier stehen wir Regierungen gegenüber, die kein Gewissen haben. Darum ist es uns nicht möglich, unseren Brüdern und Schwestern in jenen Ländern zu sagen: „Handelt, wie wir es taten", wir müssen die Entscheidung ihnen überlassen.

Frage: Sie haben als Christ unter der Verantwortung Ihres Gewissens zu regieren versucht, Sie haben die Menschenwürde anerkannt. Welche Richtung sollte nach Ihrer Meinung die Kirche in diesem historischen Augenblick für Zentral- und Südafrika einschlagen?

Antwort: Ich hoffe, daß ich dieser freundlichen Worte würdig bin, ob-

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Dann kam der 1. Weltkrieg, und die Gemeinden konnten sich an diese Bibel halten, auch wenn ihre Missionare ins Internierungslager weggeführt wurden. In der Nachkriegszeit wurde alles anders. Es hieß: die Bibel muß revidiert werden. Sie sollte „nordsothoisiert" werden. Zu dieser Arbeit kam nur einer in Frage: Superintendent Paul Schwellnus in Pretoria. Er hatte gerade die Vendabibel fertiggestellt und dafür den Doktorgrad erhalten. Nun sollte er die Nordsothobibel revidieren. Er war in der Tat ein Meister der Sprachen. Venda und Nordsotho beherrschte er ebenso gut wie Deutsch, Englisch und Afrikaans. Er bekam den Auftrag zur Revision, er ganz allein ohne eine Kommission. Er konnte sich von seinen vielen afrikanischen Freunden aussuchen, wen und wieviele er wollte. Aber er machte letzten Endes alles allein. Alle Fremdwörter wurden entfernt. Er konstruierte neue Wörter in Nordsotho für die Bibel wie auch für die Schulbücher. So wurde der Esel zum Lasttier, das Pferd zum Zebra, das Schiff zum Meeresüberquerer, das Rad zum Straßenfresser usw. Diese Aufgabe hat er in grandioser Weise und unnachahmbar gelöst. Hebraismen verschwanden, und lange Schachtelsätze wurden zu flüssigen Sätzen mit Nebensätzen. Es ist ein Genuß, Schwellnus' Nordsothobibel zu lesen. Sie erschien während des zweiten Weltkrieges oder gleich danach.

Wer aber gemeint hatte, daß auch unsere Gemeinden in Transvaal diese Bibel mit Freude entgegennehmen würden, wurde enttäuscht. Sie lehnten die Schwellnusbibel ab und verlangten offen und energisch ihre alte Bibel zurück. Es blieb der Berliner Mission und der Londoner Bibelgesellschaft gar nichts weiter übrig, als die Bibel von 1904 in immer höheren Auflagen zu fotokopieren. Es half auch nicht, daß die Bibelübersetzung von Schwellnus offiziell als Schulbibel in allen Nordsothoschulen eingeführt und unentgeltlich zur Verfügung gestellt wurde. Schon allein der neuen Orthographie wegen war das nötig. In den Gemeinden wird die Bibel von 1904, 70 Jahre nach ihrem ersten Erscheinen, immer noch geliebt und verlangt.

Nach 1945 trat wieder eine Veränderung ein. Die Orthographie wurde in allen Schulbüchern wieder verändert. So sah die zweite Revision fast wieder wie die Bibel von 1904 aus. Auch ich gehörte zu der Kommission, die daran arbeitete. Sie bestand nicht nur aus Geistlichen der Nordsothokirche, sondern auch der Burenkirchen. Es war ein schönes harmonisches Miteinander. Jede Kirche hatte einen afrikanischen Gewährsmann. Wir haben 1953 mit der Revision begonnen. Den Druck übernahm die Südafrikanische Bibelgesellschaft. Sie gab zunächst einzelne Evangelien heraus und 1970 ein kleines Büchlein mit dem Titel „Volle Gnade", das das Lukasevangelium, die Apostelgeschichte und den Römerbrief umfaßt. Im Dezember 1973 erschien das ganze Neue Testament. Wir hoffen, daß es mit Freuden von den Gemeinden aufgenommen wird.

Nach der Fertigstellung des Neuen Testaments hatte unsere Kommission die Psalmen revidiert in der Hoffnung, daß diese damit zusammen herausgegeben würden. Aber darauf ging die Bibelgesellschaft nicht ein. Außer den Psalmen haben wir im Alten Testament vom 1. Buch Mose bis zum Ende des zweiten Königsbuches alles fertiggestellt. Jetzt hat man eine ganz neue Idee. Waren bisher in den Kommissionen die Weißen führend, so sollen jetzt die Schwarzen Führer sein und all die Arbeit tun, die bislang die Weißen für sie getan hatten. In der neuen Kommission sollen fast nur Afrikaner sein und vielleicht nur ein Weißer. Man strebt dahin, daß eine richtige Nordsothobibel mit Mitgliedern dieses Volkes geschaffen wird, die dann etwa den Stil der Bibelübersetzung von Jörg Zink haben soll.

Renning Hagens

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Besuch aus Südafrika

Homeland-Minister besuchten das Haus der Mission

Die Premierminister zweier „homelands" — das sind die z. T. selbstregierten „Heimatländer" der Schwarzen in Südafrika — statteten kürzlich dem Berliner „Haus der Mission" in Friedenau und dem West-Berliner Konsistorium einen Besuch ab. Sie waren auf Einladung der Bundesregierung nach Deutschland gekommen. In einem Gespräch mit Bischof D. Scharf schilderten Chief Minister Dr. Phatudi aus Lebowa mit Chief Minister Mphephu aus Vendaland/Transvaal aus ihrer Sicht die gegenwärtige Situation in Südafrika, wo sich ein Wandel in der Apartheidspolitik abzuzeichnen beginnt.

„Wir glauben nicht, daß die Apartheidspolitik Antwort gibt auf unsere Probleme", sagte Dr. Phatudi. Die Homelandführer würden in Kürze ein neues Gespräch mit Dr. Vorster haben, in dem sie dem südafrikanischen Regierungschef ihren Standpunkt deutlich machen und konstruktive Alternativen vorlegen würden. Die Homelandminister seien „nicht Instrumente der weißen Regierung", sondern ihr gegenüber das freie Sprachrohr der schwarzen Bevölkerung. Die Regierungen der „Heimatländer" hätten jetzt die Möglichkeit, von sich aus freundschaftliche Kontakte zu anderen Ländern aufzunehmen, auch zu solchen, die keine guten Beziehungen zur Republik Südafrika hätten. Bei ihrem Gespräch mit Premierminister Vorster würden sie darauf bestehen, Freunde

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Aus Rundbriefen

Afrikanische Streiflichter

Eben sind wir mit Interviews zur Aufnahme neuer Diplom-Studenten beschäftigt. Von den über 80 Bewerbungen sollen 25 ausgewählt werden. Wie findet man die Geeigneten? Bereits die Lebensläufe sind teilweise bewegend zu lesen. Viele sind durch Leiderfahrungen zu Christus geführt worden. Oft sind es Christen der ersten Generation, und es hat Konflikte mit der Religion der Väter (z. B. Hexenglauben) und den Ansprüchen des Islams gegeben. Zum Glauben führten etwa Beispiele von Schulkameraden, das „andere Leben" in einer christlichen Familie, Besuche von Evangelisten, eine Heilung, ein geistliches Lied oder ein Traum. Ich war dankbar, Nordnigeria in dieser konzentrierten Form, wo es um den Geist und die Zukunft geht, zu erleben und wünschte, ich könnte diese Erfahrung besser vermitteln.

Natürlich spielen auch Fragen des Status und des Fortkommens eine Rolle bei den Bewerbern, allerdings mit einer bestimmten Variante: Erziehung ist nicht so sehr eine Hilfe für den einzelnen und seine Bildung, sondern eine Investition, die sich für die Sippe auszahlen muß. Der Druck zur Leistung kommt von der Gemeinschaft, ist aber deswegen nicht weniger grausam. Unter den Studenten gibt es ein starkes Konkurrenzdenken. Sobald einer sein Diplom hat, muß er für das Schulgeld anderer Verwandter aufkommen. Findet er dann keine gutbezahlte Stellung, und das gilt für Hunderttausende, dann hat es sich nicht gelohnt, da werden manchmal Geschwister gar nicht mehr zur Schule geschickt. Trotzdem, der Optimismus ist in Afrika grenzenlos, mit „education" voranzukommen, Menschen und Gesellschaft zu verändern. 1979 will Nigeria die allgemeine Schulpflicht einführen, was für das Land mit seinen angeblich 80 Millionen (so das Ergebnis des jüngsten Zensus!)

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wohl ich selbst fühle, daß ich oft den Erwartungen nicht gerecht werde. Ich zögere darum, der Kirche in einer solch wichtigen Angelegenheit Ratschläge zu erteilen. Immerhin spielt die Kirche eine sehr, sehr wichtige Rolle. Meiner Meinung nach ist es nicht richtig, die materielle Entwicklung einer Nation nur der Partei und der Regierung zu überlassen und die Kirche ließe das widerspruchslos geschehen. Es wäre aber auch nicht richtig, wenigstens nicht in Zambia, wenn Partei und Regierung sagen würden, die seelische und moralische Entwicklung einer Nation sei Angelegenheit der Kirche. Damit wird man der Sache nicht gerecht. Die Kirche dient den Menschen, dem ganzen Menschen. Es verbindet sie also die gleiche Aufgabe für eine menschlichere Welt. Das trifft für das freie Afrika zu wie auch für jene Länder, die noch nicht frei sind. Ich hoffe und bete, daß die Kirche in ihrer Unterstützung fortfahren wird, und zwar nicht nur den Befreiungsbewegungen gegenüber, sondern auch den Regierungen gegenüber, die ihre Unabhängigkeit schon gewonnen haben.

Frage: Der Weltkirchenrat ist wegen seiner Unterstützung der Befreiungsbewegung beschimpft, angegriffen und verurteilt worden. Das Eintreten der Kirche für die Rechte der Mehrheit zur Selbstregierung durch Gewaltlosigkeitsakte hat man verdreht und die Sorge der Kirche für das menschliche Leid hat man ihr abgestritten. Die Kritiker haben die Hilfeleistung der Kirche als „Erlaubnis zum Mord" bezeichnet. Wie denken Sie darüber?

Antwort: Ich bewerte persönlich die positive Rolle, die die Kirche für die Befreiungsbewegungen gespielt hat, sehr hoch. Der Weltkirchenrat war die erste bedeutende Institution der westlichen Welt, die den Befreiungsbewegungen zur Hilfe gekommen ist. Meiner Ansicht nach hat die Kirche den Weg gewiesen. Sie sollte sich dieser Verantwortung nun nicht entziehen, weil eine Handvoll irregeführter Personen sie angreift. Es kann keinen Frieden auf Erden geben, solange es Unterdrückung gibt. Das gilt für freie und unfreie Länder. Die Kirche hat eine geistliche und moralische Verantwortung, zu helfen, so wie sie es tut. Die Hilfe der Kirche als „Erlaubnis zum Mord und Totschlag" zu bezeichnen, ist einfach absurd. Die Kirche hat das Recht, Menschen zu Hilfe zu kommen, die für ihre Unabhängigkeit kämpfen. Die Kirche muß sich nur ihrer moralischen und geistlichen Verantwortung bewußt bleiben, wenn sie materielle Hilfe leistet. Die Kirche hat also von diesen Kritikern nichts zu fürchten. Darum sollte sich die Kirche nicht von ihrer ehrenswerten Verantwortung ablenken lassen.

Gott will sein Werk der Befreiung
ausrichten, einer Befreiung,
die es den Menschen ermöglicht,
menschlich zu sein.

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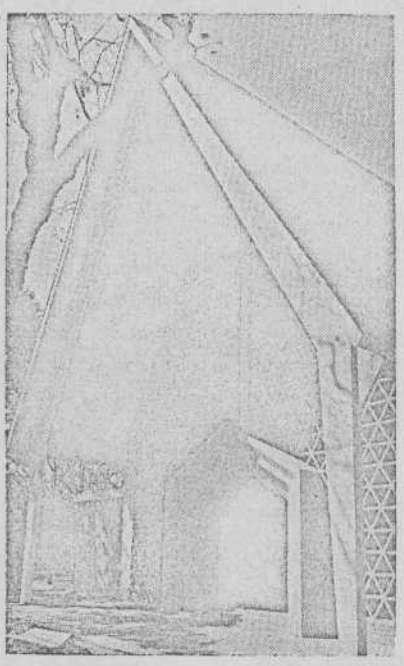
was physically as well as metaphorically true.

Only gradually were churches built, and until they were, services were held in a rich variety of improbable places—a dairy, a library, court rooms, verandahs of houses, and



Ndola Cathedral.

Bishop Joseph Mabula as its diocesan and Clement Hlanya as its dean.

THREE DIOCESES

Zambia today thus comprises three dioceses, Lusaka, Central Zambia, and Northern Zambia, each with its own Synod. But the temptation was resisted to create three diocesan offices, with three secretaries and three accountants. Instead, all three dioceses are served by the Zambian Anglican Council and the ZAC by each diocesan synod. The three Bishops and 'SecZac' form its executive.

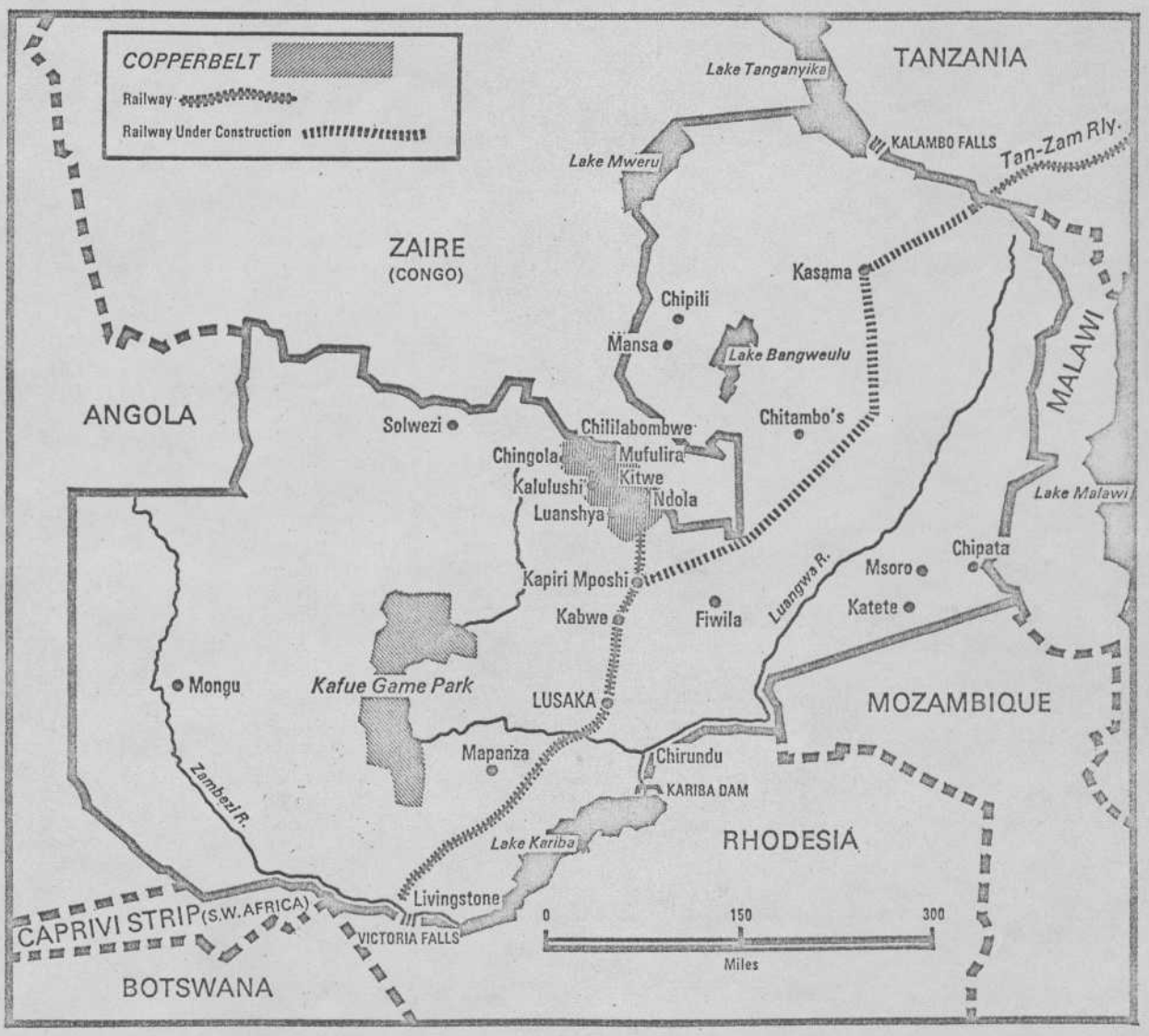
The Northern diocese, including as it does most of the Copperbelt, has the largest urban population of the three, but it is not without its important rural areas. It includes the Luapula Province with its huge parishes in the Chipili—Chibondo—Mansa areas.

The nineteenth-century scramble

RECOMMENDED READING

ZAMBIA: INDEPENDENCE AND BEYOND: THE SPEECHES OF KENNETH KAUNDA edited by Colin Legum (*Nelson 1966*).
ZAMBIA: THE POLITICS OF INDEPENDENCE 1957-1964 by David Mulford (*OUP 1967*).
TELL ME JOSEPHINE edited by Barbara Hall, foreword by Kenneth Kaunda (*Pan Books 1967*).
THE HIGH PRICE OF PRINCIPLES: KAUNDA AND THE WHITE SOUTH by Richard Hall (*Penguin 1973*).
ZAMBIA by Richard Hall (*Pall Mall Press 1965*).
REACTION TO COLONIALISM: A PRELUDE TO THE POLITICS OF INDEPENDENCE IN NORTHERN ZAMBIA 1893-1939 by Henry S Meebelo (*Manchester University Press 1971*).
CHRISTIANS OF THE COPPERBELT by John Taylor and Dorothea Lehmann (*SCM Press 1961*).
THE PRICE OF COPPER by Howard Gribble (*UMCA 1962*).

All available from USPG library.



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Nachrichten für Außenhandel 17.2.1975

Sambias Regierung erläßt Importstopp

Lusaka. — Die sambische Regierung hat alle Einfuhrgenehmigungen, die nach dem 1. 1. 74 erteilt wurden, widerrufen. Alle Importeure wurden aufgerufen, die von ihnen benötigten Einfuhrgenehmigungen neu zu beantragen. Vorrang bei der Genehmigung wird Anträgen auf Import von Nahrungsmitteln und Maschinen eingeräumt. Luxusgüter und „unwichtige Waren" dürfen nicht mehr eingeführt werden, wobei offen ist, was die Regierung unter „unwichtigen Waren" versteht.

Als Übergangsregelung hat die Regierung bekanntgegeben, daß sie alle erteilten Einfuhrgenehmigungen aus der Zeit Nachweis erbringen, daß die einzuführenden Waren entweder bereits verschifft (auf dem Weg) sind oder nicht mehr rückgängig zu machende finanzielle Verpflichtungen zur Realisierung der Einfuhrgenehmigung eingegangen wurden.

Begründet wird diese einschneidende Maßnahme mit dem ständigen Absinken des Kupferpreises auf dem Weltmarkt und dem daraus resultierenden Zwang, die Devisenreserven des Landes so sparsam wie möglich zu verwenden. Da die Deviseneinnahmen Sambias weitgehend auf dem Kupferexport beruhen, hat sich die Zahlungsbilanzsituation des Landes erheblich verschlechtert. Die Tatsache, daß nach dem Widerruf der Einfuhrlizenzen den Neuanträgen für Einfuhren von Nahrungsmitteln (nicht Delikatessen) und Maschinen Priorität eingeräumt wird, läßt den Schluß zu, daß auch die Regierung die Ernährungslage in Sambia für das gerade begonnene Jahr mit Sorge betrachtet.

vom 1. 1. 74 bis zum 26. 1. 75 neu genehmigen werde, die sich nachweislich bereits in der Phase der Ausführung befinden. Hierzu müssen die Importeure den

Die vor kurzem beschlossene Erhöhung des Erzeugerpreises für Weizen, die einen Anreiz zu erhöhter Produktion bieten soll, und die ständige Aufrufe zu erhöhter Produktivität in der Landwirtschaft dürften als Anzeichen dafür gesehen werden, daß die sambische Regierung eine Nahrungsmittelverknappung in den kommenden Monaten nicht für ausgeschlossen hält.

-BfA/NfA (D) 17. 2. 75

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trachtet die französische Präsenz in fühlt.

Afrikas zeigen, daß man keinerlei Abtretung irgendeines Gebietsteils des alten Kaiserreiches hinnehmen werde.

The Times 12.2.1975

a Special Report to mark 10 years of independence

The Gambia

Although the renewed wave of decolonization in Africa is producing more independent mini-states, The Gambia, as Africa's smallest state, is remarkable for its very existence. It is a narrow strip along the river Gambia and is surrounded, except for its

into The Gambia which, although affected by drought, was cushioned by reliance on groundnuts rather than livestock as the basis of its agricultural cnonomy. The Gambia survives as an independent state because it is governed

tor more than a century, and now controls the oil milling, and ships nuts already shelled. The dangers of a monocrop economy are recognized and the country is diversifying its agriculture, particularly in food crops for home consumption.

potential internal conflicts. The elections before independence and the two held since, in 1966 and 1972, were keenly contested, although in the context of a small town and village society a candidate's personal reputation is the important factor. In the 1972 elections, the first under the presidential constitution, the PPP was unopposed in seven out of 32 constituencies, the opposition United Party contested 13 seats but 19 candidates stood as independents and scored significant minority support.

The Gambia is a patchwork of tribal and religious affilia-

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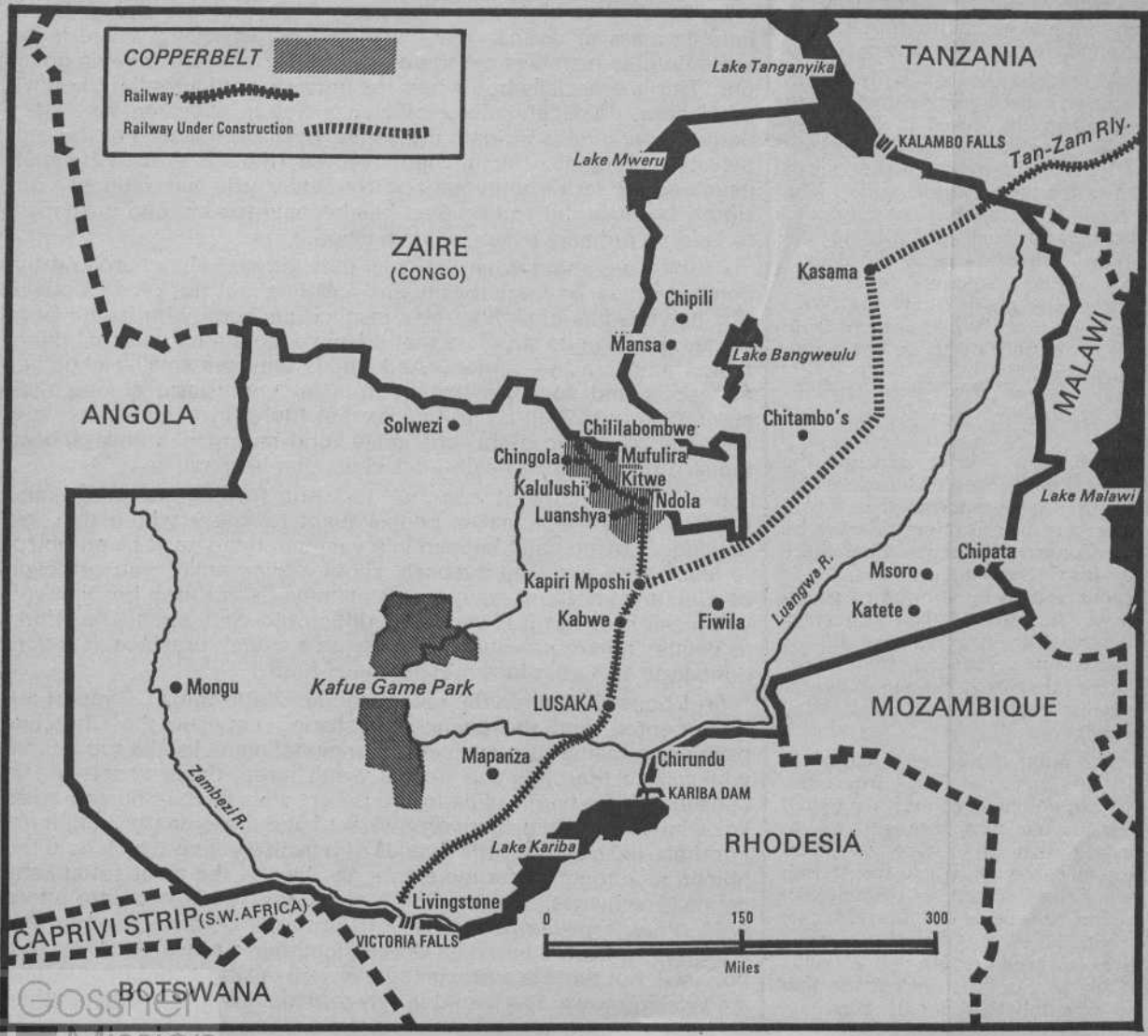

COPPERBELT
Railway
Railway Under Construction
TANZANIA
Lake Tanganyika
KALAMBO FALLS
Tan-Zam Rly.
Lake Mweru
ZAIRE
(CONGO)
Kasama
Chipili
Mansa
Lake Bangweulu
MALAWI
ANGOLA
Solwezi
Chililabombwe
Chitambo's
Chingola
Mufulira
Kitwe
Kalulushi
Ndola
Luanshya
Lake Malawi
Chipata
Msoro
Katete
Kapiri Mposhi
Kabwe
Fiwila
Luangwa R.
Mongu
Kafue Game Park
LUSAKA
MOZAMBIQUE
Mapanza
Chirundu
KARIBA DAM
Zambezi R.
Lake Kariba
RHODESIA
Livingstone
CAPRIVI STRIP (S.W. AFRICA)
VICTORIA FALLS
0
150
300
Miles
BOTSWANA

by his heart rather than by his head, and in making haste too quickly brought chaos on the country.

An experiment has sadly failed. Its effect on the continent will be to strengthen the forces in favour of violent revolution, especially in view of the covert support of the United States for the *pronunciamento*. The US will inevitably be hard put not to become involved militarily in the unstable situation, with the danger that South America could well become the site of future East/West confrontation. Whoever gains from this, it is unlikely to be the South Americans.

* * *

Parliament will be debating the renewal of Rhodesian sanctions this month. It is reported that it will have been placed under pressure by the Conservative party Conference to drop them—that a democratic regime should be allowed to go on its way in peace. It is a democracy controlled by five per cent of the population; even the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can muster a larger percentage of the Russian population.

The point needs to be reiterated. Britain has benefited from her African colonies for over a hundred years. We were brought up to believe that in return we were bringing some benefit to the African population. Such a commitment cannot be ended when it is no longer profitable to us. Otherwise we shall give further strength to a belief widely held outside this country that we were only there for the beer.

own direct contact with the top people in the other uniting parties, must be very careful not to overlook what they are doing to the humble mass of ordinary church members, especially where those same humble members are the ones who support whatever is going on. This is especially true where the ultimate product is the Church's wholeness. The enhanced efficiency (often questionable) of a unity of structure is no gain if loyalties have been lost—not through perversity, prejudice, or uncharitableness (though those with their hearts dearly set on unity are apt to mutter these accusations)—but simply because the end product has become too big and unshapely to hold an ordinary person's imagination.

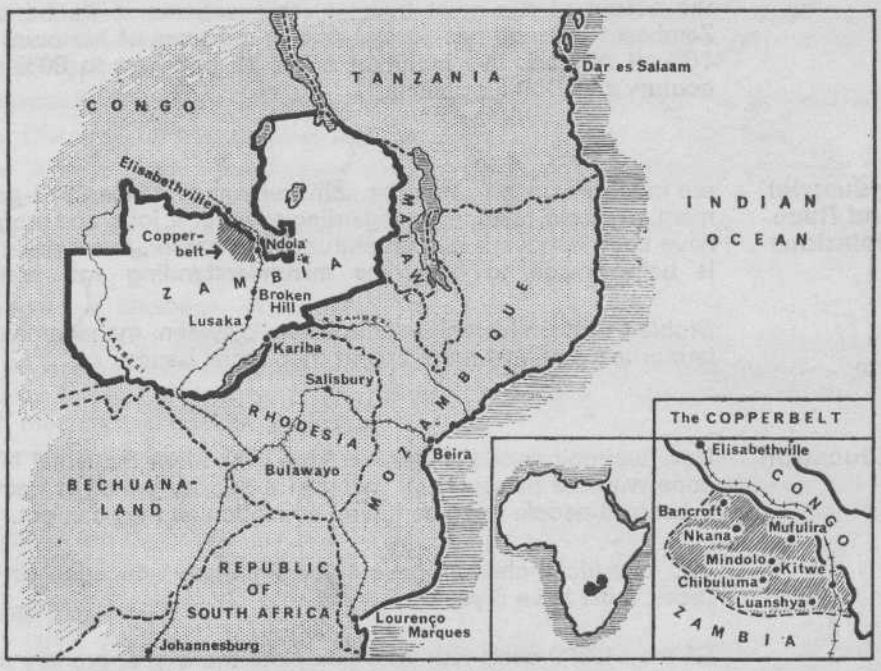
People care about what they feel they know. The church on the corner can inspire huge loyalty and sacrifice, but the World Council of Churches has probably never inspired anybody who hasn't been so caught up in its structure that it has become their personal thing, their church on the corner. And this is why the smaller churches and sects and societies benefit from an enthusiasm among their supporters out of all proportion to that found in bigger units; it is why the most successful charitable fund-raising has always been focused on individual needs: this child, that hospital.

It is not (though it can be) just ego-feeding patronage and possessiveness that makes people want to know whom they are helping. Loving can't happen in a vacuum, there must be an object to love. You can care intensely about a blind child; you can even care quite a lot about equipping a maternity ward for a hospital you will never see; but it is very, very difficult to *care,* about something as vague, impersonal, and unshapely as a church province. It is very difficult to spill your love into a general fund.

So I hope that when the recommendations in the ACC report are implemented, and the giving and sharing between the Churches becomes a matter of provinces and regional councils, the top people who talk to the other top people won't forget those people in the parishes whose world-wide loving is kept alive by their human-sized links, however administratively awkward and tiresome they might be. For those links are the little threads of personal caring which hold the human race together far more strongly than all the great structurally coherent schemes. Susan Smith and Sally Wong can care about each other from opposite sides of the world because they are the right size for each other. It is less efficient than a province talking to a province, but what is a province? We are talking about people, and are working towards a world in which people will love one another.

Mission

BRIEF ON THE COPPERBELT OF ZAMBIA



ZAMBIA twice the size of England—has been an independent republic within the Commonwealth since 24th October 1964 (formerly known as Northern Rhodesia). Population 3½ million.

The COPPERBELT an area in the centre of Zambia about 90 miles x 30 miles near the Congo border (Katanga), which contains 20-25% of the world's known copper reserves, and is one of the world's areas of rapid industrialisation.

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Explored by David Livingstone 1859-73, the area was administered by Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company from 1889 to 1924, when it became a British Protectorate.

Copper and other minerals were discovered from 1902 onwards, but large-scale development began only in the 1920's and was interrupted by the depression. The real industrial growth dates from the mid-1930's.

There has been little permanent European settlement in Zambia, and African nationalism awakened only in 1948. After ten years (1953-63) in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Zambia achieved internal self-government in January 1964, on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

90% of Zambia's exports are minerals. In 1963, copper alone amounted to £118,000,000; zinc, cobalt, lead, silver, manganese and others to another £7,000,000.

But Zambia is land-locked. Her mineral exports must go by rail either through the Congo and Angola, or through Rhodesia and South Africa.

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PROBLEMS OF THE COPPERBELT

(1) **The National Economy**

One fifth of the total population of the country are employed in the mining industry and many more are dependent on it. An effort is being made to diversify the country's economy by developing secondary industries and agriculture. Zambia shares with Rhodesia the output of the great hydro-electric scheme at Kariba on the Zambezi River and has several smaller schemes of her own. Only 16% of Africans live in urban areas, as opposed to 80% of the country's 76,000 Europeans.

(2) **Industrial and Race Relations**

are much improved since the achievement of African self-government. All racial restrictions regarding education, jobs, and promotion have been removed. Social attitudes die harder, but a great effort is being made to overcome misunderstanding and prejudice.

Problems of industrial relationships between management and labour are probably more urgent than racial issues.

(3) **Education**

New technological skills are needed in modern industrial life. To cope with the pressures of living in a society which is becoming urbanized people need as full an education as they can get.

72% of African children have 4 years' primary education (in urban areas, most have 6 years).

Of the 11,000 each year who complete the 8-year primary course, less than one third are able to enter secondary school. Only 100 a year have a chance of reaching university entrance.

A university is to be established in Lusaka in 1966.

13 teacher training colleges accept 750 students each year to train as primary and junior secondary teachers. **There is urgent need of graduate secondary teachers from overseas,** as the few African graduates available tend to be drawn into Government administration.

(4) **Urban Development**

Large modern industrial towns cluster around half a dozen big copper mines. Already half a million people live in the Copperbelt, and the number soars rapidly, as more are attracted by the lure of good wages and jobs. New housing estates with thousands of identical bungalows swallow up individuals who counted as persons in rural community life. Loneliness, boredom, insecurity, lack of community life are all problems with which the Copperbelt, like any large industrial conurbation, has to contend.

(5) **Religion**

Many Zambians, both pagan and Christian, abandon religion when they come to the Copperbelt, though in times of crisis some are tempted to resort to witchcraft. Tribal traditions offer little guidance in the problems of city life. Christians coming from rural communities often face bewilderment and new temptations.

Statistics are hard to come by but in the Copperbelt perhaps:

25% keep up some contact with a Christian Church
25% are lapsed, especially the more sophisticated
50% are pagan, semi-pagan, Muslim, or—nothing

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THE CHURCH IN THE COPPERBELT

Divided Denominations

The Church has been active in the Copperbelt from the beginning. The main religious divisions are:

1. Roman Catholics—half the Christians in the Copperbelt.
2. National Church—formed in 1965 when the United Church of Central Africa, a union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, joined with the Methodists and the former Paris Mission.
3. Anglicans—who have begun Church unity discussions with the National Church.
4. The Dutch Reformed Church and the Baptists are also at work here.
5. The African sects—the largest and fastest-growing religious grouping on the Copperbelt (not necessarily Christian).
6. Jehovah's Witnesses—probably as many as the Roman Catholics.

The Anglican Diocese of Zambia

The diocese of Zambia is part of the province of Central Africa. Missionary work in the diocese has long remained centred in rural areas. The diocese has four principal centres for its work, Mapanza, Fiwila, Chipili, and Msoro. Here the Church has carried on both medical and educational work.

In the Copperbelt in recent years, the emphasis has been pastoral. African clergy have largely acted as chaplains to tribal groups who learnt their Christianity on a rural mission. It is clear that the Church has a mission to the whole population of the Copperbelt. This is too big a task for one Church to undertake alone.

Working Together

In 1935 Churches and Missionary Societies, including UMCA, founded the United Missions to the Copperbelt, to co-ordinate the educational work of the different missions. The situation has now changed, and in place of this experiment the Mindolo Ecumenical Centre was launched by the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia in 1958 with the aid of the World Council of Churches (and with a Roman Catholic observer attending the meetings of the Board of Governors).

MINDOLO ECUMENICAL CENTRE for training Christian leaders
consultation
research

- Its fine modern buildings, including the Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Library, provide excellent facilities for study and research.
- Residential courses are held there, including Christian home-making for wives and mothers on the Copperbelt.
- An agricultural scheme is run for training small-holders.
- Courses are held relating to national and community development, industrial and race relations, etc. Africans do not accept the European distinction between sacred and secular, spiritual and physical, and it is natural for them to expect the Church as a religious body to be concerned with their social and political aspirations.

THE ALL-AFRICA CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES has its permanent headquarters at Mindolo.

The AACC has held international conferences aimed at bringing Christian insights to bear on a wide range of subjects, including marriage and family life, race relations, worship and church music, industry, and the Church in society.

They have appointed an Anglican priest with experience of the Sheffield Industrial Mission to help organise Christian work in industrial areas all over Africa.

THE AFRICA LITERATURE CENTRE at Mindolo trains Christian literature workers, writers, editors and publishers, journalists, radio script writers, and artists.

A YOUTH LEADERSHIP CENTRE has been established in co-operation with the YMCA and YWCA.

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POINTS FOR DISCUSSION AND PRAYER

1. Human problems of an industrial commercial society

"I will make a man more precious than fine gold" (Isaiah 13. 12).

How do Christians face up to this? Do people matter more to us than things?

How can loneliness, meaninglessness, and frustration be overcome?

How far do we succeed in this in our own parish?

2. The propagation of the Gospel

"I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine" (John 10. 14).

How can the Church reach out to the many who live on the new estates in Britain or on the Copperbelt?

What is the responsibility of the lay man and woman? Does the Church need more priests? How can this need be met?

3. Christian involvement in society

"The earth is the Lord's and all that therein is" (Psalm 24. 1).

Does our Christianity penetrate all aspects of our life? Are more Christians needed in industrial management, union leadership, local and national government? What help do we need to make our Christian contribution to society more effective?

4. Christian unity

"By one spirit are we all baptized into one body" (I Corinthians 12. 13).

What can we learn from the Mindolo Ecumenical Centre with regard to purposeful co-operation with other denominations? What do we now do separately that we could do better together? In what ways are Christians of different denominations working together in your parish?

The Anglican diocese of Zambia is served by the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The diocese is engaged in forward-looking developments which include the appointment of a director of stewardship and lay training and of a youth organiser, the establishment of a religious community for men, and of several new mission districts, one of them in the Copperbelt.

A special "Forward" appeal by the Archbishop and the African suffragan bishop, has brought, at the date of writing a local response of £52,000, but many thousands of pounds more are needed, and also additional staff, including two or three more priests for the Copperbelt.

Opportunities are immense and local resources are inadequate. Anyone wanting further information about opportunities for service in Zambia should write direct to the Candidates' Secretary USPG.

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